



LEMBAGA
PENJAMIN
SIMPANAN

Indonesia
Deposit
Insurance
Corporation

TANGGUH DI MASA SULIT

Resilience In Tough Times



09

Laporan Tahunan
Annual Report

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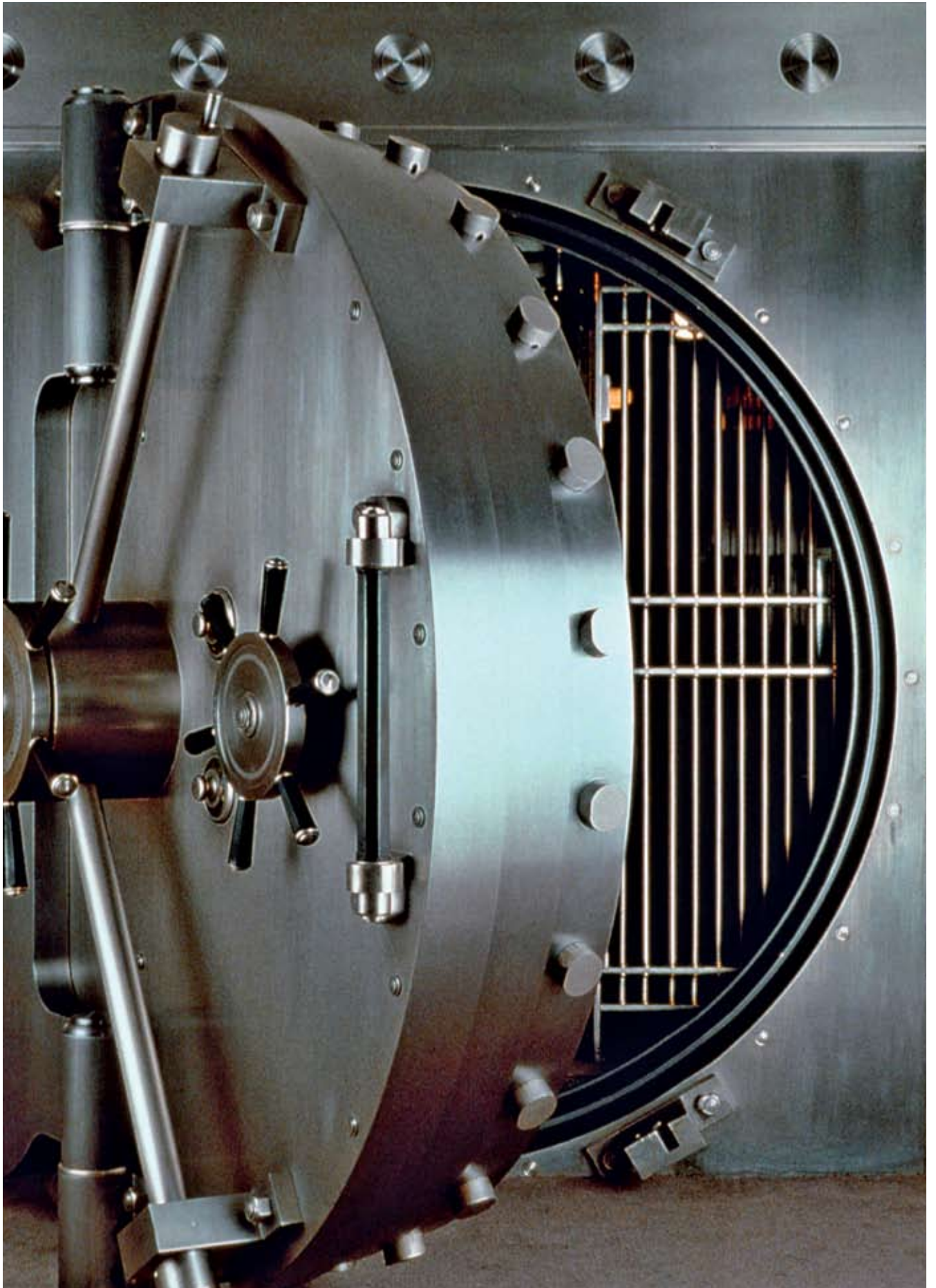
TANGGUH DI MASA SULIT

Resilience In Tough Times

PERANAN LEMBAGA PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN (LPS) DALAM STABILISAS PERBANKAN NASIONAL DIUJI PADA TAHUN 2009 AKIBAT DAMPAK KRISIS KEUANGAN GLOBAL YANG TURUT MENGAKIBATKAN PENUTUPAN BEBERAPA BANK DI INDONESIA. PADA TAHUN 2009, SEBUAH BANK DIRESOLUSI SEMENTARA 21 BANK LAINNYA DILIKUIDASI. LPS BERDIRI DIBELAKANG LANGKAH PENYEHATAN PERBANKAN TERSEBUT DAN MENJADI MITRA PERBANKAN YANG TANGGUH SERTA ANDAL DIMASA-MASA SULIT SEKALIPUN.

The roles of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) in the stabilization of the national banking sector was severely tested in 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis that contributed also to the closure of several banks in Indonesia. In 2009, a bank was resolved while 21 other banks were liquidated. LPS stood behind these banking restructuring efforts and serve as the reliable partner of the banking sector by being resilient even in the toughest of times.





PENGANTAR KETUA DEWAN KOMISIONER

Message from The Chairman



Patut kita syukuri bahwa selama tahun 2009, keadaan ekonomi Indonesia pada umumnya dan kondisi industri perbankan pada khususnya dalam keadaan relatif stabil, meskipun 2 tahun sebelumnya telah digoncang dengan krisis keuangan global yang berawal dari Amerika Serikat yang kemudian berdampak luas ke seluruh dunia, tidak terkecuali Indonesia.

Pada tahun 2009, ekonomi Indonesia mencatat banyak kemajuan baik dalam hal pertumbuhan stabilitas dan pemerataan. Tingkat inflasi 2,78% atau terendah dalam 10 tahun terakhir. Pertumbuhan ekonomi tumbuh 4,3% ditengah kondisi negara-negara Asia, Amerika dan Eropa tertentu yang mengalami *negative growth* atau pertumbuhan hanya maksimal 1% s/d 2% saja. Nilai tukar rupiah terus menguat menjadi rata-rata Rp10.374/ per USD, dari rata-rata tahun sebelumnya yang Rp11.500.

Disisi fiskal, penerimaan pajak dan non pajak sebesar Rp870 triliun, mampu dimanfaatkan dengan disiplin yang tinggi mendorong stabilitas inflasi, serta merupakan dukungan kriteria yang kondusif dalam pengelolaan hutang-hutang pemerintah.

Keadaan makro ekonomi yang kondusif selama tahun 2009 turut mewarnai industri perbankan menjadi lebih sehat sebagai mana tampak dalam angka-angka agregat CAR yang dapat dipertahankan pada angka 18,8%, NPL net terjaga pada 0,7% s/d 1%, ROA pada kisaran

We are grateful that during 2009 the economic condition of Indonesia, generally, and banking condition, specifically, was in a relatively stable condition, even though it had been exposed by the global financial crises for the last two years which had started in the US and impacted all countries, including Indonesia. In 2009, IDIC entered a new era of its functions and duties implementation in order to maintain the stability of banking system especially in the resolution of failed bank.

In 2009, Indonesia economy recorded advancements in terms of stability growth and distribution. The inflation rate was 2.78% or the lowest in the last 10 years. The economic grew by 4.3% amidst the negative or maximum economic growth of 1%-2% in certain Asian, American and European countries. The Rupiah was continuously strengthened at the average of Rp10,374/USD, from the previous average of Rp11,500.

On the fiscal side, income from tax and non tax of Rp870 trillion was used to boost the inflation stability as well as to support conducive criteria in managing the Government loans.

A conducive condition of macroeconomic during 2009 was encouraged banks soundness as can be seen in the figure of CAR in aggregate which was remained at 18.8%, NPL was stayed at the range of 0.7%-1%, ROA at the range of 2%-3%, while liquidity leveled

Keberhasilan penyehatan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk kiranya perlu menjadi kepedulian semua pihak sebagai upaya bersama untuk memelihara stabilitas sistem keuangan, mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat.

The success in reviving PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk also requires the support of all parties as part of the collective effort to maintain the stability of the financial system, promote national economic growth, as we enhance public welfare.

2% s/d 3% sedangkan likuiditas meningkat terus membaik sebagaimana ditunjukkan dari ratio aktiva likuid per total aktiva yang pada akhir tahun adalah 21,6%.

Angka-angka diatas menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan moneter, fiskal dan perbankan telah mencapai sasaran-sasaran sesuai yang direncanakan, yang pada gilirannya akan berakibat pada menurunnya risiko kelembagaan LPS terhadap gejala dan dinamika industri keuangan dan perbankan pada tahun 2009.

Pada tahun yang sama, LPS memasuki babak baru dalam pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugasnya untuk ikut turut serta menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan terutama dalam pelaksanaan penyelamatan (resolusi) bank gagal.

PT Bank Century, Tbk telah dinyatakan gagal dan berdampak sistemik oleh Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan pada tanggal 21 November 2008. Berdasarkan Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 24 tahun 2004, LPS wajib melakukan penyelamatan dan penyehatan kembali terhadap bank tersebut. Dalam rangka penyelamatan tersebut, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penyelamatan dalam bentuk setoran Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Century, Tbk. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2009 LPS telah menyeter PMS sebesar Rp6,76 triliun dan melakukan berbagai upaya untuk menyehatkan PT Bank Century, Tbk sehingga dapat memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku tentang kesehatan bank.

Upaya penyehatan yang dilakukan LPS bersama-sama dengan manajemen PT Bank Century, Tbk yang baru telah menunjukkan hasil yang cukup baik. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan

up as shown by the liquid assets ratio to total assets by the end of the year at 21.6%.

The figures above showed that the management of monetary, fiscal and banking have reached the targets planned, which in turn, resulted in the decline of IDIC corporate risk to the volatility and dynamic of financial and banking industry in 2009.

At the same year, IDIC ventured into a new era in regards to its task and function, specifically in regards to the resolution of a failed bank.

PT Bank Century, Tbk had been determined as a systemic failed bank by the Financial System Stability Committee at 21 November 2008. Based on the Law number 24 of 2004, IDIC is obliged to rescue and resolve the bank. In the event of the bank resolution, IDIC has been disbursing a resolution cost in the form of Temporary Capital Investment to PT Bank Century, Tbk. Until the end of 2009, IDIC has injected temporary capital investment of Rp6.76 trillion and performed necessary measures on rescuing PT Bank Century, Tbk in order to meet the prevailing requirements on bank's soundness.

The resolution efforts carried out by IDIC together with PT. Bank Century, Tbk new management has produced positive results. This is reflected in the improvements made to

dengan telah dikeluarkannya PT Bank Century, Tbk. dari status Dalam Pengawasan Khusus (DPK) oleh Bank Indonesia sejak tanggal 11 Agustus 2009 karena adanya perbaikan kinerja keuangan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang telah memenuhi ketentuan tentang kesehatan bank. Bank tersebut sejak 3 Oktober 2009 berganti nama menjadi PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk.

Upaya penyehatan bank tersebut akan terus ditingkatkan dan diintensifkan pada tahun-tahun mendatang. Namun demikian, kami menyadari bahwa keberhasilan upaya tersebut tidak hanya tergantung pada LPS dan manajemen PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk semata, melainkan perlu pula dukungan nyata dari semua pihak baik Pemerintah, lembaga negara lainnya dan masyarakat. Keberhasilan penyehatan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk kiranya perlu menjadi kepedulian semua pihak sebagai upaya bersama untuk memelihara stabilitas sistem keuangan, mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional, serta meningkatkan kesejahteraan rakyat.

Pelaksanaan resolusi PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk memunculkan *test case* dan kompleksitas tersendiri menyangkut interpretasi yang beragam dari jaringan pengaman sistem keuangan secara utuh maupun dari segi kelembagaan dan hukum, peraturan dan prosedur serta pelaporan dan aspek akuntabilitasnya.

Hal tersebut diatas dapat dimaknai merupakan dinamika menuju alam demokrasi yang lebih baik, namun tantangan terbesar adalah agar persepsi pengelolaan LPS sebagai bagian dari jaringan pengaman sistem keuangan dapat disamakan sehingga efektifitas LPS dapat terwujud dengan baik.

PT Bank Century Tbk's financial performance in 2009 and the Bank's successful passage out of Bank Indonesia's Special Surveillance status since 11 August 2009 due to the improvement of PT Bank Century, Tbk financial performance which fulfilled the requirements on bank soundness. The bank was changed its name to PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk since 3 October 2009.

Efforts to revive the Bank will continue to be implemented and intensified in the years to come. However, we fully realize that this success does not merely depend on IDIC and PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk management, but also requires the actual support of all parties that include the government as well as other state institutions. The success in reviving PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk also requires the support of all parties as part of the collective effort to maintain the stability of the financial system, promote national economic growth, as we enhance public welfare.

The execution of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk resolution resulted in the occurrence of test case and complexity regarding the varied interpretation of financial safety net as a whole as well as corporate and legal wise, the regulation and procedures as well as the reporting and accountability aspects.

The above issues can be seen as the dynamic to the better democratic environment, however the biggest challenge is perceptions on IDIC roles as a part of financial safety net can be perceived as equal so that IDIC effectivity can be well achieved.

Di tengah upaya untuk melakukan tugas menyalurkan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk, LPS juga tetap fokus dalam melaksanakan tugas lainnya. Pada tahun 2009, LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan simpanan dan melikuidasi 6 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, terdiri dari 1 Bank Umum dan 5 Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR). Dengan demikian, sejak berdiri tahun 2005 sampai dengan tahun 2009, LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan terhadap simpanan nasabah 21 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, terdiri dari 1 Bank Umum dan 20 BPR/BPRS. Total pembayaran klaim penjaminan yang telah dikeluarkan LPS secara kumulatif sampai dengan akhir tahun 2009 sebesar Rp595,20 miliar.

Selain dari peran dan tugas yang telah dilaksanakan di atas, dari sisi internal, LPS terus membenahi diri dengan menyempurnakan berbagai kebijakan atau standar operasi yang telah ada dalam rangka menciptakan tata kelola lembaga yang baik. Secara rutin, Komite Audit mereview dan mengevaluasi kinerja unit kerja dalam upaya meningkatkan kinerja lembaga. Selain itu, pengembangan dan penguatan sumber daya manusia juga menjadi perhatian dalam membangun *human capital* LPS yang kuat. Pada tahun 2009, LPS melakukan rekrutmen SDM secara terbuka untuk memperkuat organisasi.

Dapat kami sampaikan bahwa laporan hasil pemeriksaan BPK RI memberikan opini "Tidak Menyatakan Pendapat" terhadap Laporan Keuangan LPS tahun 2009 dan menyatakan kembali (*restated*) opininya terhadap Laporan Keuangan tahun 2008 dari yang semula "Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian" menjadi "Tidak Menyatakan Pendapat". Hal ini karena semata-mata disebabkan adanya perbedaan pandangan antara BPK dan LPS dalam penyajian Laporan Keuangan. Penjelasan selengkapnya kami sampaikan pada halaman 16.

In the midst of efforts to resolve PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk, IDIC also continually implements other tasks. In 2009, IDIC paid depositor claims and liquidated 6 banks that had their operational licenses revoked, which comprised of 1 Commercial Bank and 5 Rural Banks. As a result, IDIC had, since its establishment in 2005 and up to 2009, paid depositor claims of 21 banks whose operational licenses were revoked comprising of 1 Commercial Bank and 20 conventional/Islamic rural banks. The total amount of depositor claims paid by IDIC, up to the end of 2009, amounts to Rp595.20 billion.

Apart from its role and task specified above, IDIC continues to internally improve and update various existing policies or standard operating procedures to promote good corporate governance. The Audit Committee routinely reviews and evaluates the performance of the work units in its efforts to enhance institutional performance. In addition to this, the development and improvement of human resources has become a specific emphasis in its efforts to produce solid human capital within IDIC. In 2009, IDIC openly recruited personnel to strengthen its organization.

We would also like to convey that BPK RI's audit findings imposed a "Disclaimer" opinion towards IDIC's 2009 financial statements and restated its opinion for the 2008 financial statements from a previous of "unqualified" to that of "Disclaimer". This is purely due to the differences in the perception held by BPK to that of IDIC in terms of the contents of the Financial Statements. Our detailed clarification of the audit findings is presented in page 16.

Dalam kesempatan ini, kami memberikan apresiasi kepada Kepala Eksekutif beserta seluruh Direksi dan pegawai LPS yang telah bekerja keras dan sungguh-sungguh dalam menjalankan tugasnya membangun LPS menjadi lembaga yang kredibel dan terpercaya.

Sebagai penutup, kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Presiden Republik Indonesia, Kementerian Keuangan, Bank Indonesia, Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, industri perbankan Indonesia atas segala dukungannya kepada LPS dalam melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya.

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

We would like to take this opportunity to convey our highest appreciation to IDIC's Chief Executive Officer, the Directors, and Staff for their hard work, and commitment to transform IDIC into a credible and trusted institution.

In conclusion, we would also like to convey our gratitude to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, the Parliament (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat), Indonesia's banking industry for their support for IDIC's tasks.

We hope that God Almighty will always provide us with the strength needed to implement our tasks. Amen.

Dewan Komisiner | The Board of Commissioners
Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan | Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation,



Rudjito
Ketua Dewan Komisiner
Chairman

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PENGANTAR KEPALA EKSEKUTIF

Message from The Chief Executive Officer



Tahun 2009 merupakan tahun penuh tantangan bagi LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsi dan tugasnya, terutama tugas penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk (sekarang PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk). Perbedaan pandangan mengenai penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang berkembang di masyarakat menjadi pelajaran berharga bagi LPS dalam mengemban amanat yang ditetapkan dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan. Di satu sisi perbedaan pandangan tersebut menunjukkan masih kurangnya pemahaman masyarakat mengenai fungsi LPS, di sisi lain merupakan pengakuan akan pentingnya LPS dalam mendukung stabilitas sistem perbankan.

Penyelamatan sebuah bank gagal baik yang berdampak sistemik maupun tidak berdampak sistemik merupakan pengejawantahan fungsi kedua LPS untuk turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, LPS akan bekerja sama dengan pihak lain dan terus berupaya keras untuk memastikan upaya penyehatan PT Bank Century, Tbk dapat berhasil dengan tetap memperhatikan ketentuan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Selain melaksanakan tugas penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk LPS juga melaksanakan fungsi penjaminan simpanan nasabah dan likuidasi bank yang dicabut izinnya. Pada tahun 2009 LPS menangani 6 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya yang terdiri dari 1 Bank Umum dan 5 BPR yaitu sebagai berikut:

1. PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana - Lampung
2. PT Bank IFI - Jakarta
3. PT BPR Babussalam – Garut
4. PT BPR Sri Utama – Bali
5. PT BPR Margot Artha Utama – Depok
6. PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana – Bali

Dengan demikian, sejak berdiri tahun 2005 sampai dengan tahun 2009, LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan terhadap simpanan nasabah 21 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, terdiri dari 1 Bank Umum dan 20 BPR.

Year 2009 was considered as a challenging year for IDIC in performing its functions and duties, especially on the rescuing of PT Bank Century, Tbk (now PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk). The point of view differences on the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk which were developed in the public was truly a valued lesson for IDIC in carrying out the mandates of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of Year 2004 concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation. The perspective differences shows lack of public understandings on IDIC's functions, however, at the other hand, it show the importance of IDIC on maintaining the banking system stability.

The resolution of a failed bank, a systemic or non systemic, was a form of implementation of both IDIC's functions to actively participating in the maintenance of banking system stability. Therefore, IDIC will coordinate with other institutions and keep its best efforts to assure the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk runs properly in accordance to the Law.

Not only performing the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk, IDIC has also conducted deposit insurance function and liquidation of liquidated banks. In 2009 itself, IDIC handled the liquidation of 6 banks whose licenses were revoked which comprised of 1 commercial bank and 5 rural banks as follows:

1. PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana - Lampung
2. PT Bank IFI - Jakarta
3. PT BPR Babussalam – Garut
4. PT BPR Sri Utama – Bali
5. PT BPR Margot Artha Utama – Depok
6. PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana – Bali

Therefore, since IDIC's establishment in 2005 until 2009, IDIC has paid the depositors' insurance claim of 21 liquidated banks which consisted of 1 commercial bank and 20 rural banks.

Secara kumulatif hingga akhir Desember 2009, nilai simpanan nasabah bank yang layak dibayar oleh LPS telah mencapai Rp595,20 miliar (setelah *set-off*). Dari jumlah tersebut yang telah dicairkan sebesar Rp543,12 miliar atau mencapai 91,25% dari total simpanan layak dibayar.

Cummulatively, until the end of December 2009, the total amount of eligible-to-be-paid deposits paid by IDIC reached Rp595.20 billion (after setting-off). From the amount, total amount that has been claimed was Rp543.12 billion or 91.25% of the total amount of eligible-to-be-paid deposits.

Pada tahun 2009, LPS mencatat simpanan layak bayar nasabah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya setelah *set-off* adalah sebesar Rp489,30 miliar dan telah dicairkan oleh nasabah sebesar Rp441,60 miliar atau mencakup 90,25% dari seluruh simpanan layak dibayar. Dengan demikian secara kumulatif hingga akhir Desember 2009, nilai simpanan nasabah bank yang layak dibayar oleh LPS tersebut telah mencapai Rp595,20 miliar (setelah *set-off*). Dari jumlah tersebut yang telah dicairkan sebesar Rp543,12 miliar atau mencapai 91,25% dari total simpanan layak dibayar. Sebagian besar simpanan layak dibayar yang belum dicairkan oleh nasabah merupakan simpanan dengan saldo yang kecil.

Dalam melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap bank yang telah dicabut izin usahanya, LPS telah mengambil alih hak dan wewenang pemegang saham termasuk hak dan wewenang RUPS. Pada tahun 2009, LPS melaksanakan Rapat Dewan Komisiner (RDK) sebagai Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) 6 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya dalam rangka pembubaran badan hukum. Sehingga secara keseluruhan LPS telah melakukan RUPS pembubaran badan hukum bank terhadap 19 bank.

Dari sisi internal, LPS terus menyempurnakan kebijakan atau standar operasi dalam rangka mewujudkan tata kelola lembaga yang baik. Beberapa ketentuan yang disempurnakan antara lain ketentuan mengenai likuidasi bank, dan sumber daya manusia.

LPS juga terus meningkatkan kerjasama dengan lembaga-lembaga terkait dalam rangka melaksanakan tugas-tugasnya dan turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Pada tahun 2009, LPS menandatangani Surat Keputusan Bersama dengan Bank Indonesia dalam rangka koordinasi dan pertukaran data dan informasi dalam rangka mendukung efektifitas pelaksanaan tugas LPS dan BI. Selain itu, LPS juga menandatangani Nota Kesepahaman dengan PPAATK dalam rangka kerjasama pencegahan dan pemberantasan tindak pidana pencucian uang.

In 2009, IDIC recorded eligible-to-be-paid deposits after setting-off amounted to Rp489.30 billion and has been claimed by the depositors amounted to Rp441.60 billion or 90.25% of total eligible-to-be-paid deposit. Thus, cumulatively, until the end of December 2009, the total amount of eligible-to-be-paid deposits paid by IDIC reached Rp595.20 billion (after setting-off). From the amount, total amount that has been claimed was Rp543.12 billion or 91.25% of the total amount of eligible-to-be-paid deposits. Most of the eligible-to-be-paid deposits which have not been claimed by depositors were deposits with small balances.

On conducting the liquidation process on a liquidated bank, IDIC takes over rights and authorities of shareholders, including the rights and authorities of the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM). During 2009, IDIC convened Board of Commissioners' meeting acting as the GSM of 6 liquidated banks in the case of legal entity dismissal. Overall, IDIC had convened the GSM on the dismissal of 19 liquidated banks' legal entities.

Internally, IDIC strives to refine its policies or standard operating procedures in the effort of creating a good corporate governance. Some regulations which had been refined were regulations on bank liquidation and human resources.

IDIC is also striving to foster close relationships with other institutions in relation to the implementation of IDIC's duties and active participation in maintaining banking system stability. In 2009, IDIC signed a Joint Decree with Bank Indonesia in order to support the effectivity of IDIC and BI tasks implementation. Moreover, IDIC was also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Indonesian Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre (PPATK) in cooperation on preventing and eradicating money laundering.

Di skala internasional, LPS juga turut aktif berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh *International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI)* dan penjamin simpanan negara lain. Kesempatan tersebut selain digunakan untuk meningkatkan kerjasama antara lembaga penjamin simpanan di dunia juga untuk berbagi pengalaman dan pengetahuan mengenai praktek terbaik (*best practices*) di bidang penjaminan simpanan.

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, Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) memberikan opini wajar tanpa pengecualian selama 4 tahun buku berturut-turut. Pada tahun 2008, BPK RI telah memberikan penghargaan kepada LPS atas prestasinya dalam mengelola keuangan.

Pada tahun 2009, BPK melakukan pemeriksaan atas laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2009. Dalam laporan pemeriksaannya BPK memberikan opini "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat" (*Disclaimer*) terhadap laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2009 dan mengubah atau menyatakan kembali (*restated*) opininya untuk laporan keuangan tahun 2008 dari semula "Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian" menjadi "Tidak memberikan Pendapat".

Pendapat BPK terhadap laporan keuangan tahun 2009 dan perubahan pendapat untuk laporan keuangan tahun 2008 tersebut disebabkan adanya perbedaan pandangan antara BPK dan LPS dalam penyajian laporan keuangan yaitu mengenai:

1. Penyajian nilai Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (d/h PT Bank Century, Tbk) pada laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2009.

Internationally, IDIC is actively participating in the events that was organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) and other Deposit Insurance Corporation around the world. IDIC also strives to foster close relations with other deposit insurers to share experiences and knowledge on the deposit insurance system best practices.

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 four 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.

In 2009, The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK RI) also conducted an audit on IDIC's financial statement. BPK RI has, through its audit findings report, provided a disclaimer opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for 2009 and has restated its opinion for the 2008 from its previous "Unqualified Opinion" to that of "Disclaimer".

BPK RI's opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for FY 2009 and the changes it made to its opinion for 2008 clearly points to differences between BPK RI's viewpoint with that of IDIC in regards to the contents of the financial statements, specifically in regards to:

1. The presentation of the amount of Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (previously known as PT Bank Century, Tbk) as specified within IDIC's 2009 financial statement.

2. Pengaruh temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK dalam penyajian laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2009 dan tahun 2008, yaitu mengenai dasar hukum penyaluran dana Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Century, Tbk setelah tanggal 18 Desember 2008 dan legitimasi penyerahan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dari Komite Koordinasi (KK) kepada LPS.

Dari sisi keuangan, total aktiva LPS per 31 Desember 2009 mencapai Rp17,74 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,80 triliun atau 27% dari akhir tahun 2008. Total aktiva sebesar Rp17,74 triliun tersebut terutama terdiri dari Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp10,62 triliun, Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp6,76 triliun, Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp37,00 miliar dan Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp218,32 miliar.

Total kewajiban LPS per 31 Desember 2009 adalah sebesar Rp7,38 triliun, meningkat sebesar 40,18% dari kewajiban akhir tahun 2008. Kewajiban sebesar Rp7,38 triliun terutama terdiri dari Hutang Klaim Penjamin sebesar Rp37,63 miliar, Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp7,25 triliun, Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan sebesar Rp4,05 miliar, Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp87,56 miliar dan Hutang Lain-Lain sebesar Rp3,39 miliar. Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp10,36 triliun, meningkat 19,37% atau Rp1,68 triliun dari ekuitas akhir tahun 2008.

Pada kesempatan ini, kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya kepada seluruh Direktur dan pegawai LPS yang tetap memberikan loyalitas dan dedikasi yang tinggi dalam menjalankan tugasnya seiring semakin beratnya tugas-tugas LPS.

2. Impact of the BPK RI's investigative audit findings on the contents of IDIC's 2009 and 2008 financial statements, specifically in regards to the legal basis for the cash flow of Temporary Capital Investment to PT Bank Century, Tbk made after 18 December 2008 and the legitimacy of the hand over of PT Bank Century, Tbk from the Coordinating Committee to IDIC.

From a financial management perspective, IDIC's total assets as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp17.74 trillion, which represents an increase of Rp3.80 trillion or 27% compared to that achieved at the end of 2008. These total assets were mainly in the form of Investments in Marketable Securities amounting to Rp10.62 trillion, Temporary Capital Investment amounting to Rp6.76 trillion, Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Rp37.00 billion, as well as Account Receivable-Interest on Investment amounting to Rp218.32 billion.

IDIC's total liabilities as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp7.38 trillion, which represents an increase of 40.18% of liabilities compared to that achieved at the end of 2008. These liabilities of Rp7.38 trillion comprise of Insurance Claim Payable amounting to Rp37.63 billion, Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp7.25 trillion, Provision for Employee Benefit amounting to Rp4.05 billion, Tax Payable amounting to Rp87.56 billion and Other Payable amounting to Rp3.39 billion. Total equities as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp10.36 trillion, or increased 19.37% or Rp1.68 trillion more than that achieved in the end of year 2008.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my utmost gratitude and appreciation to the Directors and employees of IDIC for their loyalty and dedication that was extended within the conduct of their duties which getting more challenging throughout this time.

Kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih atas dukungan dan kerjasama dari semua pihak kepada LPS dalam menjalankan tugasnya.

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

I also would like to thank for the supports and cooperation from all parties to IDIC on executing IDIC's duties.

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Firdaus Djaelani', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Firdaus Djaelani

PERNYATAAN TANGGUNG JAWAB LAPORAN TAHUNAN

Commissioner Statement of Accountability

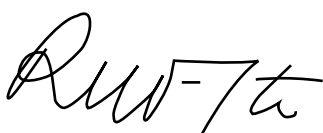
Kami, atas nama Dewan Komisiner LPS, menyatakan telah menyetujui dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan LPS tahun 2009.

Laporan Tahunan LPS juga memuat Laporan Keuangan LPS yang berakhir per 31 Desember 2009 yang telah diaudit oleh Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia.

We, on behalf of IDIC's Board of Commissioners, have approved and are fully responsible for the validity of the contents of IDIC's 2009 Annual Report.

IDIC Annual Report also contains IDIC's Financial Statement as of 31 December 2009 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



Rudjito
Ketua Dewan Komisiner/Anggota
Dewan Komisiner
Chairman/Member of the
Board of Commissioners



Firdaus Djaelani
Kepala Eksekutif/Anggota
Dewan Komisiner
CEO/Member of the
Board of Commissioners



C. Heru Budiargo
Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board of Commissioners



Siswanto
Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board of Commissioners



Dr. A. Fuad Rahmany
Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board of Commissioners



Dr. Muliaman D. Hadad
Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the
Board of Commissioners

PENJELASAN LPS ATAS OPINI BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN TERHADAP LAPORAN KEUANGAN LPS TAHUN 2009

IDIC's Clarification on The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia's Findings Towards The IDIC's 2009 Financial Statements

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK-RI) telah melakukan pemeriksaan atas laporan keuangan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) Tahun 2009. Hasil pemeriksaan BPK RI tersebut tercantum dalam Laporan Nomor 13/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 tanggal 12 Maret 2010.

Dalam laporan hasil pemeriksaan tersebut BPK RI memberikan opini "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat" (*Disclaimer*) terhadap laporan keuangan LPS tahun buku 2009 dan menyatakan kembali (*restated*) opininya untuk laporan keuangan tahun 2008 dari semula "Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian" menjadi "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat".

Pendapat BPK RI terhadap laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2009 dan perubahan pendapat untuk laporan keuangan tahun 2008 tersebut semata-mata disebabkan adanya perbedaan pandangan antara BPK RI dengan LPS dalam penyajian laporan keuangan, yaitu mengenai :

1. Penyajian Nilai Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (d.h. PT Bank Century, Tbk) pada laporan keuangan LPS Tahun 2009.

Memperhatikan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan dan berdasarkan Kebijakan Akuntansi LPS, nilai Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (d/h PT Bank Century, Tbk) di neraca LPS Tahun 2009 disajikan sebesar biaya perolehan. BPK RI berpandangan bahwa penyajian PMS seharusnya menggunakan nilai wajar (*fair value*) yang dapat menggambarkan taksiran jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable amount*).

2. Pengaruh temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK dalam penyajian laporan keuangan LPS Tahun 2009 dan Tahun 2008, yaitu mengenai dasar hukum penyaluran dana Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Century, Tbk setelah tanggal 18

The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) has audited the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation's (IDIC) Financial Statements for 2009. BPK RI's audit findings are attached to Report Number 13/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 dated 12 March 2010.

BPK RI has, through its audit findings report, provided a disclaimer opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for 2009 and has restated its opinion for the 2008 from its previous "Unqualified Opinion" to that of "Disclaimer".

BPK RI's opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for FY 2009 and the changes it made to its opinion for 2008 clearly points to differences between BPK RI's viewpoint with that of IDIC in regards to the contents of the financial statements, specifically in regards to :

1. The presentation of the amount of Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (previously known as PT Bank Century, Tbk) as specified in IDIC's 2009 financial statement.

In conformance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2004 Deposit Insurance Corporation and IDIC's accounting policy, the amount of Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (previously known as PT Bank Century, Tbk) in IDIC's 2009 Balance Sheet was presented at the amount of resolution cost. BPK RI believes that the Temporary Capital Investment must be based on its fair value that reflects estimated recoverable amount.

2. Impact of the BPK RI's investigative audit findings on the contents of IDIC's 2009 and 2008 financial statements, specifically in regards to the legal basis for the cash flow of Temporary Capital Investment to PT Bank Century, Tbk made after 18



Desember 2008 dan legitimasi penyerahan penangan PT Bank Century, Tbk dari Komite Koordinasi (KK) ke LPS.

LPS berpendapat bahwa temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK tersebut tidak berpengaruh terhadap penyajian Laporan Keuangan LPS baik Tahun 2009 maupun Tahun 2008, sedangkan BPK RI, sebagaimana tercantum pada paragraf 4 Laporan Auditor Independen Nomor 13.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 tanggal 12 Maret 2010 dan temuan dalam Laporan atas Kepatuhan Terhadap Peraturan Perundang-undangan Nomor 13.c/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 tanggal 12 Maret 2010, berpandangan bahwa BPK tidak dapat menentukan apakah temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK tersebut merupakan unsur tindakan pelanggaran hukum yang berpengaruh terhadap laporan keuangan. Namun demikian, BPK RI menggunakan pandangan tersebut sebagai dasar untuk pemberian opini "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat" terhadap laporan keuangan LPS Tahun 2009 dan perubahan opini laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2008 dari semula "Wajar Tanpa Pengecualian" menjadi "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat"

Berkaitan dengan perbedaan pandangan tersebut di atas, LPS dapat menjelaskan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

1. Penyajian Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS.
Penyajian Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. (d.h. PT Bank Century, Tbk.) pada laporan keuangan LPS Tahun 2009 dan tahun 2008 dengan menggunakan biaya penyelamatan dilakukan dengan pertimbangan pada Substansi Ekonomi dan Karakteristik PMS berdasarkan UU LPS yang sangat berbeda dengan dengan penyertaan modal oleh suatu entitas dengan tujuan komersial, yaitu:
 - Berdasarkan Undang-Undang LPS, PMS oleh LPS tidak dimaksudkan

December 2008 and the legitimacy of the hand over of PT Bank Century, Tbk from the Coordinating Committee to IDIC

IDIC believes that BPK RI's investigative audit findings does not affect as to how IDIC's financial statements is presented either for FY 2009 or 2008, while as BPK RI, as prescribed within paragraph 4 of the Independent Auditor's Report Number 13.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 dated 12 March 2010 and findings specified within the Report on Compliance with Rules and Regulations Number 13.c/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 dated 12 March 2010, expressed the view that BPK could not ascertain as to whether the findings of BPK's investigative audit findings constitutes acts that violate the law, which subsequently impacts the financial statements. However, BPK RI used this view as the basis for its "Disclaimer" opinion towards IDIC's 2009 financial statements and amend its previous "Unqualified" opinion for IDIC's 2008 financial statements to that of "Disclaimer".

In regards to the differences in perception as specified above, IDIC would like to provide the following clarifications:

1. Presentation of IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment.
Presentation of the IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (formerly PT Bank Century, Tbk) as specified within IDIC's 2009 and 2008 financial statements uses the resolution cost as the basis for the Temporary Capital Investment's Economic Substance and the Characteristics that are based on the IDIC Law, which is substantially different with a corporate entity's investment whose aims are purely commercial, which are:
 - Based on the IDIC Law, IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment is not meant to gain a return, but

untuk memperoleh *return*, namun semata-mata untuk melaksanakan salah satu fungsi LPS yaitu turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan Pasal 4 huruf b UU LPS dan untuk menciptakan ketahanan sektor keuangan Indonesia sebagaimana disebutkan dalam Penjelasan Umum UU LPS. Sehubungan dengan itu, LPS telah memiliki pedoman akuntansi untuk keperluan dimaksud yang mencatat PMS sesuai nilai perolehannya, yaitu sebesar biaya penyelamatan. Hal ini berbeda dengan tujuan penyertaan modal oleh entitas dengan tujuan komersial yang dimaksudkan untuk memperoleh *return* dan/atau untuk memiliki atau menguasai suatu perusahaan dalam rangka memperoleh manfaat ekonomi, yang menurut PSAK harus mencatat sesuai nilai wajar (pasar).

- PMS pada hakekatnya merupakan biaya penanganan untuk menyelamatkan Bank Gagal. Ketentuan Pasal 41 ayat (2) UU LPS mengatur bahwa seluruh biaya penanganan bank gagal yang dikeluarkan LPS menjadi PMS LPS. Hal ini berbeda dengan penyertaan modal oleh entitas dengan tujuan komersial, yang mana nilai penyertaan tersebut pada hakekatnya merupakan biaya akuisisi (*acquisition cost*) untuk memiliki atau menguasai suatu perusahaan dalam rangka memperoleh manfaat ekonomis.
- Kepemilikan PMS oleh LPS dibatasi nilai dan waktu pelepasannya (divestasi). Berdasarkan Pasal 42 UU LPS, LPS wajib menjual seluruh

is instead meant to accomplish one IDIC's function of actively maintaining the stability of the banking system in accordance with Article 4 letter b of the IDIC Law and to strengthen Indonesia's financial sector as prescribed within the General Explanation of the IDIC Law. In regards to this, IDIC has an accounting guideline that it uses to register the Temporary Capital Investment in accordance with its acquisition value, which is the amount of its resolution cost. This is different with the act of investing in an entity for commercial purposes that is specifically aimed at securing a return and/or to obtain or control a company with the aim of obtaining economic gain or benefit, which according to the Indonesian Accounting Standards (PSAK) must be booked in accordance with its fair (market) value.

- The Temporary Capital Investment essentially is the costs for handling the resolution of Failed Bank. Article 41 section (2) of the IDIC Law stipulates that all of the resolution costs of the failed bank that is disbursed by IDIC represents IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment. This is entirely different from the capital investment made by an entity for commercial purposes, whereby the whereby the stated value is essentially the acquisition cost for controlling a company within the context of obtaining economic benefit/gain.
- IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment is limited in terms of its value and (divestment) time frame. Based on Article 42 of the IDIC Law, IDIC is required to sell all of its shares in

saham PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk pada harga paling sedikit sebesar seluruh biaya penyelamatan (PMS) yang dikeluarkan LPS paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun sejak dimulainya penanganan bank tersebut dan dapat diperpanjang sebanyak-banyaknya dua kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan selama satu tahun (total paling lama 5 tahun). Setelah 5 tahun masa penjualan tidak diperoleh harga optimal maka LPS dapat menjual saham bank (PMS) dengan mengabaikan ketentuan tentang harga optimal.

PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk at a price not less than the entire amount of its Temporary Capital Investment and not later than 3 (three) years since it began its resolution of the bank that can be extended twice within an extension period of not more than one year for each extension period (totalling a maximum of 5 years). If IDIC cannot obtain an optimum offer upon completion of the 5 year time frame, therefore, IDIC can then divest its stake (Temporary Capital Investment) at any value regardless the optimum price.

Substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS sebagaimana dimaksud di atas menunjukkan bahwa pengukuran PMS dengan biaya perolehan lebih relevan dan bermanfaat dari pada menggunakan jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable amount*) untuk pengambilan keputusan.

The economic substance and characteristic of the Temporary Capital Investment as stated above, shows that the decision for the Temporary Capital Investment that is based on its acquisition cost calculation is substantially relevant and beneficial than a decision on the basis of its recoverable amount.

Pengukuran PMS sebesar biaya perolehan tidak mengurangi kualitas informasi keuangan untuk menggambarkan kemampuan keuangan LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsinya. Berdasarkan UU LPS kemampuan keuangan LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsinya tidak semata-mata direfleksikan oleh aset yang dimiliki oleh LPS. Pasal 85 ayat (1) UU LPS mengatur bahwa dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal, Pemerintah dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat menutup kekurangan tersebut. Selanjutnya, dalam Pasal 85 ayat (2) UU LPS diatur bahwa apabila LPS mengalami kesulitan likuiditas, LPS dapat memperoleh pinjaman dari Pemerintah.

The method for calculating the Temporary Capital Investment on the basis of its acquisition cost does not recede the ability to obtain viable financial information needed to ascertain IDIC's financial ability to carry out its tasks. Based on the IDIC Law, IDIC's ability to carry out its tasks is not merely reflected by the assets that IDIC owns. Article 85 section (1) of the IDIC Law governs that in the event IDIC's capital falls below the amount of its initial capital, therefore the Government, with the approval of the Indonesian parliament (DPR), to sufficiently cover the deficit. Subsequently, as prescribed within Article 85 section (2) of the IDIC Law that stipulates that in the event the IDIC experiences difficulty with its liquidity, therefore, IDIC can obtain a loan from the government.

2. Dampak temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK dalam penyajian laporan keuangan LPS.

Sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan maupun kaidah-kaidah dalam pemeriksaan atas laporan keuangan, hasil audit investigasi tersebut seyogyanya tidak serta merta dijadikan dasar untuk meragukan kewajaran penyajian laporan keuangan LPS. LPS berpandangan bahwa temuan pemeriksaan investigasi BPK tersebut tidak berpengaruh terhadap kewajaran penyajian Laporan Keuangan LPS dengan pertimbangan bahwa:

- Penyaluran PMS LPS adalah sesuai dengan mandat Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan dan Komite Koordinasi dalam rangka penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang mengamankan agar penyelamatan tersebut dilaksanakan berdasarkan Undang-Undang LPS. Mandat tersebut telah dilaksanakan LPS sesuai dengan prosedur pengeluaran dan prosedur akuntansi yang berlaku di LPS serta telah didukung dengan bukti yang cukup dan sah.

2. The impact of BPK's investigative audit of IDIC's financial statement.

In accordance with the standards for financial reporting as well as financial statement audit, the findings of this investigative audit should not be used as the basis to doubt the reliability of IDIC's financial statements. IDIC strongly believes that the findings of BPK's investigative audit does not reflect the reliability of IDIC's financial statements on the basis of the following considerations:

- The disbursement of IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment was carried out in accordance with the mandate provided by the Financial System Stability Committee and the Coordination Committee within the context of resolving PT Bank Century, Tbk that specifies that the resolution is made on the basis of the IDIC Law. This mandate was implemented by IDIC in accordance with the prevailing disbursement procedures and accounting procedures as well as supported by sufficient and legal evidence.

- PMS LPS dilakukan melalui transfer dana LPS sebesar Rp5,312 triliun dan transfer kepemilikan Surat Berharga Negara (SBN) LPS sebesar Rp1,450 triliun ke PT Bank Century, Tbk. Realisasi transfer tersebut telah diakui oleh PT Bank Century, Tbk dengan mencatatkan PMS tersebut pada sisi ekuitas di Negara PT Bank Century, Tbk. Selain dari itu, pengakuan atau konfirmasi tersebut telah dituangkan dalam akta notaris Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, SH, Msi nomor 62 tanggal 10 Agustus 2009 yang telah mendapat pengesahan dari Menteri Hukum dan HAM nomor: AHU-41550.AH.01.02 Tahun 2009 tanggal 26 Agustus 2009.
- IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment is in the form of funds transferred from IDIC amounting to Rp5.312 trillion and in the form of IDIC's State Securities (Surat Berharga Negara or SBN) amounting to Rp1.450 trillion, which was transferred to PT Bank Century, Tbk. The transfer was recognized by PT Bank Century, Tbk, which booked the Temporary Capital Investment as equity within PT Bank Century, Tbk's balance sheet. In addition to this, the confirmation of this transfer was duly specified within the Notarial Deed prepared by Dr. Irawan Soerodjo, SH, Msi number 62 dated 10 August 2009 and duly endorsed by the Minister of Law and Human Rights number: AHU-41550.AH.01.02 of 2009 dated 26 August 2009.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Executive Summary

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) berupaya sebaik mungkin dalam melaksanakan fungsi-fungsinya, baik fungsi penjaminan simpanan maupun dalam pemeliharaan stabilitas sistem keuangan sesuai dengan kewenangan LPS. Upaya-upaya yang dilakukan oleh LPS diharapkan dapat turut menjaga stabilitas perbankan nasional yang berdampak pada perekonomian nasional.

Pada tahun 2009, perekonomian Indonesia tercatat tumbuh sebesar 4,3% (yoy), nilai tukar rupiah secara *point-to-point* menguat sekitar 16% dengan rata-rata sebesar Rp10.374/USD dibandingkan tahun 2008, dan tingkat inflasi tahun 2009 mencatat rekor terendah selama 10 tahun terakhir yaitu sebesar 2,78% (yoy). Selain itu, beberapa indikator utama perbankan juga menunjukkan perbaikan kondisi perbankan nasional.

Sebanyak 2.025 Bank, baik Bank Umum maupun Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR)/Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS), menjadi anggota program penjaminan simpanan LPS. Selama tahun 2009 sendiri, LPS menerima kontribusi kepesertaan 15 BPR dan 16 BPRS sebesar Rp64,80 juta (2 BPR belum membayarkan kontribusi kepesertaannya pada LPS di tahun 2009 dengan nilai Rp5,00 juta), pembayaran premi dari Bank Umum dan BPR/BPRS sebesar Rp3.779,68 miliar. Selain itu, di tahun 2009 LPS menerima pembayaran denda keterlambatan pembayaran premi sebesar Rp8,28 juta.

Rata-rata total simpanan pada Bank Umum yang dijamin oleh LPS pada tahun 2009 meningkat dua kali lipat dibanding tahun sebelumnya, yaitu sebesar Rp1.163,24 triliun (63,15% dari rata-rata total simpanan). Rata-rata total simpanan pada Bank Umum pada tahun 2009 adalah Rp1.841,94 triliun.

Pada tahun 2009, terdapat 5 BPR (PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana, PT BPRS Babussalam, PT BPR Sri Utama, PT BPR Margot Artha Utama, dan PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana) dan 1 Bank Umum (PT Bank IFI) yang dicabut ijin usahanya

The Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) strives to carry out its role, both as a deposit insurer as well as its role in maintaining the stability of the financial system, in accordance with its authorized mandate. It is hoped that IDIC's efforts carried out within the context of maintaining the stability of the country's banks will subsequently positively impact the national economy.

Indonesia's economy registered growth of 4.3% (y-o-y) in 2009, the Rupiah's exchange rate strengthened by around 16% at an average of Rp10,374/USD compared to that achieved in 2008, and the inflation rate in 2009 was at its lowest in the past 10 years of 2.78% (y-o-y). In addition to this, various main banking indicators also showed signs of improvement to the country's banking conditions.

An estimated 2,025 Banks, both Commercial as well as Rural Banks (BPR)/Islamic Rural Banks (BPRS), are members of IDIC's deposit insurance program. In 2009 alone, IDIC received membership contributions from 15 Rural Banks and 16 Rural Islamic Banks amounting to Rp64.80 million (2 rural banks have not paid their membership contribution to IDIC in 2009 amounting to Rp5.00 million), while premium payments from Commercial Banks and Rural/Islamic Rural Banks amounts to Rp3,779.68 billion. Moreover, IDIC received proceeds from payment of fines for late submission of premium payments amounting to Rp8.28 million in 2009.

Average total deposits within Commercial Banks that are insured by IDIC in 2009 increased two-fold compared to that of the previous year of Rp1,163.24 trillion (63.15% of average total deposits). Average total deposits within Commercial Banks in 2009 amounts to Rp1,841.94 trillion.

There were 5 Rural Banks (PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana, PT BPRS Babussalam, PT BPR Sri Utama, PT BPR Margot Artha Utama, and PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana) and 1 Commercial Bank (PT Bank IFI) whose operational licenses

oleh BI, sehingga total bank gagal yang dilikuidasi oleh LPS menjadi 21 Bank Dalam Likuidasi. Proses Likuidasi PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki dan PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga akan segera berakhir pada tahun yang akan datang.

Hingga akhir tahun 2009, LPS telah membayarkan Rp543,12 miliar simpanan nasabah 21 Bank Dalam Likuidasi yang layak dibayar LPS dari Rp595,20 miliar simpanan layak bayar (setelah *set-off*). LPS juga membentuk cadangan klaim penjaminan untuk mengantisipasi kemungkinan kerugian di masa datang akibat pembayaran klaim atau pelaksanaan resolusi bank gagal. Besarnya cadangan penjaminan dalam laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2010 masih menggunakan metode proporsional berdasarkan estimasi jumlah dana pihak ketiga.

Pada tahun 2009, LPS melanjutkan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk (saat ini bernama PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk). Dengan mengacu perhitungan (*assessment*) dari Bank Indonesia, sampai dengan 31 Desember 2009, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6,76 triliun. 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. Sesuai dengan Pasal 41 ayat (2) UU LPS, seluruh biaya penanganan bank gagal yang dikeluarkan LPS menjadi penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada bank. Oleh karena itu, biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6,76 triliun merupakan penyertaan modal sementara (PMS) LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Dalam rangka mensosialisasikan program penjaminan LPS kepada *stakeholders* LPS, selain mengaktifasi aktivitas *below-the-line communications*, LPS juga memanfaatkan

were revoked by BI in 2009, whereby the total number of failed banks that were liquidated by IDIC amounts to 21 Banks Under Liquidation. The liquidation process for PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki and PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga will end in the following year.

IDIC has paid Rp543.12 billion in terms of eligible deposits from 21 Banks Under Liquidation throughout 2009 from a previous of Rp595.20 billion in eligible deposits (upon set-off). IDIC has also set up an Provision for Insurance Claims in anticipation of future losses derived from payment of claims or the resolution of failed bank. The insurance reserve's amount that is stated in IDIC's financial statement uses the proportional method based on the estimated amount of third party funds.

In 2009, IDIC continued its process of resolving PT Bank Century, Tbk (currently known as PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk). On the basis of the assessment provided by Bank Indonesia, IDIC had, up to the period ending on 31 December 2009, injected resolution funds amounting to Rp6.76 trillion into the Bank. These expenses represent the costs needed to increase the Bank's capital to an acceptable level in accordance with the prevailing requirements pertaining to a Bank's conditions, both in terms of its solvency as well as its liquidity as prescribed within the Explanation to Article 33 of the IDIC Law, in which all of the expenses derived from the resolution of the failed bank will be borne by IDIC in the form of a Temporary Capital Investment into the Bank. Therefore, the resolution handling costs amounting to Rp6.76 trillion represents IDIC Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Century, Tbk.

As part of its efforts to actively communicate the deposit insurance program to its stakeholders, in addition to below-the-line communications, IDIC also utilizes the electronic media to

media elektronik dalam mengkomunikasikan peran serta LPS dalam perbankan nasional terutama terkait permasalahan penyelamatan PT Bank Century Tbk antara lain melakukan *talkshow* di beberapa media maupun radio. Media cetak lokal maupun nasional juga merupakan salah satu media LPS untuk untuk menginformasikan kepada masyarakat mengenai pembayaran klaim simpanan layak dibayar LPS, likuidasi bank dan terkait pelaksanaan penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk serta Laporan Keuangan LPS.

LPS juga senantiasa menjalin serta mempererat hubungan antar lembaga baik yang di dalam negeri maupun luar negeri. Pada tahun 2009, LPS bergabung dalam Badan Koordinasi Hubungan Masyarakat (Bakohumas) Pusat yang merupakan wadah bagi humas di kalangan pemerintahan. Selain di dalam negeri, LPS juga aktif berpartisipasi dalam event-event *internasional* yang diselenggarakan oleh International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) dan LPS negara lain.

Selain itu, pada tahun 2009, LPS Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan diubah dengan Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2009.

Dari sisi pengelolaan keuangan, total aktiva mencapai Rp17,74 triliun atau mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,80 triliun ada posisi per 31 Desember 2009. Total aktiva sebesar Rp17,74 triliun tersebut terutama terdiri dari Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp10,62 triliun, Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp6,76 triliun, Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp37,00 miliar dan Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp218,32 miliar.

communicate IDIC's role within the country's banking system, particularly in relation to issues pertaining to PT Bank Century Tbk that, among others, included a talkshow in various media as well as radio. Local as well as national print media was also one of the medium that IDIC also used to inform the public about eligible claims payments, bank liquidations, and matters pertaining to the resolution of PT Bank Century Tbk as well as IDIC's Financial Statements.

IDIC also constantly maintains and strengthens its relationship with other institutions both within and outside of Indonesia. In 2009, IDIC worked together with the Central Office of the Public Relations Coordinating Agency (Bakohumas Pusat) that serves as the center point for communications from the government. In addition to this, IDIC also actively participated in international events that were organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) and the deposit insurance agencies of other countries.

In addition to this, Law No. 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation was amended in 2009 into the Law No. 7 of Year 2009.

From a financial management perspective, total assets amounted to Rp17.74 trillion or increased by as much as Rp3.80 trillion as of 31 December 2009 compared to the same period in the previous year. Total assets that amounted to Rp17.74 trillion mainly comprised of Securities amounting to Rp10.62 trillion, Temporary Capital Investment amounting to Rp6.76 trillion, Cash and Cash Equivalents amounting to Rp37.00 billion and Account Receivables-Investment amounting to Rp218.32 billion.

Total kewajiban per 31 Desember 2009 adalah sebesar Rp7,38 triliun atau meningkat sebesar 40,18% dari kewajiban akhir tahun 2008. Kewajiban sebesar Rp7,38 triliun terutama terdiri dari Hutang Klaim Penjamin sebesar Rp37,63 miliar, Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp5,13 triliun, Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan sebesar Rp4,05 miliar, Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp87,56 miliar dan Hutang Lain-Lain sebesar Rp3,39 miliar. Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp8,68 triliun, meningkat 25% atau bertambah sebesar Rp1,73 triliun dari ekuitas per 31 Desember 2007. Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp10,36 triliun, meningkat 19,37% atau Rp1,68 triliun dari ekuitas akhir tahun 2008.

Total Pendapatan Operasi untuk periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp4,75 triliun, yang terutama berasal dari Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp3,78 triliun (79,62%), Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp967,13 miliar, Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan sebesar Rp41,20 juta, dan Pendapatan Denda sebesar Rp32,95 miliar. Sedangkan total Biaya Operasi untuk periode 1 Januari s/d 31 Desember 2009, sebesar Rp2,87 triliun, yang terdiri dari Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim sebesar Rp2,64 triliun (91,85%), Biaya Investasi sebesar Rp160,40 miliar (5,58%), Biaya Umum dan Administrasi sebesar Rp68,10 miliar (2,37%) dan sisanya adalah Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank.

Total liabilities as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp7.38 trillion or increased by 40.18% from that achieved in 2008. The Liabilities amounting to Rp7.38 trillion mainly comprised of Insurance Claims Payable amounting to Rp37.63 billion, Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp5.13 trillion, Provision for Employee Benefits amounting to Rp4.05 billion, Tax Payable amounting to Rp87.56 billion and Other Payable amounting to Rp3.39 billion. Equity as of 31 December 2008 amounts to Rp8.68 trillion, or 25% higher or Rp1.73 trillion more than its equity as of 31 December 2007. Equity as of 31 December 2009 amounts to Rp10.36 trillion of increased 19.37% or Rp1.68 trillion more than its equity in 2008.

Total Operating Revenues for the period from 01 January up to 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp4.75 trillion, which mainly derived from Revenues from Insurance Premium amounting to Rp3.78 trillion (79.62%), Revenues from Investment amounting to Rp967.13 billion, Revenues from Membership Contribution amounting to Rp41.20 million, and Revenues from Fines amounting to Rp32.95 billion. In the meantime, Total Operating Expenses for the period from 1 January up to 31 December 2009, amounted to Rp2.87 trillion, which comprised of Expenses derived from Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims amounting to Rp2.64 trillion (91.85%), Investment Expenses amounting to Rp160.40 billion (5.58%), General and Administrative Expenses amounting to Rp68.10 billion (2.37%) and the remainder comprised of Expenses related to Bank Resolution.

SEKILAS PERJALANAN LPS 2005-2009

IDIC's Highlights 2005-2009

2005

LPS resmi beroperasi
(22 September 2005).

IDIC was officially operated in
22nd September 2005.

Berlaku pentahapan penjaminan simpanan
nasabah bank.

Tahap 1
(September 2005 s/d Maret 2006) : seluruh
simpanan nasabah di bank dijamin.

Stages of the Amount of Deposit Insured
were in effect.

Stage 1
(September 2005 – March 2006) : Full
Guarantee.

2006

Berlaku pentahapan penjaminan simpanan
nasabah bank.

Tahap 2
(Maret 2006 s/d September 2006) :
maksimum Rp5 miliar per nasabah
untuk setiap bank.

Tahap 3
(September 2006 s/d Maret 2007) :
maksimum Rp1 miliar per nasabah
untuk setiap bank.

Stages of the Amount of Deposit Insured
were in effect.

Stage 2
(March 2006 – September 2006) :
maximum amount of deposit insured by
IDIC was Rp5 billion for each depositor
at one bank.

Stage 3
(September 2006 – March 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. Total simpanan layak
dibayar yang telah dicairkan oleh nasabah
dari tahun 2005 sampai 2006 adalah
Rp38,56 miliar atau sebanyak 756
rekening (mencakup 98% simpanan yang
layak dibayar).

The eligible to be paid deposit was
amounting Rp39.36 billion or 3,805
accounts. The total amount of claims paid
by IDIC, from 2005 to 2006, was Rp38.56
billion or 756 accounts (This amount covers
98% of total eligible claims/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 5th 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.

2007

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). Total simpanan layak dibayar yang telah dicairkan oleh nasabah untuk tahun 2007 adalah Rp7,02 miliar atau sebanyak 485 rekening.
From 2005 to 2007, the eligible claims amounted to 7,528 accounts valued Rp46.39 billion while the total amount of claims paid by IDIC amounted to Rp45.26 billion. This amount covers 97% of the eligible claims/deposits. The total amount of eligible claims in 2007 was Rp7.02 billion or 485 accounts.

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.

2008

Nilai penjaminan simpanan dinaikan menjadi Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank pada tanggal 13 Oktober 2008.

The maximum amount of deposit insured was increased to Rp2 billion for each depositor within a bank on 13 October 2008.

Peserta penjaminan simpanan pada tahun 2008 adalah 2.047 bank.

Members of IDIC's deposit insurance program in 2008 totaled 2,047 banks.

4 BPR dicabut izin usahanya sepanjang tahun 2008.

The operational licenses of 4 Rural Banks and 1 Commercial Bank were revoked by Bank Indonesia in 2008.

Pada tanggal 21 November 2008, PT Bank Century Tbk diserahkan penanganannya oleh Komite Koordinasi kepada LPS. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk sebesar Rp4,98 triliun.

The Coordinating Committee determined on 21 November 2008, to hand over PT Bank Century Tbk to IDIC. IDIC had injected, as of the end of 2008, temporary capital amounting to Rp4.98 trillion into PT Bank Century Tbk.

Dari 15 BPR yang dilikuidasi sampai dengan tahun 2008, LPS telah melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap 13 BPR.

Of the 15 Rural Banks that was handed over to IDIC up to 2008, IDIC has liquidated 13 Rural Banks.

LPS telah melaksanakan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi 3 dari 4 BPR yang dilikuidasi pada tahun 2008.

IDIC had reconciled and verified claims from 3 out of the 4 rural banks that was handed over in 2008.

Hingga akhir tahun 2008, LPS telah membayar 95,6% simpanan layak bayar nasabah bank dalam likuidasi, yaitu sebanyak 2.829 rekening dengan nilai Rp68,27 miliar.

IDIC has paid, up to the end of 2008, an estimated 95.6% of eligible depositor claims of the liquidated banks, which amounts to 2,829 accounts valued at Rp68.27 billion.

LPS memberikan dana talangan bagi Bank Dalam Likuidasi sebesar Rp1,21 miliar sampai dengan akhir tahun 2008.

IDIC extended advances for the liquidated banks amounting to Rp1.21 billion throughout 2008.

LPS mengeluarkan peraturan LPS (PLPS) No. 1/PLPS/2008 tentang Laporan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, No. 2/PLPS/2008 mengenai perubahan PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2005 tentang Likuidasi Bank dan No. 3/PLPS/2008 mengenai perubahan PLPS No. 5/PLPS/2006 tentang Penanganan Bank Gagal yang Berdampak Sistemik.

IDIC enacted IDIC regulation (PLPS) No. 1/PLPS/2008 concerning Rural Bank Reports, PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2008 concerning the amendment to PLPS No. 2/PLPS/2005 concerning Bank Liquidation and also enacted PLPS No. 3/PLPS/2008 concerning amendment to PLPS No. 5/PLPS/2006 concerning Systemic Bank Resolution.

LPS menghadiri 7th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting di Washington D.C., USA.

IDIC participated in the 7th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting held in Washington D.C., USA.

LPS menjadi tuan rumah 6th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference di Bali.

IDIC hosted the 6th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference held in Bali.

LPS bersama dengan Deposit Insurance of Japan (DICJ) menyelenggarakan seminar sehari mengenai Resolusi Bank di Jakarta.

DICJ and IDIC held a one-day seminar on Bank Resolution in Jakarta.

LPS berpartisipasi sebagai komentator dalam 3rd DICJ Round Table di Tokyo, Jepang.

IDIC participated as a commentator to the 3rd DICJ Round Table held in Tokyo, Japan.



2009

Peserta penjaminan simpanan pada tahun 2008 adalah 2.025 bank.

Members of IDIC's deposit insurance program in 2009 were 2,025 banks.

5 BPR dan 1 Bank Umum dicabut izin usahanya sepanjang tahun 2009.

5 rural banks and 1 commercial bank had their licenses revoked in 2009.

Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2009, LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim simpanan layak bayar nasabah 20 BPR (DL) dan 1 Bank Umum (DL) sebesar Rp543,12 miliar.

By the end of 2009, IDIC has paid claims of eligible to be paid deposits of 20 liquidated rural banks and 1 commercial bank's depositors amounted at Rp543.12 miliar.

Hingga akhir tahun 2009, LPS melaksanakan proses Likuidasi 20 BPR (DL) dan 1 Bank Umum.

Up to end of 2009, IDIC has carried out the liquidation process of 20 liquidated rural banks and 1 liquidated commercial bank.

LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya Penyertaan Modal Sementara bagi PT Bank Century Tbk sebesar Rp6,76 triliun.

IDIC has injected a temporary capital to PT Bank Century Tbk amounted to Rp6.76 trillion.

LPS telah mengeluarkan dana talangan dan pinjaman operasional bagi 10 Bank Dalam Likuidasi dengan total Rp3,27 miliar selama proses likuidasi.

IDIC has extended advances and operating loans for 10 liquidated banks with a total of Rp3.27 billion during the liquidation process.

Pada tahun 2009, LPS melakukan penilaian atas kinerja LPS di tahun 2008. Adapun Skor penilaian kinerja LPS untuk tahun 2008 adalah 81,03.

In 2009, IDIC assessed the 2008 corporate's performance. The score of 2008 IDIC's performance assessment is 81.03.

LPS menjadi anggota Badan Koordinasi Kehumasan Pemerintah (Bakohumas).

IDIC become a member of Coordinating Institution for Government Public Relations (Badan Koordinasi Kehumasan Pemerintah/ Bakohumas).

LPS berpartisipasi sebagai pembicara dalam MENA Conference di Amman, Jordania.

IDIC participated as a speaker in the MENA Conference in Amman, Jordan.

LPS menghadiri 8th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting di Basel, Switzerland.

IDIC participated in the 8th IADI Annual Conference and Annual General Meeting in Basel, Switzerland.

LPS menghadiri 7th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference di Almaty, Kazakhstan.

IDIC participated as a moderator in the 7th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

LPS bersama dengan Deposit Protection Agency Thailand dan Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation mengadakan Tripartite Meeting yang diselenggarakan oleh MDIC di Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

IDIC, Deposit Protection Agency of Thailand and Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation had a Tripartite Meeting which was hosted by MDIC in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

LPS berpartisipasi sebagai komentator dalam 3rd DICJ Round Table di Tokyo, Jepang.

IDIC participated as a commentator in the 3rd DICJ Round Table in Tokyo, Japan.

Tanzania Deposit Insurance Board mengunjungi LPS.

Tanzania Deposit Insurance Board visited IDIC.

BAB I - KELEMBAGAAN LEMBAGA PENJAMIN SIMPANAN

Chapter I - Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation At A Glance

Visi / Vision

Misi / Mission

Nilai-Nilai / Values

Dewan Komisiner / Board of Commissioner

Kepala Eksekutif / Chief Executive Officer

Komite Audit / Audit Committee

Struktur Organisasi / Organizational Structure

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.

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.





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.

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:

Visi

Menjadi lembaga penjamin simpanan yang dipercaya dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional.

Misi

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

Nilai-Nilai

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

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 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 (IDIC Law) and began operations on 22 September 2005.

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:

Vision

To become the deposit insurer entrusted with maintaining the stability of Indonesia's banking system.

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.

Values

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

Fungsi LPS, yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, 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 upaya memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, LPS bekerjasama dengan Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan sesuai dengan peran dan tugasnya masing-masing.

Adapun tugas LPS dalam rangka menjalankan kedua fungsinya adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan pelaksanaan penjaminan simpanan;
- 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.

IDIC's functions, which are to insure depositors' fund and actively participate in maintaining the banking system's stability in accordance with its authority, are applicable to Commercial Banks and Rural Banks, either conventional or Islamic-based. Deposit insurance for Islamic-based banks is regulated by Government Regulation Number 39 of 2005 concerning Deposit Insurance for Islamic Bank Depositors.

As part of its efforts to maintain the banking system's stability, IDIC works closely with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI), Bank Indonesia (BI,) and the Banking Supervisory Institution in accordance with their respective roles and tasks.

The tasks of IDIC in respect to its second function are as follows:

- 1) To formulate and determine deposit insurance policies;
- 2) To implement deposit insurance;
- 3) To formulate and determine policies in line with its role as an active participant in maintaining the banking system's stability;
- 4) To formulate, determine, and implement policies for the resolution of non-systemic failed banks; and
- 5) To handle the resolution of systemic failed banks

Untuk menjalankan tugasnya sesuai fungsi yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS, LPS memperoleh modal awal dari kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan dan tidak terbagi dalam saham yaitu 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 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.

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

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.

To effectively carry out its duties in accordance with its role as prescribed by the IDIC Law, IDIC has, as its initial capital that is treated separately from the state's assets and is not in the form of shares, funds amounting to Rp4 trillion . IDIC is fully responsible for the management and administration of all of its assets. IDIC's assets can only be in the form of investment and non-investment assets. Moreover, IDIC cannot invest in banks or other companies, except in the form of temporary investment carried out in the process of handling or resolving a failed bank.

In regards to the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, IDIC adheres to a one-tier board system wherein the Board of Commissioners represents the highest body within the organization. The Board of Commissioners is responsible for formulating and determining IDIC's policies pertaining to administering its functions.

Board of Commissioners

IDIC's six-man Board of Commissioners were duly appointed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia and comprise of three Ex-Officio members; each of which represents the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, and the Bank Supervisory Institution. The Board also has three internally and/or externally recruited members. One of the members of the Board of Commissioners is elected to serve as the Chairman while another member is chosen to serve as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

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:

- 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.

Sepanjang tahun 2009, Dewan Komisiner LPS telah melaksanakan 81 kali rapat Dewan Komisiner. Dari 81 kali rapat tersebut, 37 kalinya merupakan rapat Dewan Komisiner sebagai RUPS Bank yang dicabut izin usahanya. LPS menetapkan 32 Keputusan Dewan Komisiner pada tahun 2009.

Susunan anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS pada akhir tahun 2009 adalah sebagai berikut:

- Ketua Dewan Komisiner : **Rudjito**
Anggota/Kepala Eksekutif : **Firdaus Djaelani**
Anggota :
1. **C. Heru Budiargo**
(bergabung sejak 20 Maret 2009)
 2. **Siswanto**
(bergabung sejak 20 Maret 2009)
 3. **Dr. Muliaman D. Hadad**
(*Ex-Officio* Bank Indonesia)
 4. **Dr. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany**
(Menggantikan Darmin Nasution sejak 19 Nopember 2009)
(*Ex-Officio* Departemen Keuangan)

The Board of Commissioners is required to convene the Board of Commissioners Meeting at least once a month to discuss the following matters:

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

The Board of Commissioners convened 81 meetings throughout 2009 of which 37 of these meetings were Board of Commissioners meetings that serve as the General Shareholders' Meetings of the banks whose licenses have been revoked and handed over to IDIC. IDIC issued 32 Board of Commissioners' Decrees throughout the year.

The composition of IDIC's Board of Commissioners, as of the end of 2009, are as follows:

- Chairman : **Rudjito**
Member/CEO : **Firdaus Djaelani**
Member :
1. **C. Heru Budiargo**
(as of 20 March 2009)
 2. **Siswanto**
(as of 20 March 2009)
 3. **Dr. Muliaman D. Hadad**
(*Ex-Officio* from Bank Indonesia)
 4. **Dr. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany**
(Replacing Darmin Nasution as of 19 November 2009)
(*Ex-Officio* the Ministry of Finance)

Direksi

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 2009, LPS memiliki 3 orang Direktur. LPS telah mengeluarkan 70 Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE) sepanjang tahun 2009.

Adapun susunan Kepala Eksekutif dan Direktur per akhir tahun 2009 adalah sebagai berikut:

Kepala Eksekutif : **Firdaus Djaelani**
Direktur : 1. **Noor Cahyo**
2. **Mirza Mochtar**
3. **R. Budi Santoso**
(Bergabung sejak 1 Juli 2009)

Setelah masa jabatan Firdaus Djaelani sebagai Kepala Eksekutif mengganti Krisna Wijaya berakhir pada tanggal 22 September 2009, Firdaus Djaelani diangkat kembali sebagai Kepala Eksekutif LPS melalui Keputusan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 96/P Tahun 2009 tanggal 19 November 2009. Selain itu, melalui Keppres tersebut, Dr. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany juga diangkat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS *Ex-Officio* Kementerian Keuangan menggantikan Darmin Nasution.

Directors

IDIC's operations are overseen by the Chief Executive Officer. The CEO is supported by 5 Directors who are responsible for deposit insurance and risk management, bank claims and resolution, legal and regulation, accounting and finance, as well as administration and information systems. IDIC has, as of the end of 2009, 3 Directors and issued 70 CEO's Decrees.

The composition of the CEO and the Directors, as of the end of 2009, are as follows:

CEO : **Firdaus Djaelani**
Directors : 1. **Noor Cahyo**
2. **Mirza Mochtar**
3. **R. Budi Santoso**
(as of 1 July 2009)

After serving the remaining tenure of the previous CEO, Krisna Wijaya, which ended on 22 September 2009, Firdaus Djaelani, the current CEO, was re-appointed as IDIC's CEO by virtue of the President of Republic of Indonesia's Decree Number 96/P of 2009 dated 19 November 2009. The decree also appointed Dr. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany as an ex-officio member of the Board of Commissioners from the Ministry of Finance effectively replacing Darmin Nasution.

Komite Audit

Pasal 74 ayat 2 UU LPS mengamankan LPS untuk membentuk Komite Audit yang akan membantu Dewan Komisiner dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab pengawasan terhadap pengelolaan LPS yang harus dilakukan secara efektif dan efisien baik dalam hal melaksanakan penjaminan simpanan maupun penetapan kebijakan.

Adapun susunan Komite Audit LPS per akhir tahun 2009 adalah sebagai berikut:

Ketua : **C. Heru Budiargo**
Anggota : 1. **Siswanto**
2. **Darul Dimasqy**
3. **Dumoly F. Pardede**

Sepanjang tahun 2009, Komite Audit telah melakukan meeting sebanyak 8 kali dan telah *me-review* aktivitas-aktivitas fungsional di seluruh unit kerja LPS dengan menitikberatkan pada:

1. Pelaksanaan fungsi LPS dalam hal likuidasi bank dan klaim penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya.
2. Pelaksanaan fungsi LPS dalam menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan dengan melakukan penyelamatan bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik.
3. Penerapan tata kelola perusahaan, kepatuhan terhadap Undang-Undang dan peraturan yang berlaku, kebijakan dan prosedur intern serta metode-metode kerja dalam pelaksanaan pekerjaan sehari-hari.
4. Kebijakan manajemen risiko lembaga, dan
5. Masalah kinerja di LPS baik di tingkat divisi, direktorat maupun lembaga.

Selain itu, Komite Audit LPS juga telah menyempurnakan Piagam Komite Audit yang telah ditetapkan dalam Keputusan Dewan Komisiner nomor KEP.031/XII/DK/2009 tanggal 30 Desember 2009 serta memperbaiki pengelolaan dan *governance* Komite Audit meliputi bakuan rencana kerja, pelaporan, sistem *monitoring* dsb.

Audit Committee

In accordance with Article 74 verse 2 of the IDIC Law, which mandates IDIC to establish an Audit Committee to assist the Board of Commissioners with their responsibilities to supervise IDIC's operations so as to ensure that they are conducted both effectively and efficiently in respect to deposit insurance and policy determination.

IDIC's Audit Committee, as of end of 2009, comprise of the following:

Chairman : **C. Heru Budiargo**
Member : 1. **Siswanto**
2. **Darul Dimasqy**
3. **Dumoly F. Pardede**

The Audit Committee held 8 Audit Committee meetings throughout 2009 and reviewed all of IDIC's functional activities, which focused on:

1. The implementation of IDIC's function in respect to bank liquidation and processing of insurance claims of depositor's of the liquidated banks;
2. The implementation of IDIC's function in respect to maintaining the banking system's stability by rescuing systemic failed banks;
3. The application of Good Corporate Governance, as well as legal, regulatory, policies, and internal procedures compliance and work methods.
4. Corporate risk management policy; and
5. IDIC's performance in terms of division, directorate or corporate level.

In addition to this, the Audit Committee refined the Audit Committee Charter as was endorsed by the Board of Commissioners' Decree Number KEP.031/XII/DK/2009 of 30 December 2009, as well as improved the management and governance of the Audit Committee that consists of a standardizing its work plan, reporting, monitoring system etc.

PROFIL MANAJEMEN

Management Profile

DEWAN KOMISIONER

Board of Commissioners



Rudjito

Ketua Dewan Komisiner
Chairman

Menjabat sebagai Ketua Dewan Komisiner sejak 22 September 2005. Sebelum bergabung dengan LPS, beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Utama PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (Juli 2000-Mei 2005) dan sebagai Komisaris Utama pada bank yang sama (18 Mei-21 September 2005). Lulusan Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Gajah Mada jurusan Perbankan ini telah berpengalaman di dunia perbankan nasional selama 28 tahun. Pada tahun 2003, beliau terpilih sebagai CEO BUMN *of the Year* dan tahun 2004 terpilih sebagai *the Best Indonesian CEO* versi majalah SWA.

Appointed as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners since 22 September 2005. He was, prior to joining IDIC, the President Director of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk (July 2000-May 2005) and the President Commissioner at the same bank (18 May 2005 -21 September 2005). He has an Economics Degree from the Universitas Gajah Mada has been with the banking industry for over 28 years. Mr. Rudjito is also widely respected for his leadership and he was awarded as the State-Owned Corporation's CEO of the Year in 2003 and as the Best Indonesian CEO by SWA Magazine in 2004.



Firdaus Djaelani

Anggota/Kepala Eksekutif
Member/Chief Executive Officer

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner merangkap Kepala Eksekutif LPS menggantikan Krisna Wijaya sejak 10 Oktober 2008 hingga 22 September 2009. Beliau diangkat kembali sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner dan Kepala Eksekutif LPS sejak tanggal 19 November 2009. Sebelum menjabat sebagai Kepala Eksekutif, beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko LPS sejak 22 September 2005. Sebelum bergabung dengan LPS beliau menjabat sebagai Direktur Asuransi, Direktorat Asuransi, Ditjen Lembaga Keuangan, Departemen Keuangan. Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia (1981) dan Master of Arts dari Ball State University (1988).

Appointed as a member of the Board of Commissioners and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to replace Krisna Wijaya as of 10 October 2008. He was subsequently re-appointed to serve as a member of the Board Commissioners and CEO on 19 November 2009. He was, prior to his appointment as IDIC's CEO, the Insurance and Risk Management Director since 22 September 2005. He also previously served as the Director of Insurance with the Directorate General of Financial Institutions of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. He has a Bachelors Degree in Economics from the Universitas Indonesia (1981) and a Master of Arts from Ball State University, USA (1988).



Dr. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany

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

Menjabat sebagai *Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner dari Departemen Keuangan sejak tanggal 19 November 2009. Beliau juga menjabat sebagai Ketua Bapepam-LK (27 April 2006-sekarang). Beliau memperoleh gelar Doktor di Bidang Ekonomi dari Vanderbilt University di Nashville, Tennessee pada tahun 1997.

Appointed as an ex-officio member of IDIC's Board of Commissioner since 19th November 2009. He currently is the Chairman of Indonesian Capital Market and Financial Institution Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK) since 27 April 2006. He had his doctoral degree of Economics from Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee in 1997.



Dr. Muliaman D. Hadad

Anggota *Ex-Officio* Bank Indonesia
(Ex-Officio Member from Bank Indonesia)

Menjabat sebagai Anggota *Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner dari Bank Indonesia sejak tanggal 31 Maret 2007. 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 Deputi Gubernur Bank Indonesia (Desember 2006-sekarang).

Appointed as an ex-officio member of the Board of Commissioners since 31 March 2007. He has a Bachelors Degree in Economics from the Universitas Indonesia (1984), Master in Public Administration (MPA) degree from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA (1991) and a Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) from Monash University, Australia (1996). He is concurrently a Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia (December 2006-present).



C. Heru Budiargo

(Anggota/Ketua Komite Audit)
(Member/Chairman of the Audit Committee)

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner sejak tanggal 20 Maret 2009. Selain itu, beliau juga menjabat sebagai Ketua Komite Audit sejak tanggal 8 April 2009. Pengalaman beliau di perbankan nasional selama puluhan tahun serta keahlian beliau di bidang *human resource and performance management, compliance management, good corporate governance* dan *risk management* menjadikan beliau dipercaya untuk menjabat sebagai Direktur Eksekutif pada fungsi-fungsi *Risk Management, Compliance & Human Resources* Bank Niaga (2000-April 2007). Beliau adalah Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia.

Appointed as a member of the Board of Commissioners since 20 March 2009. He has also served as the Chairman of the Audit Committee since 8 April 2009. His experience in the banking industry spans decades and his primary expertise has been in the areas of human resources and performance management, compliance management, good corporate governance, and risk management. He was, prior to his appointment with IDIC, the Executive Director for functions of Risk Management, Compliance and Human Resources at Bank Niaga (2000-April 2007). He has a Degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia.



Siswanto

(Anggota/Anggota Komite Audit)
(Member/Member of the Audit Committee)

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Dewan Komisiner sejak tanggal 20 Maret 2009 dan ditunjuk sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak tanggal 16 Juli 2009. Alumnus Universitas Islam Indonesia Fakultas Ekonomi ini sebelum bergabung dengan LPS menjabat sebagai Direktur PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) dari tahun 1997 hingga 2007. Berbagai pelatihan telah beliau ikuti sepanjang karir di dunia perbankan, salah satunya adalah Program Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko Angkatan V di Hongkong pada tahun 2004.

Appointed as a member of the Board of Commissioners since 20 March 2009 and became a member of the Audit Committee since 16 July 2009. He was, prior to joining IDIC, a Director in PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) from 1997 to 2007. An Economics graduate from the Universitas Islam Indonesia, he has attended numerous training throughout his extensive banking career, one of which was the Risk Management Certification Program, Batch V, that was held in Hong Kong in 2004.

PROFIL MANAJEMEN

Management Profile

DEWAN DIREKSI

Board of Directors



Noor Cahyo

Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank merangkap Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan
Director of Claims and Bank Resolution concurrently the Legal and Regulations Director

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Beliau juga merangkap sebagai Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan. Sebagai Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank, beliau bertanggung jawab dalam pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Klaim dan Resolusi Bank untuk memastikan terselenggaranya penanganan klaim dan pelaksanaan likuidasi bank gagal yang dicabut ijin usahanya sesuai dengan ketentuan perundangan dan peraturan LPS yang berlaku. Selain itu, beliau juga bertanggung jawab atas pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Hukum dan Peraturan dengan memastikan tersedianya kajian hukum dan peraturan, terselesaikannya masalah-masalah hukum dan proses litigasi yang dihadapi LPS serta terlaksananya pemberian pendampingan/bantuan hukum kepada seluruh unit kerja/pihak yang membutuhkan dan adanya dukungan hukum yang memadai dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional LPS. Pengalaman beliau di bidang pemeriksaan dan pengawasan bank membuat beliau dipercaya untuk menjabat sebagai Deputy Direktur, Pengawasan Bank I, Bank Indonesia (September 2004-2005). Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Padjadjaran dan gelar MBA dari Adelaide University.

Appointed as the Claims and Bank Resolution Director since 22 September 2005. He is concurrently the Legal and Regulations Director. As the Claims and Bank Resolution Director, he is responsible for the management of Claims and the Bank Resolution Directorate's operational activities so as to ensure that claims and the liquidation of failed bank whose licenses were revoked are conducted in accordance with the Law and IDIC regulations. Moreover, as the Legal and Regulation Director, he is responsible for the management of the Legal and Regulation Directorate by ensuring that legal and regulatory reviews are provided, legal issues and litigation process faced by IDIC are handled effectively and the legal representation/assistance is provided to all divisions/parties as needed as well as adequate legal support needed to implement IDIC's operational activities. His experiences in banking supervision and assessment led to his appointment as Deputy Director of Bank Supervision I with Bank Indonesia (September 2004-2005). He has an Economics Degree from Universitas Padjadjaran and an MBA from Adelaide University, Australia.



R. Budi Santoso

Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi
Director of Administration & Information System

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi sejak 1 Juli 2009. Beliau bertanggung jawab terhadap pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi guna memastikan tersedianya dukungan sumber daya manusia, sarana-prasarana, pengadministrasian dan pengadaan barang dan jasa, serta teknologi sistem informasi dan administrasi yang mendukung seluruh unit kerja dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional LPS. Sebelumnya beliau menjabat sebagai Kepala Bagian Perencanaan dan Organisasi pada Sekretariat Bapepam LK Depkeu RI (2006-Juni 2009). Beliau menyelesaikan Diploma IV Akuntansi pada Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara (STAN) pada tahun 1990 dan Stirling University, Scotland, UK memberikan beliau gelar MSc pada tahun 1993.

Appointed as the Administration and Information System Director since 1 July 2009. He is responsible for the management of the Administration and Information System Directorate's operational activities so as to ensure that IDIC receives the vital support it needs to function effectively such as human resources, logistics, administration and the procurement of goods and services, as well as administration and information system technology. He previously served as the Head of the Planning and Organization Department of the Secretariat of the Indonesian Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2006-June 2009). He has an Accounting degree and received his MSc in 1993 from Stirling University, Scotland, UK.



Mirza Mochtar

Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan
Director of Accounting and Finance

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. Sebelumnya beliau adalah Direktur Pembinaan Akuntan Jasa Penilai Depkeu RI (2000-Juni 2006). Sebagai Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan LPS, beliau bertanggung jawab mengelola seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Keuangan memastikan terselenggaranya pelaksanaan akuntansi, anggaran, keuangan, investasi yang akuntabel serta mengkoordinir pelaksanaan audit internal dan eksternal dengan efektif dan efisien. Beliau memperoleh gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia dan mengambil program S2 di University of Wisconsin, USA (1989).

Appointed as Director of Accounting and Finance since September 22, 2005. He previously served as the Director for the Management of Accountants and Assessment Services in the Directorate General of Finance Institution of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2000-2006). As IDIC's Accounting and Finance Director, he is responsible for the management of all activities within the Finance Directorate by ensuring accountability in regards to the administration of accounting, budgeting, finance and investment, as well as coordinating the execution of an effective and efficient internal and external audit process. He has an Economics degree from the Universitas Indonesia and received his postgraduate degree from the University of Wisconsin, USA (1989).

PROFIL MANAJEMEN

Management Profile

KOMITE AUDIT

Audit Committee



Dumoly F. Pardede

Anggota
Member

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak tanggal 24 Maret 2008. Memperoleh gelar MBA dari Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA (1992). Beliau saat ini juga menjabat sebagai Tenaga Pengkaji Bidang Lembaga Keuangan di Bapepam LK, Kementerian Keuangan RI (2001-sekarang).

Appointed as a member of the Audit Committee since 24 March 2008. He has an accounting degree and received his MBA from the Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio, USA (1992). He currently serves as an expert analyst on Financial Institutions of the Indonesian Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency (2001-present).



Darul Dimasqy Kramawiredja

Anggota

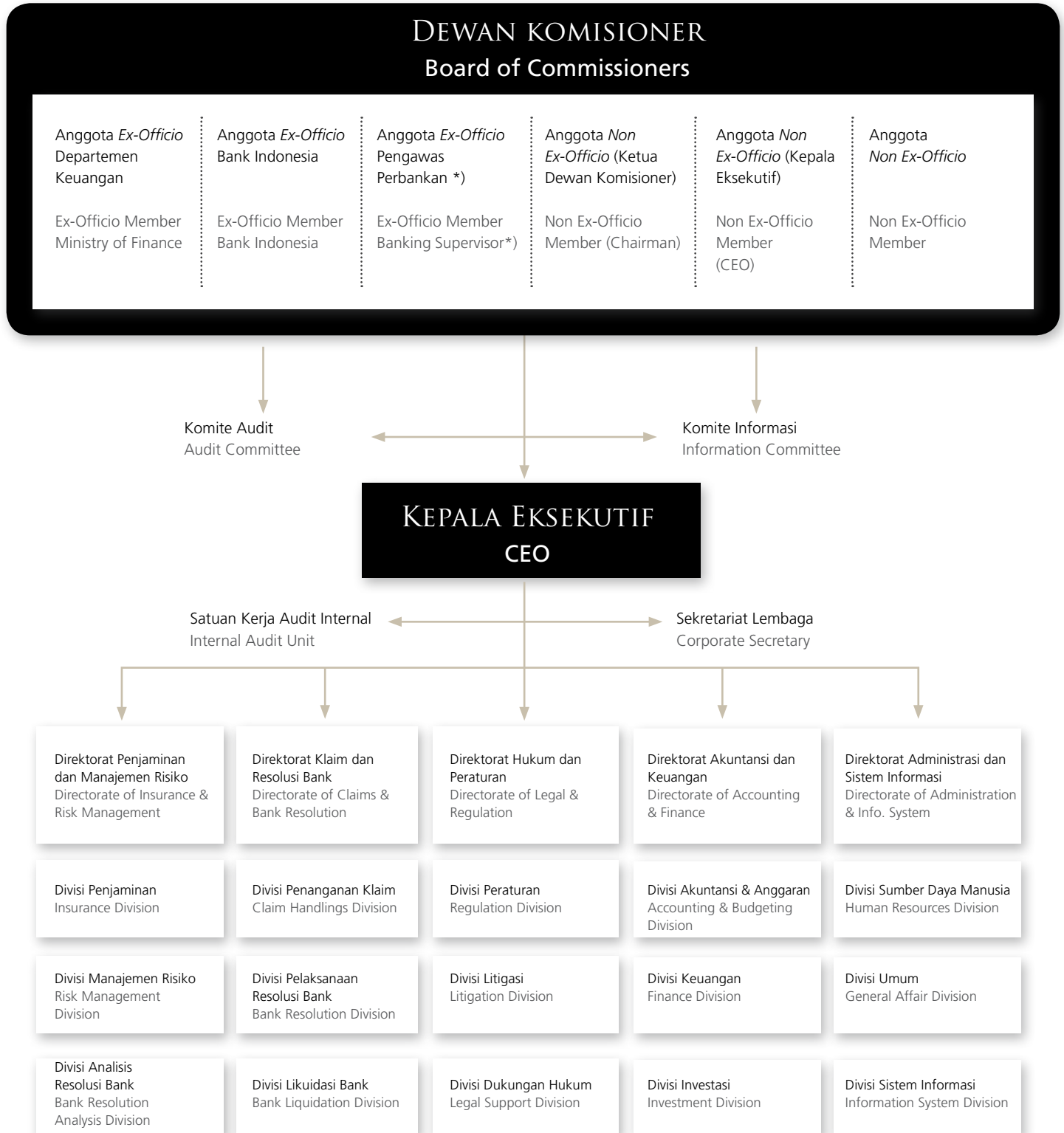
Member

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak tanggal 24 Maret 2008. Menamatkan program S2 di International Management, International University of Japan (1999). Beliau saat ini juga menjabat sebagai Kepala Bagian Pemeriksaan Perasuransian, Bapepam LK, Kementerian Keuangan RI (2007-sekarang).

Appointed as a member of the Audit Committee since 24 March 2008. He earned his postgraduate degree in International Management from the International University of Japan (1999). At present, he is the Head of the Insurance Inspection Department of the Indonesian Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia (2007-present).

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

Organization Structure



Note : Mengingat pengawasan perbankan masih dilaksanakan 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 non Ex-Officio member

Manajemen LPS

- Poltak L. Tobing, Kepala Divisi Penjaminan
- Salusra Satria, Kepala Divisi Manajemen Risiko
- Tindomora Siregar, Kepala Divisi Analisis Resolusi Bank
- Didik Madiyono, Kepala Divisi Penanganan Klaim
- Besari, Kepala Divisi Pelaksanaan Resolusi Bank
- Suharno Eliandy, Kepala Divisi Likuidasi Bank
- Bambang Sukardi Putra, Kepala Divisi Peraturan juga menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Litigasi dan Bantuan Hukum
- Sandra Bonita, Kepala Divisi SDM
- Bambang Widaryanto, Kepala Divisi Umum
- Harapan Sinaga, Kepala Divisi Sistem Informasi
- Ferdinan D. Purba, Kepala Divisi Akuntansi dan Anggaran
- Jarot Marhaendro, Kepala Divisi Keuangan juga menjabat sebagai Kepala Divisi Investasi
- Ahmad Fajarprana, Sekretaris Lembaga
- Masagus Abdullah, Kepala SKAI

IDIC Management

- Poltak L. Tobing, Head of Insurance Division
- Salusra Satria, Head of Risk Management Division
- Tindomora Siregar, Head of Bank Resolution Analysis Division
- Didik Madiyono, Head of Claim Handlings Division
- Besari, Head of Bank Resolution Division
- Suharno Eliandy, Head of Liquidation Bank Division
- Bambang Sukardi Putra, Head of Regulation Division also acting of Head of Litigation and Legal Support Division
- Sandra Bonita, Head of Human Resources Division
- Bambang Widaryanto, Head of General Affairs Division
- Harapan Sinaga, Head of Information System Division
- Ferdinan D. Purba, Head of Accounting and Budgeting Division
- Jarot Marhaendro, Head of Finance Division also acting as Head of Investment Division
- Ahmad Fajarprana, Corporate Secretary
- Masagus Abdullah, Head of Internal Audit Unit

BAB II - PROGRAM PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN

Chapter II - Deposit Insurance

Kepesertaan / Membership

Premi Penjaminan / Insurance Premium

Jenis Simpanan yang dijamin / Types of Deposits Insurance

Nilai Simpanan yang dijamin / Amount of Deposit Insurance

Penyelesaian dan Penanganan Bank Gagal / Bank Resolution

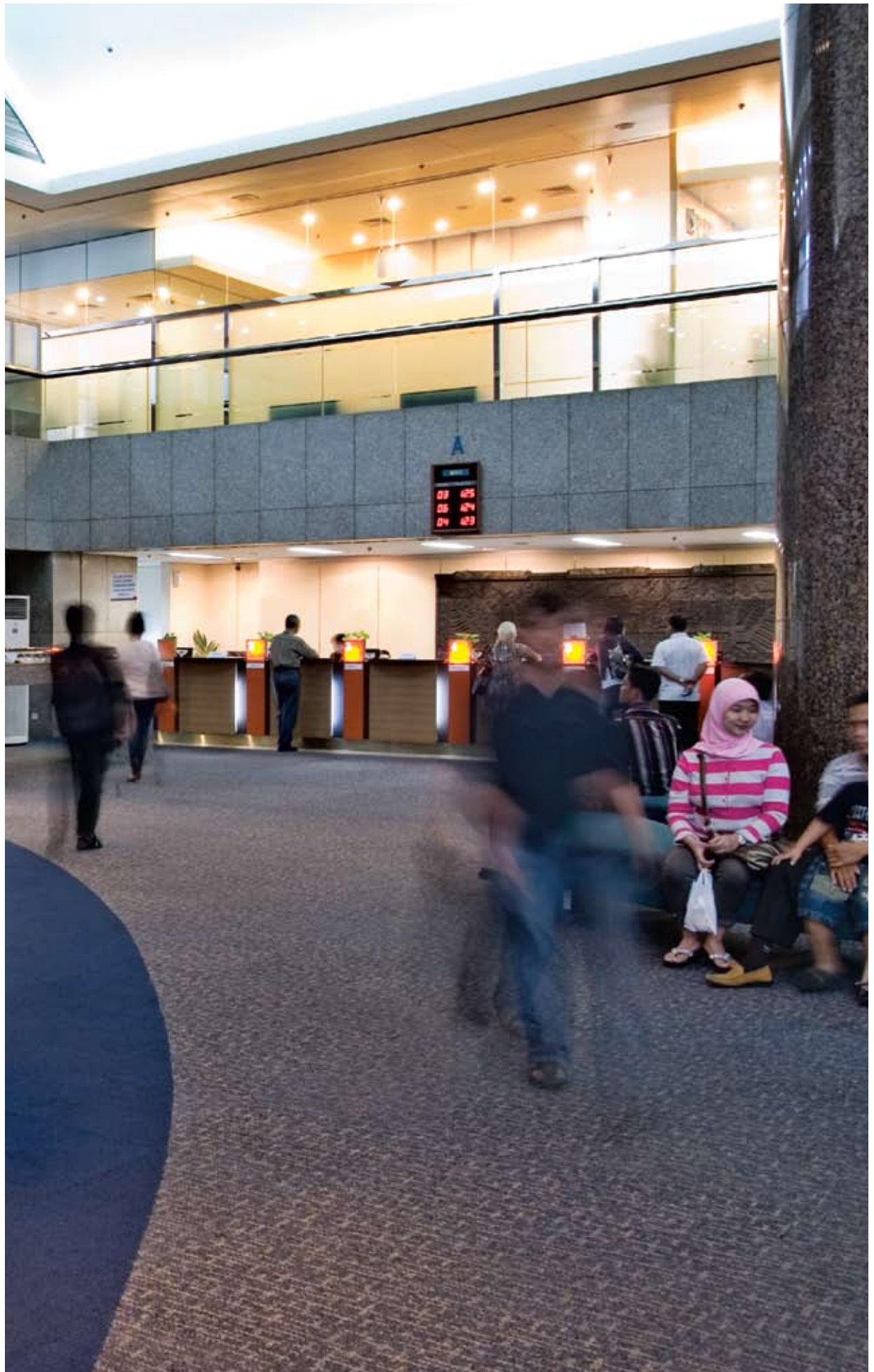
Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan / Insurance Claim Payments

Likuidasi Bank / Bank Liquidation

BANK PESERTA WAJIB MEMBAYAR PREMI PENJAMINAN SEBESAR 0,1% DARI RATA-RATA SALDO BULANAN TOTAL SIMPANAN DALAM SETIAP PERIODE.

Member banks are obliged to pay an insurance premium of 0.1% of the average monthly deposit balance for each period.





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.

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.

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:

- a. Giro dan tabungan berdasarkan Prinsip *Wadiah*;

Membership

All banks that operate within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, which includes Commercial Banks (either in the form of foreign-owned 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 adopt conventional banking or Islamic banking practices, are required to become members of the Deposit Insurance.

As a member of the Deposit Insurance Program, banks are required to submit membership documents, pay membership contribution and insurance premiums, as well as submit periodic reports

Insurance Premium

Member banks 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 is to 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 is to be paid no later than the 31st of July of the same year.

The Bank calculates its premium on the basis of a self-assessment approach that will be verified by IDIC so as to determine the exact amount of premium that the Bank will have to pay.

Types of Deposits that are Insured

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

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

- a. Wadiah-based current accounts and saving accounts;

- b. Tabungan dan deposito berdasarkan Prinsip *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* atau Prinsip *Mudharabah Muqayyadah* yang risikonya ditanggung oleh bank; dan
- c. Simpanan berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah lainnya yang ditetapkan oleh LPS setelah mendapat pertimbangan LPP.

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*).

- b. Savings accounts or term deposits that are based on the principles of *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* or *Mudharabah Muqayyadah* whose risks are borne by the bank; and
- c. Other Islamic bank deposits as determined by IDIC subject to the approval of the Banking Supervisory Authority.

The Amount of Deposits Insured

The maximum amount of deposits insured by IDIC, as of 22 March 2007 and as mandated by the IDIC Law, is of Rp100 million for each depositor within a single bank. However, this amount was subsequently increased to a maximum of Rp2 billion as of 13 October 2008 in accordance with Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 of 2008 concerning the Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2004 in regards to Government Regulation Number 66 of 2008 concerning The Amount of Deposit Insured by IDIC.

The amendment to the maximum amount of deposit insured was made in response to the global financial downturn's impact on Indonesia's banking system at the end of 2008. The maximum amount of deposit insured can be adjusted from time to time if the need arises.

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

- i. Initial balance plus return, for deposits within Islamic banks.
- ii. Initial balance plus interest, for deposits within conventional banks.
- iii. Present value as per the bank license revocation date with a discount rate as stated on the bank note or biljet, specifically for discount rate-based deposits.

The balance of deposits insured per depositor within a bank is the sum of all of the depositor's accounts within the bank, which also includes joint accounts.

Sejak tanggal 13 Oktober 2008 jumlah maksimum simpanan yang dijamin di LPS diubah menjadi maksimum Rp2 Miliar per Depositor per Bank.

The maximum amount of Deposits insured by IDIC, as of 13 October 2008, increased of Rp2 billion per Depositor within one Bank.

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.
- 4) terjadi ancaman krisis yang berpotensi mengakibatkan merosotnya kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap perbankan dan membahayakan stabilitas sistem keuangan.

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.

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;

Based on Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 of 2008 concerning the Amendment to Law Number 24 of 2004 dated 13 October 2008 that stipulates that the maximum amount of deposit insured can be revised, in the event of the following:

- 1) Simultaneous bank runs;
- 2) Significantly high inflation over a number of years;
- 3) The number of depositors that are insured accounts for less than 90% of total accounts at all banks.
- 4) Threat of a crisis that can potentially reduce the public's confidence in the banking sector and therefore affect the financial system's stability.

Bank Resolution

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

- 1) Resolution of a non-systemic failed bank that can be carried out either by rescuing the bank or not whereby this decision is made on the basis of the estimated cost required to rescue the failed bank compared with the estimated cost of not rescuing the bank.
- 2) Handling of a systemic failed bank is carried out either through the involvement of the previous shareholders (also referred to as 'open bank assistance') or without the participation of the previous shareholders.

Resolution of a Non-Systemic Failed Bank

IDIC will only rescue a non-systemic failed bank if the following requirements are fulfilled:

- 1) The cost to rescue the failed bank is significantly lower as opposed to not rescuing 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) 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.

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.

- b) Hand over 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 the prevailing laws and regulations;
- 4) Submit all necessary documents to IDIC.

All expenses that arise from the rescue process are treated as temporary capital injected into the bank. IDIC has to divest the bank's shares within a maximum period of two years, which may be extended to 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.

Handling of a Systemic Failed Bank through the Involvement of the Bank's Previous Shareholders

The handling of a systemic failed 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 have injected a 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) hand over Bank's management to IDIC; and
 - c) to not press legal charges against IDIC or other parties duly appointed by IDIC, in the event the rescue process is unsuccessful as long as IDIC, or the duly appointed party, conducts the process in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

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.

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

3) Submit all necessary documents to IDIC

Once IDIC decides to handle a failed bank with the involvement of the Bank's previous shareholders, therefore the following requirements 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 the prevailing laws and regulations.

All expenses arising from the handling process will be treated as temporary capital injected into the bank. IDIC has to divest its ownership in the Bank within a period of not more than three years with an extension of not more than two periods of one year each. The shares are divested in an open and transparent manner and simultaneously seeks to obtain optimum returns for IDIC.

Handling of a Systemic Failed Bank Without the Involvement of the Previous Shareholders

IDIC can choose to handle a systemic failed bank without the involvement of the previous shareholders if efforts aimed at rescuing the systemic failed bank through the involvement of the previous shareholders (open bank assistance) is not applicable.

Once IDIC decides to handle a failed bank without the involvement of the previous shareholders, therefore the following requirements must be fulfilled:

- 1) IDIC must take over all the rights and authority of the GSM, the ownership, the management, and/or other interests within the Bank; and

- 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.

Apabila dalam jangka waktu perpanjangan tersebut LPS tidak dapat menjual dengan harga yang optimal, maka masa penjualan dapat diperpanjang selama 1 tahun dan tidak lagi memperhatikan harga penjualan optimal.

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.

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

- 2) The Shareholders and management may not press legal charges against IDIC or other parties duly appointed by IDIC, in the event the rescue process proves to be unsuccessful so long as IDIC, or the duly appointed party, conducts the process in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

All expenses arising from the handling process are treated as temporary capital injected into the bank. IDIC has to divest its ownership in the bank within a period of not more than three years, which may be extended for two periods of one year each extension period. The shares are divested in an open and transparent manner while, at the same time, constantly seeks to obtain optimum returns for IDIC.

If at the period of the extension IDIC is unable to dispose the share on an optimum price, the disposal can be extended for another one year and will be disposed regardless optimum price.

Claims Payment

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 that is conducted to determine a depositor's eligibility for payment.

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

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

- 1) The depositor's data is not registered with 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 exceeds IDIC's published rate; and/or

- 3) Nasabah penyimpan merupakan pihak yang menyebabkan keadaan bank menjadi tidak sehat, misalnya penerima kredit yang kreditnya macet.

Selain itu, Bank Indonesia sebagai otoritas pengawas perbankan dalam Peraturan Bank Indonesia No.11/20/PBI/2009 tanggal 4 Juni 2009 tentang Tindak Lanjut Penanganan Terhadap Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Dalam Status Pengawasan Khusus, antara lain menetapkan bahwa: BPR dalam pengawasan khusus yang memiliki rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPM) sama dengan atau kurang dari 0% (nol persen) dan/atau Cash Ratio (CR) rata-rata selama 6 (enam) bulan terakhir sama dengan atau kurang dari 1% dilarang melakukan kegiatan penghimpunan dan penyaluran dana. Sehubungan dengan ketentuan dimaksud, maka LPS tidak menjamin pembayaran atas simpanan yang dihimpun BPR dalam masa periode pengawasan khusus tersebut.

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.

- 3) Depositor is considered to be a party that led to the bank's collapse, eg. a debtor with a non-performing loan.

Moreover, Bank Indonesia as the banking supervisory authority, in the BI regulation number 11/20/PBI/2009 dated 4 June 2009 concerning Follow-up Measures on Rural Bank in Special Surveillance Unit regulates that: rural banks in special surveillance unit with a CAR of equals to or less than 0% (zero percent) and/or the average of Cash Ratio within the last 6 months equals to or less than 1% are prohibited to collect and disburse fund. In accordance with the regulation, IDIC is not insuring deposits which are collected during the period of Rural Bank in the Special Surveillance Unit.

Bank Liquidation

In regards to the liquidation of a failed bank that had its license revoked, IDIC will undertake the following actions:

- 1) Take over the rights and authorities of the Shareholders and the General Shareholders Meeting;
- 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 law and regulations;
- 3) Undertake steps needed 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 its status as that of a "bank under liquidation".

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

The liquidation is carried out by means of the following:

- 1) The disposal of assets and/or collection of receivables from debtors that 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.

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;
- 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.

Payment of the bank's liabilities that are owed to creditors shall be carried out using proceeds derived from the disposal and/or collection of the assets through the following order of sequence:

- 1) Refund funds extended by IDIC to the Bank for payment of accrued and unpaid staff salaries;
- 2) Refund funds extended by IDIC to the Bank for staff severance payments;
- 3) Payment of legal fees and charges, unpaid auction expenses, and operational expenses;
- 4) The rescuing cost and/ or payment 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 the 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 - KEGIATAN LEMBAGA PENJAMIN SIMPANAN

Chapter III - IDIC Operational Highlights

Kondisi Makroekonomi dan Perbankan Indonesia / Macroeconomic and Banking Conditions in Indonesia

Profil Risiko LPS / IDIC Risk Profile

Penjaminan Simpanan / Deposit Insurance

Likuidasi dan Resolusi Bank / Bank Liquidation and Resolution

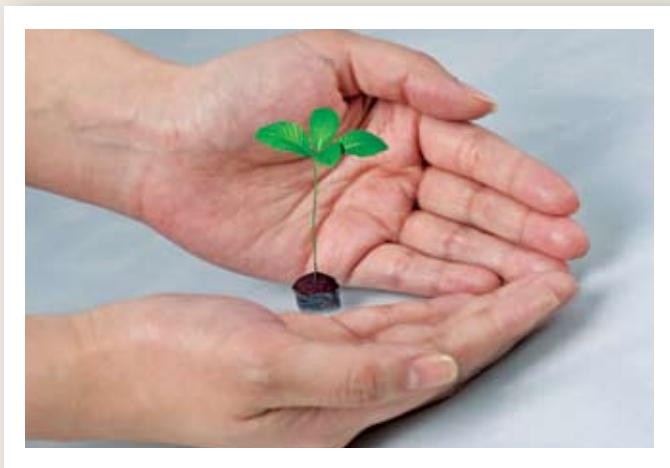
Indikator Penilaian Tingkat Kinerja LPS / IDIC Performance Indicators

Good Corporate Governance / Good Corporate Governance

Sumber Daya Manusia / Human Resources

Sistem Informasi / Information System

Lain-Lain / Others





KEGIATAN LEMBAGA PENJAMIN SIMPANAN

IDIC Operational Highlights

Kondisi Makroekonomi dan Perbankan Indonesia

Kondisi Makroekonomi Indonesia

Tahun 2009, perekonomian Indonesia secara agregat mengalami pertumbuhan sebesar 4,3% (yoy). Angka tersebut lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan tahun 2008 sebesar 6,10%. Neraca Pembayaran Indonesia (NPI) mencatat surplus dengan cadangan devisa mencapai US\$66,1 miliar atau setara dengan 6,6 bulan pembayaran impor dan utang luar negeri Pemerintah. Surplus tersebut disebabkan penurunan impor yang signifikan.

Nilai tukar Rupiah selama tahun 2009 bergerak menguat sejalan dengan mulai pulihnya kondisi perekonomian global dan sejalan dengan surplus NPI. Dibandingkan dengan tahun 2008, Rupiah secara *point-to-point* menguat sekitar 16% dengan rata-rata nilai tukar Rupiah keseluruhan selama tahun 2009 adalah Rp10,374/1 USD.

Sepanjang tahun 2009, Bank Indonesia sebagai otoritas moneter menerapkan kebijakan moneter yang lebih longgar sejalan dengan tekanan inflasi yang menurun. BI rate mengalami penurunan sebesar 225 basis poin dari 8,75% pada bulan Januari menjadi 6,50% pada bulan Desember 2009. Sementara suku bunga penjaminan LPS untuk simpanan Rupiah di Bank Umum mengalami penurunan sebesar 250 basis poin dari level 9,50% pada bulan Januari menjadi 7,00% pada bulan Desember 2009 dan untuk simpanan dalam valuta asing mengalami penurunan sebesar 25 basis poin dari level 3,00% menjadi 2,75%. Sedangkan suku bunga penjaminan LPS untuk simpanan Rupiah di Bank Perkreditan Rakyat mengalami penurunan sebesar 275 basis poin dari level 13,00% pada bulan Januari menjadi 10,25% pada bulan Desember 2009.

Macroeconomic and Banking Conditions In Indonesia

Macroeconomic Conditions

Indonesia's economy was projected to grow by 4.3% (y-o-y) in 2009. This figure was still below the growth rate achieved in the previous year of 6.10%; however, Indonesia's Balance of Payments recorded a surplus with forex reserves of USD 66.1 billion or an equivalent to 6.6 months of import and government's foreign debt payments. The surplus was caused by the significant decline in imports.

The Rupiah's exchange rate strengthened throughout 2009, which was in line with improved global economic trends and the surplus in terms of Indonesia's Balance of Payments. In comparison to 2008, the Rupiah, on a point-to-point basis, strengthened by about 16%, while the Rupiah's average exchange rate throughout 2009 was at Rp10.374/1 USD.

In 2009, Bank Indonesia, as the monetary authority, applied a relaxed monetary policy in response to the declining inflationary trend. This is reflected in the BI rate's decline of 225 basis points of 8.75% in January to 6.50% in December 2009. At the same time, IDIC's deposit insurance rate for Rupiah-denominated deposits in commercial banks declined by 250 basis points in 2009, from 9.50% in January to 7.00% in December, while the deposit insurance rate for foreign denominated deposits dropped 25 basis points, from 3.00% to 2.75%. At the same time, IDIC's deposit insurance rates for Rupiah-denominated deposits in rural banks declined by 275 basis points in 2009, from 13.00% in January to 10.25% by December 2009.



Tingkat inflasi tahun 2009 mencatat rekor terendah selama 10 tahun terakhir sebesar 2,78% (yoy), jauh di bawah sasaran inflasi yang telah ditetapkan dalam APBN 2009 sebesar 4,5±1%. Secara bulanan, inflasi tertinggi terjadi pada bulan September yaitu sebesar 1,05% sedangkan yang terendah terjadi pada bulan April yaitu sebesar 0,31%. Rendahnya tingkat inflasi dipengaruhi oleh penurunan harga minyak internasional yang kemudian direspon Pemerintah dengan menurunkan harga bahan bakar bersubsidi. Selain itu, penurunan laju inflasi juga terkait dengan berkurangnya tekanan eksternal pada perekonomian Indonesia seiring dengan menurunnya inflasi negara-negara mitra dagang dan penguatan nilai tukar Rupiah sejak akhir triwulan pertama tahun 2009.

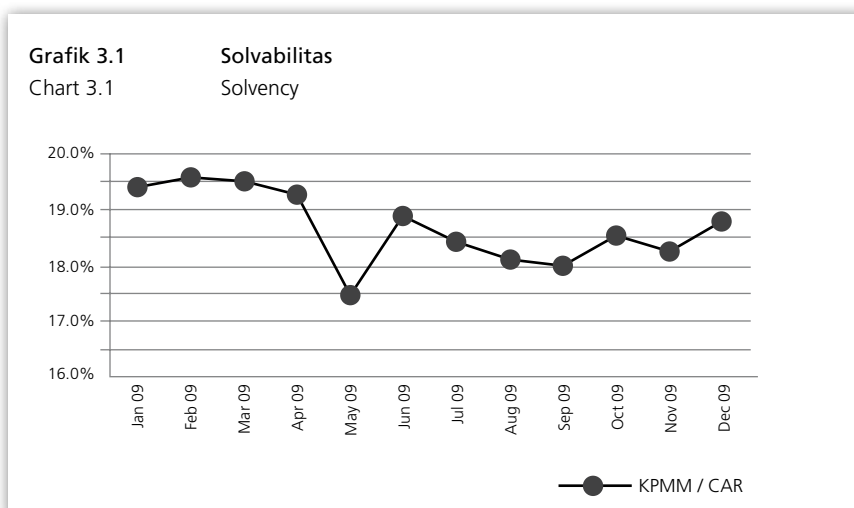
The inflation rate in 2009 recorded its lowest rate over the past ten years at 2.78% (y-o-y), which was far below the government's targeted inflation of 4.5±1%. The highest inflation rate in 2009, on a monthly basis, was registered in September at 1.05%; while the lowest was at a level of 0.31% in April. The low inflation rate was largely a result of the decline in international crude oil prices that led the government to lower fuel price subsidies in early 2009. In addition to this, the inflation rate's decline was also brought about by reduced external pressures on Indonesia's economy trade partner countries enjoyed similar inflationary rate declines and the Rupiah's exchange rate strengthened beginning at the end of the first quarter of 2009.

Kondisi Perbankan Indonesia

Pada tahun 2009, kondisi perbankan secara umum mengalami perbaikan dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya. Beberapa indikator utama perbankan seperti kecukupan modal, kualitas aktiva, kredit bermasalah, dan profitabilitas menunjukkan perkembangan yang cukup baik di tengah kondisi pemulihan krisis keuangan global yang belum stabil.

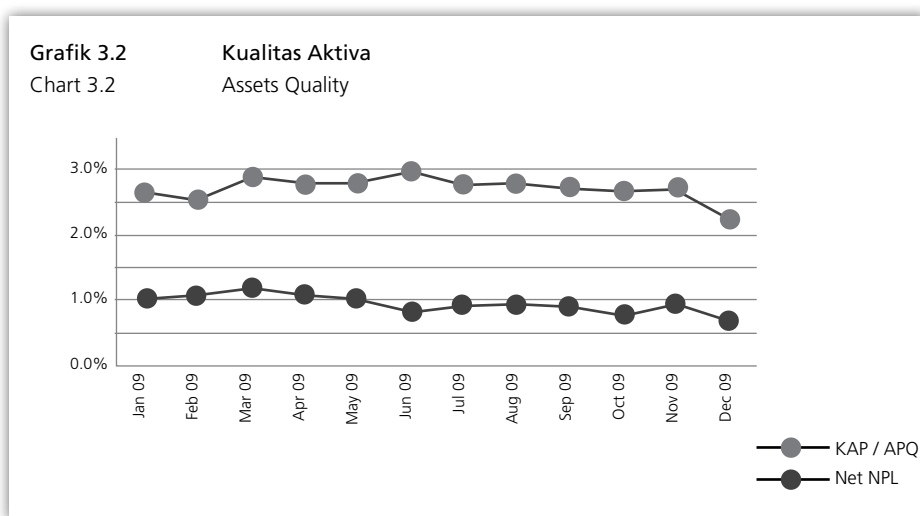
Banking Conditions In Indonesia

Compared to the previous year, Indonesia's banking sector performed positively in 2009. Some of the main banking indicators, such as capital adequacy, asset quality, non-performing loans and profitability showed positive growth as the country continued to recover from the impact of the global financial crisis.



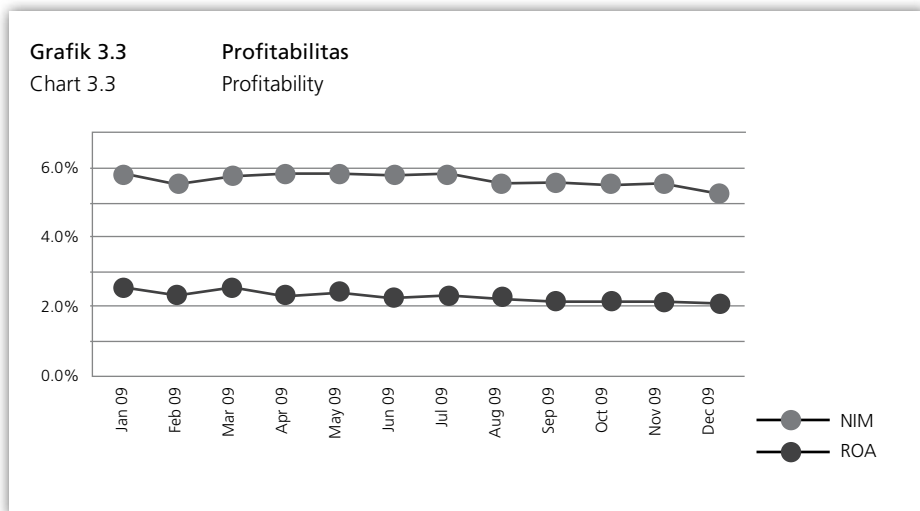
Kecukupan modal perbankan pada tahun 2009 masih berada pada level aman, jauh di atas ketentuan BI sebesar 8%. Pada kuartal II dan III sempat terjadi penurunan KPMM, namun pada kuartal IV KPMM meningkat kembali hingga mencapai level 18,8%.

Indonesia's capital adequacy in 2009 was relatively still within a safe level and was generally far above the Bank Indonesia's (BI's) required capital adequacy of 8%. There was a slight decline in term of capital adequacy ratio (CAR) within the second and third quarter of 2009; however, the CAR levels rebounded within the fourth quarter of 2009 to 18.8%.



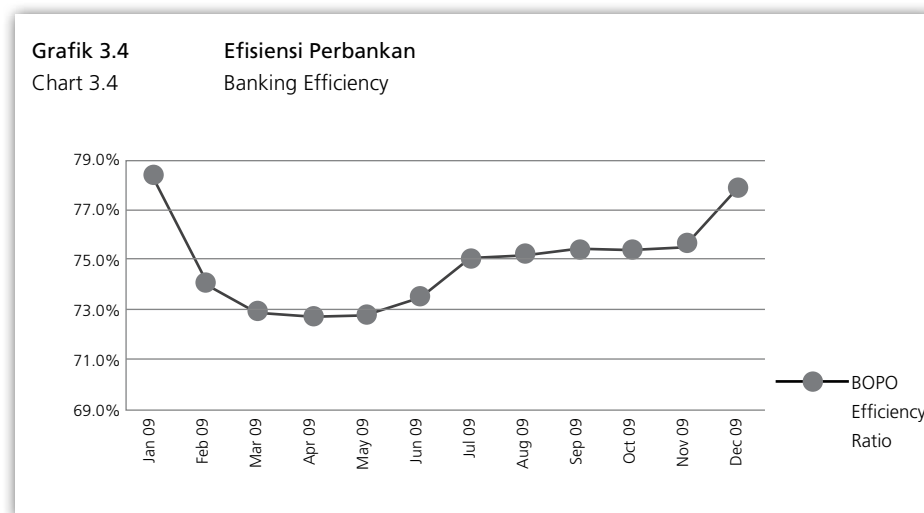
Kualitas aktiva produktif perbankan pada tahun 2009 relatif stabil, dan pada akhir tahun cenderung menunjukkan perbaikan. Rasio Net-NPL tetap terjaga pada kisaran 0,7%-1%, jauh di bawah batas atas yang ditentukan BI sebesar 5%.

In terms of the quality of its productive assets, the Indonesian Banking was relatively stable and by the end of 2009 tended to increase. Non-Performing Loans (NPL) remained at a range of 0.7%-1%, which was substantially below the maximum limit set by BI at 5%.



Profitabilitas perbankan pada tahun 2009 juga tampak stabil meskipun sedikit terjadi penurunan menjelang akhir tahun. Marjin Bunga Bersih (NIM) pada tahun ini relatif masih tinggi, berkisar antara 5-6%,

Banking profitability in 2009 was also stable although there was a slight decline by the end of year. Net Interest Margin was relatively high this year at a range of 5-6%, which

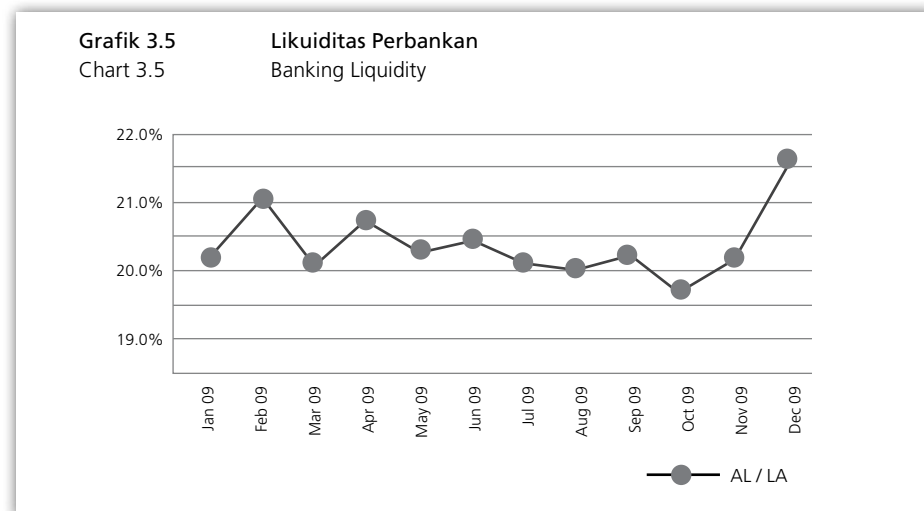


disebabkan karena penurunan tingkat bunga DPK yang tidak serta merta diimbangi dengan penurunan tingkat bunga kredit. Sedangkan *return on assets* (ROA) berkisar antara 2-3%.

was caused by the decline in third party fund interest rate was not subsequently followed by a decline in loan interest rates. Meanwhile, the Return to Asset was ranging from 2-3%.

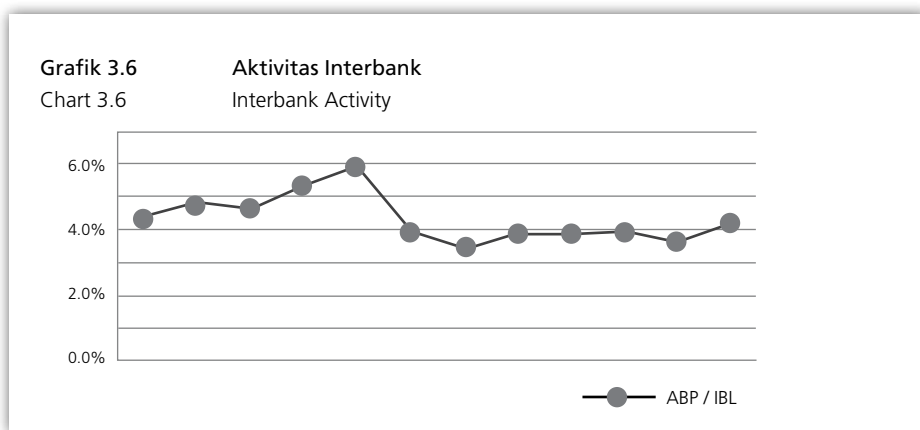
Efisiensi perbankan pada tahun 2009 masih cukup baik sebagaimana ditunjukkan rasio BOPO di bawah 80%. Meskipun pada semester II terdapat kecenderungan peningkatan inefisiensi,

In terms of efficiency, the banking sector was relatively in a favorable condition in 2009 as reflected by the efficiency ratio of 80%. The Banking Sector in 2009 was, in terms of liquidity, quite volatile within the first quarter;



likuiditas perbankan tahun 2009 cenderung *volatile* pada kuartal I dan menurun volatilitasnya pada kuartal II dan III. Pada akhir tahun, likuiditas perbankan membaik sebagaimana ditunjukkan dengan lonjakan rasio aktiva likuid/total aktiva.

however, liquidity improved within the second and third quarter and by the end of the year, liquidity picked up dramatically as shown by the rise in the liquidity ratio (liquid asset/total asset).



Aktivitas antar bank pada tahun 2009 relatif stabil di kisaran antara 4-5%. Peningkatan aktivitas antar bank sempat terjadi pada kuartal I sebagai dampak dari volatilitas likuiditas perbankan.

Interbank activities in 2009 was relatively stable at a range of 4-5%. The rise in interbank activities that largely occurred in the first quarter was as a result of the volatility of the banking sector's liquidity.

Profil Risiko LPS

Berdasarkan penilaian sendiri risiko lembaga (*enterprise risk assessment*) yang dilakukan LPS sampai akhir tahun 2009, beberapa risiko inheren yang dipandang perlu untuk dikelola dengan lebih efektif (berada pada zona *orange* dan merah) yaitu: risiko reputasi, risiko *awareness* LPS, risiko integrasi, risiko komunikasi, risiko lingkungan eksternal, risiko penilaian, risiko intervensi, dan risiko ketidakjelasan SOP.

IDIC Risk Profile

Based on a self-applied enterprise risk assessment carried out by IDIC up to the end of 2009, there are some inherent risks that needs to be managed more effectively (those within the orange and red zones), which includes reputation risk, awareness risk, integration risk, communication risk, external factor risk, assessment risk, intervention risk, and risks associated with a biased Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

Penjelasan risiko yang signifikan dan program mitigasi risiko yang perlu dilakukan adalah sebagai berikut:

A description of the significant risks and the risk mitigation that should be taken to address them are as follows:

RISK MATRIX

SEVERITAS / SEVERITY	Sangat Besar (Catastrophic)					
	Besar (Major)	◀ Risiko Terbukanya Informasi Rahasia <i>Exposure of Confidential Information Risk</i>	▼ Risiko Ketepatan Informasi <i>Information Accuracy Risk</i>		▼ Risiko Reputasi <i>Reputation Risk</i>	
	Sedang (Moderate)	◀ Risiko Proses <i>Process Risk</i>	◀ Risiko Kompetensi SDM <i>HR Competency Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Likuiditas <i>Liquidity Risk</i> ◀ Risiko Bencana Alam <i>Natural Disaster Risk</i>	▼ Risiko Lingkungan Eksternal <i>External Factor Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Penilaian <i>Assessment Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Intervensi <i>Intervention Risk</i> ◀ Risiko Ketidaktepatan u/ SOP <i>Unclear SOP Risk</i>	▼ Risiko Awareness LPS <i>IDIC Awareness Risk</i> ◀ Risiko Integrasi <i>Integrated Risk</i> ▶ Risiko Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	
	Kecil (Minor)	◀ Risiko Hukum/Keptuhan <i>Legal/Compliance Risk</i>	▼ Risiko Pembayaran Klaim <i>Claim Payment Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Database <i>Database Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Teknologi <i>Technology Risk</i> ◀ Risiko Komunikasi <i>Communication Risk</i> ▼ Risiko Strategis <i>Strategic Risk</i>	▼ Risiko Tenaga Ahli <i>Expert Risk</i>		
	Tidak Signifikan (Insignificant)	◀ Risiko Keamanan <i>Security Risk</i>				
	Sangat Jarang Very Rare	Jarang Rare	Sedang Moderate	Sering Frequent	Sangat Sering Very Frequent	

Keterangan:

- ▲ : Tren Meningkat / Increasing Trend
- ◀▶ : Tren Stabil / Stable Trend
- ▼ : Tren Menurun / Decreasing Trend

Frekuensi/ Frequency

- Risiko yang sangat memerlukan perhatian segera
Risk of serious concern
- Risiko yang memerlukan perhatian segera
Risk which needs prompt actions
- Risiko yang jika tidak dikelola dengan baik akan berakibat serius
Risk which if not well-managed will cause serious effects
- Risiko yang dapat dikelola dengan baik melalui prosedur rutin dan pengendalian yang memadai
Risk which can be well-managed through adequate routine procedure and monitoring

- i. Risiko Reputasi adalah risiko dari sebuah kejadian yang dapat secara signifikan mempengaruhi persepsi dan kepercayaan para pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholder*) terhadap LPS yang dapat mengakibatkan kerugian finansial dan kerugian dalam bentuk lainnya.

Untuk dapat mengurangi timbulnya risiko reputasi, LPS perlu melakukan beberapa tindakan antara lain memberi perhatian dan melakukan tindakan antisipasi terhadap kejadian yang berpengaruh terhadap LPS, membuat program untuk meningkatkan *corporate image* LPS, melakukan penanganan bank gagal atau pembayaran klaim penjaminan yang efektif, serta membuat kebijakan yang meningkatkan kepercayaan publik.

- ii. Risiko *awareness* LPS merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat terbatasnya tingkat pengetahuan, pemahaman, dan kepedulian terhadap sistem penjamin simpanan dan/atau LPS sebagai Lembaga.

Dalam rangka memitigasi risiko tersebut, LPS perlu melakukan evaluasi terhadap program sosialisasi yang telah dilakukan. Jika dipandang program tersebut masih kurang efektif atau kurang memadai, perlu kiranya dipertimbangkan untuk membuat kampanye secara massif kepada masyarakat mengenai tugas, peran, dan wewenang LPS dalam mendukung stabilitas sistem perbankan.

- iii. Risiko integrasi komunikasi adalah risiko akibat kurangnya efektifitas dan integrasi komunikasi yang dilakukan oleh LPS.

Untuk mengurangi risiko integrasi komunikasi perlu disusun SOP kehumasan.

- iv. Risiko komunikasi internal merupakan risiko yang timbul karena tidak adanya saluran komunikasi yang efektif di internal lembaga.

Risiko ini dapat dimitigasi dengan lebih meningkatkan frekuensi dan memperbanyak media komunikasi antara pimpinan dan pegawai LPS, serta antar pegawai LPS.

- i. Reputation risk is the risk derived from an event that significantly influences a stakeholder's perception and trust of IDIC, which can result in financial losses and other forms of losses.

To minimize the occurrence of reputation risks, IDIC needs to take several actions that includes focusing and anticipate events that can affect IDIC, set a program to boost IDIC's corporate image, conduct an effective failed bank resolution as well as formulate policies that enhances public trust.

- ii. IDIC realizes that risk of awareness is caused by a limited knowledge, understanding and concern for the deposit insurance system and/or IDIC as a corporation.

To mitigate these risks, IDIC needs to evaluate the impact of the current outreach programs. If required, IDIC shall consider conducting a massive public campaign concerning IDIC's duties, functions and authority in respect to its role in maintaining the banking system's stability.

- iii. Integrated communication risk is a risk due to less effective integrated communication done by IDIC.

To reduce this risk, a standard operating procedure for public communications is required.

- iv. Internal communication risk is caused by the unavailability of an effective internal communications channel.

The risk can be mitigated by increasing the frequency and put more communications media between top management and the staff as well as among the staff itself.

- v. Risiko lingkungan eksternal merupakan risiko yang timbul akibat perubahan lingkungan eksternal LPS antara lain perubahan kondisi makro ekonomi atau terjadinya krisis ekonomi.

Untuk mengurangi dampak risiko tersebut, LPS perlu secara periodik mengumpulkan informasi dan melakukan analisis kondisi eksternal agar dapat melakukan langkah untuk mengantisipasi ancaman dari luar terhadap keberlangsungan LPS.

- vi. Risiko penilaian adalah risiko yang timbul akibat kegagalan LPS dalam menilai dan mendeteksi permasalahan yang dihadapi bank peserta penjaminan yang memiliki risiko kegagalan yang tinggi.

Kegagalan analisis tersebut dapat disebabkan antara lain oleh tidak diterima data secara lengkap, kesenjangan waktu penerimaan dan analisis data mengenai bank bermasalah/*Special Surveillance Unit* (SSU). Untuk memitigasi risiko tersebut, LPS perlu mendapatkan data bank peserta penjaminan secara lengkap dan tepat waktu sehingga dapat menetapkan langkah antisipatif yang diperlukan secara dini.

- vii. Risiko intervensi adalah risiko dimana LPS tidak dapat melaksanakan tindakan yang efektif tepat waktu dalam menangani bank gagal, melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan, atau melakukan likuidasi asset bank.

Untuk meminimalkan risiko ini, perlu dilakukan langkah untuk meningkatkan kompetensi sumber daya manusia, membuat peraturan yang belum lengkap, meningkatkan kelengkapan dan *update* data, serta kerjasama dengan instansi terkait seperti BI.

- viii. Risiko ketidakjelasan SOP adalah risiko karena adanya ketidakjelasan atau kekuranglengkapan prosedur pembuatan SOP.

- v. External factor risk is the risk that arises from changes derived externally such as macroeconomic conditions or an economic crisis.

To minimize the impact of such a risk, IDIC should periodically gather information and analyze its external factors so as to ascertain and anticipate threats to IDIC's existence.

- vi. Assessment risk is risk that derives from IDIC's failure to assess and detect problems faced by member banks with the high potential for failure.

Failure to effectively analyze this can be due to insufficient data that is provided to IDIC, time gaps between the period wherein the data is accepted and the period in which the data is analyzed for problem banks/banks under special surveillance. To mitigate such risks, IDIC needs to secure the member bank's data in both a timely and complete manner to ascertain the steps need to be taken within the earliest possible moment.

- vii. Intervention risk is risk that arises if IDIC cannot effectively act in a timely manner to resolve a failed bank, pay deposit insurance claims, or liquidate a bank's assets.

To minimize this risk, the competency of the human resources available within it needs to be enhanced and ensure that they are adequate provided with the most up to date data and tools and receive the cooperation of related institutions such as BI.

- viii. Risk of biased standard operating procedure (SOP) is a risk that occurs from unclear or incomplete procedures found within an SOP.

Untuk memitigasi risiko tersebut, peraturan mengenai pembuatan SOP perlu dievaluasi dan diperbaiki secara periodik serta menghindari ketentuan yang multitafsir.

To mitigate this risk, regulations governing SOP's needs to be thoroughly reviewed and periodically amended as well so as to avoid misinterpretations of the regulation.

Penjaminan Simpanan

UU LPS mengamanatkan setiap bank yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia menjadi peserta Penjaminan. Sifat kepesertaan bank dalam program penjaminan simpanan LPS adalah wajib. Dengan demikian, setiap bank yang telah memperoleh izin usaha dari Bank Indonesia, akan secara otomatis menjadi bank peserta penjaminan simpanan dan bank tersebut wajib memenuhi persyaratan kepesertaan yang ditetapkan oleh LPS.

Sejak awal LPS beroperasi, jumlah bank peserta program penjaminan simpanan LPS cenderung mengalami penurunan setiap tahunnya. Hal ini disebabkan oleh *merger* dan pencabutan izin usaha oleh Bank Indonesia, termasuk *self-liquidation*.

Sepanjang tahun 2009, terdapat 2 bank umum yang dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia (BI) yaitu Bank IFI pada tanggal 17 April 2009 dan Bank Ekspor Indonesia (*Self-liquidation*) pada tanggal 1 September 2009 serta merger antara PT Bank Lippo Tbk dan PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk. Pada tahun yang sama, Bank Harfa mengubah izin usahanya dari Bank Umum Konvensional menjadi Bank Umum Syariah dan mengganti namanya menjadi Bank Panin Syariah. Dengan demikian, jumlah Bank Umum per 31 Desember 2009 menjadi 121, yang terdiri dari 115 Bank Umum Konvensional dan 6 Bank Umum Syariah. Dari 115 Bank Umum Konvensional tersebut, terdapat 25 bank diantaranya yang memiliki Unit Usaha Syariah (UUS).

Serupa dengan bank umum, penurunan jumlah bank peserta juga terjadi pada Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR) dan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS). Umumnya penurunan tersebut disebabkan oleh pencabutan izin usaha BPR/BPRS oleh BI dan *merger*. Tercatat 4 BPR dan 1 BPRS yang dicabut izin usahanya pada tahun 2009, 2 BPR diantaranya dicabut izin usahanya pada tahun 2008 namun baru

Deposit Insurance

The IDIC Law mandates that all banks that operate within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are obliged to become members of the Deposit Insurance program. Every bank that possesses a license to operate from Bank Indonesia (BI) automatically becomes a member of the Deposit Insurance Program and must therefore fulfill all the requirements and obligations of a Deposit Insurance member as determined by IDIC.

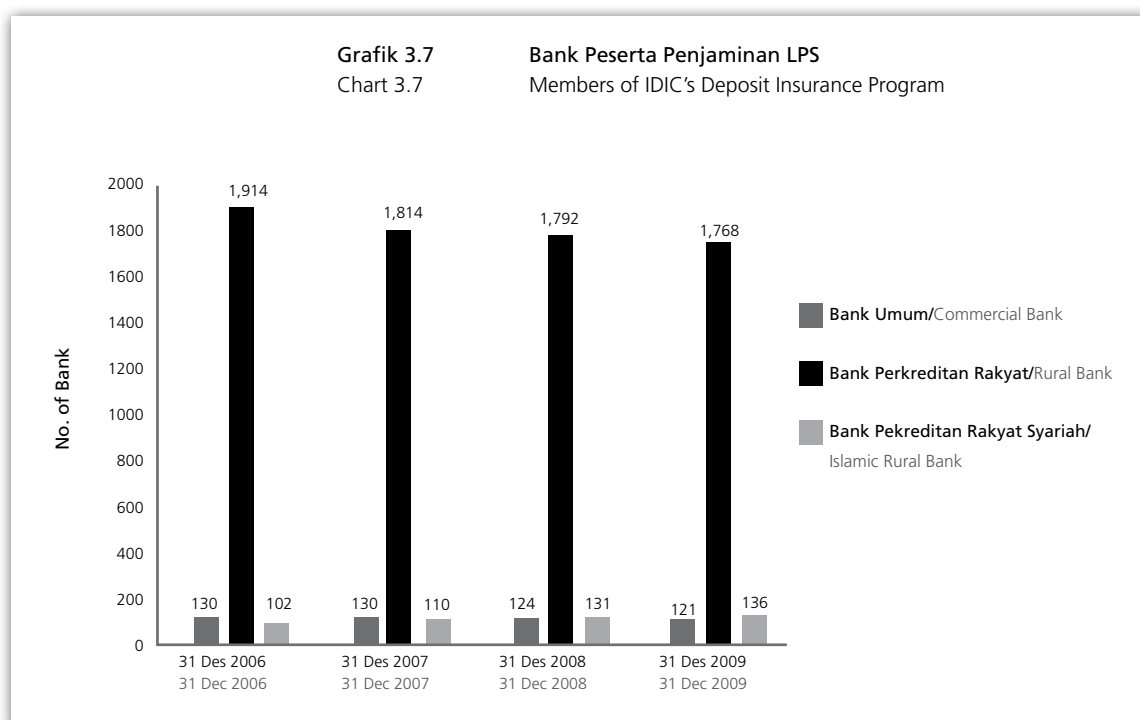
Since the establishment of IDIC, the total number of member banks tended to decline each year. This decline was due to bank mergers as well as the revocation of bank licenses by Bank Indonesia, including as a result of a bank's self-liquidation.

There were, in 2009 alone, 2 commercial banks that had their licenses revoked by BI (i.e. Bank IFI on 17 April 2009 and Bank Ekspor Indonesia (through self-liquidation) on 1 September 2009) as well as a merger between PT Bank Lippo Tbk and PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk. At the same time, Bank Harfa transformed its operational license from a conventional commercial bank to that of an Islamic commercial bank and subsequently changed its name to Bank Panin Syariah. As a result, the total number of commercial banks in Indonesia as of 31 December 2009, comprise of 121 banks of which 115 operate as conventional commercial banks and 6 are Islamic commercial banks. Of these 115 banks, 25 banks have an Islamic Banking Unit.

Similar to that of commercial banks, the total number of rural banks and Islamic rural banks in Indonesia has also declined over the years. This is mainly due to the revocation of some of the bank's operational license by BI as well as due to mergers. There were 4 rural banks and 1 Islamic rural bank, which had their licenses revoked by BI in 2009. The licenses of 2 rural banks were actually revoked in 2008, but were

dilaporkan pada tahun 2009. Selain itu, terdapat 12 BPR menjadi 1 BPR pada tahun 2009, dan 28 BPR menjadi 4 BPR pada tahun 2008 tetapi baru dilaporkan pada tahun 2009. Sedangkan peserta program penjaminan simpanan LPS bertambah dengan adanya 17 BPR dan 6 BPRS yang memiliki izin usaha dari BI pada tahun 2009.

only reported to IDIC in 2009. In addition to this, there were 12 rural banks that were merged into 1 rural bank in 2009 and 28 rural banks that were merged into 4 rural banks in 2008 but were only reported to IDIC in 2009. Furthermore, the total members of the deposit insurance program grew as 17 rural banks and 6 Islamic rural banks were granted their operating licenses from BI in 2009.



Tabel 3.1 Bank Peserta Penjamin LPS

Table 3.1 Members of IDIC's Deposit Insurance Program

No	Uraian Type of Bank	31/12/2006	31/12/2007	31/12/2008	31/12/2009
1	Bank Umum/Commercial Bank	130	130	124	121
2	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/Rural Bank	1.914	1.814	1.792	1.768
3	Bank Pekreditan Rakyat Syariah/ Islamic Rural Bank	102	110	131	136
	Total	2.146	2.054	2.047	2.025

Sebagai peserta program penjaminan simpanan, setiap bank peserta wajib menyampaikan dokumen-dokumen yang menjadi persyaratan administratif kepesertaan program penjaminan simpanan untuk kemudian diberikan tanda bukti kepesertaan penjaminan LPS berupa stiker kepesertaan maupun surat keterangan kepesertaan, apabila diperlukan.

Selain menyerahkan dokumen-dokumen tersebut, bank peserta juga wajib membayar kontribusi kepesertaan sebesar 0,1% dari modal disetor bank. Selama tahun 2009, LPS menerima kontribusi kepesertaan sebesar Rp64,80 juta yang dibayarkan oleh 15 BPR dan 6 BPRS. Nilai tersebut belum termasuk pembayaran kontribusi kepesertaan oleh 2 BPR lainnya sebesar Rp5 juta.

Penerimaan kontribusi kepesertaan pada tahun 2009 cenderung menurun apabila dibandingkan dengan penerimaan tahun sebelumnya yaitu sebesar Rp96,75 juta.

Selain membayar kontribusi kepesertaan, bank peserta juga memiliki kewajiban rutin lain seperti melaporkan posisi simpanan bulanan

As a member of the deposit insurance program, each member bank must submit documents that are required in order to process them administratively. IDIC can then provide them proof of their membership in the deposit insurance program by issuing them a membership sticker as well as a membership certificate, if required.

Apart from submitting the documents, member banks are required to pay a one-time membership contribution of 0.1% of the bank's paid in capital. In 2009, IDIC collected membership contributions from 15 rural banks and 6 Islamic rural banks amounting to a total of Rp64.80 million. This amount excludes the membership contribution collected from 2 other rural banks amounting to Rp5 million.

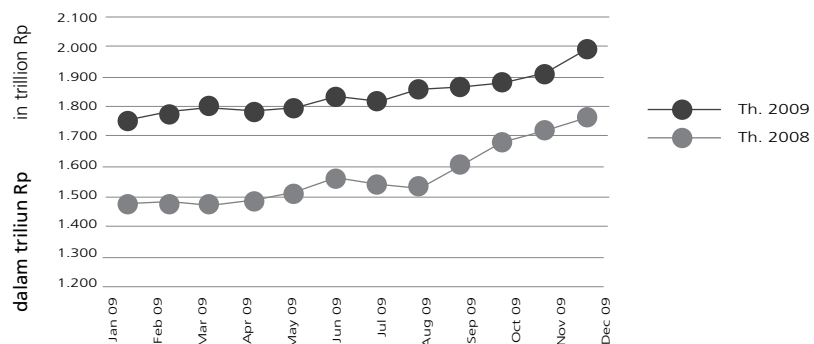
The membership contribution collected in 2009 was lower compared to the previous year's membership contribution which amounted to Rp96.75 million.

Member banks are also obliged to fulfill routine obligations such as submission of monthly deposit reports and pay membership premium

Tabel 3.2 Saldo Bulanan Total Simpanan Bank Umum
Table 3.2 Balance of Monthly Total Deposits withing Commercial Bank

No.	Bulan Month	Jumlah (triliun Rp) Amount (in trillion Rp)		Persentase Kenaikan Increase Percentage (yoy)
		2008	2009	
1.	Januari / January	1.477,61	1.760,22	19,13%
2.	Februari / February	1.481,43	1.783,74	20,41%
3.	Maret / March	1.473,14	1.798,12	22,06%
4.	April / April	1.488,20	1.791,61	20,39%
5.	Mei / May	1.511,03	1.796,57	18,90%
6.	Juni / June	1.562,20	1.834,70	17,44%
7.	Juli / July	1.542,72	1.820,08	17,98%
8.	Agustus / August	1.532,56	1.860,20	21,38%
9.	September / September	1.609,82	1.870,94	16,22%
10.	Oktober / October	1.682,90	1.877,60	11,57%
11.	November / November	1.715,80	1.913,65	11,53%
12.	Desember / December	1.768,73	1.995,79	12,84%
	Rata-rata Jan s.d Des Avarage in Jan - Dec	1.570,51	1.841,94	17,28%

Grafik 3.8 Total Simpanan Bank Umum Tahun 2009 dan 2008
Chart 3.8 Total Deposit Within Commercial Banks in 2009 and 2008



dan membayarkan premi kepesertaan sesuai dengan ketentuan yang ditetapkan oleh LPS.

Total simpanan di bank umum tahun 2009 cenderung mengalami kenaikan untuk masing-masing bulannya dibandingkan tahun lalu. Rata-rata peningkatan total simpanan setiap bulan pada tahun 2009 dibanding tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp271,43 triliun (yoy). Kenaikan tertinggi terjadi pada bulan Maret 2009 yaitu meningkat Rp324,98 triliun (yoy) dibandingkan Maret 2008, sedangkan terendah terjadi pada bulan Oktober 2009 yaitu sebesar Rp194,71 triliun (yoy).

Serupa dengan total simpanan di Bank Umum, pada tahun 2009, total simpanan di BPR/BPRS juga cenderung meningkat meskipun tidak sebesar peningkatan total Simpanan pada Bank Umum. Kenaikan total simpanan pada BPR/BPRS terjadi pada bulan Desember 2009 yaitu sebesar Rp4,18 triliun (yoy), dari Rp22,91 triliun pada tahun 2008 menjadi Rp27,09 triliun pada tahun 2009. Sedangkan kenaikan terkecil terjadi pada bulan Januari 2009 yaitu sebesar Rp1,92 triliun (yoy) sehingga total simpanan di BPR/BPRS pada bulan tersebut

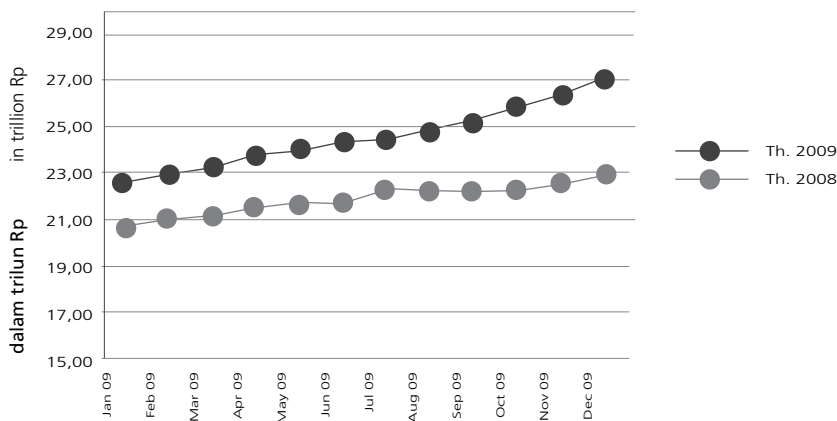
in accordance with IDIC's regulations.

The total monthly deposits within commercial banks was higher compared to the previous year, which increased by an average of Rp271.43 trillion (y-o-y). The highest increase was registered in March 2009 amounting to Rp324.98 trillion (y-o-y) in comparison to that achieved in March 2008. Meanwhile the lowest growth was registered in October 2009 amounting to Rp194.71 trillion (y-o-y).

Similar to that experienced by commercial banks, the balance of deposits within rural banks tended to increase gradually on a monthly basis in 2009. However, the amount of growth was not as high as that achieved by total monthly deposits in commercial banks. The highest growth was registered in December 2009, which amounts to Rp4.18 trillion (y-o-y) from Rp22.91 trillion in December 2008 into Rp27.09 trillion in December 2009. Meanwhile, the lowest growth was registered in January 2009 amounting to Rp1.92 trillion (y-o-y) which takes the total monthly deposit

Grafik 3.9
Chart 3.9

Total Simpanan BPR/ BPRS Tahun 2009 dan 2008
Total Deposit Rural Banks/ Islamic Rural Banks in 2009 and 2008



menjadi Rp22,63 triliun dari Rp20,71 triliun di tahun sebelumnya.

Berdasarkan UU LPS, LPS menjamin simpanan nasabah bank dalam bentuk giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan/atau bentuk lain yang dipersamakan dengan itu. Dari data yang dihimpun oleh LPS di tahun 2009, mayoritas nasabah bank menyimpan dananya dalam deposito, yaitu rata-rata nilai simpanan dalam tahun 2009 sebesar Rp862,97 triliun (46,87%), dan hanya sedikit nasabah yang menempatkan dananya pada sertifikat deposito, yaitu rata-rata nilai simpanan dalam tahun 2009 sebesar Rp0,38 triliun (0,02%).

Nilai simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS sejak Oktober 2008 menjadi Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank. Dari data yang dilaporkan oleh bank-bank umum peserta kepada LPS diketahui bahwa rata-rata nilai simpanan pada Bank Umum yang dijamin oleh LPS sampai akhir tahun 2009 adalah Rp1.163,24 triliun (63,15% dari rata-rata total simpanan). Nilai tersebut meningkat hampir dua kali lipat dari tahun 2008 yang hanya 39%.

from rural banks/Islamic rural banks to Rp22.63 trillion from Rp20.71 trillion in the previous year.

In accordance with the IDIC Law, IDIC insures bank deposits in the form of current accounts, term deposits, certificates of deposits, saving accounts, and/or other similar forms of deposits. Based on the data collected by IDIC in year 2009, the majority of depositors allocated their funds in term deposits in 2009 amounting to Rp862.97 trillion (46.87%) and only a few depositors allocated their funds in certificates of deposit, namely the average amount of deposits in 2009 amounted to Rp0.38 trillion (0.02%).

Since October 2009, the maximum amount of deposits insured by IDIC was increased to Rp2 billion for each depositor within a bank. Based on the data reported by commercial banks to IDIC, it was revealed that the average total deposits within commercial banks that are insured by IDIC up to year-end 2009 amounted to Rp1,163.24 trillion (or approximately represents 63.15% of the average total deposits). This amount was doubled that of the amount achieved in 2008 of only 39%.

Tabel 3.3 Nominal Simpanan Berdasarkan Jenisnya Pada Bank Umum Tahun 2009

Table 3.3 Breakdown of Types of Deposits Within Commercial Banks Year 2009

(dalam triliun Rupiah)

(in trillion Rupiah)

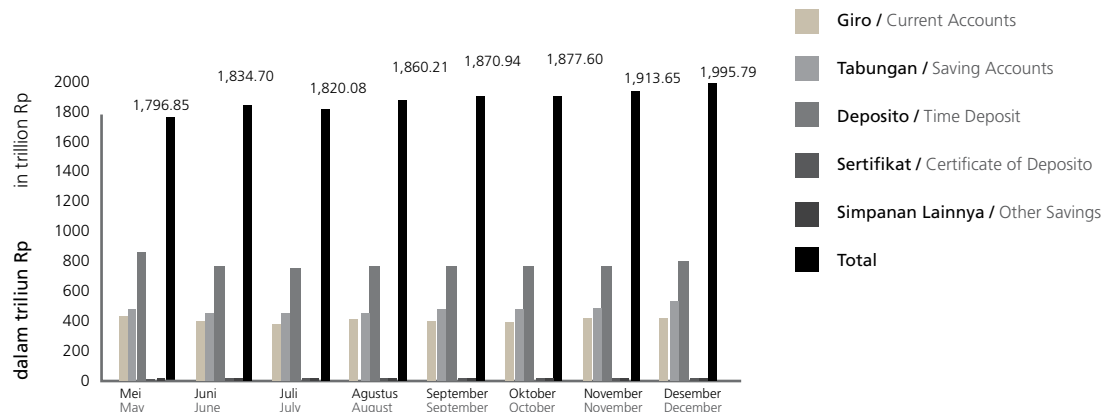
Bulan Month	Giro Current Accounts	Tabungan Saving Accounts	Deposito Time Deposit	Sertifikat Certificate of Deposito	Simpanan Lainnya Other Savings	Total
Januari January	435,74	491,51	830,23	0,27	2,47	1.760,22
Februari February	434,27	484,65	861,95	0,22	2,65	1.783,74
Maret March	441,04	493,94	859,82	0,26	3,07	1.798,13
April April	453,33	542,28	792,40	0,93	2,67	1.791,61
Mei May	433,71	498,55	861,50	0,92	1,89	1.796,57
Juni June	447,05	514,87	868,39	0,30	4,09	1.834,70
Juli July	439,50	515,45	861,88	0,31	2,94	1.820,08
Agustus August	468,83	519,44	868,85	0,24	2,84	1.860,21
September September	462,09	536,81	868,93	0,27	2,84	1.870,94
Oktober October	450,99	539,37	884,31	0,31	2,62	1.877,60
November November	468,63	554,87	886,20	0,29	3,66	1.913,65
Desember December	474,46	605,83	911,19	0,20	4,12	1.995,79
Rata-rata tahun 2009 Average in 2009	450,80	524,80	862,97	0,38	2,99	1.841,94

Grafik 3.10

Chart 3.10

Simpanan Berdasarkan Jenis Simpanan Pada Bank Umum

Breakdown of Deposits Based on the Types of Deposits in Commercial Banks

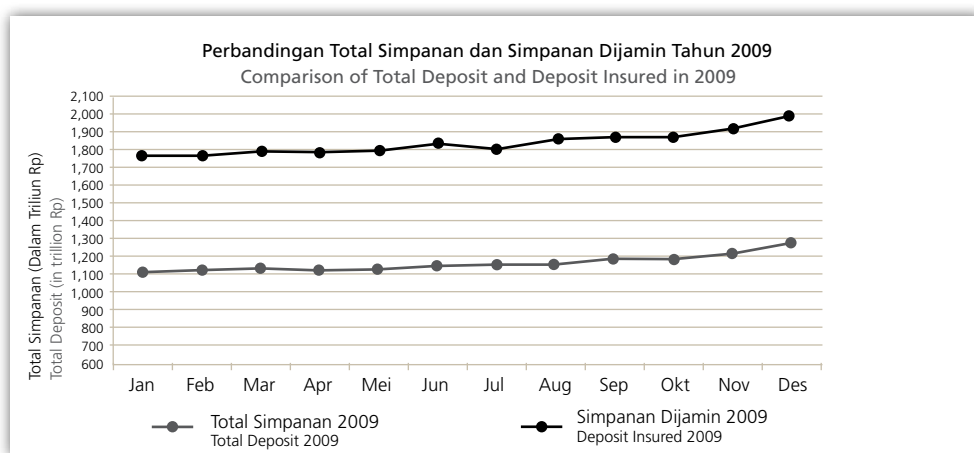


Data simpanan Bank Umum berdasarkan *tiering* dan jumlah penyalang terdapat pada lampiran di halaman 157-158.

Information on deposit within Commercial Bank which classified in to tiering of balance and depositors can be found in appendices section page 157-158.

Penerimaan premi LPS dari bank peserta cenderung mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya sejak LPS mulai beroperasi. Penerimaan premi dari Bank Umum pada tahun 2009 meningkat sebesar Rp614,01 miliar dibanding tahun 2008, menjadi Rp3.730,92 miliar. Peningkatan premi tersebut terjadi karena adanya peningkatan yang signifikan dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan pada semester II-2008 dan semester I-2009. Demikian juga dengan penerimaan premi BPR/BPRS yang turut mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp4,8 miliar menjadi Rp48,76 miliar. Bank Umum menyumbang 98,71% pada total penerimaan premi LPS pada tahun 2009 yang berjumlah Rp3.779,68 miliar.

Premium collected from member banks has increased gradually on an annual basis since the beginning of IDIC's operations. The amount of premium collected from commercial banks in 2009 increased by Rp614.01 billion from the previous year's amount of Rp3,730.92 billion. This growth was triggered by the significant increase in the average balance of total monthly deposits in second half of 2008 and the first half of 2009. Premium collected from rural banks was also higher in 2009 by Rp4.8 billion and resulted in total premium collected from rural banks for 2009 to amount to Rp48.76 billion. Overall, commercial banks were the biggest contributor of premium, which contributed 98.71% of the total premium collected by IDIC in 2009, amounting to Rp3,779.68 billion.



Pada tahun 2009, LPS melakukan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi atas bank yang dicabut izin usahanya yaitu PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana, PT BPR Sri Utama, PT BPR Margot Artha Utama, PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana, PT BPRS Babussalam), dan PT Bank IFI serta membayarkan klaim simpanan layak dibayar. Hingga akhir Desember 2009, secara kumulatif nilai simpanan nasabah bank yang layak dibayar oleh LPS tersebut adalah senilai Rp595,20 miliar (setelah *set-off*), dari

IDIC has, throughout 2009, reconciled and verified the claims of a number of liquidated banks specifically those from PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana, PT BPR Sri Utama, PT BPR Margot Artha Utama, PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana, PT BPRS Babussalam, and PT Bank IFI. In addition to this, IDIC also paid depositor claims that it deems eligible. From its inception and up to the end of 2009, the cumulative total amount of deposits that are deemed eligible for payment amounts to Rp595.20 billion (after setting-off), whereby of this amount,

Tabel 3.4 Tingkat Bunga Wajar yang ditetapkan oleh LPS
Table 3.4 IDIC's Deposit Insurance Rate

Bank Umum Commercial Bank		BPR Rural Bank	Tanggal Penetapan Date of Determination
Rupiah	US\$	Rupiah	
9,50%	3,00%	13,00%	12 Jan 2009
9,00%	3,00%	12,50%	12 Feb 2009
8,25%	2,75%	11,75%	12 Mar 2009
7,75%	2,75%	11,25%	8 Apr 2009
7,75%	2,75%	11,25%	12 Mei 2009
7,50%	2,75%	11,00%	8 Juni 2009
7,25%	2,75%	10,75%	13 Juli 2009
7,00%	2,75%	10,50%	10 Agt 2009
7,00%	2,75%	10,25%	10 Sep 2009
7,00%	2,75%	10,25%	12 Okt 2009
7,00%	2,75%	10,25%	11 Nop 2009
7,00%	2,75%	10,25%	11 Des 2009

jumlah tersebut yang telah dicairkan sebesar Rp543,12 miliar. Simpanan layak dibayar yang belum dicairkan oleh nasabah sebagian besar merupakan simpanan dengan saldo yang kecil. Di tahun 2009 sendiri, LPS mencatat simpanan layak bayar nasabah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya setelah *set-off* adalah sebesar Rp489,30 miliar dan telah dicairkan oleh nasabah sebesar Rp441,60 miliar.

Selain itu, untuk mengantisipasi kemungkinan kerugian di masa datang akibat pembayaran klaim atau pelaksanaan resolusi bank gagal, LPS membentuk cadangan klaim penjaminan. Besarnya cadangan klaim penjaminan idealnya dihitung dengan mempertimbangkan data tingkat kesehatan bank.

Pada masa transisi selama 5 tahun pertama sejak LPS beroperasi, dalam Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) Nomor 003/DK-LPS/III/2007 diatur bahwa pembentukan

an estimated Rp543.12 billion has been paid by IDIC. Deposits that have yet to be claimed were largely deposits with small balances. In 2009 alone, IDIC registered deposits from liquidated banks' that are deemed eligible for payment (after setting off) at Rp489.30 billion whereby, of this amount, IDIC paid an estimated Rp441.60 billion.

Moreover, IDIC established a provision for insurance claims to anticipate the potential for losses stemming from future claim payments of failed banks. The provision's amount is calculated on the basis of data relating to the bank's level of soundness.

During the transition period in the first five years of IDIC's operation, the Board of Commissioner's decree Number 003/DK-LPS/III/2007 stipulates that the provision is

Tabel 3.5 Rekapitulasi Simpanan Layak Dibayar Nasabah Bank yang Dicabut Izin Usahanya dan Pencairan oleh Nasabah atas Klaim Penjamin Simpanan Layak Dibayar Sampai Dengan Akhir 2009

Table 3.5 Recapitulation of Eligible-To-Be-Paid Deposits of Liquidated Banks and Deposit Insurance Claims Paid By IDIC As At End of 2009

No.	Bank Terlikuidasi / Liquidated Bank	Simpanan Layak dibayar LPS s.d Batasan Penjaminan & stl Set-off Pinjaman Jatuh Tempo <i>Eligible-to-be-paid Deposits Up To The Maximum Amount of Deposit Insured and After Setting-Off Due Loans</i>		Realisasi Pencairan oleh Nasabah atas Simpanan Layak Dibayar (AKHIR DESEMBER 2009) <i>Realization of Eligible-to-be-paid Deposit Claims (as at End of December 2009)</i>			
		Jumlah Total		Jumlah dan Persentase Total and Percentage			
		Rekening Account	Nilai (Rpjuta) Amount (million Rp)	Rekening Account		Nilai (Rpjuta) Amount (million Rp)	
1	PT BPR Tripillr Arthajaya (Yogyakarta)	2.222	35.093	557	25%	34.882	99,4%
2	PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (Bandung)	350	3.046	176	50,3%	2.951	96,9%
3	PD BPR Cimahi (Bandung)	392	80	7	1,8%	14	17,5%
4	PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga (Semarang)	832	1.303	71	8,5%	1.098	84,3%
5	PT BPR Samadhana (Bandung)	0	0	-	-	-	-
6	PD BPR Gununghalu (Bandung)	432	19	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
7	PT BPR Bekasi Istana Artha (Bekasi)	407	885	34	8,4%	839	95%
8	PT BPR Era Aneka Rezeki (Cibinong)	572	4.812	263	46,0%	4.572	95%
<i>Mulai berlaku Ketentuan Penjamin Terbatas max. Rp100 juta/Nasabah Maximum amount of Deposit Insured of Rp100 million/depositor applied</i>							
9	PT BPR Bangunkarsa Artha Sejahtera (Bandung)	2.274	1.308	205	9,0%	1.033	79%
10	PT BPR Bungbulang (Garut)	2.661	177	43	1,6%	14	8%
11	PT BPR Anugerah Arta Niaga (Pati)	653	1.567	153	0,0%	1.463	93%
12	PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri (Bandung)	1.700	53.698	1.628	95,8%	51.054	95%
13	PT BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri (Solo)	167	3.000	77	46,1%	2.887	96%
14	PT BPR Sumber Hiobaja (Sukoharjo)	555	911	12	2,2%	715	79%
<i>Mulai berlaku Ketemtuan Penjamin Terbatas max. Rp2miliar/Nasabah Maximum amont of deposit insured of Rp2 billion/depositor was applied</i>							
15	PT BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati (Masamba, Sulsel)	711	537	132	18,6%	451	84,0%
16	PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana (Lampung)	10.437	356.543	3.944	37,8%	328.902	92%
17	PT IFI (Jakarta)	8.866	131.123	2.407	27,1%	111.314	85%
18	PT BPR Babusalam (Garut)	173	633	12	6,9%	595	94%
19	PT BPR SRI Utama (Tabanan-Bali)	504	248	7	1,4%	233	94%
20	PT BPR Margot Artha Utama (Depok)	39	88	10	25,6%	84	96%
21	PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana (Jimbaran) - Tahap Pertama First Phase	1.272	132	58	4,6%	17	13%
Jumlah / Total		35.219	595.203	9.796	28%	543.119	91%

cadangan klaim penjaminan 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. Besarnya cadangan klaim penjaminan dalam laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2010 masih menggunakan metode proporsional tersebut.

Dalam rangka mempersiapkan perhitungan cadangan klaim penjaminan berdasarkan *risk exposure*, LPS telah menyusun suatu metode dengan pendekatan *credit risk modeling*, yang merupakan salah satu pendekatan yang lazim digunakan oleh penjamin simpanan. Dalam pendekatan *credit risk modeling* tersebut LPS dianalogikan sebagai institusi yang mempunyai portofolio kredit terhadap setiap bank peserta penjaminan yang masing-masing mempunyai potensi kegagalan.

Model perhitungan cadangan klaim penjaminan dengan *credit risk modeling* tersebut telah diuji coba secara internal dan dilakukan simulasi untuk beberapa skenario jumlah simpanan yang dijamin. Dengan dilakukannya simulasi tersebut diharapkan dapat menghasilkan prediksi yang lebih akurat mengenai jumlah cadangan klaim penjaminan yang akan dibentuk dalam suatu periode tertentu. Pada tahun 2009, pemodelan tersebut juga telah dikonsultasikan dengan *International Association of Deposit Insurance (IADI)* yang merupakan asosiasi penjamin simpanan internasional serta telah melalui proses *benchmarking* ke beberapa penjamin simpanan negara lain seperti Kanada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, dan Rusia. Cadangan klaim penjaminan yang dihitung dengan pemodelan tersebut akan mulai diterapkan dalam laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2011.

cumulatively made up to the fifth financial reporting year. The amount of provision to be allocated 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. The amount of provision for insurance claim in 2010 will continue to use the proportion methodology.

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 approaches commonly used by deposit insurers. Through this credit risk modeling approach, IDIC will essentially possess a credit portfolio for every member bank that respectively has the potential for failure.

Credit risk modeling, as the model to be used to calculate provision for insurance claim, was internally tested and simulated using several scenarios and insured deposit amount. The simulation is expected to provide a more accurate data on the amount required for the provision for insurance claim within certain periods or scenarios. The model itself was submitted for consultation before the International Association of Deposit Insurance (IADI) in 2009, which benchmarking the process with those applied by other deposit insurers such as those in Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Russia. The provision for insurance claims calculated through this model will be applied by the time of the 2011 IDIC's financial report.

Likuidasi Dan Resolusi Bank

Likuidasi Bank

Sebelum LPS merekomendasikan bank dalam pengawasan khusus (DPK) untuk diselamatkan/tidak diselamatkan bagi bank yang tidak berdampak sistemik. LPS akan terlebih dahulu melakukan kegiatan analisis terhadap bank tersebut.

Dalam melakukan analisis terhadap perkembangan bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus sebagai bagian dari fungsi dan tugas yang diamanatkan UU LPS, LPS senantiasa berkoordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia, termasuk dalam perolehan data terkini mengenai bank dalam status pengawasan khusus. Adapun data tersebut meliputi:

1. Bank yang ditetapkan DPK beserta permasalahannya;
2. Mutasi/perubahan status DPK;
3. Profil setiap bank yang ditetapkan DPK;
4. Perkembangan kondisi keuangan dan non keuangan bank DPK;
5. Permasalahan dan upaya penyelesaian masalah bank DPK.

Untuk memperlancar koordinasi antara LPS dan Bank Indonesia, pada tanggal 22 Oktober 2009 LPS dan BI menandatangani Surat Keputusan Bersama (SKB) yang mencakup koordinasi dan pertukaran data dan informasi untuk mendukung efektivitas pelaksanaan tugas LPS dan BI. Dengan ditandatanganinya SKB tersebut, Nota Kesepakatan LPS dan BI tanggal 29 Juni 2007 dicabut dan tidak berlaku lagi.

Selama 2009 terdapat 76 bank yang masuk status dalam pengawasasn khusus oleh Bank Indonesia, namun jumlah tersebut berkurang pada akhir tahun 2009 menjadi 21 bank. Berkurangnya jumlah bank dalam pengawasan khusus tersebut disebabkan oleh adanya 6 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia sepanjang tahun 2009 dan 49 bank yang dikeluarkan dari status pengawasan khusus dengan alasan bahwa kondisi bank tersebut telah membaik (CAR dan *Cash Ratio*-nya).

Bank Liquidation and Resolution

Bank Liquidation

IDIC conducts an analysis, prior to the hand-over of a failed bank that had been under special surveillance, to ascertain as to whether the bank should be rescued or not.

To perform this analysis of the bank under special surveillance as prescribed by the IDIC Law, IDIC closely coordinates with Bank Indonesia to secure the most up to date data on the bank. The data that is collected consists of:

1. Banks classified as those under special surveillance along with their problems/ issues;
2. Movement/changes on the special surveillance status;
3. Profile of bank in Special Surveillance Unit
4. Financial and non-financial condition of the banks throughout the special surveillance phase;
5. Problems of banks under special surveillance and its solutions.

To enhance coordination, a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 22 October 2009 between IDIC and BI. The agreement seeks to enhance coordination as well as data and information exchange that is needed to support effectively administer IDIC and BI's tasks. This agreement also seeks to improve on the previous MoU that was signed by BI and IDIC on 29 June 2007 which has since been revoked and is deemed no longer valid.

There were 76 banks that were classified as banks under special surveillance by BI throughout 2009, which was subsequently reduced to just 21 banks by the end of 2009. The reduction in the number of banks under special surveillance was partly due to the revocation of 6 banking licenses by BI in 2009 and 49 banks that was taken out from the under special surveillance status as its condition had gradually improved (in terms of CAR and cash ratio).

Pada saat bank berada Dalam Pengawasan Khusus, terdapat beberapa bank yang tidak dapat memperbaiki kondisinya (tidak dapat menaikkan CAR dan *Cash Ratio*) karena memiliki masalah-masalah seperti:

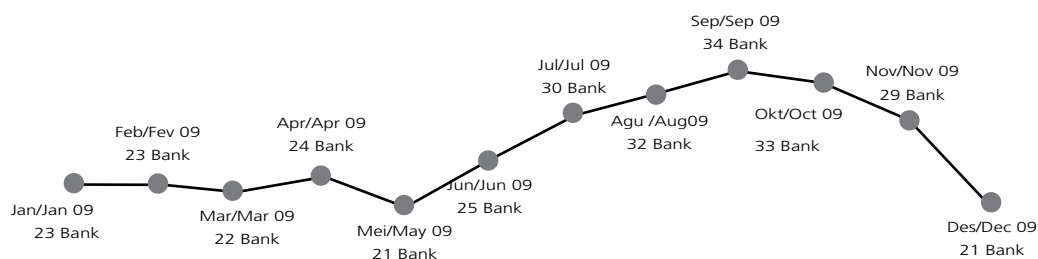
1. *Fraud* oleh pengurus/pemilik/pegawai bank dengan modus antara lain :
 - a. Penerbitan deposito fiktif;
 - b. Pencairan deposito tanpa sepengetahuan pemilik deposito;
 - c. Penarikan dana tabungan dengan memalsukan tanda tangan pemilik tabungan;

Banks that are categorized as those Under Special Surveillance are banks that could not improve its condition (inability to increase their CAR and cash ratio to the minimum required levels) due to problems that it fails to resolve such as:

1. Fraud by management/owner/employee of the bank with the following actions :
 - a. Issuance of fictitious term deposits;
 - b. Clearance of term deposits without the consent of the deposit's owner ;
 - c. Withdrawal of savings funds by forging the owner's signature ;

Grafik 3.12
Chart 3.12

Perkembangan Jumlah Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus Tahun 2009
Banks under Special Surveillance Unit in 2009



- d. Pengambilan uang setoran dari nasabah (setoran dana tabungan dan angsuran kredit tidak disetorkan ke bank);
 - e. Pengambilan uang kas dari *teller* dengan menggunakan kas bond, perjalanan dinas fiktif, dll;
 - f. Rekayasa pemberian kredit (kredit fiktif, kredit topengan, kredit tanpa bunga, kredit tanpa jangka waktu, kredit tanpa analisis dan sengaja tidak dibayar); dan/ atau
 - g. Pengambilan sebagian dana dari hasil penjualan Agunan Yang Diambil Alih (AYDA).
2. Rekayasa pembukuan dalam rangka '*window dressing*' untuk menutupi kondisi bank yang sesungguhnya;
 3. Pembukuan ganda (bank dalam bank);
 4. Kredit macet sebagai akibat pemberian kredit yang tidak sehat dan/atau *vested interest*;

- d. Withdrawal of funds from a depositors account (savings and/or loan installments were not paid to the bank);
 - e. Withdrawal of cash from teller for fictitious business trips, loans, etc.;
 - f. Manipulating loan grants (fictitious loans, loans with no interest, loans without a loan period, loans without proper analysis and intentionally left unpaid); and/or
 - g. Unauthorized withdrawal of certain amount of funds in the form of collateral.
2. Manipulating the bank's books in terms of '*window dressing*' to cover up the bank's real condition;
 3. Double book (bank in a bank);
 4. Non performing loans (NPL) that resulted from unsound loan disbursements and/or vested interest;

5. Kekurangan pembentukan Penyisihan Penghapusan Aktiva Produktif (PPAP) dan dibebankan ke Laba/Rugi sehingga bank mengalami kerugian;
6. Pengawasan *intern* bank belum berfungsi secara optimal; dan/atau
7. Manajemen yang tidak *capable* dan terdapat beberapa karyawan yang tidak profesional.

Tidak dapat diatasinya permasalahan di atas menjadikan kondisi bank memburuk dengan CAR dan/atau *Cash Ratio* terus menurun hingga berakhirnya batas waktu penetapan Dalam Pengawasan Khusus. Bank tersebut oleh BI ditetapkan sebagai bank yang tidak dapat disehatkan (bank gagal).

LPS kemudian melakukan analisis penanganan bank gagal terhadap data-data dan informasi yang diperoleh termasuk data yang bersumber dari Bank Indonesia untuk menentukan apakah bank gagal tersebut akan diselamatkan atau tidak.

Selama tahun 2009 LPS telah merekomendasikan kepada BI untuk tidak melakukan penyelamatan terhadap 6 bank yang tidak dapat disehatkan.

Dari awal operasional LPS hingga tahun 2009, terdapat 20 BPR/BPRS dan 1 Bank Umum yang dicabut izin usahanya. Dari kedua puluh BPR/BPRS tersebut, dua diantaranya yaitu PD BPR Cimahi dan PD BPR Gununghalu belum dapat dilakukan proses likuidasinya yang antara lain disebabkan oleh kendala aspek legal.

Diperkirakan hasil likuidasi atas Mayoritas Bank Dalam Likuidasi tersebut (13 bank dari 14 bank) belum dapat menutup seluruh kewajiban Bank Dalam Likuidasi berdasarkan neraca penutupan Bank Dalam Likuidasi (*audited*). Selain itu, pada umumnya perkembangan pelaksanaan likuidasi sampai dengan Desember 2009 berkisar antara 6,3% dan 88%. Adapun proses likuidasi PT BPR Eka Aneka Rezeki (DL) dan PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga (DL) akan segera berakhir, sesuai target akhir likuidasi yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS.

5. Lack of the establishment of allowance for removal of productive assets and charged to Profit/Loss so that bank stands to lose;
6. Bank's internal supervision has not yet functioned optimally; and/or
7. Management's incompetence and or presence of an unprofessional staff.

The problems mentioned above, if it is unresolved, may worsen the bank's condition causing its CAR and/or cash ratio to decline even up to expiry of the special surveillance phase. By then, if the required improvements are not forthcoming, therefore, the bank will subsequently be categorized as an unsound bank (failed bank).

For its part, IDIC performs an analysis of the failed bank's data and information that it is able to collect including data that it receives from BI. This data will be used to determine as to whether the failed bank should be rescued or not.

IDIC had recommended, throughout 2009, to BI to not rescue 6 banks which it deemed could not be resolved.

There are, as of the beginning of IDIC's operations and up to the end of 2009, 20 rural banks/Islamic rural banks and 1 commercial bank whose licenses were revoked. The liquidation of 2 out of the 20 rural banks/Islamic rural banks (i.e. PD BPR Cimahi and PD BPR Gununghalu) has not been executed due to legal constraints.

Proceeds derived from the liquidation of most of the liquidated banks (13 banks out of 14 banks) won't likely be able to cover its liabilities in accordance with the audited closing balance sheet of liquidated banks. In addition to that, in terms of its progress up to December 2009, most of the liquidation process range at 6.3% and 88%. The process of liquidating PT BPR Eka Aneka Rezeki (under liquidation) and PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga (under liquidation) will likely be over soon, in conformance with its stated mandate within the IDIC Law.

Tabel 3. 6 Bank Gagal s.d. 31 Desember 2009

Table 3.6. Failed Banks in 2009

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Penetapan Sbg Bank Gagal oleh BI** Date of Failed Bank's Status	Tanggal Keputusan tidak diselamatkan (RDK LPS)* Date of Decision to Terminate the Bank	Tanggal Dicabut Izin Usaha* Date of Revocation
1.	PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana	16-3-2009	17-3-2009	24-3-2009
2.	PT Bank IFI	15-4-2009	16-4-2009	17-4-2009
3.	PT BPRS Babussalam	16-3-2009	17-3-2009	1-5-2009
4.	PT BPR Sri Utama	8-4-2009	13-13-2009	13-5-2009
5.	PT BPR Margot Artha Utama	5-6-2009	8-6-2009	16-6-2009
6.	PT BPR Satya Adhi Perdana	10-11-2009	11-11-2009	18-11-2009

* Ditetapkan oleh Rapat Dewan Komisiner (RDK) LPS
Determined in the IDIC Board of Commissioner's Meeting

** Ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia
Determined by Bank Indonesia

LPS melalui tim likuidasi telah melakukan proses audit investigatif terhadap PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (DL), PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga (DL), PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya (DL) dan PT BPR Citraloka Dana Mandiri (DL) untuk dapat ditindaklanjuti sesuai dengan aturan yang berlaku.

Dalam pelaksanaan proses likuidasi Bank Dalam Likuidasi, LPS telah mengajukan pengekangan maupun perpanjangan pengekangan terhadap beberapa para pemilik dan pengurus Bank Dalam Likuidasi, seperti PT BPRS Babussalam (DL), PT BPR Margot Artha Utama (DL), PT BPR Sri Utama Tabanan (DL) dan PT Bank IFI (DL), yang melakukan tindak pidana perbankan sesuai dengan aturan yang berlaku.

LPS telah mengeluarkan dana talangan dan pinjaman operasional bagi 10 Bank Dalam Likuidasi dengan total Rp3,27 miliar selama proses likuidasi hingga akhir 2009. Dana talangan tersebut antara lain digunakan untuk membiayai gaji pegawai yang terutang, pesangon pegawai dan biaya-biaya operasional kegiatan likuidasi.

IDIC has, through its liquidation team, carried out an audit investigation of PT BPR Mitra Banjaran (under liquidation), PT BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga (under liquidation), PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya (under liquidation) and PT BPR Citraloka Dana Mandiri (under liquidation) whose findings are to be followed up in accordance with the prevailing regulations.

In terms of the liquidation process for the liquidated banks, IDIC has proposed various means for indicting and pressing legal charges against some of the owners and management of the liquidated failed banks like PT BPRS Babussalam (under liquidation), PT BPR Margot Artha Utama (under liquidation), PT BPR Sri Utama Tabanan (under liquidation) and PT Bank IFI (under liquidation) that breached the banking laws as stipulated in the prevailing law and regulations.

IDIC has provided advances and operational loans for 10 liquidated banks amounting to Rp3.27 billion up to end of 2009. The advances were used to pay outstanding remuneration, outstanding severances, and liquidation expenses.

Berdasarkan perhitungan LPS atas estimasi tingkat *recovery* biaya klaim penjaminan 9 Bank Dalam Likuidasi yang telah menyampaikan Neraca Sementara Likuidasi, diketahui bahwa hanya 4 Bank Dalam Likuidasi yang memiliki tingkat *recovery* positif.

Based on IDIC's calculation of the estimated recovery rate for insurance claim expenses of the 9 liquidated banks that submitted their temporary liquidation balance sheet, there are only 4 liquidated banks that possess a positive recovery rate.

Tabel 3.7 Aspek Keuangan Bank Dalam Likuidasi
Table 3.7 Financial Aspects of the Liquidated Banks

No	Uraian Description	Realisasi Keuangan (Ribuan Rp) Realization of Financial (Thousand Rp)
		s.d. Desember 2009 Up to December 2009
I	Penerimaan / Revenues	
	1. Penagihan kredit / Debt Collection	23.519.715
	2. Penjualan aktiva tetap/Fixed Assets Sales of Inventory /Inventaris	2.494.167
	3. Penerimaan lainnya Others	3.922.133
	Jumlah / Total I	29.936.015
II	Pengeluaran / Expenses	
	1. Biaya Pendukung Likuidasi/ Supporting Liquidation Expenses	83.302.122
	2. Biaya Kegiatan Likuidasi/Liquidation Expenses	55.476.495
	Jumlah/ Total II	138.778.617
III	Surplus (Defisit) Kas (I-II)	(108.842.602)
IV	Dana Talangan LPS/Advances from IDIC	3.275.873.416

Resolusi Bank

Pada tahun 2009, LPS melanjutkan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk (saat ini bernama PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) sebagaimana diuraikan dalam mekanisme penyelamatan Bank sistemik berdasarkan UU LPS.

Dasar Hukum Resolusi PT Bank Century, Tbk.

LPS melakukan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk berdasarkan Keputusan Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) Nomor 04/KSSK.03/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 tentang Penetapan PT Bank Century, Tbk, sebagai Bank Gagal yang Berdampak Sistemik dan Keputusan Komite Koordinasi Nomor 01/KK.01/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 tentang

Bank Resolution

IDIC continued efforts to rescue PT Bank Century, Tbk (currently known as PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) throughout 2009 as described in the mechanism of systemic failed bank resolution based on the IDIC Law.

Legal Basis of the Resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk.

IDIC carries out the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk based on the Financial System Stability Committee (FSSC) Number 04/KSSK.03/2008 dated 21 November 2008 concerning the Determination of PT Bank Century, Tbk as a systemic failed bank and Coordinating Committee (CC) Decree number 01/KK.01/2008 dated 21 November 2008

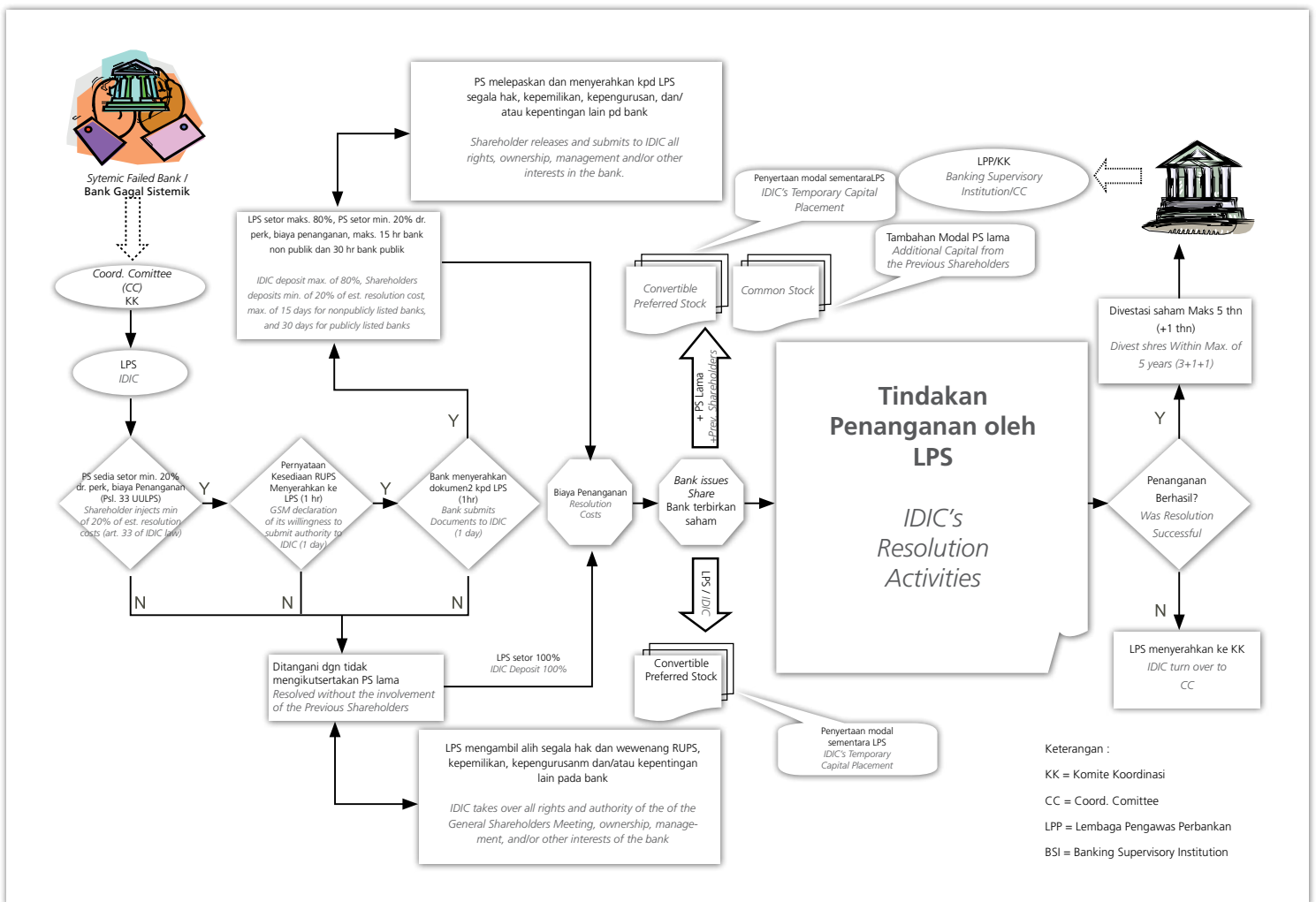
Penyerahan Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk yang merupakan Bank Gagal yang Berdampak Sistemik kepada Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan.

Pelaksanaan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dilaksanakan oleh LPS sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan sebagaimana diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2009.

concerning the Hand-over of the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk which was a systemic failed bank to IDIC.

The implementation of PT Bank Century, Tbk resolution was conducted by IDIC in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2004 which was subsequently amended through of Law Number 7 of 2009.

Flowchart on the Resolution of a System Failed Bank
Alur Penanganan Bank Gagal Sistemik



Kondisi Keuangan PT Bank Century, Tbk pada Saat Diserahkan Penanganannya Kepada LPS

Berdasarkan data keuangan PT Bank Century, Tbk per 20 November 2008 yang disampaikan oleh BI, sebagai berikut :

- Rasio KPMM negatif -35,92%.
- Kebutuhan dana untuk menaikkan rasio KPMM menjadi 8% sebesar Rp2,655 triliun.

Selain itu, terdapat kebutuhan likuiditas sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp9,52 triliun (*worst case*) atau Rp7,36 triliun (*optimistic*).

Tindakan LPS dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk

Sesuai dengan UU LPS, setelah menerima penyerahan PT Bank Century, Tbk dari KSSK dan KK pada tanggal 21 November 2008, LPS melakukan tindakan-tindakan antara lain sebagai berikut:

1. Menawarkan kepada pemegang saham lama untuk ikut serta dalam penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk.
2. Mengganti Pengurus Bank lama dan mengangkat pengurus baru.
3. Meminta bantuan Instansi pemerintah di bidang audit untuk melakukan monitoring pelaksanaan operasional bank pada seluruh kantor cabang bank pada awal penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk.
4. Menugaskan Direksi untuk: (i) melakukan perbaikan kinerja bank; (ii) tidak mencairkan dana milik Pihak Terkait; (iii) mengidentifikasi seluruh kontrak-kontrak yang terindikasi merugikan bank; dan (iv) menangani aset-aset bermasalah.
5. Dalam rangka akuntabilitas, LPS menyampaikan perkembangan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk kepada Menteri Keuangan selaku Ketua KSSK/ KK.
6. Melakukan pemantauan berkala mengenai kinerja keuangan bank.
7. Meminta bantuan Instansi pemerintah di bidang audit untuk melakukan audit atas penggunaan dana Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Financial Condition of PT Bank Century, Tbk on the Time of Its Resolution Hand-Over to IDIC

According to the financial data of PT Bank Century Tbk as on 20 November 2008 submitted by BI, the Bank's condition was as follows :

- Negative CAR of -35.92%.
- Capital required to increase the bank's CAR to 8% was Rp2.655 trillion.

Besides, there was a need of liquidity until 31 December 2008 of Rp9.52 trillion (*worst case*) or Rp7.36 trillion (*optimistic*).

IDIC Measures on the Resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk

Conforming with the IDIC Law, after the hand-over of PT Bank Century, Tbk from FSSC and CC at 21 November 2008, IDIC performed the following measures:

1. Offering the previous shareholders to take part in the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk.
2. Replacing the previous bank management and appointing the new management.
3. Seeking assistance from government audit institution to monitor the execution of bank's operational in every branches in the beginning of PT Bank Century, Tbk resolution.
4. Instructing Directors to: (i) improve the bank's performance; (ii) not making any payments to related party's fund; (iii) identify all contracts which potentially cause losses to the bank; and (iv) take care the problem assets.
5. In case of accountability, IDIC submits the development of the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk to the Minister of Finance as the Chair of FSSC/CC.
6. Monitoring the bank's financial performance periodically.
7. Seeking assistance from the Government audit institution to conduct an audit on the usage of IDIC's temporary capital investment fund to PT Bank Century, Tbk.

8. Mengumumkan besarnya ekuitas bank posisi per tanggal 20 November 2008 pada surat kabar yang mempunyai peredaran luas.
9. Menetapkan *business plan* dan kontrak manajemen.
10. Berpartisipasi aktif dalam Tim Bersama Penanganan Permasalahan PT Bank Century, Tbk dalam rangka *recovery asset* yang dilarikan oleh pemegang saham lama PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk.

Penetapan dan Penyetoran Biaya Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk

LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan solvabilitas dan likuiditas sampai dengan 31 Desember 2009 adalah sebesar Rp6.762,361 miliar, yaitu : Penyetoran biaya penanganan pada tahun 2009 didasarkan atas surat Bank Indonesia tanggal 27 Januari 2009 perihal Kebutuhan Modal PT Bank Century, Tbk Posisi 31 Desember 2008. Berdasarkan surat tersebut, bahwa CAR PT Bank Century, Tbk posisi 31 Desember 2008 adalah negatif 19,21%, sehingga walaupun LPS telah menyetor biaya penanganan sebesar Rp4.977,14 miliar masih dibutuhkan tambahan sebesar Rp1.155 miliar untuk memenuhi CAR 8%.

Berdasarkan hasil audit laporan keuangan 2008 oleh Akuntan Publik "Aryanto Amir Jusuf dan Mawar" diketahui bahwa CAR bank (Risiko Kredit dan Risiko Pasar) per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar negatif 22,29%. Terhadap kondisi demikian, LPS meminta kepada Bank Indonesia untuk melakukan *assessment* terhadap perhitungan CAR tersebut pada tanggal 14 Mei 2009. Pada tanggal 29 Juni 2009, Bank Indonesia menyampaikan hasil *assessment*-nya kepada LPS. Berdasarkan hasil *assessment* tersebut, LPS diminta menambah biaya penanganan untuk memenuhi tambahan modal posisi Juni 2009 sekurang-kurangnya sebesar Rp630,221 miliar, sehingga CAR PT Bank Century, Tbk sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku.

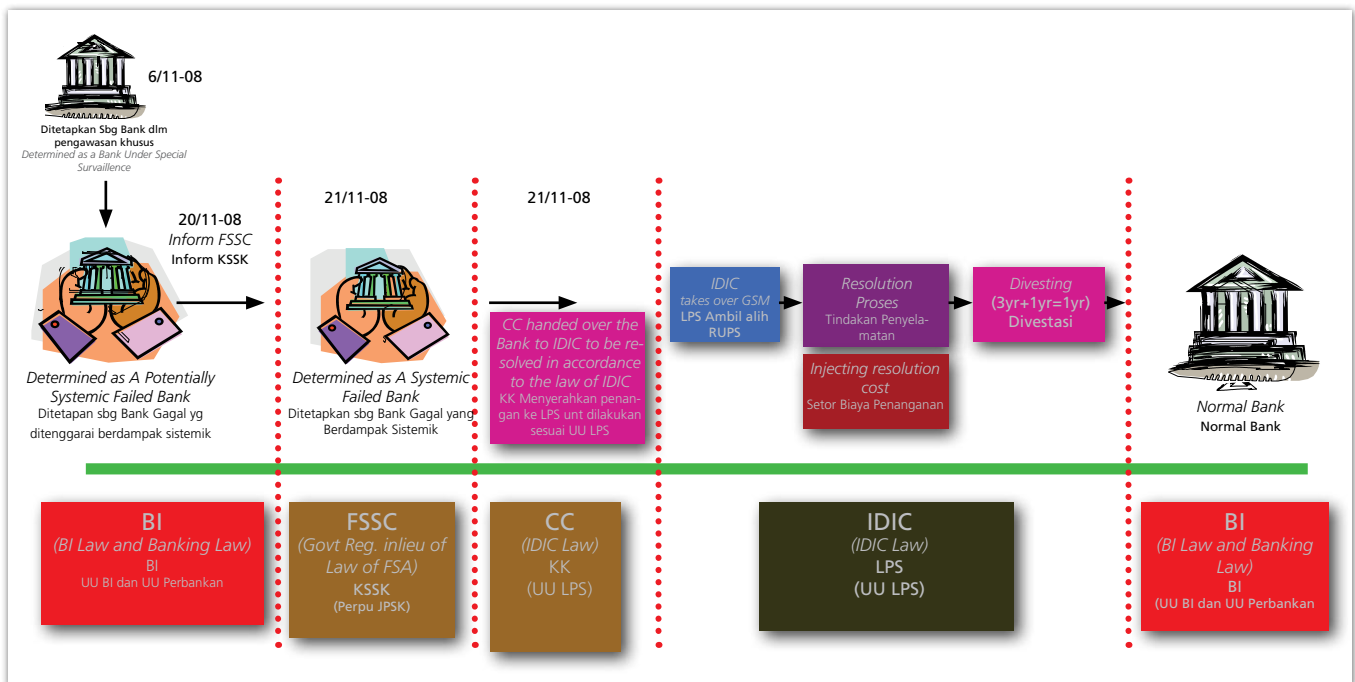
8. Announcing the bank's equity as at 20 November 2008 in nationwide newspapers.
9. Establishing business plan and management contract.
10. Actively participating in the joint team on handling PT Bank Century, Tbk issues to recover assets which were taken by the PT Bank Century, Tbk's previous shareholders.

Determination and Injection of Resolution Cost of PT Bank Century, Tbk

IDIC has disbursed resolution cost in order to fulfil the need of solvency and liquidity up to 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp6,762.361 billion as follows : The injection of resolution cost in 2009 was based on BI's letter dated 27 January 2009 regarding Capital Requirement of PT Bank Century, Tbk as at 31 December 2008. According to the letter, PT Bank Century, Tbk's CAR as at 31 December 2008 was -19.21%, even though IDIC had injected the resolution cost of Rp4,977.14 billion the bank still needed additional injection of Rp1,155 billion in order to have CAR of 8%.

As stated in the 2008 financial audit report made by Independent Auditor of "Aryanto Amir Jusuf dan Mawar", it was known that the bank's CAR (debt risk and market risk) as of 31 December 2008 was -22.29%. To this condition, IDIC required BI to carry an assessment on the CAR calculation at 14 May 2009. In 29 June 2009, Bank Indonesia gave the assessment result to IDIC. Based on the assessment result, IDIC was required to inject additional capital in June 2009 at the least amount of Rp630.221 billion, so that the CAR of PT Bank Century, Tbk can meet the regulation.

Penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk
The Resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk



Catatan : Pengawasan bank tetap dilaksanakan oleh BI sesuai kewenangannya berdasarkan UU
 Note : Bank supervision is done by BI according to its authorities stipulated in the Law

Pada tanggal 24 Juli 2009, LPS telah melakukan penyeteroran tambahan Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) sebesar Rp630,221 miliar sesuai dengan rekomendasi Bank Indonesia. Dengan adanya tambahan penyeteroran ini CAR bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank dan total biaya penanganan menjadi sebesar Rp6.762,361 miliar.

In 24 July 2009, IDIC injected additional temporary capital investment amounted to Rp630.221 billion as recommended by Bank Indonesia. With the additional injection, the bank's CAR can meet the requirements on bank's soundness and the cost of resolution became Rp6,762.361 billion.

No.	Keterangan Description	Tunai (Rp) By Cash (Rp)	SUN/SBI (Rp) By SUN/SBI (Rp)	Jumlah (Rp) Total (Rp)
1.	Disetor 2008 Paid in 2008	4.531,89 miliar/ billion	445,25 miliar/ billion	4.977,140 miliar/ billion
2.	Disetor 2009 ^{*)} Paid in 2009 ^{*)}	780,221 miliar/ billion	1.005,00 miliar/ billion	1.785,221 miliar/ billion
Jumlah Total		5.312,111 miliar/ billion	1.450,25 miliar/ billion	6.762,361 miliar/ billion

^{*)} Penyeteroran terakhir tgl. 24 Juli 2009 | Last Injection was made at 24 July 2009

Perubahan komposisi kepemilikan saham karena adanya Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS tersebut, telah dituangkan dalam Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan telah disetujui Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia sesuai dengan Keputusan No.AHU-41550.AH.01.02. Tahun 2009 tanggal 26 Agustus 2009.

Seluruh biaya penanganan merupakan penyertaan modal sementara LPS pada PT Bank Century, Tbk yang telah diterbitkan sahamnya berupa *convertible preferred stock* dengan porsi kepemilikan 99,996%.

Setelah dilakukan langkah-langkah perbaikan dan penyetoran biaya penanganan tersebut diatas, PT Bank Century, Tbk dikeluarkan dari status pengawasan khusus oleh Bank Indonesia sejak tanggal 11 Agustus 2009.

Berdasarkan laporan Direksi PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk, kinerja bank semakin membaik. Sampai dengan akhir tahun buku 2009 (*unaudited*), CAR PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk telah menjadi sebesar 10,45%.

Pemberitaan secara luas di media massa mengenai polemik kebijakan penyelamatan PT Bank Century, Tbk pada akhir tahun 2009 dipersepsikan negatif oleh nasabah/calon nasabah PT Bank Century, Tbk. Hal ini berakibat menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan dan kenyamanan nasabah/calon nasabah untuk menyimpan dananya kepada PT Bank Century, Tbk. Berbagai langkah telah dilakukan oleh pengurus bank maupun LPS guna mengembalikan kepercayaan nasabah/calon nasabah tersebut antara lain melalui penjelasan dan sosialisasi baik kepada nasabah/calon nasabah secara individual maupun kepada masyarakat umum.

Penggunaan dana Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS

Berdasarkan data dari Manajemen PT Bank Century, Tbk, penggunaan dana PMS LPS sebesar Rp6,762 triliun sejak 24 November 2008 s.d. 31 Juli 2009:

Changes on the composition of shares ownership due to the temporary capital injection was presented in the Amendment of Corporate's Budget and was approved by the Minister of Legal and Human Rights as stated in the Decree number No.AHU-41550.AH.01.02. of 2009 dated 26 August 2009.

All resolution cost was a temporary capital investment of IDIC in PT Bank Century, Tbk which shares had been issued at the form of convertible preferred stock with ownership portion of 99.996%.

After performing improvement measures and injecting the resolution cost, PT Bank Century, Tbk was taken out from the bank in special surveillance unit classification by BI at 11 August 2009.

As reported by PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (was PT Bank Century, Tbk), the bank's performance is improving. Up to end of 2009 (*unaudited*), the CAR of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk reached 10.45%.

The widespread publicity in mass media on the polemic of PT Bank Century, Tbk rescuing policies at the end of 2009 was perceived negatively by the consumer/potential consumer of PT Bank Century, Tbk. As a result, the level of trust and convenience of depositors/potential depositors on placing their fund in PT Bank Century, Tbk was decreasing. Many measures were taken by the bank's management and IDIC in order to regain the public trust such as giving explanation and socializing to the depositors/ prospective depositors individually or even to the public.

The Usage of IDIC Temporary Capital Investment

Based on the data given by PT Bank Century, Tbk, the usage of IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment of Rp6.762 trillion from 24 November 2008 to 31 July 2009 were as the following:

No.	Uraian	Rp (dalam juta I in million)	Description
1.	Dana Rekening Giro BI (GWM)	281.032	Fund in BI Checking Account (Minimum Checking Account Required)
2.	Pinjaman Antar Bank	303.092	Interbank Loans
3.	Dana Pihak Ketiga	4.018.789	Third Party Fund Dana Pihak Ketiga
4.	Pokok dan Bunga FPJP	152.258	FPJP's Initial and Interest
5.	Biaya RTGS dan denda GWM	278	RTGS Fee and GWM Fines
6.	Transaksi Valuta Asing	32.994	Foreign Exchange Transaction
7.	Penempatan SBI	528.247	Placement of SBI
8.	Penempatan FASBI	545.488	Placement of FASBI
9.	Penempatan SUN	900.172	Placement of SUN
	Jumlah	6.762.361	Total

Berdasarkan rincian tersebut di atas, dari total PMS LPS sebesar Rp6,76 triliun digunakan untuk membayar Dana Pihak Ketiga sebesar Rp4,02 triliun (60%), masih dalam bentuk aset (SBI/FASBI/SUN/GWM) sebesar Rp2,25 triliun (33%). Rincian penggunaan dana PMS LPS untuk pembayaran simpanan nasabah adalah sebagai berikut:

According to the details above, from the total of IDIC's temporary capital investment of Rp6.76 trillion was used to pay Third Party Fund of Rp4.02 trillion (60%), assets (SBI/FASBI/SUN/GWM) of Rp2.25 trillion (33%). Details of the usage of IDIC's temporary capital investment for the payment of depositors' fund is as follows:

Tiering Tarikan Tiering of Withdrawal	BUMN State - Owned Corporate		Korporasi Corporate		Perorangan Individual		Total	
	Nasabah Depositor	Juta Rp Mill. Rp	Nasabah Depositor	Juta Rp Mill. Rp	Nasabah Depositor	Juta Rp Mill. Rp	Nasabah Depositor	Juta Rp Mill. Rp
0 s.d 100jt 0 to 100 mill.	4	50	393	11.255	4.070	129.561	4.467	140.865
100jt s.d 1m 100 to 1bill.	3	765	270	106.840	2.929	1.088.672	3.202	1.196.276
1m s.d 2M 1bill. to 2 bill	1	1.781	51	71.624	528	782.001	580	855.407
> 2M > 2 bill.	12	270.840	73	290.544	243	1.264.857	328	1.826.241
Total	20	273.436	787	480.262	7.770	3.265.091	8.577	4.018.789

Berdasarkan tabel tersebut diatas, diketahui bahwa dari 8.577 nasabah yang mencairkan simpanannya, sebanyak 8.249 nasabah diantaranya merupakan nasabah yang memiliki simpanan sampai dengan Rp2 miliar dengan total simpanan sebesar Rp2,19 triliun. Sementara nasabah yang mencairkan simpanannya melebihi Rp2 miliar adalah sebanyak 328 nasabah dengan total simpanan Rp1,83 triliun.

According to the table above, it is known that of 8,577 depositors who claimed their deposits, 8,249 depositors have balance deposit up to Rp2 billion with a total deposit amount of Rp2.19 trillion. While, depositors who claimed their deposits with a balance exceeding Rp2 billion were 328 depositors with a total deposit amount of Rp1.83 trillion.

Perkembangan Kinerja Keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk

Berdasarkan Laporan Keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk per 31 Desember 2009 (*unaudited*), jumlah aktiva adalah sebesar Rp7.563.028 juta, kewajiban sebesar Rp6.982.547 juta dan ekuitas sebesar Rp580.481 juta. Sedangkan laba tahun berjalan tahun buku 2009 adalah sebesar Rp258.916 juta.

Perkembangan kondisi keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk tahun buku 2009 dibandingkan dengan tahun buku 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

The Development of Financial Performance of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk

In conformance with the financial statement of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk as at 31 December 2009 (*unaudited*), total asset was amounting to Rp7.563.028 million, liabilities was amounting to Rp6.982.547 million and equity was amounting to Rp580.481 million. Meanwhile the profit of 2009 was amounting to Rp258.916 million.

The Development of Financial Performance of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk in 2009 in comparison with 2008 was as follows:

Informasi Keuangan I Financial Information	31/12/2009 (Unaudited) Rp jutaan I million Rp	31/12/2008 (audited) Rp jutaan I million Rp	% Kenaikan I Increase (Penurunan I Decrease)	Financial Information
Total Asset	7.563.028	5.585.890	35,40%	Total Asset
Total Kewajiban	6.982.547	7.121.315	-1,95%	Total Liabilities
Total ekuitas	580.481	(1.535.424)	n/a	Total Equity
Laba/Rugi Bersih	258.915	(7.180.685)	n/a	Net Surplus/Deficit
Rasio Pokok Keuangan Bank I Bank's Main Financial Ratio	31/12/2009 (Unaudited)	31/12/2008 (audited)	Perubahan I Changes	Bank's Main Financial Ratio
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)- Credit and Market Risk	10,45%	-22,29%	32,74%	Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)- Credit and Market Risk
Giro wajib Minimum (GWM)- Rupiah	5,10%	5,06%	0,04%	Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)- Rupiah
Giro wajib Minimum (GWM)- Valas	1,43%	0,10%	1,33%	Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)-Forex

Berdasarkan data tersebut di atas dapat diketahui bahwa secara umum kinerja keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk tahun buku 2009 menunjukkan perbaikan dibandingkan tahun buku 2008.

Indikator Penilaian Tingkat Kinerja LPS

Pada Tahun 2008, Dewan Komisiner LPS mengeluarkan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) Nomor Kep. 009/DK/VI/2008 terkait kriteria dan tata cara penilaian kinerja LPS. Adapun kriteria penilaian tingkat kinerja LPS tersebut adalah:

From the data above, generally the PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk financial performance in 2009 was slightly better than 2008.

IDIC Performance Indicators

In 2008, IDIC's Board of Commissioner enacted a Board of Commissioner Decree number Kep. 009/DK/VI/2008 related to the criteria and procedures of IDIC performance assessment. The criteria of IDIC performance assessment are as follows:

1. Keuangan, dengan bobot 45%

Indikator yang dinilai pada kriteria keuangan adalah:

- Rasio Likuiditas (bobot: 30%),
- Rasio Solvabilitas (bobot: 40%),
- Rasio Pendapatan dan Biaya (15%), dan
- Rasio Investasi (Bobot: 15%)

2. Operasional, dengan bobot nilai 55%
Indikator yang dinilai pada kriteria operasional adalah:

- Pelaksanaan penjaminan simpanan (bobot: 50%), yang terdiri atas:
 - a. Tingkat pemenuhan kewajiban penyampaian laporan berkala bank.
 - b. Tingkat pembayaran premi.
 - c. Ketepatan waktu pembayaran klaim untuk pertama kali.
 - d. Ketepatan waktu penentuan simpanan yang layak dibayar.
- e. Ketepatan pemenuhan pengumuman suku bunga penjaminan.
- Pelaksanaan kebijakan resolusi bank gagal (bobot: 50%), yang terdiri atas:
 - a. Ketepatan waktu memutuskan menyelamatkan atau tidak menyelamatkan bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik
 - b. Ketepatan waktu pelaksanaan RUPS pembubaran badan hukum dan pembentukan Tim Likuidasi bank yang dicabut izin usahanya
 - c. Ketepatan waktu penunjukan Kantor Akuntan Publik (KAP) untuk audit neraca penutup
 - d. Ketepatan waktu penyampaian Neraca Penutupan
 - e. Ketepatan waktu penyampaian Neraca Penutupan yang diaudit
 - f. Ketepatan waktu penyampaian Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Biaya Tim Likuidasi (RKAB TL)
 - g. Ketepatan waktu penyampaian Neraca Sementara Likuidasi (NSL)
 - h. Ketepatan waktu penyelesaian likuidasi Bank.

1. Financial, weighted at 45%

Assessment indicators for the financial criteria are:

- Liquidity Ratio (weight: 30%),
- Solvency Ratio (weight: 40%),
- Earning and Expenses Ratio (weight:15%), and
- Investment Ratio (Weight: 15%)

2. Operational, weighted at 55%
Assessment indicators for the operational criteria are:

- The implementation of deposit insurance (weight: 50%), which consists of:
 - a. Rate of liability fulfillment on Bank's periodical report submission.
 - b. Premium payment level.
 - c. Time accuracy on the first claim payment.
 - d. Time accuracy on the classification of eligible-to-be paid deposit determination.
 - e. Accuracy on the fulfillment of deposit insurance rate announcement.
- The implementation of failed bank resolution policies (weight: 50%), which consists of:
 - a. Time accuracy on the determination of rescuing or not rescuing a non-systemic failed bank
 - b. Time accuracy on the exertion of General Shareholders Meeting (GSM) regarding the dismissal of liquidated bank's legal body and the establishment of liquidation team
 - c. Time accuracy on the appointment of Independent Auditor to audit the closing balance sheet
 - d. Time accuracy on the submission of closing balance sheet
 - e. Time accuracy on the submission of audited closing balance sheet
 - f. Time accuracy on the submission of Liquidation Team Work Plan and Budget
 - g. Time accuracy on the submission of Temporary Liquidation Balance Sheet
 - h. Time accuracy on the completion of bank liquidation.

Good Corporate Governance

Dalam rangka mendukung tugas-tugas yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS serta mewujudkan nilai-nilai yang dipegang oleh LPS, LPS senantiasa berupaya untuk memastikan nilai-nilai LPS dan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* diterapkan dalam setiap pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi unit kerja di LPS. Upaya pewujudan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dan bersih diantaranya dilakukan dengan melakukan audit internal terhadap seluruh unit kerja LPS, melakukan koordinasi dengan komite audit setiap bulannya, serta melakukan *Quality Assurance* terhadap kegiatan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi juga terhadap kegiatan audit investigasi.

Sumber Daya Manusia

Dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya, LPS didukung oleh 65 orang pegawai yang terdiri dari 29 orang pegawai tetap, 30 orang pegawai penugasan yang berasal dari Departemen Keuangan Republik Indonesia dan Bank Indonesia serta 6 orang tenaga kontrak. Dalam perjalanannya LPS merasa perlu untuk semakin meningkatkan kemampuan teknis dan nonteknis pegawai-pegawai LPS, LPS secara berkelanjutan mengikutsertakan pegawai-pegawainya dalam pelatihan/lokakarya, seminar, maupun kunjungan kerja di dalam dan di luar negeri. Salah satu pelatihan yang diberikan bagi pegawai-pegawai LPS pada tahun 2009 adalah pelatihan "The 7th Habits of Highly Effective People". Selain itu, dalam rangka memperkuat dan agar dapat melayani masyarakat dengan lebih baik lagi, pada tahun 2009, LPS melakukan rekrutmen pegawai untuk mengisi 28 posisi. LPS juga memberikan program pensiun bagi para pegawainya sebagai bentuk kepedulian LPS terhadap masa depan pegawai LPS. Untuk lebih mengakrabkan antarpegawai beserta keluarganya, LPS telah menyelenggarakan *Family Days Out* di Gunung Geulis, Bogor pada tanggal 31 Oktober-1 November 2009.

Good Corporate Governance

To support the duties mandated by the IDIC Law as well as the values that it adheres to, IDIC constantly seeks to carry out efforts to ensure that its values and Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles are inherent throughout the implementation of all of its duties and tasks. As a means to ensure that clean and good corporate governance is both adhered to and applied, IDIC conducted an internal audit of all of its divisions, coordinated with the Audit Committee on a monthly basis, as well as performed quality assurances of its reconciliation and verification process as along with that of its audit investigation activities.

Human Resources

IDIC is currently supported by 65 employees that comprise of 29 permanently hired staff, 30 that are seconded from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Bank Indonesia and 6 that are hired on a contractual basis. As part of an ongoing process, IDIC is taking steps to fulfill/supplement the needs to increase its employees technical and non-technical skills. Therefore, IDIC constantly sends its employees for training/workshops, seminars and study visits within and outside of Indonesia. One of the training that was provided to IDIC's employees in 2009 was, "The 7th Habits of Highly Effective People". Meanwhile, as part of its efforts to strengthen and enhance services to the public, IDIC carried out a recruitment process for 28 vacant positions in 2009. IDIC also provided a pension program for its employees to address concerns and requirements for its employees future well-being. IN addition to this, as part of its efforts to solidify and forge close relationships among its employees and their families, IDIC held a Family Day Out which was held at Gunung Geulis, Bogor on 31 October – 1 November 2009.

	Pendidikan Education			Total	Status Kepegawaian Employment Status			Total
	D3 Associate	S1 Under Graduate	S2 Graduate Degree		Tetap Permanent	Penugasan Secondment	Kontrak Contract Based	
Jumlah Pegawai Number of Employees	4	34	27	65	29	30	6	65

Sistem Informasi

Selain dukungan SDM yang handal, LPS juga memerlukan dukungan Sistem Informasi yang memadai. Oleh karena itu, sepanjang tahun 2009, LPS membangun aplikasi *ERP Financial System* dan *Asset Management*; mempersiapkan pengembangan aplikasi *Content Management*, *Human Capital Management* dan *Travel and Expense Management*; mengembangkan dan mengimplementasikan Aplikasi *Core System* (Penjaminan, Klaim, Resolusi, Likuidasi, *Risk Management* dan *Investment management*); serta membangun infrastruktur sesuai dengan tahapan pengembangan *Information Technology* LPS.

Lain-Lain

Sejak awal beroperasi, LPS setiap tahun berupaya untuk menginformasikan mengenai program penjaminan LPS pada stakeholders LPS. Selain mendistribusikan brosur dan poster LPS serta menggunakan website dan Laporan Tahunan LPS sebagai media informasi LPS bagi para stakeholders LPS. Pada tahun 2009, LPS beberapa kali menggunakan media cetak nasional seperti maupun media cetak lokal untuk menginformasikan kepada masyarakat mengenai pembayaran klaim simpanan layak dibayar LPS, likuidasi bank dan terkait pelaksanaan penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk (sekarang PT Bank Mutiara Tbk) serta Laporan Keuangan LPS. Selain media cetak, LPS juga memanfaatkan media elektronik swasta berjangkauan nasional, baik televisi untuk mengkomunikasikan peran serta LPS

Information System

Apart from human resources support, IDIC also critically requires the support of an adequate information system. As part of its efforts to achieve this in 2009, IDIC set up an *ERP Financial System* and *Asset Management* application; prepared the development of *Content Management*, *Human Capital* and *Travel and Expense Management* application; developed and implemented *Core System* application (insurance, claims, resolution, liquidation, risk management and investment management); as well as established infrastructure required in accordance with the stages of IDIC's information technology development.

Others

Since its inception, IDIC has annually strived to effectively inform its stakeholders of the deposit insurance program that it is mandated with handling. Apart from the distribution of various printed materials (such as brochures and posters) as well as maintaining IDIC's website and producing an Annual Report, throughout 2009, IDIC has occasionally made use of placing its advertisements and announcements in a number of nationally-circulated newspapers and magazines as well as regional newspapers. Through these media, IDIC placed a number of vital public announcements pertaining to eligible payment claims, bank liquidation, and matters related to the resolution of PT Bank Century Tbk (now PT Bank Mutiara Tbk) as well as IDIC's Annual Financial Statement. In addition to the print media, IDIC also utilized access to the electronic media through television

dalam perbankan nasional, terutama terkait penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk.

Sepanjang tahun 2009, LPS beberapa kali mengeluarkan *press release* terkait pencabutan izin usaha bank dan proses likuidasi/penanganan bank tersebut. Di tahun yang sama, LPS juga melakukan konferensi pers bersama dengan Departemen Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia untuk menanggapi hasil temuan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK RI) mengenai penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk. Selain itu, konferensi pers bersama dengan Bank Indonesia juga digelar pada saat penandatanganan *Memorandum of Understanding* (MoU) tentang koordinasi dan pertukaran data dan informasi.

Lebih dari itu, untuk lebih mengenalkan LPS pada masyarakat, LPS juga turut mensponsori beberapa event di tahun 2009. Sebagai wujud *Corporate Social Responsibility*, LPS juga melakukan kegiatan-kegiatan sosial seperti memberikan bantuan sosial dan bantuan bagi korban bencana alam serta menyelenggarakan kegiatan Donor Darah.

Di tahun 2009, LPS melakukan *survey* mengenai persepsi dan *awareness* masyarakat terhadap pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS sebagai evaluasi terhadap beragam kegiatan yang dilaksanakan LPS dalam upaya mengkomunikasikan program penjaminan simpanan LPS. Hasil *survey* ini, kemudian akan menjadi dasar bagi perancangan program komunikasi di masa datang.

Pada tahun 2009, dalam rangka mempererat hubungan dengan humas-humas di kalangan Instansi Pemerintah LPS bergabung dalam Badan Koordinasi Hubungan Masyarakat (Bakohumas) Pusat sebagai anggota dan LPS dianugrahi posisi ke-empat untuk *Annual Report* tahun 2008.

stations whereby IDIC used this opportunity to inform and explain to the public about its role in the context of the country's banking system, especially in light of issues pertaining to the resolution of PT Bank Century Tbk.

IDIC issued various press releases in 2009 concerning the revocation of a bank's license and the liquidation process of that bank. At the same time, IDIC also held joint press conferences with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia and Bank Indonesia in response to the results of BPK RI's Findings regarding the resolution of PT Bank Century Tbk. Joint press conferences were also held to highlight the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Coordination and Information and Data Sharing between IDIC and BI.

Moreover, building its quest to build public awareness of IDIC, IDIC sponsored a number of events in 2009. As part of IDIC's commitment towards corporate social responsibility, IDIC administered various social activities in 2009 such as a blood donation drive, extending social assistants, and assistance to earthquake victims.

IDIC has also carried out a survey on the public's perception and awareness of its duties and functions in 2009. The survey served as a means to evaluate the effectiveness of the communication program that was held the previous year. The survey's results will serve as a basis for IDIC to determine and formulate a more effective communication program for the future.

Within the same year, as part of its efforts to forge close and mutual relations with the public relations departments of government institutions, IDIC joined the Public Relations Coordinating Association and was awarded fourth place by the Association for IDIC's 2008 Annual Report.

Sepanjang tahun itu pula, LPS telah menandatangani Surat Keputusan Bersama dengan Bank Indonesia dan PPATK guna meningkatkan koordinasi antarlembaga sehingga dapat melakukan fungsi dan tugas masing-masing dengan lebih baik lagi.

Selain menjalin hubungan dengan institusi-institusi terkait, LPS menyelenggarakan *Chief Editor meeting* untuk menjalin hubungan dengan media.

Di skala internasional, LPS juga turut aktif berpartisipasi dalam *event-event* yang diselenggarakan oleh *International Association of Deposit Insurers* (IADI) dan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan negara-negara lain antara lain sebagai pembicara pada *MENA Conference* di Amman, Jordania, moderator pada *7th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference* di Almaty, Kazakhstan, peserta dalam *8th IADI Annual Meeting and International Conference* di Basel, Switzerland, dan sebagai komentator pada *FSA Round Table* di Tokyo, Jepang. Selain itu, untuk saling berbagi pengalaman dan bertukar pengetahuan mengenai pelaksanaan penjaminan simpanan di negara masing-masing serta meningkatkan kerjasama antarnegara, LPS menghadiri *Tripartite Meeting* yang juga dihadiri oleh delegasi dari *The Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation* dan *Deposit Protection Agency Thailand* di Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. LPS juga menerima kunjungan studi dari *Tanzania Deposit Insurance Board* pada tahun 2009.

Dalam melaksanakan tugas dan fungsinya, LPS didukung oleh sumber-sumber keuangan yang berasal dari setoran modal awal oleh pemerintah, pembayaran premi dan kontribusi kepesertaan oleh bank peserta penjaminan, serta dari hasil investasi.

IDIC also signed a Joint MoU with Bank Indonesia and PPATK to enhance coordination between the institutions so that each institution can better perform its function and duties.

IDIC also sought to forge close relations with related institutions, as it held a Chief Editors Meeting that was aimed at enhancing relations with the press.

Internationally, IDIC was an active participant in a number of events organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI) and deposit insurers of other countries such as its role as a speaker in the MENA Conference held in Amman, Jordan; as a moderator in the 7th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference held in Almaty, Kazakhstan; as a participant in the 8th IADI Annual Meeting and International Conference held in Basel, Switzerland, and as a commentator in the FSA Round Table held in Tokyo, Japan. Moreover, as a means to share valuable experiences and knowledge on deposit insurance carried out by other countries as well as to enhance cross-border cooperation between deposit insurers, IDIC attended the Tripartite Meeting consisting of IDIC, the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Deposit Protection Agency of Thailand in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. IDIC was also visited by officials from the Tanzania Deposit Insurance Board in 2009.

To effectively implement its tasks, IDIC requires adequate financial support. IDIC's funds derive from the Government's initial capital, premium payments and membership contributions from bank member as well as income from investments.

Berdasarkan UU No.4 Tahun 2004, LPS hanya dapat menginvestasikan kekayaannya dalam surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia dan/atau Pemerintah. Investasi LPS dilakukan pada instrumen yang aman, likuid dan bermanfaat dengan mempertimbangkan keseimbangan antara kebutuhan tingkat likuiditas dan kewajiban LPS. Saat ini investasi LPS terdapat pada Sertifikat Bank Indonesia dan Surat Berharga Negara, baik yang konvensional maupun syariah.

Tidak kalah pentingnya dengan dukungan finansial yang memadai, LPS mendapatkan pendapat hukum dari pakar-pakar hukum terkait kebijakan-kebijakan LPS dan pelaksanaan tugas LPS.

Lebih jauh lagi, apabila dirasakan perlu, LPS akan mengamandemen ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan terdahulu. Pada tahun 2009, LPS mengamandemen Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan dengan Undang-Undang No. 7 Tahun 2009 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 3 Tahun 2008 Tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 Tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan Menjadi Undang-Undang.

Pegawai-pegawai LPS pun memperoleh pendampingan hukum diantaranya pada saat memberikan keterangan pada pihak berwajib terkait pelaksanaan tugasnya seperti pada saat Kejari Bandung meminta keterangan dari beberapa pegawai/pejabat LPS mengenai kasus penanganan perkara pidana yang melibatkan pengurus, pemilik dan karyawan PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri.

According to the Law Number 24 of 2004, IDIC can only invest its fund in marketable securities issued by Bank Indonesia and/ or the Government. IDIC investments are placed in a safe, liquid and beneficial instruments by considering the need of liquidity level and liabilities of IDIC. At present, IDIC investments are in the form of Bank Indonesia Certificates or Government Bonds, either conventional or Islamic.

Apart from adequate financial resources, another equally vital resource that IDIC needs is legal support and opinions from legal experts in regards to IDIC's policies and the implementation of IDIC's duties.

Furthermore, if it deems necessary, IDIC will amend previous regulations. In 2009, IDIC amended Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation with Law Number 7 of 2009 concerning the Enactment of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 3 of 2008 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation.

IDIC's staff are also accorded legal representation and assistance when giving statements or explanation required by the authorities regarding their duties such as during the time in which IDIC was asked by the State Prosecutor to provide its explanation regarding a potential criminal case that incriminates the management, owner and employees of PT BPR Citraloka Danamandiri.

BAB IV - RENCANA KERJA TAHUN 2010

Chapter IV - 2010 Corporate Plan

Penjaminan, Penanganan Klaim dan Manajemen Risiko / Insurance, Claims and Risk Management

Resolusi Bank dan Likuidasi Bank / Bank Resolution and Bank Liquidation

Hukum dan Peraturan / Legal and Regulation

Akuntansi dan Keuangan / Accounting and Finance

Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi / Administration and Information System

Sekretariat Lembaga / Corporate Secretariat

Satuan Kerja Audit Internal (SKAI) / Internal Audit

Komite Audit / Audit Committee

Komite Informasi / Information Committee





RENCANA KERJA 2010

Corporate Plan

Penjaminan, Penanganan Klaim, dan Manajemen Risiko

Selain memastikan tertib administrasi dokumen kepesertaan bank, kontribusi kepesertaan, pembayaran premi oleh bank peserta, laporan posisi simpanan dan laporan keuangan berkala dari bank peserta penjaminan simpanan, LPS juga akan menyusun statistik atas pembayaran premi, kepatuhan bank terhadap pembayaran dan laporan penghitungan premi, kelengkapan dokumen kepesertaan, pengenalan denda administratif dan posisi simpanan per nasabah per bank untuk dianalisis lebih lanjut.

Dalam rangka mengidentifikasi permasalahan yang dihadapi bank sedini mungkin sehingga dapat meminimalkan risiko yang akan ditanggung oleh LPS, LPS akan senantiasa menganalisis sektor perekonomian, industri perbankan dan kondisi bank serta akan menerapkan *Enterprise Risk Management* dan mengembangkan sistem informasi analisis kondisi bank, analisis sektoral dan *early warning system*. LPS juga mengkaji suku bunga penjaminan secara berkala serta jumlah simpanan yang dijamin dan transisi penerapannya agar kebijakan yang diambil oleh LPS tepat dan sesuai dengan kebutuhan industri perbankan dan masyarakat.

LPS juga akan menyediakan perangkat ketentuan terkait penanganan klaim sehingga dapat meminimalisir kesalahan dan risiko dalam pelaksanaan penanganan klaim simpanan.

Resolusi Bank dan Likuidasi Bank

Untuk memudahkan analisis resolusi terhadap Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus dan bank gagal, LPS berencana untuk mengembangkan Sistem Informasi Manajemen tentang profil Bank-Bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus serta Sistem Administrasi dan Kearsipan agar informasi terkini tentang profil bank-bank Dalam Pengawasan Khusus dan perhitungan

Insurance, Claims, and Risk Management

IDIC will (in addition to ensuring administrative compliance in terms of fulfillment of membership documents, membership contribution, premium payment by bank members, as well as periodic submission of the deposit position report and financial statements from member banks) also prepare statistics on premium collection, bank compliance with payment and premium calculation obligations, fulfillment of membership documents, imposition of administrative fines, as well as further analysis of the deposit position for each depositor within a bank.

To enhance its ability to identify problems that are faced by banks as early as possible to allow IDIC to minimize its risks, IDIC will continuously analyze the economic and banking sector as well as the bank's condition itself. IDIC also intends to apply the Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) and develop an information system that analyzes the bank's conditions as well as perform a sectoral analysis and an early warning system. IDIC will also periodically review the deposit insurance rates, the amount of insured deposits, as well as the implementation of its transition to ensure that its policy is both adequate and in accordance with the needs of the banking industry and the public.

IDIC will also provide regulations relating to claims handling so as to minimize errors and risks.

Bank Resolution and Bank Liquidation

IDIC plans to develop, as part of its efforts to enhance resolution analysis of banks that are under special surveillance, a management information system that provides a profile of banks that are under special surveillance, as well as an administrative and filing system to ensure that IDIC receives the latest information regarding the profile of the banks under

Lower Cost Test akurat dan cepat tersedia. LPS juga akan menyusun *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) pemantauan kondisi bank gagal yang diselamatkan dan merevisi SOP terkait penyelamatan bank gagal dan pelaksanaan likuidasi bank.

Hukum dan Peraturan

Dari segi hukum, LPS akan terus memberikan pendampingan bagi pejabat/pegawai LPS dalam proses pemberian keterangan sehubungan dengan penyelidikan/penyidikan yang dilakukan oleh pihak berwenang. LPS juga akan membuat standar baku prosedur dalam berperkara maupun menghadapi tuntutan hukum dari pihak eksternal.

Selain itu, dalam rangka pengambilan keputusan, LPS akan terlebih dahulu mencari opini hukum dari pakar-pakar hukum. Ketentuan-ketentuan LPS misalnya dalam bentuk Peraturan LPS serta dokumen-dokumen hukum lainnya akan dibuat guna menunjang kelancaran, efisiensi dan efektivitas operasional LPS.

Akuntansi dan Keuangan

Di tahun 2010, LPS akan mengembangkan dan menyempurnakan sistem dan prosedur penganggaran dan pengendalian anggaran serta kebijakan-kebijakan, pedoman serta SOP Akuntansi dan Anggaran. LPS akan memastikan penyampaian informasi keuangan dan non-keuangan secara tepat waktu dan akurat sebagai salah satu bahan pertimbangan dalam pengambilan keputusan LPS.

Seiring dengan rencana komputerisasi di LPS dengan penerapan *Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP)* maka pada tahun 2010 direncanakan akan ada penyempurnaan dalam sistem dan prosedur pengelolaan keuangan dan investasi LPS. Selain itu LPS juga akan melakukan pemutakhiran peraturan dan perjanjian dengan pihak ketiga terkait dengan investasi/keuangan dalam rangka penyesuaian dengan perkembangan terkini.

special surveillance as well as a lower cost test calculation on a timely and accurate basis. IDIC will also formulate Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on the monitoring the condition of the rescued failed banks as well as revise the SOP pertaining to the rescue of failed banks and implementation of a bank liquidation.

Legal and Regulation

From a Legal standpoint, IDIC will continue to provide the best legal representation for its officials/employees in the event they are asked to provide a statement within the context of an investigation process by the respective enforcement agencies. IDIC will also formulate fixed standard procedures for dealing with legal cases as well as suits brought about by external parties.

In addition to this, IDIC will seek to secure a legal opinion from legal experts before a decision is made. IDIC's rulings, which are in the form of either an IDIC regulation or other legal document, will be made to ensure that IDIC's operations are conducted both efficiently and effectively.

Accounting and Finance

For 2010, IDIC is committed to refine and develop a budget and budget monitoring system and procedure along with the required policies, guidance and standard operating procedures for budget and accounting. IDIC also seeks to ensure that timely and accurate financial and non-financial information are provided to assist in IDIC's decisions.

In accordance with IDIC's computerization plan, through the application of the Enterprise Resources Planning (ERP), IDIC will therefore seek to refine the systems and procedures for finance and investment management in 2010. In addition to this, IDIC intends to update regulations and agreements with third parties relating to investment/finance in compliance with the prevailing conditions and requirements.

Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi

Agar kebutuhan akan SDM yang handal dan berkualitas terpenuhi, LPS secara berkelanjutan memberikan training bagi pegawai LPS. Sistem Informasi Manajemen SDM dan manajemen kinerja LPS juga direncanakan akan dikembangkan di tahun 2010. Selain itu, sistem pemberian *reward* dan *punishment* akan lebih ditingkatkan.

Selain memastikan kesediaan logistik yang memadai guna menunjang kegiatan operasional, LPS akan menyiapkan sarana dan prasarana dalam rangka kepindahan LPS ke gedung baru pada tahun 2010.

LPS juga akan mengembangkan dan mengimplementasikan aplikasi human *capital management* dan *travel expense*, aplikasi *content management*, dan *aplikasi core system*.

Sekretariat Lembaga

Pada tahun 2010, LPS akan senantiasa memastikan penyelenggaraan rapat Dewan Komisiner berjalan dengan baik dan sesuai ketentuan serta lebih meningkatkan tertib administrasi dan dokumentasi ketentuan-ketentuan LPS. Dalam upaya meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat mengenai tugas dan fungsi LPS, akan dilakukan program komunikasi baik yang merupakan program komunikasi *below the line* maupun *above the line* kepada masyarakat luas. Selain itu, LPS juga meningkatkan hubungan dengan institusi-institusi terkait baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri.

Administration and Information System

IDIC will continue to provide, in its quest to provide skilled and qualified manpower, training for its employees. The development of a Human Resources Information System and IDIC's Performance Management System is also planned for 2010. Besides, reward and punishment system is going to be improved.

Aside from ensuring that adequate logistical support is provided for IDIC's daily operational activities, IDIC also seeks to vigorously prepare facilities that will be required for its new offices which it intends to move into by next year.

IDIC also intends to develop and implement a Human Capital Management and Travel Expense Application, Content Management Application, as well as a Core System Application.

Corporate Secretary

IDIC constantly seeks to ensure that the Board of Commissioners Meetings are convened and conducted effectively in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations as well as enhance the administration and documentation of IDIC's rules and regulations. In its effort to enhance public awareness of IDIC's tasks and functions, IDIC will implement an effective 'below the line' as well as an 'above the line' communications program. In addition to this, IDIC will also seek to enhance relations with related institutions both within and outside of Indonesia.

Satuan Kerja Audit Internal (SKAI)

Dalam penerapan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance*, selain melakukan audit terhadap unit-unit kerja, LPS akan mendukung pelaksanaan tugas-tugas manajemen, misalnya dalam *Quality Assurance Audit* Investigasi serta Rekonsiliasi dan Verifikasi.

Komite Audit

Komite Audit akan membantu Dewan Komisiner dalam mengawasi penerapan prinsip-prinsip *Good Corporate Governance* di LPS serta memberi masukan terhadap pengembangan sistem pengendalian internal.

Komite Informasi

Telah disepakati bahwa pada tahun 2010 akan dibentuk Komite Informasi seperti yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS pasal 74 ayat (2). Adapun tugas komite informasi adalah memberikan data, informasi, laporan, analisis terhadap data dan permasalahan sebagai masukan kepada Dewan Komisiner.

Internal Audit

In regards to the application of the principles of *Good Corporate Governance*, apart from auditing the work units, IDIC will support the implementation management's duties, for example on the *Quality Assurance on Audit Investigation* as well as *Reconciliation and Verification*.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee seeks to continuously support the Board of Commissioners tasks in monitoring the application of *Good Corporate Governance (GCG)* principles within IDIC as well as to provide its recommendations on the development for an internal monitoring system.

Information Committee

In 2010, IDIC plans to set up an Information Committee as mandated by the IDIC Law in order to provide data, information, reports, and analysis of the data and issues at hand that will serve as inputs for the Board of Commissioners.

BAB V - INFORMASI KEUANGAN

Chapter V - Financial Information

Ikhtisar Informasi Keuangan / Financial Highlights

1. Aktiva / Assets
2. Kewajiban dan ekuitas / Liabilities and Equities
3. Pendapatan Operasi / Operating Revenue
4. Biaya Operasi / Operating Expenses

Laporan Keuangan (Audited) / Audited Financial Statements

1. Aktiva / Assets
2. Kewajiban dan ekuitas / Liabilities and Equities
3. Pendapatan Operasi / Operating Revenue
4. Biaya Operasi / Operating Expenses
5. Laporan Perubahan Modal / Statement of Changes of Equity

Ikhtisar Catatan Atas laporan Keuangan / Summaries of Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Ringkasan Kebijakan Akuntansi Utama / Summary of Significant Accounting Policies
2. Penjelasan Pos-Pos Neraca dan Laporan Surplus Defisit / Description of Accounts stated within the Balance Sheet and Statement of Surplus (Deficit)
3. Peristiwa Kemudian / Subsequent Events





Ikhtisar Informasi Keuangan

1. Aktiva

Per 31 Desember 2009, total aktiva mencapai Rp17,74 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar Rp3,80 triliun atau 27% dari akhir tahun 2008. Total aktiva sebesar Rp17,74 triliun tersebut terutama terdiri dari Investasi dalam Surat Berharga sebesar Rp10,62 triliun, Penyertaan Modal Sementara sebesar Rp6,76 triliun, Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp37,00 miliar dan Piutang Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp218,32 miliar.

2. Kewajiban dan Ekuitas (Pasiva)

Jumlah kewajiban per 31 Desember 2009 adalah sebesar Rp7,38 triliun, meningkat sebesar 40,18% dari kewajiban akhir tahun 2008. Kewajiban sebesar Rp7,38 triliun terutama terdiri dari Hutang Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp37,63 miliar, Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp7,25 triliun, Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan sebesar Rp4,05 miliar, Hutang Pajak sebesar Rp87,56 miliar dan Hutang Lain-Lain sebesar Rp3,39 miliar.

Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp10,36 triliun, meningkat 19,37% atau Rp1,68 triliun dari ekuitas akhir tahun 2008.

3. Pendapatan Operasi

Total Pendapatan Operasi untuk periode 01 Januari s.d. 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp4,75 triliun, yang terutama berasal dari Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp3,78 triliun (79,62%), Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp967,13 miliar (20,37%), Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan sebesar Rp41,20 juta, dan Pendapatan Denda sebesar Rp32,95 juta.

Financial Highlights

1. Assets

IDIC's total assets, as of 31 December 2009, was Rp17.74 trillion, or Rp3.80 trillion (27%) higher than that achieved at the end of 2008. The Rp17.74 trillion in total assets comprised of Investment in Securities amounting to Rp10.62 trillion, Temporary Capital Investment of Rp6.76 trillion, Cash and Cash Equivalent of Rp37.00 billion (2.3%) and Account Receivable-Interest on Investment of Rp218.32 billion.

2. Liabilities and Equities

Total liabilities as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp7.38 trillion, or increased 40.18% compared to total liabilities at the end of 2008. IDIC's Rp7.38 trillion in total liabilities primarily consisted of Insurance Claim Payable amounting to Rp37.63 billion, Provision for Insurance Claims amounting to Rp7.25 trillion, Provision for Employee Benefit amounting to Rp4.05 billion, Tax Payables amounting to Rp87.56 billion, and Other Payable amounting to Rp3.39 billion. Total equities as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp10.36 trillion, or increased 19.37% or Rp1.68 trillion more than that achieved at the end of 2008.

3. Operating Revenues

IDIC's total operating revenues for the period of 01 January to 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp4.75 trillion that primarily comprised of Revenues from Insurance Premiums amounting to Rp3.78 trillion (79.62%), Revenues from Investment of Rp967.13 billion (20.37%), and Revenues from Membership Contribution of Rp41.20 million, and Revenues from Fines of Rp32.95 billion.

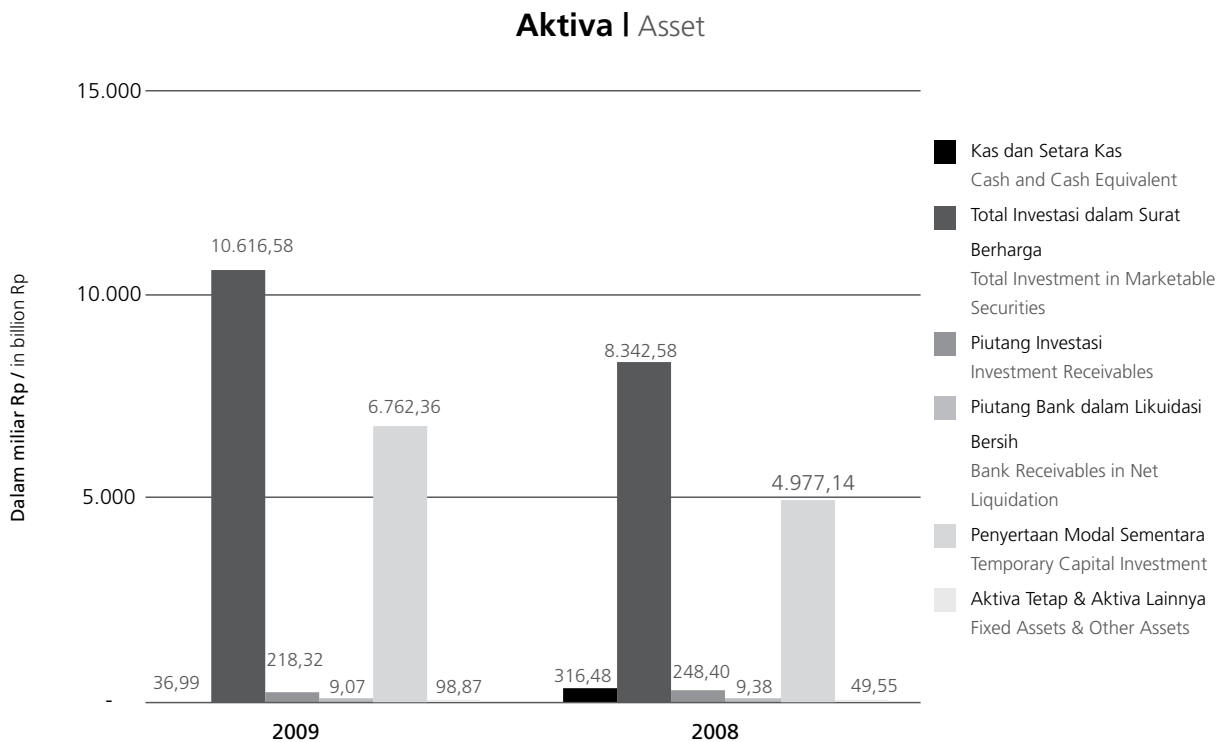
4. Biaya Operasi

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 2009, total Biaya Operasi sebesar Rp2,87 triliun, yang terdiri dari Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim sebesar Rp2,64 triliun (91,85%), Biaya Investasi sebesar Rp160,40 miliar (5,58%), Biaya Umum dan Administrasi sebesar Rp68,10 miliar (2,37%) dan sisanya adalah Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank.

4. Operating Expenses

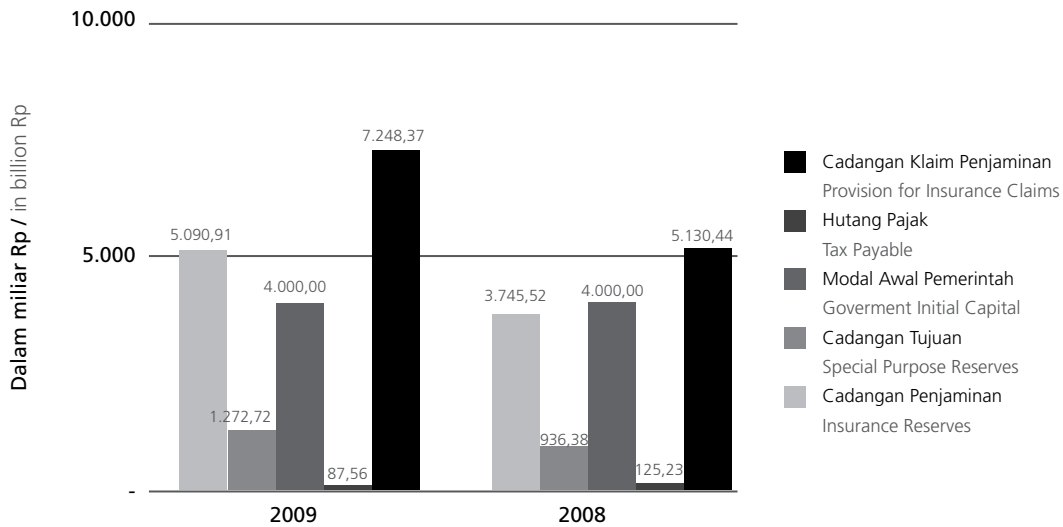
IDIC's operating expenses are formulated in such a way as to best portray IDIC's functions and duties in accordance with the IDIC Law. These expenses comprise of Insurance Claims Expenses, Expenses Related to Bank Resolution, Expenses Associated with Increase (Decrease) of Provision for Claims, Investment Expenses, and General & Administration Expenses. Total operating expenses for the period of 01 January to 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp2.87 trillion and consisted of Expenses Associated with Increase (Decrease) of Provision for Claims of Rp2.64 trillion (91.85%), Investment Expenses amounting to Rp160.40 billion (5.58%), General & Administration Expenses of Rp68.10 billion (2.37%), and the remainder comprised of Expenses Related to Bank Resolutions.

Tabel 4.1
Table 4.1



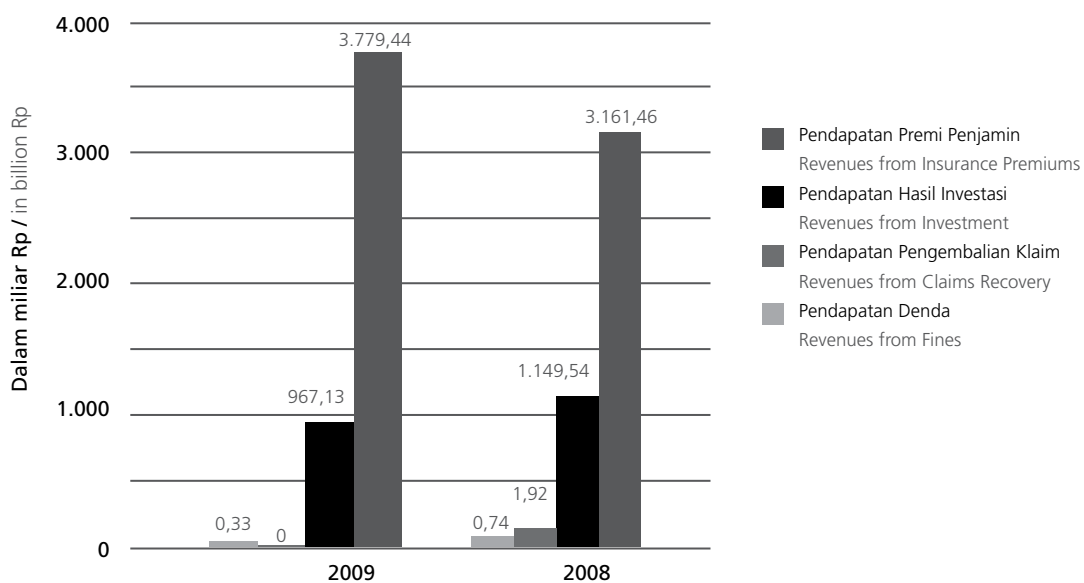
Tabel 4.2
Table 4.2

Passiva / Liabilities



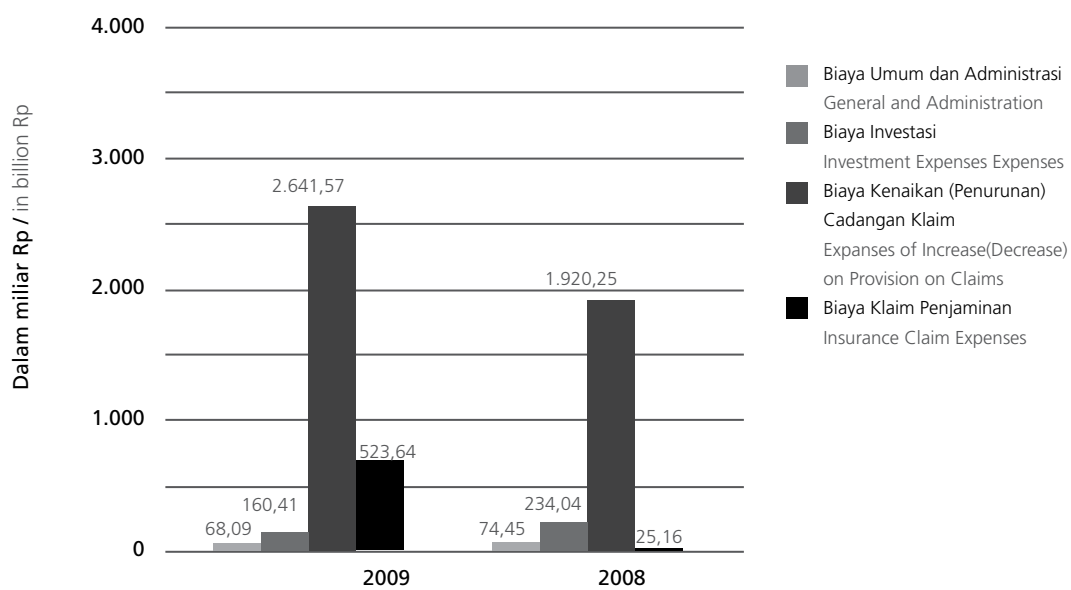
Tabel 4.3
Table 4.3

Pendapatan Operasi / Operating Revenues



Tabel 4.4
Table 4.4

Biaya Operasi/ Operating Expenses





BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Nomor : 13.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2010

LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Kami telah mengaudit neraca Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) tanggal 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 serta laporan surplus defisit, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal tersebut. 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.

Seperti dijelaskan dalam Catatan No. 4.7 atas laporan keuangan, LPS melakukan penanganan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (d/h PT Bank Century Tbk) setelah Komite Koordinasi (KK) menyerahkan penanganannya kepada LPS berdasarkan Keputusan KK No.01/KK.01/2008 dan keputusan Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) No.04/KSSK.03/2008 masing-masing tanggal 21 November 2008, yang menetapkan PT Bank Century Tbk sebagai Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik. LPS mencatat Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada PT Bank Mutiara Tbk sebesar harga perolehan, masing-masing sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu per 31 Desember 2009 dan sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu per 31 Desember 2008, sehingga LPS tidak melakukan revaluasi dan menaksir jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable amount*) dari nilai tercatat PMS pada neraca LPS, termasuk pengaruhnya terhadap laporan surplus defisit, Cadangan Khusus dan Cadangan Penjaminan pada Ekuitas LPS per 31 Desember 2009.

Dalam laporan kami tertanggal 12 Maret 2009, kami menyatakan pendapat bahwa laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2008 menyajikan secara wajar posisi keuangan, surplus defisit dan arus kas sesuai dengan prinsip akuntansi yang berlaku umum di Indonesia dengan paragraf penjelasan tentang Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan dan nilai PMS LPS pada PT Bank Century Tbk (BC) yang mungkin masih terus bertambah seiring dengan penetapan kebutuhan modal yang ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia. Mengingat proses dan nilai PMS per 31 Desember 2008 tersebut masih belum selesai, kami belum mempertimbangkan penyajian nilai wajar PMS per 31 Desember 2008 sebagai pertimbangan dalam memberikan pendapat. Penyetoran dana PMS dari LPS kepada PT Bank Century baru diselesaikan pada tanggal 21 Juli 2009 sehingga seluruh PMS berjumlah Rp6.762.361.000 ribu dari sebelumnya berjumlah Rp4.977.140.000 ribu. RUPS PT Bank Century Tbk tanggal 10 Agustus 2009 menyetujui penerbitan 676.236.100 juta saham (99,996%) PT Bank Century Tbk atas PMS

LPS sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu. Peristiwa-peristiwa yang memastikan nilai PMS sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu tersebut terjadi setelah tanggal pelaporan audit kami sebelumnya.

Laporan Audit Investigasi BPK atas Kasus PT Bank Century Tbk No.64/LHP/XV/11/2009 tanggal 20 November 2009 yang terkait LPS antara lain menyatakan bahwa : (i) Penyaluran dana PMS kepada BC setelah tanggal 18 Desember 2008, yaitu setelah Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang No.4 Tahun 2008 ditolak oleh DPR sebesar Rp2.886.221.000 ribu tidak memiliki dasar hukum (Temuan No. 6, halaman 2); dan (ii) Pada saat penyerahan BC dari KK kepada LPS tanggal 21 November 2008, kelembagaan KK yang beranggotakan Menteri Keuangan (selaku Ketua), Gubernur BI (selaku Anggota), dan Ketua Dewan Komisioner LPS (selaku Anggota) belum pernah dibentuk berdasarkan undang-undang sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Penjelasan Pasal 21 ayat 2 UU No. 24 Tahun 2004 tentang LPS, sehingga dapat mempengaruhi status hukum atas keberadaan lembaga KK dan penanganan BC oleh LPS (Temuan 5, halaman 9).

Pelaksanaan audit investigasi dilakukan setelah tanggal pelaporan audit kami tertanggal 12 Maret 2009 dan dokumen pendukung hasil audit investigasi tersebut tidak kami peroleh pada saat audit laporan keuangan tahun 2008. Sampai dengan laporan ini dibuat, aparat penegak hukum belum menetapkan temuan BPK sebagai unsur tindakan pelanggaran hukum sehingga terdapat ketidakpastian yang muncul dari interpretasi hukum dan peraturan yang berlaku, termasuk pengaruhnya terhadap laporan keuangan.

Karena masalah yang diuraikan dalam paragraf di atas, pendapat kami sekarang atas laporan keuangan tahun 2008, seperti yang disajikan dalam laporan ini, berbeda dengan pendapat yang kami nyatakan dalam laporan kami sebelumnya. Lingkup pekerjaan kami tidak cukup untuk memungkinkan kami menyatakan, dan kami tidak menyatakan, pendapat atas posisi keuangan dan surplus defisit untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2009 dan 31 Desember 2008.

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 2010



Syafri Adnan Baharuddin, Ak MBA
Akuntan, Register Negara No.D-4.844

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 through its Letter No. 13.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2010 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, along with the statements of surplus deficit, statements of changes in equity, and the statements of cash flow of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) as of 31 December 2009 and 2008. We have also tested IDIC's compliance with respect to the laws and regulations and internal controls. The financial statements, legal and regulatory compliance, and the internal controls are the responsibility of the IDIC's management. Our responsibility lies with the submission of our opinion of the financial statements on the basis of our audit.

IDIC has, as prescribed in Note number 4.7 of the financial statement, performed the resolution of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (was PT Bank Century, Tbk) after the Coordinating Committee handed over its resolution to IDIC on the basis of the Coordinating Committee's Decree Number 01/KK.01/2008 and the Financial System Stability Committee's Decree Number 04/KSSK.03/2008 both of which were dated 21 November 2008, that determined PT Bank Century, Tbk as a systemic failed bank. IDIC registered Temporary Capital Investment in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk at an amount equivalent to its acquisition cost, amounting to Rp6,762,361,000 thousands as of 31 December 2009 and Rp4,977,140,000 as thousand of 31 December 2008, therefore, IDIC did not carry out a review and estimate the recoverable amount based on the temporary capital investment's value as recorded within IDIC's balance sheet, including its impact on the statement of surplus deficit, special purposes reserve, and insurance reserve on IDIC's equity as of 31 December 2009.

In our report dated 12 March 2009, we submitted our opinion that IDIC's 2008 financial statement fairly presented its financial position, surplus deficit, and cash flow in conformity with the prevailing generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia as specified within the explanatory paragraph on the provision for insurance claim and the amount of IDIC's temporary capital investment in PT Bank Century, Tbk (BC), whose amount may potentially increase in accordance with the amount of capital deemed required that is to be determined by Bank Indonesia. As the process and the amount of the temporary capital investment has not been finalized, we therefore, have not considered the presentation of the temporary capital investment's fair value as of 31 December 2008 as the basis to provide an opinion. The temporary capital invested by IDIC to PT Bank Century, Tbk was only completed on 21 July 2009 whereby the temporary capital investment's total amount was Rp6,762,361,000 thousands from its previous of Rp4.977.140.000 thousand. PT Bank Century, Tbk's General Shareholders Meeting held on 10 August 2009 approved the issuance of 676,236,100 million (99.996%) of PT Bank Century, Tbk shares for IDIC's temporary capital investment of Rp6,762,361,000 thousands. Events that verified the temporary capital investment's total amount occurred after the date of our previous audit report.

BPK's Audit Investigation Report on the PT Bank Century, Tbk (BC) case, number 64/LHP/XV/11/2009 dated 20 November 2009, which involves IDIC states that: (i) The temporary capital investment injected into BC after 18 December 2009 amounting to Rp2,886,221,000 thousands, i.e. after the Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 4 of 2008 was rejected by the House of Representatives, has no legal basis (Findings Number 6, page 2); and (ii) At the time of BC's handover from the Coordinating Committee to IDIC on 21 November 2008, the Coordinating Committee institutional structure, which comprised of the Minister of Finance (as the Chairperson), the Governor of BI (as a member) and the Chairman of IDIC's Board of Commissioners (as a member), has not yet been legally established in accordance with that prescribed within the Explanation of Article 21 paragraph (2) of Law Number 24 of 2004 concerning the Deposit Insurance Corporation, therefore this affects the legal status of the Coordinating Committee's existence and the handling of BC by IDIC (Findings 5, page 9).

The audit investigation was implemented after the date of our audit report of 12 March 2009 and we did not receive the supporting documents for the audit investigation during the time of the audit of the 2008 financial

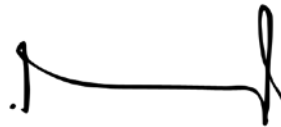
statements. Up to the time in which this report was made, the legal enforcement authorities have not determined as to whether BPK's findings constitutes as evidence of an unlawful act, and, therefore, uncertainties arise as to the prevailing legal and regulatory interpretations, including its impact on the financial statement.

As a result of the issues described in the paragraph above, our present opinion of the 2008 financial statement, as presented in this report, differs from our previous opinion. Our scope of work coverage is deemed insufficient for us to state, and not to state, an opinion of the financial position and surplus deficit for the year ending on 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008.

We present the internal control and legal and regulatory compliance within a separate report that serves as an integral part of this report.

Jakarta, 12 March 2010

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



Syafri Adnan Baharuddin, Ak MBA
Accountant, State Register No. D-4.844

2. Neraca

2. Balance Sheet

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

Uraian	Catatan I Notes	per 31 Desember 2009 31 December 2009	per 31 Desember 2008 31 December 2008	Description
Aktiva				Assets
Kas dan Setara Kas	2.1	36.997.996	316.487.871	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga	2.2			Investment in Securities
SBI yang Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo		3.004.700.000		Bank Indonesia Certificate held to Maturity
Diskonto SBI		(11.817.132)		Bank Indonesia Certificate Discount
Jumlah SBI yang Dimiliki Hingga Jath Tempo		2.992.882.868		BI Certificate held to Maturity Net of Discount
SPN yang Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo		1.175.000.000	948.910.000	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond hold in Maturity
Diskonto SPN		(42.872.722)	(34.146.756)	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond Discount
Jumlah SPN yang Dimiliki Hg Jth Tempo		1.132.127.278	914.763.244	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond hold in maturity Net of Discount
SUN yang Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo		6.536.240.000	7.577.579.000	Government Bond held to Maturity
Premium SUN		70.506.368	77.889.511	Government Bond Premium
Diskonto SUN		(115.171.327)	(227.647.831)	Government Bond Discount
Jumlah SUN yang Dimiliki Hg Jth Tempo		6.491.575.041	7.427.820.680	Government Bond held to Maturity Net of Discount and Premium
Total Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga		10.616.585.187	8.342.583.924	Total Investment in Securities
Piutang Premi Penjaminan	2.3	17.010	22.724	Account Receivables-Insurance Premium
Piutang Investasi	2.4	218.320.136	248.407.645	Account Receivables-Interest on Investment
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL)		10.455.599	9.808.983	Account Receivables-Bank in Liquidation
Akum.Penyisihan Piutang BDL		(1.381.069)	(422.310)	Accumulated Depreciation- AR Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih	2.5	9.074.530	9.386.673	Net Account Receivable-Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Lain-Lain		12.732.549	13.850.972	Other Account Receivables
Akum.Penyisihan Piutang Lain-Lain		(10.408.977)	(10.408.977)	Accumulated Depreciation-Other AR
Piutang Lain-Lain Bersih	2.6	2.323.572	3.441.995	Net Other Account Receivable
Penyertaan Modal Sementara	2.7	6.762.361.000	4.977.140.000	Temporary Capital Investment
Aktiva Tetap	2.8			Fixed Assets
Partisi		2.132.058	2.132.058	Partition
Akumulasi Penyusutan Partisi		(954.315)	(687.808)	Accumulated Depreciation-Partition
Partisi dikurangi akumulasi		1.177.743	1.444.250	Partition Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Peralatan Kantor		2.307.077	2.307.077	Office Equipments
Akumulasi Penyusutan Peralatan Kantor		(2.009.536)	(1.438.987)	Accumulated Depreciation-Office Equipments
Peralatan kantor dikurangi akumulasi		297.541	868.090	Office Equipments Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik		3.343.857	1.856.548	Computer and Electronic Instruments
Akumulasi Penyusn Komp&Elektrnk		(1.745.502)	(1.098.847)	Accumulated Depreciation-Computer and Electronic Instruments
Komp&Elektronik dikurangi akumulasi		1.598.355	757.701	Computer and Electronic Instruments Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Total Aktiva Tetap		3.073.639	3.070.041	Total Fixed Assets
Aktiva Tidak berwujud	2.9	99.835	203.484	Intangible Assets
Aktiva Lain-Lain	2.10			Other Assets
Beban Dibayar Dimuka		677.160	677.160	Prepaid Expenses
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka		2.363.426	-	Prepaid Taxes
Uang Muka		1.468.435	70.539	Advance to Employee
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan		1.194.182	879.022	Deferred Tax Assets
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian		88.733.724	43.501.026	On Completion Assets
Aktiva Lainnya		1.362.063	1.362.063	Other Current Assets
Total Aktiva Lain-Lain		95.798.990	46.489.810	Total Other Assets
Total Aktiva		17.744.651.865	13.947.234.167	Total Assets
Kewajiban				Liabilities
Hutang Klaim Penjaminan	2.11	37.631.486	1.981.994	Insurance Claim Payable
Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan	2.12	7.248.371.830	5.130.445.727	Provision for Insurance Claims
Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan	2.13	4.055.645	2.930.073	Provision for Employee Benefit
Hutang Pajak	2.14	87.563.463	125.235.268	Tax Payable
Hutang Lain-Lain	2.15	3.389.714	4.734.273	Other Account Payable
Total Kewajiban		7.381.012.138	5.265.327.335	Total Liabilities
Ekuitas				Equity
Modal Awal Pemerintah	2.16	4.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	Government Initial Capital
Cadangan Tujuan	2.17	1.272.727.945	936.381.367	Special Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	2.17	5.090.911.782	3.745.525.465	Insurance Reserve
Total Ekuitas		10.363.639.727	8.681.906.832	Total Equity
Total Kewajiban dan Ekuitas		17.744.651.865	13.947.234.167	Total Liabilities and Equity



3. Laporan Surplus Defisit

3. Statement of Surplus (Deficit)

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

Uraian	Catatan I Notes	01 Jan-31 Des 2009 01 Jan- 31 Dec 2009	01 Jan-31 Des 2008 01 Jan- 31 Dec 2008	Description
Pendapatan Operasi				Operating Revenues
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan	2.18	3.779.439.307	3.161.459.976	Revenues from Insurance Premium
Pendapatan Hasil Investasi	2.19	967.127.481	1.149.540.248	Revenues from Investment
Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan	2.20	41.200	122.165	Revenues from Membership Contribution
Pendapatan Denda	2.21	32.946	74.024	Revenues from Fine
Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim	2.22	0	1.918.949	Revenues from Claim Recovery
Total Pendapatan Operasi		4.746.640.934	4.313.115.362	Total Operating Revenues
Biaya Operasi				Operating Expenses
Biaya Klaim Penjaminan	2.23	523.644.972	25.162.637	Insurance Claims Expenses
Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan Direalisasi		(523.644.972)	(25.162.637)	Provision for Realized Insurance Claims
Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	2.24	5.813.507	2.123.924	Expenses Related to Bank Resolution
Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cad. Klaim	2.25	2.641.571.075	1.920.250.599	Expenses of Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims
Biaya Investasi	2.26	160.405.776	234.037.136	Investment Expenses
Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	2.27	68.098.593	74.446.827	General and Administration Expenses
Total Biaya Operasi		2.875.888.951	2.230.858.486	Total Operating Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) dari Operasi		1.870.751.983	2.082.256.876	Operating Surplus (Deficit)
Pendapatan dan Biaya Lain-Lain				Other Revenues and Expenses
Pendapatan Lain-Lain	2.28	23.905.576	12.154.507	Other Revenues
Biaya Lain-Lain	2.29	4.807.882	4.450.401	Other Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Sebelum Pajak		1.889.849.677	2.089.960.982	Net Surplus (Deficit) Before Taxes
Pajak Penghasilan Badan	2.30			Entity Income Tax
Biaya PPh Badan kini		208.431.942	360.366.162	Current Income Tax
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan		(315.160)	(363.068)	Income Tax Benefit-Deferred
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Setelah Pajak		1.681.732.895	1.729.957.888	Net Surplus (Deficit) After Taxes
Alokasi Surplus Defisit:				Surplus (Deficit) Allocation
Cadangan Tujuan (20%)		336.346.578	345.991.578	Special Purpose Reserve (20%)
Cadangan Penjaminan (80%)		1.345.386.317	1.383.966.310	Insurance Reserve (80%)

4. Laporan Arus Kas

4. Statement of Cash Flow

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

Uraian	01 Jan - 31 Des 2009 01 Jan - 31 Dec 2009	01 Jan - 31 Des 2008 01 Jan - 31 Dec 2008	Description
Aktivitas Operasi			Operating Activities
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) Piutang Lain-Lain	(313.092)	345.307	Cash Receipts from Other Account Receivable
Penerimaan dari Premi Penjaminan	3.779.678.202	3.160.880.161	Cash Receipts from Insurance Premium
Penerimaan dari Hasil Investasi	936.732.208	990.247.588	Cash Receipts from Investment
Penerimaan dari Kontribusi Kepesertaan	64.800	96.185	Cash Receipts from Membership Contribution
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Denda	8.279	37.850	Cash Receipts from Fines
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Lain-Lain	23.905.576	12.154.507	Cash Receipts from Other Revenues
Pengeluaran Talangan kepada Bank Dalam Likuidasi	(1.518.737)	(540.910)	Cash Disbursement for Advance Payment to Liquidated Bank
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Lain-Lain	(45.506.687)	(43.596.787)	Cash Disbursement for Other Assets
Pengeluaran untuk Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan	(487.995.479)	(24.313.790)	Cash Disbursement for Insurance Claim Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Hutang Pajak	(125.235.268)	(96.527.346)	Cash Disbursement for Tax Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Hutang Lain-Lain	(4.196.700)	(928.903)	Cash Disbursement for Other Account Payable
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	(4.641.483)	(1.701.614)	Cash Disbursement for Expenses related to Bank Resolution
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Investasi	(108.692.335)	(162.237.004)	Cash Disbursement for Investment Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	(62.652.582)	(57.194.194)	Cash Disbursement for General and Administration Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Lain-Lain	(4.749.942)	(4.450.401)	Cash Disbursement for Other Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya PPh Badan	(174.149.873)	(305.085.447)	Cash Disbursement for Entity Income Taxes
Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Operasi:	3.720.736.887	3.467.185.202	Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities
Aktivitas Investasi			Investment Activities
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) Surat Berharga	(3.218.518.482)	1.378.445.993	Cash Receipts (Payment) from (for) Investment in Securities
Pengeluaran untuk Penyetoran Modal Sementara	(780.221.000)	(4.531.889.600)	Cash Payment for Temporary Capital Investment
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Tetap	(1.487.309)	(280.534)	Cash Payment for Purchase of Fixed Assets
Arus Kas Bersih untuk Aktivitas Investasi	(4.000.226.791)	(3.153.724.141)	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	(279.489.904)	313.461.061	Increase (Decrease) of Cash Flow
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Awal	316.487.871	3.026.810	Beginning Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir	36.997.966	316.487.871	Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents

5. Laporan Perubahan Modal

5. Statement of Changes in Equity

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

Uraian	31 Desember 2008 31 December 2008	Penambahan Increased	Pengurangan Decreased	31 Desember 2009 31 December 2009	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	936.381.367	336.346.578	-	1.272.727.945	Special Purpose Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	3.745.525.465	1.345.386.317	-	5.090.911.782	Insurance Reserve
Jumlah Alokasi Surplus Defisit	4.681.906.832	1.681.732.895	-	6.363.639.727	Total Allocated Surplus (Deficit)
Jumlah Modal	8.681.906.832	1.681.732.895	-	10.363.639.727	Total Equities

Ikhtisar Catatan Atas Laporan Keuangan

(Sesuai dengan Laporan Keuangan yang Telah Diaudit)

1. Ringkasan Kebijakan Akuntansi Utama

1.1 Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Laporan Keuangan LPS per 31 Desember 2009 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).

Summaries of Notes To The Financial Statements

(Based on the audited financial statements)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

IDIC's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2009 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 30 December 2005 as changed by the Board of Commissioners Decree No.003/DK-LPS/III/2007 of 7 March 2007 concerning the Amendment of Board of Commissioner Decree number 022/DK-LPS/XII/2005 on Accounting Policy. The financial statements (PSAK) are presented in conformity with the Indonesian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (PSAK).

Laporan keuangan LPS terdiri dari Neraca, Laporan Surplus Defisit, Laporan Perubahan Ekuitas, Laporan Arus Kas, dan Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan. Laporan keuangan disusun dengan dasar akrual (*accrual basis*), kecuali untuk Laporan Arus Kas.

1.2 Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga

Sesuai dengan pasal 82 ayat (2) UU No. 24 Tahun 2004 yang diubah dengan UU No. 7 Tahun 2009 mengenai 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.

1.3 Penyertaan Modal Sementara

Sesuai dengan Pasal 27 UU LPS, seluruh biaya penanganan Bank Gagal yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS menjadi PMS pada Bank Gagal dimaksud. Penempatan dana LPS pada suatu bank atau perusahaan lainnya dalam rangka penyelamatan atau penanganan Bank Gagal, disajikan dalam neraca sebagai PMS sebesar harga perolehan.

Laporan keuangan LPS tidak dikonsolidasikan dengan laporan keuangan bank atau perusahaan lainnya di mana LPS melakukan penyertaan modal sementara, karena penyertaan modal dimaksud bukan dalam rangka akuisisi dan dilakukan dalam jangka waktu yang terbatas sesuai dengan Pasal 30, Pasal 42 dan Pasal 82 UU LPS.

1.4 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan adalah cadangan yang dibentuk dengan tujuan untuk menutup kemungkinan timbulnya kewajiban pembayaran klaim yang akan dilakukan kepada nasabah Bank Gagal yang tidak diselamatkan.

IDIC's financial statements are comprised of Balance Sheet, Statement of Surplus (Deficit), Statement of Changes in Equity, and Notes to the Financial Statements. The financial report was presented on the accrual basis except for the Statement of Cash Flow.

1.2 Investment in Securities

In accordance with article 82 clause (2) of The Law Number 24 Year 2004 as amended with The Law Number 7 Year 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 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 at cost.

IDIC's financial report is not consolidated with the bank's financial report or other institutions where IDIC puts its temporary capital investment, because the temporary capital investment is not disbursed for acquisition and is done for a long yet limited period of time as stipulated in the Article 30, Article 42, and Article 82 of IDIC Law.

1.4 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for insurance claim is provision that is established in order to cover the probable future losses resulting from claim payment liability which shall be done to the depositors of liquidated failed banks. The provision

Cadangan klaim penjaminan disajikan pada sisi kewajiban di neraca dan dibentuk pada setiap akhir periode laporan keuangan.

Untuk tahun buku 2005, pembentukan cadangan ini dihitung sebesar 60% dari pendapatan premi penjaminan. Sedangkan untuk tahun buku 2006 s.d. 2010 pembentukan cadangan setiap tahunnya dihitung secara proporsional berdasarkan estimasi jumlah Simpanan (Dana Pihak Ketiga). Pembentukan cadangan klaim penjaminan dilakukan secara kumulatif sampai dengan akhir tahun buku 2010.

Pada tahun buku 2011, LPS akan menetapkan besarnya cadangan untuk setiap bank berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank tersebut. Selisih antara akumulasi cadangan klaim penjaminan yang sudah dibentuk dengan cadangan yang dihitung berdasarkan *risk exposure* per bank diakui sebagai beban atau pendapatan pada tahun buku 2011. Setelah tahun buku 2011, cadangan klaim penjaminan dibentuk berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank, dan dalam hal terdapat selisih antara jumlah cadangan klaim penjaminan yang dibentuk berdasarkan *risk exposure* dimaksud dengan saldo awal cadangan klaim penjaminan, selisih tersebut diakui sebagai beban atau pendapatan pada tahun berjalan.

1.5 Hutang dan Piutang Terkait dengan Bank Dilikuidasi

Hutang dan piutang yang timbul terkait bank dilikuidasi adalah Hutang Klaim Penjaminan dan Piutang Bank dalam Likuidasi.

Hutang Klaim Penjaminan adalah kewajiban yang harus dilakukan LPS dalam rangka penanganan suatu bank dalam likuidasi dan dicatat berdasarkan nilai hasil verifikasi yang layak bayar. Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi adalah tagihan LPS kepada bank dalam likuidasi sehubungan

for insurance claims is presented in the liability section of balance sheet and is established in the end of each financial statement period.

For Year Book 2005, the provision establishment was calculated at 60% of the insurance premium revenues. Meanwhile, from Year Book 2006 to 2010, the provision establishment is calculated every year in a proportion basis according to the estimated total of deposit (Third Party Fund). The establishment of the provision for insurance claim will be done cummulative until the end of Year Book 2010.

In the Year Book of 2011, IDIC shall determine the amount of 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 Year Book 2011. Upon the year 2011, 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 respective year.

1.5 Account Payables and Receivables Related to the Liquidated Banks

Account Payables that arise related to the liquidated bank is Insurance claim payables and liquidated bank payables.

Insurance claim payable is IDIC's obligation that should be done in the process of Bank liquidation and is registered according to the eligible to be paid amount of verification result.

Account receiveable related to the liquidated Bank is IDIC's claimed to liquidated Banks in relation to the disbursements that will or have

dengan pengeluaran yang telah dilakukan oleh LPS terkait dengan likuidasi bank tersebut meliputi klaim penjaminan yang dibayarkan, talangan gaji dan pesangon pegawai bank, dan talangan biaya likuidasi lainnya. Piutang tersebut disajikan sebesar jumlah yang diharapkan dapat ditagih berdasarkan *recovery rate* yang ditetapkan oleh LPS.

1.6 Ekuitas

Ekuitas LPS terdiri dari Modal Awal Pemerintah, Modal Tambahan Pemerintah, Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan.

Modal LPS bersumber dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. Sesuai dengan Pasal 81 ayat (1) UU LPS, Modal Awal LPS ditetapkan sekurang-kurangnya Rp4 triliun dan sebesar-besarnya Rp8 triliun. Selanjutnya berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia No.32 Tahun 2005 tentang Modal Awal LPS, Modal Awal LPS ditetapkan sebesar Rp4 triliun berbentuk tunai dan merupakan kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan.

Berdasarkan UU LPS, surplus yang diperoleh LPS dari kegiatan operasional dalam satu tahun dialokasikan 20% untuk Cadangan Tujuan dan 80% untuk Cadangan Penjaminan. Dalam hal terjadi defisit dalam satu tahun karena pembayaran klaim penjaminan, defisit tersebut diperhitungkan sebagai pengurang Cadangan Penjaminan. Dalam hal Cadangan Penjaminan tidak mencukupi, maka defisit tersebut diperhitungkan sebagai pengurang modal LPS. Dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal (kurang dari Rp4 triliun), Pemerintah dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) menutup kekurangan tersebut (Modal Tambahan Pemerintah).

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 Equity

IDIC's equity comprise of the Government initial capital, Government additional capital, special purpose reserve and insurance reserve.

IDIC's capital derived from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Article 81 clause (1) of IDIC Law, IDIC's initial capital was determined at the minimum amount of Rp4 trillion and maximum of Rp8 trillion. Furthermore, based on the Government Regulation number 32 year 2005 concerning IDIC initial capital. IDIC's initial capital amounted Rp4 trillion in the form of cash and from the state that is distinct.

In conformance with IDIC Law, surplus earns by IDIC from its operation within a year is allocated 20% for special purpose reserves and 80% for insurance reserves. In the event of deficit within a year due to the payment of insurance claim payment, the deficit will be calculated as the subtraction in the insurance reserves. If the insurance reserves is inadequate, the deficit will be caunted as the deduction of IDIC's capital. Whenever the IDIC's capital is less than the initial capital (less than Rp4 trillion), the Government with the approval of the House of Representatives shall cover the shortage (Government additional capital).

1.7 Pengakuan Pendapatan

Pendapatan Premi diakui dalam periode timbulnya hak LPS atas premi dimaksud sesuai dengan UU LPS. Pendapatan premi periode Januari sampai dengan Juni timbul pada bulan Januari, dan pendapatan premi periode Juli sampai dengan Desember timbul pada bulan Juli.

Pendapatan bunga dan denda diakui dalam periode timbulnya hak atas bunga dan denda tersebut sesuai dengan UU LPS dan peraturan pelaksanaannya.

1.8 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

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

1.7 Revenue Recognition

Premium revenue is recognized at the period of the occurrence of IDIC's rights on premium as stipulated in the IDIC Law. The premium revenue for the period of January to June occurs in January and the premium revenue for the period of July to December will occur in July.

Revenue from interest and fine are recognized in the period of the right of interest and fine occurrence as stated by the Law of IDIC and standard operating procedure.

1.8 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 .

2. Penjelasan Pos-Pos Neraca Dan Laporan Surplus Defisit

2.1 Kas Dan Setara Kas

Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp316.997.966 ribu menurun signifikan jika dibandingkan saldo per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp316.487.871 ribu. Hal ini disebabkan karena pada akhir tahun 2008 LPS perlu menyediakan dana yang cukup dalam rangka penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk.

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. 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 2009 amounted to Rp316,997,966 thousand was significantly declined compare to the balance at 31 December 2008 of Rp316,487,871 thousand. It was due to the PT Bank Century, Tbk fund required fulfilment on the event of its resolution.

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 thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
SBI		
BI's Promisory Note (SBI)	3.004.700.000	-
- Diskonto SBI Discount	(11.817.132)	-
Jumlah SBI Bersih Total of SBI Nett	2.992.882.868	-
SBN State Treasury Debt Securities (SBN)	7.711.240.000	8.526.489.000
- Premium SBN Premium	70.506.368	77.889.511
- Diskonto SBN Discount	(158.044.049)	(261.794.587)
Jumlah SBN Bersih Total of SBN Nett	7.632.702.319	8.342.583.924
Total Investasi dalam Surat Berharga Total of Investment in Securities	10.616.585.187	8.342.583.924

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 /premium.

2.3 Piutang Premi Penjaminan

Saldo Piutang Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp17.010 ribu per 31 Desember 2009 dan Rp22.724 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 merupakan kekurangan Pembayaran Premi BPR.

2.3 Account Receivables - Insurance Premium

Account Receivables-Insurance Premium amounted to Rp17,010 thousand as of 31 December 2009 and Rp22,724 thousand as of 31 December 2008 whereby the decline was due to insurance premium payments from rural banks (BPR).

2.4 Piutang Investasi

Piutang Investasi per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.4 Account Receivables – Interest on Investment

Account Receivables-Interest on Investment as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Piutang Hasil Investasi SUN Rupiah AR from SBN's Coupon Interest	218.320.136	242.467.581
Piutang Bunga Berjalan SUN Rupiah AR From SBN's Accrued Coupon	0	5.940.064
	218.320.136	248.407.645

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 2009 dan 2008, sedangkan Piutang Bunga Berjalan SUN Rupiah merupakan kupon berjalan SUN yang dibayar pada saat tanggal perolehan SUN.

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 2009 and 2008, while Account Receivables from Accrued Coupon Interest of SBN that is paid at the settlement date.

2.5 Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi

Saldo Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

2.5 Accounts Receivables of Banks Under Liquidation

Accounts Receivable of Banks Under Liquidation as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Mitra Banjaran AR Claim Recovery BPR Mitra Banjaran	240.864	240.864
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(240.863)	(153.947)
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Tripilar Arthajaya AR Claim Recovery BPR Tripilar Arthajaya	8.514.204	8.514.204
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(1.068.018)	-
Total Piutang Pengembalian Klaim Total AR Claim Recovery	8.755.068	8.755.068
(-) Total Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(1.308.881)	(153.947)
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim Bersih Nett AR Claim Recovery	7.446.187	8.601.121
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Tripillar Artha AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Tripillar Artha	-	28.293
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Mitra Banjaran AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Mitra Banjaran	15.332	15.332
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(15.333)	-
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Era Aneka AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Era Aneka	56.855	56.855
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(56.855)	(56.855)
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Citraloka AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Citraloka	81.315	81.315
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Tripanca AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Tripanca	1.513.793	-
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Babussalam AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Babussalam	4.941	-
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Satya Adhi AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration BPR Satya Adhi	28.295	-
Total Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon BDL Total AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration of Liquidated Bank	1.700.531	181.795
(-) Total Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	(72.188)	(56.855)
Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon Bersih Nett AR derived from Employee Severance - Remuneration	1.628.343	124.940
Piutang talangan biaya likuidasi BPR Mitra Banjaran AR derived from Liquidation Expenses BPR Mitra Banjaran	-	399.665
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	-	-

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Piutang talangan biaya likuidasi BPR Era Aneka AR derived from Liquidation Expenses BPR Era Aneka	-	211.508
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	-	(211.508)
Piutang talangan biaya likuidasi BPR Bekasi Istana AR derived from Liquidation Expenses BPR Bekasi Istana	-	69.497
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	-	-
Piutang talangan biaya likuidasi BPR Samadhana AR derived from Liquidation Expenses BPR Samadhana	-	65.700
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	-	-
Piutang talangan biaya likuidasi BPR Citraloka AR derived from Liquidation Expenses BPR Citraloka	-	125.750
Total Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi BPR Total AR derived from Liquidation Expenses of Rural Bank	-	872.120
(-) Total Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR	-	(211.508)
Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi Bersih AR derived from Liquidation Expenses	-	660.612
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih Nett AR of Bank Under Liquidation	9.074.530	9.386.673

Seluruh biaya klaim layak bayar s.d. 31 Desember 2009 dari 1 bank Umum dan 20 BPR yang telah dilikuidasi adalah sebesar Rp595.203.378 ribu. Atas biaya klaim dimaksud, LPS telah mengakui Piutang Pengembalian Klaim kepada Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) sebesar Rp8.755.067 ribu dengan nilai piutang bersih sebesar Rp7.446.186 ribu yang didasarkan pada suatu estimasi.

Sampai dengan tahun buku 2008 Piutang Pengembalian Klaim dan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim didasarkan pada Laporan Hasil Estimasi Pengembalian Klaim yang disusun sesuai dengan Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE) No.KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 tanggal 23 Mei 2007 tentang Perhitungan Estimasi Pengembalian Biaya Klaim Penjaminan. Mulai tahun buku 2009 pengakuan Piutang/Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim dilakukan pada saat pengumuman distribusi hasil likuidasi BDL.

Up to 31 December 2009, all expenses on eligible to be paid claims of 1 liquidated commercial bank and 20 liquidated rural banks amounted to Rp595,203,378 thousand. For the claim expenses, IDIC has noted account receivables of bank under liquidation of Rp8,755,067 thousand with a nett receivables of Rp7,446,186 thousand based on the estimation.

Until 2008, receivables of claim recovery and earning on claim recovery was based on the report of the claim recovery estimation result which organized in accordance to the CEO decree Number KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 dated 23 May 2007 concerning the calculation of the estimation of insurance claim expenses recovery. Since 2009, the admittance of receivables/earning on the claim recovery was carried out at the announcement of the distribution of liquidated bank's liquidation disposal.

Saldo Piutang Talangan Gaji–Pesangon bersih sebesar Rp1.628.343 ribu per 31 Desember 2009 dan sebesar Rp124.940 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 merupakan piutang LPS kepada BDL atas pembayaran talangan gaji dan pesangon kepada mantan pegawai bank yang dicabut izin usahanya.

The nett balance of receivables derived from employee severance-remuneratiion advance was amounted at Rp1,628,343 thousand as of 31 December 2009 and Rp124,940 thousand as of 31 December 2008 comprises of IDIC’s receivables to the Bank Under Liquidation derived from advance for remuneration and severance payments for employees of the liquidated bank.

Saldo Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi bersih sebesar Rp660.612 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 merupakan pinjaman kepada BDL untuk keperluan biaya operasional Tim Likuidasi (TL). Dengan mempertimbangkan ketertagihan atas Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi dan ketentuan dalam Pasal 54 ayat (2) UU LPS yang mensyaratkan biaya operasional TL dimaksud harus diperhitungkan terlebih dahulu dari setiap hasil pencairan aset BDL, maka terhitung sejak tahun buku 2009 seluruh pinjaman kepada BDL untuk keperluan biaya operasional TL direklasifikasi ke dalam Uang Muka.

Nett balance of receivables derived from advance for liquidation expenses of Rp660,612 thousand per 31 December 2008 comprises of IDIC’s receivables to the Bank Under Liquidation for operating expenses needed by Liquidation Team. By considering the collection rate of receivable derived from the advance of liquidation expenses and Article 54 clause (2) of IDIC Law which required operating cost of liquidation team to be calculated first from the disposal of each liquidated bank’s asset, as at 2009 all loans to liquidated banks for the liquidation team operating cost will be reclassified in to advances.

2.6 Piutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Piutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.6 Other Account Receivables

Other Account Receivables (AR) as per 31 December 2009 and 2008 comprised of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Piutang Kontribusi Kepesertaan BPR AR of Membership Contribution From Rural Banks	5.000	28.600
Piutang Denda Premi BPR AR Premium Fines From Rural Banks	1.951.479	1.928.812
Piutang Denda Laporan Bank Umum AR of Report Fines From Commercial Banks	2.000	
Piutang Denda Laporan BPR AR of Report Fines From Rural Banks	10.408.977	10.408.977
(-) Akum.Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang (-) Acc. Allowance for Bad Debts	(10.408.977)	(10.408.977)
Piutang Kepada Pihak III AR for Third Party	33.915	
Piutang Lainnya Other Receivables	331.178	1.484.583
	2.323.572	3.441.995

2.7 Penyertaan Modal Sementara

Saldo Penyertaan Modal Sementara per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 adalah sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu dan sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu yang merupakan Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. Saldo PMS per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 ribu adalah penyetoran PMS LPS ke PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008. Melalui surat No.11/3/DpG/DPB1/Rahasia tanggal 27 Januari 2009 Bank Indonesia menyatakan bahwa berdasarkan Rasio Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum (KPMM)/CAR bank posisi 31 Desember 2008, total kebutuhan modal sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp6,132 miliar, sehingga masih dibutuhkan tambahan PMS dari LPS sebesar Rp1,155 miliar. Sedangkan saldo PMS per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu adalah penyetoran PMS LPS ke PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk untuk memenuhi rasio Kecukupan Penyediaan Modal Minimum bank 8% per Juni 2009 sebagaimana dimaksud dalam surat Bank Indonesia No.11/9/DpG/DPB1/Rahasia tanggal 29 Juni 2009

Kronologis Penanganan

Pada tanggal 21 November 2008, LPS menerima penyerahan penanganan PT Bank Century, Tbk dari Komite Koordinasi (KK) berdasarkan Keputusan KK 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 LPS, LPS melaksanakan penanganan bank gagal berdampak sistemik terhadap PT Bank Century, Tbk (sekarang PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk).

Dalam rangka penanganan PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk, LPS mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang RUPS, kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank

2.7 Temporary Capital Investment

The balance of Temporary Capital Investment as of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 each amounted to Rp6,762,361,000 thousand and Rp4,977,140,000 thousand was the Temporary Capital Investment placed by IDIC to PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk up to 31 December 2008. Through the letter Number No.11/3/DpG/DPB1/Rahasia dated 27 January 2009, Bank Indonesia stated that according to the bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)/Minimum Capital Required in 31 December 2008, total capital required until 31 December 2008 was Rp6.132 billion, thus there was more capital injection from IDIC needed at the amount of Rp1.155 billion. Furthermore, IDIC's temporary capital investment balance as of 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp6,762,361,000 thousand was the placement of IDIC's Temporary Capital Investment in order to fulfill the capital adequacy ratio of 8% as of June 2009 as stipulated in the letter of BI number 11/9/DpG/DPB1/Rahasia dated 29 June 2009.

The Resolution Chronology

On 21 November 2008, IDIC took over the resolution of PT Bank Century, Tbk from the Coordinating Committee based on the Coordinating Committee Decree number 01/KK.01/2008 after the Financial System Stability Committee had determined PT Bank Century, Tbk as a systemic failed bank according to the the Financial System Stability Committee number 04/KSSK.03/2008. Based on the IDIC Law, IDIC carried out the resolution of a systemic failed bank on PT Bank Century, Tbk (now PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk).

In the case of PT Bank Century, Tbk's resolution, IDIC effectively took over all the rights and authority of the Bank's General Shareholders Meeting (GSM), the ownership, the management, and/or

dimaksud sesuai Pasal 6 ayat (2) juncto Pasal 40 UU LPS. Beberapa tindakan penyelamatan yang telah dilakukan LPS, antara lain yaitu: a) melakukan penyertaan modal sementara; b) memberhentikan seluruh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris lama dan sekaligus mengangkat Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris baru; c) meminta Direksi menyusun *Business Plan* dan Rencana Kerja & Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP); dan d) memantau kinerja bank dan memberikan arahan dalam rangka perbaikan kinerja bank.

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2009, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu. Biaya tersebut merupakan biaya untuk menambah modal disetor bank sehingga bank memenuhi ketentuan yang berlaku mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank. Setelah penyetoran biaya penanganan tersebut di atas, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk dikeluarkan dari status pengawasan khusus oleh Bank Indonesia sejak tanggal 11 Agustus 2009.

Sesuai dengan Pasal 41 ayat (2) UU LPS, seluruh biaya penanganan bank gagal yang dikeluarkan LPS menjadi PMS LPS pada bank. Oleh karena itu, biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6.762.361.000 ribu merupakan PMS LPS pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. Terhadap PMS LPS tersebut, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk telah menerbitkan saham sebanyak 676.236.100 juta lembar saham dengan nilai nominal Rp0,01 per lembar saham. Dengan kepemilikan saham tersebut, LPS menguasai 99,996% jumlah saham PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk.

Perubahan komposisi kepemilikan saham terkait adanya PMS LPS tersebut, telah dituangkan dalam Perubahan Anggaran Dasar PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk yang telah disetujui Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia sesuai dengan Keputusan No.AHU-41550.AH.01.02 tahun 2009 tanggal 26 Agustus 2009.

other interests of the Bank as stipulated within Article 6 clause 2 juncto Article 40 of the IDIC Law. There were several steps that IDIC took to rescue the Bank which includes: a) inject temporary capital; b) terminate the entire members of the Bank's previous Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners and appoint new members to the Bank's Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners; c) instruct the Bank's Directors to formulate a business plan as well as work plan and budget; and d) review bank's performance and give direction to improve bank's performance.

Up to 31 December 2009, IDIC had given the resolution cost of Rp6,762,361,000 thousand. The cost was comprised of expenses for adding the bank's paid in capital in order to meet the required capital requirement for a sound bank. After the injection of the resolution cost, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk was taken out from the list of bank in special surveillance unit by BI at 11 August 2009.

According to Article 41 clause (2) of IDIC Law, all cost of failed bank resolution became IDIC's temporary capital investment on the bank. Therefore, the resolution cost of Rp6,762,361,000 thousand was IDIC's temporary capital investment on PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. On the temporary capital investment, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk has issued 676,236,100 million shares at the amount of Rp0.01 per unit. With the ownership of the shares, IDIC possessed 99.996% of total PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's shares.

The changes on composition of shares ownership in relation to the temporary capital investment was presented in the Amendment of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's budget as approved by the Minister of Legal and Human Rights through the Decree number AHU-41550.AH.01.02 of 2009 dated 26 August 2009.

Perlakuan Akuntansi PMS

Sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi dan pedoman akuntansi mengenai PMS. PMS pada PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk disajikan sebesar harga perolehan.

Pengakuan dan pengukuran PMS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Kebijakan Akuntansi dan Pedoman Akuntansi tersebut didasarkan pada substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS berdasarkan UU LPS. Substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS tersebut sangat berbeda dengan penyertaan modal oleh suatu entitas dengan tujuan komersial.

Substansi PMS berdasarkan UU LPS dan perbedaannya dengan penyertaan modal oleh entitas dengan tujuan komersial adalah sebagai berikut:

1. PMS oleh LPS tidak dimaksudkan untuk memperoleh *return*, namun untuk melaksanakan salah satu fungsi LPS yaitu turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan Pasal 4 huruf b UU LPS dan untuk menciptakan ketahanan sektor keuangan Indonesia sebagaimana disebutkan dalam Penjelasan Umum UU LPS. Hal ini berbeda dengan tujuan penyertaan modal oleh entitas dengan tujuan komersial yang dimaksudkan untuk memperoleh return dan/atau untuk memiliki atau menguasai suatu perusahaan dalam rangka memperoleh manfaat ekonomi.
2. PMS pada hakekatnya merupakan biaya penanganan untuk menyelamatkan Bank Gagal.

Accounting Treatment of The Temporary Capital Investment

In conformity with the accounting policy and procedure on the temporary capital investment, the temporary capital investment on PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk was noted at a cost.

The recognition and measurement of temporary capital investment as stated in the accounting policy and procedure was based on the economic substance and temporary capital investment's characteristics according to the Law of IDIC. The economic substance and temporary capital investment's characteristics was differed with the temporary capital injection done by an entity for a commercial purposes.

The substance of temporary capital investment according to the Law of IDIC and its differences with temporary capital injection for a commercial purposes are as follows:

1. Temporary Capital Investment was not made for earning a return, but to perform one of IDIC's function which is actively participating in maintaining the stability of banking system as stipulated in Article 4 alphabet d of the Law of IDIC and to create a sustaining financial sector in Indonesia as mentioned in the General Explanatory of IDIC's Law. It was differed from the purposes of capital investment made by an entity with a commercial purposes in order to have return and/or possess or control a corporation in order to gain economical benefit.
2. Temporary capital investment essentially was a resolution cost for rescuing a failed bank.

Ketentuan Pasal 41 ayat (2) UU LPS mengatur bahwa seluruh biaya penanganan bank gagal yang dikeluarkan LPS menjadi PMS LPS. Hal ini berbeda dengan penyertaan modal oleh entitas dengan tujuan komersial, yang mana nilai penyertaan tersebut pada hakekatnya merupakan biaya akuisisi (*acquisition cost*) untuk memiliki atau menguasai suatu perusahaan dalam rangka memperoleh manfaat ekonomis.

3. Kepemilikan PMS oleh LPS dibatasi nilai dan waktu pelepasannya (divestasi). Berdasarkan Pasal 42 UU LPS, LPS wajib menjual seluruh saham PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk pada harga paling sedikit sebesar seluruh penempatan modal sementara yang dikeluarkan LPS paling lama tiga tahun sejak dimulainya penanganan bank tersebut dan dapat diperpanjang sebanyak-banyaknya dua kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan selama satu tahun. LPS baru diperkenankan mendivestasi PMS dengan nilai di bawah harga perolehan dalam tahun keenam sejak perolehannya.

Pada umumnya biaya perolehan suatu penyertaan akan relatif sama dengan nilai wajarnya pada saat pengakuan awal, dan dalam hal biaya perolehan lebih tinggi dari nilai wajarnya maka selisihnya akan diakui sebagai *goodwill*. Sedangkan PMS merupakan biaya penyelamatan yang tidak mencerminkan nilai wajarnya dan pengakuan *goodwill* tidak dimungkinkan berdasarkan substansi ekonomi PMS dan UU LPS. Dengan pertimbangan tersebut, kebijakan akuntansi LPS mengenai PMS mengesampingkan perlunya evaluasi

Article 41 clause (2) of the Law of IDIC states that all failed bank resolution cost that made by IDIC was becoming IDIC's temporary capital investment. Different from the capital investment made by an entity for a commercial purposes, in which the amount of capital investment essentially was an acquisition cost in order to possess or control the corporation to gain economical benefit.

3. The ownership of temporary capital investment by IDIC was limited in terms of the amount and divesting period. According to Article 42 of IDIC Law, IDIC is obliged to dispose all shares in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk at the minimum price of which equals to the amount of temporary capital investment placed by IDIC at least three years after the bank resolution was started and can be extended at the maximum of two times with one year period for each extension. IDIC then is allowed to divest its shares at the price lower than temporary capital investment in the sixth year since the resolution process started.

Generally the resolution cost on a capital investment is relatively the same as the normal value at the beginning of recognition, and when the cost is higher than the normal value, the difference will be recognised as a goodwill. In the mean time, temporary capital investment was a rescuing cost which not reflected its normal value and the goodwill recognition is not probable according to the economic substance of temporary capital investment and IDIC Law. By considering that, IDIC's accounting policy on temporary capital investment subsided the need of value evaluation as stipulated in the

nilai sebagaimana diatur dalam PSAK No.48 mengenai Penurunan Nilai Aset.

Standard Accounting Procedure page 48 on the Asset Value Declination.

Substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS sebagaimana dimaksud di atas menunjukkan bahwa harga perolehan PMS lebih relevan dan bermanfaat dari pada nilai wajarnya dalam pengambilan keputusan.

The economic substance and temporary capital investment characteristics as mentioned above show that the cost of temporary capital investment is more relevant and advantageous than the normal value on the decision making.

Pengukuran PMS sebesar biaya perolehan tidak mengurangi kualitas informasi keuangan untuk menggambarkan kapasitas keuangan LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsinya. Berdasarkan UU LPS kapasitas keuangan LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsinya tidak semata-mata direfleksikan oleh aset yang dimiliki oleh LPS. Pasal 85 ayat (1) UU LPS mengatur bahwa dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal, Pemerintah dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat menutup kekurangan tersebut. Selanjutnya, dalam Pasal 85 ayat (2) UU LPS diatur bahwa apabila LPS mengalami kesulitan likuiditas, LPS dapat memperoleh pinjaman dari Pemerintah.

The measurement of temporary capital injection at the amount of resolution cost will not be decreasing the quality of financial information to describe IDIC's financial capacity on performing its functions. Conformint to the IDIC Law, IDIC financial capacity in conducting its functions are not mainly reflected from the assets owned by IDIC. Article 85 clause (1) of IDIC Law states that in the case of IDIC's capital is less than its initial capital, the Government with the approval of the House of Representative will cover the insufficiency. Furthermore, in Article 85 cl;ause (2) of IDIC Law states that if IDIC is experiencing liquidity difficulty, IDIC can seek loans from the Government.

Perkembangan Kondisi Keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk

The Development of Financial Condition of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk

Berdasarkan Laporan Keuangan PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk per 31 Desember 2009 (*unaudited*), jumlah aktiva adalah sebesar Rp7.563.028 juta, kewajiban sebesar Rp6.982.547 juta dan ekuitas sebesar Rp580.481 juta. Sedangkan laba tahun berjalan tahun buku 2009 adalah sebesar Rp258.916 juta.

According to PT Bank Mutiara. Tbk financial statement as of 31 December 2009 (unadited), the total assets was amounting to Rp7,563,028 million, total liabilities was amounting to Rp6,982,547 million and its equity was amounting to Rp580,481 million. In the same time, profit of the respective year in 2009 was amounting to Rp258,916 million.

Perkembangan kondisi keuangan PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk tahun buku 2009 dibandingkan dengan tahun buku 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

The Development of Financial Condition of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk in 2009 compared to the one in 2008 is as follows:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

Informasi Keuangan Utama	31 Des 2009 (Unaudited) dalam jutaan Rp. I in Million Rp	31 Des 2008 (Unaudited) dalam jutaan Rp. I in Million Rp	% Kenaikan I Increase (Penurunan I Decrease)	Main Financial Information
Total Aktiva	7.563.028	5.585.890	35,40%	Total Asset
Total Kewajiban	6.982.547	7.121.315	-1,95%	Total Liabilities
Total Ekuitas	580.481	(1.535.424)	n/a	Total Equity
Laba/Rugi Bersih	258.915	(7.180.685)	n/a	Net Surplus/Deficit
Rasio Pokok Keuangan Bank	31 Des 2009 (Unaudited)	31 Des 2008 (Unaudited)	Perubahan I Changes	Bank's Main Financial Ratio
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)- Credit and Market Risk	10,45%	-22,29%	32,74%	Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)- Credit and Market Risk
Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Gross	37,63%	35,17%	2,46%	Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Gross
Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Nett	4,39%	10,42%	-6,03%	Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Nett
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	81,66%	93,16%	-11,50%	Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	0,76%	-0,85%	1,61%	Net Interest Margin (NIM)
Rasio Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO)	91,11%	1226,28%	-1135,17%	Ratio of Operating Expense to Operating Revenue
Return on Asset (ROA)	3,74%	-52,09%	55,83%	Return on Asset (ROA)
Return on Equity (ROE)	393,91%	-981,63%	1375,54%	Return on Equity (ROE)
Posisi Devisa Netto (PDN) I Net Foreign Exchange Position	78,47%	-206,82%	285,29%	Net Foreign Exchange Position
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)-Rupiah I Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)- Rupiah	5,10%	5,06%	0,04%	Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)- Rupiah
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)-Valas I Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)-Forex	1,43%	0,10%	1,33%	Minimum Required Checking Account (GWM)-Forex

Berdasarkan data tersebut di atas dapat diketahui bahwa secara umum kinerja keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk tahun buku 2009 menunjukkan perbaikan dibandingkan tahun buku 2008.

According to the above information, it is known that generally the PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk financial performance in 2009 was improving in comparison to the condition in 2008..

2.8 Aktiva Tetap

Saldo Aktiva Tetap per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari :

2.8 Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Partisi : Harga Perolehan Partition : Acquisition Cost	2.132.058	2.132.058
- Akumulasi Penyusutan - Accumulated Depreciation	(954.315)	(687.808)
Partisi Partition	1.177.743	1.444.250
Peralatan Kantor : Harga Perolehan Office Equipment : Acquisition Cost	2.307.077	2.307.077
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Accumulated Depreciation	(2.009.536)	(1.438.987)
Peralatan Kantor Office Equipment	297.541	868.090
Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik: Harga Perolehan Computer and Electronic Instruments : Acquisition Cost	3.343.857	1.856.548
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Accumulated Depreciation	(1.745.502)	(1.098.847)
Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik Computer and Electronic Instruments	1.598.355	757.701
Total Aktiva Tetap Bersih Total Nett Fixed Assets	3.073.639	3.070.041

2.9 Aktiva Tidak Berwujud

Aktiva Tidak Berwujud merupakan software komputer dengan saldo per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 sebagai berikut:

2.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets, in the form of computer software, with the balance net of accumulated amortization as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Software: Harga Perolehan Software: Acquisition Cost	414.597	414.597
Akumulasi Amortisasi Accumulated Amotization	(314.762)	(211.113)
	99.835	203.484

2.10 Aktiva Lain-Lain

Saldo Aktiva Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.10 Other Assets

Other Assets as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	31-12-2009	31-12-2008
Beban Dibayar Dimuka Prepaid Expenses	677.160	677.160
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka Prepaid Taxes	2.363.426	-
Uang Muka Advances	1.468.435	70.539
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan Deferred Tax Assets	1.194.182	879.022
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian On-going Assets	88.733.724	43.501.026
Aktiva Lainnya Other Current Assests	1.362.063	1.362.063
	95.798.990	46.489.810

Saldo Beban Dibayar Dimuka sebesar Rp677.160 ribu merupakan sisa beban dibayar dimuka atas sewa gedung kantor untuk periode 1 Januari sampai dengan 23 Maret 2010.

Saldo Pajak Dibayar Dimuka sebesar Rp2.363.426 ribu merupakan hasil *accrue* per 31 Desember 2009 dari beban pajak investasi SBI yang dibayar dimuka. Tidak terdapat saldo Pajak Dibayar Dimuka per 31 Desember 2008 karena per tanggal tersebut LPS tidak memiliki investasi dalam bentuk SBI.

Uang Muka sebesar Rp1.468.435 ribu terdiri dari pengeluaran untuk kegiatan operasional yang belum dipertanggungjawabkan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp42.462 ribu dan uang muka kepada BDL untuk keperluan operasional TL sebesar Rp1.425.973 ribu. Uang muka kepada BDL sebesar Rp1.425.973 ribu dimaksud merupakan akun sementara untuk menampung talangan biaya operasional dari semua BDL hingga informasi mengenai ketertagihan piutang dimaksud diperoleh pada saat pengumuman distribusi hasil likuidasi BDL. Rincian atas uang muka talangan operasional TL sebesar Rp1.425.973 ribu adalah sebagai berikut:

The balance of prepaid expenses amounted at Rp677,160 thousand was the remnant of the prepaid expenses on the office rental fee for the period of 1 January to 23 March 2010.

The balance of prepaid taxes amounted to Rp2,363,426 thousand was resulted from accrue as of 31 December 2009 from the SBI investment prepaid tax. There is no prepaid taxes as of 31 December 2008 as for the date IDIC did not have investment in the form of SBI.

Advances of Rp1,468,435 thousand comprise of expenses on operating activities which not yet reported until 31 December 2009 amounted to Rp42,462 thousand and advances to liquidated banks for liquidation team operating cost amounted to Rp1,425,973 thousand. Advances of Rp1,425,973 thousand was a temporary account for keeping the advances on operating cost of all liquidated banks so that information on the collection of receivables gather on the announcement of distribution of liquidated bank's assets disposal. Details of the liquidation team operating advances of Rp1,425,973 thousand were as follows:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	31-12-2009	31-12-2008	
Beban Dibayar Dimuka	677.160	677.160	Prepaid Expenses
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka	2.363.426	-	Prepaid Taxes
Uang Muka	1.468.435	70.539	Advances
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan	1.194.182	879.022	Deferred Tax Assets
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian	88.733.724	43.501.026	On-going Assets
Aktiva Lainnya	1.362.063	1.362.063	Other Current Assets
	95.798.990	46.489.810	

Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan sebesar Rp1.194.182 ribu berasal dari penyisihan biaya cadangan manfaat karyawan yang telah dicatat secara akuntansi tetapi belum diakui oleh perpajakan. Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan dihitung sesuai tarif pajak yang berlaku atas Biaya Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan sebesar Rp4.055.645 ribu.

Asset of deferred taxes of Rp1,194,182 thousand was derived from the allowance of employee benefit provision cost which recorded in accountancy but not yet recognized by the tax authority. Deferred taxes was calculated in a conformance to the current tax tariff on the cost of employee benefit provision of Rp4,055,645 thousand.

Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian sebesar Rp88.733.724 ribu terdiri dari nilai perolehan tanah dan bangunan di Equity Tower - Jakarta sebesar Rp86.297.832 ribu dan nilai perolehan perangkat lunak SAP *Enterprise Resource Planning* (SAP ERP) sebesar Rp2.435.892 ribu yang keduanya masih dalam tahap konstruksi. Sesuai dengan Akta Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli Unit Gedung Perkantoran Equity Tower Nomor 9 tanggal 07 Nopember 2008 antara LPS dengan PT Graha Sampoerna, pembangunan unit perkantoran akan diserahkan pada tanggal 31 Mei 2010 sedangkan serah terima fisik akan dilakukan selambat-lambatnya 14 hari kerja sebelum tanggal serah terima.

On-going assets of Rp88,733,724 thousand was comprised of land and building cost at Equity Tower-Jakarta amounted to Rp86,297,832 thousand and cost of SAP Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software cost of Rp2,435,892 thousand, which both of them are still in the construction process. According to the Equity Tower Office Building Buying Contract Number 9 dated 07 November 2008 between IDIC and PT Graha Sampoerna, the construction of office unit will be handed over at 31 May 2010, meanwhile physically it will be handed over 14 working days before the date of hand-over at the latest.

Sesuai Kontrak Pengadaan Paket Pekerjaan Implementasi ERP System Nomor K-87/ERP/III/PA/2009 dan AGR/AGIT/III-2009/0015 tanggal 25 Maret 2009 yang diperbarui terakhir dengan Addendum Kontrak Nomor K-122/ERP/II/PA/2010 dan AGR/AGIT/III-2010/0017 tanggal 25 Februari 2009 antara LPS dengan PT Astra Graphia Information Technology, pelaksanaan paket pekerjaan dimaksud harus diselesaikan tanggal 31 Mei 2010.

Aktiva Lainnya per 31 Desember 2009 dan per 31 Desember 2008 masing-masing sebesar Rp1.362.063 ribu, terdiri dari *security deposit* atas sewa gedung, parkir dan instalasi telepon LPS pada PT. Mulia Persada sebesar Rp984.932 ribu dan pembelian fasilitas keanggotaan (*membership*) olahraga sebesar Rp377.131 ribu.

2.11 Hutang Klaim Penjaminan

Saldo Hutang Klaim Penjaminan per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp37.631.486 ribu dan per 31 Desember 2008 sebesar Rp1.981.994 ribu merupakan saldo klaim layak bayar yang belum diajukan klaim pembayarannya oleh nasabah yang bersangkutan. Hutang Klaim Penjaminan diakui sebesar simpanan nasabah layak bayar berdasarkan hasil verifikasi LPS yang telah ditetapkan dalam Rapat DK.

According to contract of provision ERP System implementation task package number K-87/ERP/III/PA/2009 and AGR/AGIT/III-2009/0015 dated 25 March 2009 which was renewed with contract addendum number K-122/ERP/II/PA/2010 and AGR/AGIT/III-2010/0017 dated 25 February 2009 between IDIC and PT Astra Graphia Information Technology, the execution of the package will be completed at 31 May 2010.

Other assets as of 31 December 2009 and 31 December 2008 for each was amounted at Rp1,362,063 thousand, consist of security deposit of parking lot rental and IDIC's phone installation to PT. Mulia Persada of Rp984,932 thousand and the purchase of sport facility membership of Rp377,131 thousand.

2.11 Insurance Claims Payables

The insurance claim payable balance as of 31 December 2009 of Rp37,631,486 thousand and Rp1,981,994 thousand as of 31 December 2008 were the amount of eligible deposits which the payment claim have not been submitted by the customers. 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 determined in the Board of Commissioner meeting.

Hutang Klaim Penjaminan per
31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

Insurance Claims Payables as of
31 December 2009 and 2008 comprised of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Hutang klaim I Claim Payables -Bank IFI	18.289.017	-
Jumlah Hutang Klaim I Total Claim Payables -Bank Umum	18.289.017	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	205.343	210.063
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Mitra Banjara	28.067	28.067
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Cimahi	66.115	66.115
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	43.892	195.086
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables– BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	19.000
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Samadhana	-	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	40.878	45.644
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	238.543	240.552
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Bangunkarsa	273.604	273.603
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Bungbulang	160.423	160.423
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Anugrah Artha	58.832	61.160
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Citraloka	1.445.392	557.973
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	28.525	28.525
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Sumber Hiobaja	95.783	95.783
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Handayani Ciptasehati	69.307	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Tripanca Setiadana	16.437.926	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Babussalam	27.081	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Margot Arta Utama	3.955	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Sri Utama	14.081	-
Hutang Klaim I Claim Payables – BPR Satya Adhi Perdana	85.722	-
Jumlah Hutang Klaim I Total Claim Payables – BPR	19.342.469	1.981.994
	37.631.486	1.981.994

2.12 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp7.248.371.830 ribu per 31 Desember 2009 dan Rp5.130.445.727 ribu per 31 Desember 2008 dapat dirinci sebagai berikut:

2.12 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for Insurance Claims amounted to Rp7,248,371,830 thousand as of 31 December 2009 and Rp5,130,445,727 thousand as of 31 December 2008, could be detailed as follows:

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	12/31/2008	12/31/2007
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Klaim		
Balance at the beginning of the year: Provision for Insurance Claims	5.130.445.727	3.235.356.615
+ Pembentukan cadangan The establishment of provision	2.641.571.075	1.920.250.599
+ Pengembalian kelebihan pembayaran klaim	-	1.150
Return of overpaid claim payments		
- Penggunaan cadangan untuk realisasi biaya klaim	(523.644.972)	(25.162.637)
The realization of the usage of the provision for claim payment		
	7.248.371.830	5.130.445.727

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.

Pembentukan Cadangan Klaim didasarkan atas target akumulasi cadangan klaim pada tahun 2010 sebesar 0,5% dari estimasi Simpanan akhir tahun 2010. Berdasarkan estimasi, diperoleh akumulasi cadangan klaim pada tahun 2010 sebesar Rp10.653.296.542 ribu. Akumulasi cadangan klaim penjaminan yang telah terbentuk sampai dengan 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp5.130.445.727 ribu, sehingga jumlah cadangan klaim yang harus dibentuk tahun 2009 dan 2010 adalah sebesar Rp5.522.850.815 ribu. Untuk menghitung cadangan klaim tahun 2009, cadangan klaim sebesar Rp5.522.850.815 ribu tersebut

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.

The establishment of the provision for insurance claim was based on each bank's risk exposure. Considering the limitation on data and information to identify bank's risk exposure, IDIC takes policy to calculate the provision based on the percentage of estimated deposits. The establishment of provision for insurance claim were based on the target of accumulated provision for insurance claim in 2010 at 0.5% from estimated deposit at the end of 2010. According to the estimation, accumulated provision for insurance claim gained in 2010 was Rp10,653,296,542 thousand. Accumulated provision

dibagi proporsional berdasarkan rata-rata Simpanan tahun 2009 dan rata-rata estimasi Simpanan tahun 2010. Berdasarkan alokasi tersebut, cadangan klaim penjaminan yang dibentuk untuk periode tahun 2009 adalah sebesar Rp2.641.571.075 ribu.

for insurance claim established up to 31 December 2008 amounted to Rp5,130,445,727 thousand, hence the total of provision for insurance claim that should be established in 2009 and 2010 is Rp5,522,850,815 thousand. In order to calculate the provision for insurance claim in 2009, the provision of Rp5,522,850,815 thousand was proportionally divided by based on the average of deposits in 2009 and the average of estimated deposits in 2010. According to the allocation, the provision for insurance claim which was established in 2009 amounted at sebesar Rp2,641,571,075 thousand.

2.13 Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan

Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan merupakan pengakuan kewajiban diestimasi atas jasa masa lalu yang diberikan oleh karyawan, yang dihitung dari *take home pay* pegawai

2.13 Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for Employee Benefits on 31 December 2009 and 2008 was detailed as follow:

Provision for employee benefits was a recognition of the estimated employee's past service which calculated from the employee's take home pay multiplied by

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Manfaat Balance at the beginning of the Year: Provision for Employee Benefits	2.930.073	1.719.848
+ Pembentukan cadangan The establishment of provision	1.125.572	1.210.225
- Penggunaan cadangan Provision usage	-	-
	4.055.645	2.930.073

dikalikan jumlah tahun masa kerja pegawai yang bersangkutan dikurangi dengan cadangan manfaat yang telah dibentuk periode sebelumnya. 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.

the length of service period subtracted by the provision for employee benefit which already been formed in the previous period. The calculation of provision for employee benefit is done in a conformance with the regulations on the workmanship, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard number 24 and Board of Commissioner Decree number 011/DK-LPS/VII/2007 dated 11 August 2007 on Remuneration System of IDIC.

2.14 Hutang Pajak

Saldo Hutang Pajak per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.14 Tax Payables

The balance of Tax Payables as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 was consisted of:

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.

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Hutang PPh 21 Income Tax Payables - PPh 21	809.738	850.614
Hutang Pajak Investasi Investment Tax Payables	52.49.594	69.095.058
Hutang PPh 23 Income Tax Payables - PPh 23	16.875	6.167
Hutang PPh 4 (2) Income Tax Payables - PPh 4 (2)	5.187	2.714
Hutang PPh 25 Income Tax Payables - PPh 25	15.831.807	27.735.041
Hutang PPh Badan Entity Income Tax Payables	18.450.262	27.545.674
	87.563.463	125.235.268

2.15 Hutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Hutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.16 Modal Awal Pemerintah

Saldo Modal Awal Pemerintah per 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp4 triliun. Berdasarkan Surat Menteri

2.15 Other Account Payables

The balance of Other Account Payables as of 31 December 2009 and 2008 was consisted of:

2.16 Government's Initial Capital

The Government's Initial Capital as of 31 December 2008 amounts to Rp4 trillion. In accordance with the Minister of

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Premi Yang Akan Dikompensasi Premium to be compensated	649.224	415.630
Pendapatan Diterima Dimuka Unearned Revenues	120.379	120.379
Hutang Kepada Pihak III Account Payables to Third Party	2.405.647	4.143.023
Hutang Lainnya Other Account Payables	214.464	55.241
	3.389.714	4.734.273

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

Finance Decree No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 dated 16 September 2005 concerning the Agreement to Withdraw/Overbook Funds within Account No. 502.000002 for Initial Capital and the Power of Attorney No.SKU-214/MK/2005 from

Keuangan kepada Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan tanggal 16 September 2005, pada tanggal 30 November 2005 telah dilakukan pemindahbukuan dana ke rekening No.519.000117 atas nama LPS di BI sebesar Rp4 triliun yang merupakan setoran modal awal Pemerintah pada LPS.

the Minister of Finance to the Director General of Treasury dated 16 September 2005, the overbooking of Rp4 trillion 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 November 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 2009 dan 2008 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 2009 and 2008 are shown below:

2.18 Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan untuk tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.18 Revenues from Insurance Premiums

Revenues from Insurance Premiums in 2009 and 2008 comprised of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	12/31/2009	12/31/2008
Cadangan Tujuan Special Purposes Reserves	1.272.727.945	936.381.367
Cadangan Penjaminan Insurance Reserves	5.090.911.782	3.745.525.465
	6.363.639.727	4.681.906.832

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan setiap tahun merupakan akumulasi pendapatan premi dari dua periode semester dalam

In every single year Revenues from Insurances Premium are accumulated from 2 semester period premiums

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	2009	2008
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan Bank Umum Revenues from Insurance Premiums of Commercial Banks	3.730.740.744	3.117.291.574
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan BPR Revenues from Insurance Premiums of Rural Banks	48.698.563	44.168.402
	3.779.439.307	3.161.459.976

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.

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 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

Revenues from Investment in 2009 and 2008 comprised of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Hasil Investasi dari SBI Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SBI in Rupiah	151.887.843	437.385.539
Hasil Investasi dari SUN Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SUN in Rupiah	744.622.104	648.531.492
Hasil Investasi dari SPN Rupiah Revenues from Investment in SPN in Rupiah	70.617.534	63.623.217
	967.127.481	1.149.540.248

Hasil investasi tersebut sudah termasuk pendapatan investasi yang di-accrue sampai dengan akhir tahun bersangkutan sebelum dikurangi pajak investasi PPh pasal 4 ayat 2 sesuai tarif pajak final dari hasil investasi.

Revenues from investment include accrued investment revenue up to end of the year before deducted by investment tax PPh Article 4 clause (2) according to final tax of investment.

2.20 Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan

Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2009 adalah sebesar Rp41.200 ribu dan tahun 2008 adalah sebesar Rp122.165 ribu. Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2009 sebesar Rp41.200 ribu berasal dari kewajiban pembayaran kontribusi dari 23 BPR baru yang mendapatkan ijin pada tahun 2009.

2.20 Revenues from Membership Contribution

Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2009 of Rp41,200 thousand and in 2008 of Rp122,165 thousand. Revenues from membership contribution in 2009 of Rp41,200 thousand was derived from membership contribution payment from 23 Rural Banks which obtained its operating license in 2009.

2.21 Pendapatan Denda

Pendapatan Denda tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.21 Revenues from Fines

Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2009 and 2008 comprise of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Pendapatan Denda Premi Bank Umum Revenues from premium fines of Commercial Banks	-	8.875
Pendapatan Denda Premi BPR Revenues from premium fines of Rural Banks	30.946	63,410
Pendapatan Denda Laporan Bank Umum Revenues from report fines of Commercial Banks	2.000	1.000
Pendapatan Denda Laporan BPR Revenues From Report Fines Of Rural Banks	-	739
	32.946	74.024

Pendapatan Denda Premi BPR tahun 2009 sebesar Rp30.946 ribu merupakan denda atas keterlambatan pembayaran dan kurang bayar premi BPR. Sedangkan Pendapatan Denda Laporan Bank Umum tahun 2009 sebesar Rp2.000 ribu merupakan denda atas keterlambatan penyampaian laporan Laporan Posisi Simpanan dari satu Bank Umum.

Revenues from Rural Bank Premium Fines in 2009 of Rp30,946 thousand are due to rural banks late payment or insufficient payment of insurance premium, while Revenues from Commercial Bank Report Fines in 2009 of Rp2,000 thousand are due to one commercial bank failure on submitting periodic reports within the prescribed timeframe/deadline.

2.22 Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.22 Revenues from Claims Recovery

Revenues from Claims Recovery in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim yang telah diakui s.d. tanggal 31 Desember 2008 adalah sebesar Rp8.755.067 ribu

Revenues from claim recovery that has been recognized up to 31 December 2008 was Rp8,755,067 thousand

dalam Ribuan Rp.	in thousand (Rupiah)	
	2009	2008
Estimasi pengembalian klaim BPR Tripilar Artha	-	1.918.949
Estimated claim revenue - BPR Tripilar Artha	-	1.918.949

yang berasal dari estimasi pengembalian klaim BPR Tripilar Arthajaya sebesar Rp8.514.204 ribu dan BPR Mitra Banjaran sebesar Rp240.863 ribu. Mulai tahun buku 2009, pengakuan Piutang/Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim dilakukan pada saat pengumuman distribusi hasil likuidasi BDL. Selama tahun buku 2009 tidak terdapat pengumuman distribusi hasil likuidasi BDL sehingga tidak terdapat pengakuan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim

derived from the estimated claim recovery of BPR Tripilar Arthajaya amounted to Rp8,514,204 thousand and BPR Mitra Banjaran amounted to Rp240,863 thousand. Since 2009, the recognition of receivables/revenues from claim recovery was done at the announcement of liquidated bank's assets disposal. During 2009, there was no announcement on the distribution of liquidated banks' assets disposal, therefore there was no recognition of revenues from claim recovery made.

2.23 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya Klaim Penjaminan selama tahun 2009 sebesar Rp523.644.972 ribu merupakan simpanan layak bayar berdasarkan Laporan Hasil Verifikasi dan Rekonsiliasi Simpanan Nasabah BDL dari satu bank umum sebesar Rp131.123.056 ribu dan sembilan BPR sebesar Rp392.521.916 ribu.

2.23 Insurance Claim Expenses

Insurance claim expenses for 2009 amounted to Rp523,644,972 thousand was derived from eligible to be paid deposits according to the reconciliation and verification result of liquidated banks' deposits of one commercial bank which amounted to Rp131,123,056 thousand and 9 rural banks which amounted to Rp392,521,916 thousand.

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

Details of insurance claim expenses, insurance claim payment expenses and insurance claim payables from the respective liquidated banks are as follows:

Atas biaya klaim sebagaimana dimaksud di atas, LPS berhak mendapatkan pembayaran pengembalian klaim dari

Related to the above-mentioned insurance claim expenses, IDIC has the right to claim the proceeds derived

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

No	Bank Dalam Likuidasi Liquidated Bank	Biaya Klaim Claim Expenses			Pembayaran Biaya Klaim s.d. 31/12/09 Payment of Claim Exp up to 31/12/09	Hutang Klaim per 31/12/09 Claim Payables as of 31/12/09
		s.d. 31/12/08 up to 31/12/08	Tahun 2009 Year 2009	s.d. 31/12/09 up to 31/12/09		
1	Bank IFI	-	131.123.056	131.123.056	112.834.039	18.289.017
	Total – Commercial Bank	-	131.123.056	131.123.056	112.834.039	18.289.017
1	BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	35.092.774	-	35.092.774	34.887.431	205.343
2	BPR Mitra Banjara	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	1.258.800	43.892
5	BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	-	19.000	-	19.000
6	BPR Samadhana	-	-	-	-	-
7	BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	885.095	-	885.095	844.216	40.878
8	BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	4.812.082	-	4.812.082	4.573.539	238.543
9	BPR Bangunkarsa	1.307.766	-	1.307.766	1.034.163	273.604
10	BPR Bungbulang	176.979	-	176.980	16.556	160.423
11	BPR Anugrah Artha	1.567.208	-	1.567.208	1.508.375	58.832
12	BPR Citraloka	19.542.564	34.155.479	53.698.042	52.252.650	1.445.392
13	BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	2.915.382	85.023	3.000.405	2.971.880	28.525
14	BPR Sumber Hiobaja	811.084	100.000	911.084	815.302	95.783
15	BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati		537.475	537.475	468.168	69.307
16	BPR Tripanca Setiadana		356.542.841	356.542.841	340.104.915	16.437.926
17	BPR Babussalam		632.759	632.759	605.678	27.081
18	BPR Margot Arta Utama		88.335	88.335	84.381	3.955
19	BPR Sri Utama		247.539	247.539	233.458	14.081
20	BPR Satya Adhi Perdana		132.465	132.465	46.743	85.722
	Total – Rural Banks	71.558.406	392.521.916	464.080.322	444.737.853	19.342.469
	JUMLAH	71.558.406	523.644.972	595.203.378	557.571.891	37.631.486

hasil pencairan aset dan/atau penagihan piutang Bank dalam Likuidasi sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan pasal 54 UU LPS.

from the bank's assets liquidation and/or receivables collection as stipulated in Article 54 of the Act of IDIC.

2.24 Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.24 Expenses Related to Bank Resolution

Expenses related to bank resolution in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank merupakan biaya LPS yang berhubungan dengan proses penutupan BDL dan proses penyelamatan bank. Biaya Terkait dengan

Expenses related to bank resolution is IDIC's cost related to the process of liquidated banks and rescuing banks. Expenses related to bank resolution in

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Biaya Verifikasi Klaim Expenses of Claim Verification	980.338	557.022
Biaya Jasa Konsultan Terkait BDL Expenses of Consultancy Service Related To Liquidated Banks	29.700	
Biaya Jasa Bank Pembayar Expenses of Payment Bank Service	2.839.807	534.447
Biaya Iklan Pelaksanaan Penjaminan Expenses of Advertisement on the Implementation of Insurance	-	105.373
Biaya Pengamanan Aset BDL Expenses of Securing Liquidated Banks Assets	22.324	29.216
Biaya Rapat Koordinasi Expenses of Coordinating Meeting	22.461	12.229
Biaya Press Release Expenses of Press Release	-	9.758
Biaya Operasional Penanganan Bank Gagal Expenses for the Operational of Failed Bank Reoslution	739.235	444.752
Biaya Resolusi Lainnya Other Resolution Expenses	9.375	8.817
Biaya Peny. Kerugian Piutang Klaim Penjaminan BPR Expenses of Def. of Losses on Rural Banks Insurance Claims Receivables	1.154.935	153.947
Biaya Peny. Kerugian Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon BPR Expenses of Def. pf Losses on advances of Rural Banks Remuneration/ Severance Receivables	15.332	56.855
Biaya Peny Kerugian Piut Talangan Biaya Likuidasi BPR Expenses of Def. of Losses on Advances of Rural Bank Liquidation Cost Receivables	-	211.508
	5.813.507	2.123.924

Resolusi Bank tahun 2009 terutama merupakan biaya penyelamatan satu bank umum (PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) dan biaya penutupan satu bank umum (Bank IFI) dan sembilan BPR yang ditutup pada akhir tahun 2008 dan selama tahun 2009 (BPR Citraloka, BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri, BPR Sumber Hiobaja, BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati, BPR Tripanca, BPR Babussalam, BPR Margot Arta Utama, BPR Sri Utama dan BPR Satya Adhi).

2009 comprise of mainly the rescuing cost of one commercial bank (PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) and 9 rural banks which licenses were revoked from the end of 2008 and during 2009 (BPR Citraloka, BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri, BPR Sumber Hiobaja, BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati, BPR Tripanca, BPR Babussalam, BPR Margot Arta Utama, BPR Sri Utama and BPR Satya Adhi).

Biaya Operasional Penanganan Bank Gagal sebesar Rp739.235 merupakan biaya operasional terkait dengan penanganan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk yang terjadi selama tahun 2009.

Sedangkan biaya penyisihan kerugian terkait resolusi bank per 31 Desember 2009 terdiri dari:

- Biaya penyisihan kerugian piutang klaim penjaminan BPR sebesar Rp1.154.935 ribu, merupakan biaya yang timbul akibat menurunnya estimasi pengembalian klaim dari BPR Tripilar sebesar Rp1.068.018 ribu dan BPR Mitra Banjaran sebesar Rp86.917 ribu.
- Biaya penyisihan kerugian piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR sebesar Rp15.332 ribu, merupakan biaya yang diakui berdasarkan estimasi dari NSL BPR Mitra Banjaran per 31 Desember 2009, di mana berdasarkan hasil estimasi dimaksud diperkirakan tidak terdapat pengembalian atas piutang talangan gaji-pesangon dari BDL dimaksud.
- Biaya penyisihan kerugian piutang biaya likuidasi BPR sebesar Rp0 terkait reklasifikasi atas seluruh pinjaman kepada BDL untuk keperluan biaya operasional TL pada akun Uang Muka sebagaimana diuraikan pada Catatan mengenai Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi.

Operating expenses for failed bank resolution of Rp739,235 thousand was an operating expenses related to the resolution of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk during 2009.

In the mean time, expenses related to the bank resolution as of 31 December 2009 consisted of:

- Expenses of deferred on losses of rural bank insurance claim receivable amounted to Rp1,154,935 thousand was expenses derived from declining estimated claim recovery BPR Tripilar of Rp1,068,018 thousand and BPR Mitra Banjaran of Rp86,917 thousand.
- Expenses of Def. of Losses on advances of Rural Banks Remuneration/ Severance Receivables amounted to Rp15,332 thousand was expenses which recognised based on the estimation of Temporary Liquidation Balance Sheet of BPR Mitra Banjaran as at 31 December 2009, in which according to the estimation result, probably the receivables of liquidated banks' remuneration/severance advance could not be recovered.
- Expenses of Def. of Losses on Advances of Rural Bank Liquidation Cost Receivables was nil due to the reclassification of all loans to liquidated banks for operating cost of liquidation team on Advances account as prescribed in notes on Receivables of liquidated banks.

2.25 Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.25 Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims

Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Biaya Ken (Pen) Cad Klaim Penjaminan Bank Umum		
Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims – Commercial Banks	2.607.534.091	1.893.422.994
Biaya Ken (Pen) Cad Klaim Penjaminan BPR		
Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims – Rural Banks	34.036.984	26.827.605
	2.641.571.075	1.920.250.599

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan dimaksud terkait dengan pembentukan cadangan klaim sebagaimana telah dipaparkan pada mengenai Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan.

Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provision for Claims was related to the establishment of provision for insurance claims as prescribed in notes on Provision for Insurance Claim.

2.26 Biaya Investasi

Biaya Investasi tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.26 Investment Expenses

Investment expenses in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Taxes on Investment Pajak Investasi		
	158.275.646	231.388.697
Custodian Fee Biaya Kustodian		
	2.130.130	2.648.439
	160.405.776	234.037.136

2.27 Biaya Umum dan Administrasi

Biaya Umum dan Administrasi tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.27 General and Administration Expenses

General and Administration Expenses in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Biaya Kepegawaian Employment Expenses	50.958.907	48.150.709
Biaya Konsultan Consultant Expenses	2.122.349	299.526
Biaya Rapat Meeting Expenses	111.035	144.184
Biaya Publikasi dan Kehumasan Publication and Public Relation Expenses	2.959.939	3.615.186
Biaya Representasi Representation Expenses	341.558	401.101
Biaya Perkantoran Office Expenses	4.585.230	4.473.075
Biaya Peralatan Kantor Office's Stationery Expenses	764.950	575.006
Biaya Komunikasi Communication Expenses	937.762	729.420
Biaya Transportasi dan Kendaraan Transportation and Vehicle Expenses	2.845.087	3.031.057
Biaya Komputer Computer Expenses	31.770	35.520
Biaya Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang Deferred on Receivables Losses Expenses	-	10.408.977
Biaya Penyusutan dan Amortisasi Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	1.587.925	1.397.179
Biaya Umum General Expenses	852.081	1.185.887
	68.098.593	74.446.827

2.28 Pendapatan Lain-Lain

Pendapatan lain-lain tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.28 Other Revenues

Other revenues in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Pendapatan Jasa Giro Revenues from Fee of Current Account	21.998.355	7.311.003
Pendapatan Bunga DOC Revenues from Interest on Deposit on Call	1.907.221	4.843.504
	23.905.576	12.154.507

2.29 Biaya Lain-Lain

Biaya lain-lain tahun 2009 dan 2008 terdiri dari:

2.29 Other Expenses

Other expenses in 2009 and 2008 consisted of:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Biaya Administrasi Bank Bank Administration Expenses	26.789	25.930
Pajak Atas Jasa Giro Taxes on Fee of Current Account	4.399.649	1.462.201
Biaya Bunga Interest Fee	-	2.962.270
Pajak Atas Bunga Taxes on Interest	381.444	-
	4.807.882	4.450.401

2.30 Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Biaya Pajak Penghasilan Badan secara akuntansi pada tahun 2009 dan 2008 adalah sebagai berikut:

2.30 Entity Income Tax

In accounting terms, Entity Income Tax in 2009 and 2008 shown as follow:

dalam Ribuan Rp.

in thousand (Rupiah)

	2009	2008
Pajak Kini Current Income Taxes	208.431.942	360.366.162
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan Deferred Income Tax Benefits	(315.160)	(363.068)
	208.116.782	360.003.094

Beban Pajak Kini sebesar Rp208.431.942 ribu untuk tahun 2009 dan Rp360.366.162 ribu untuk tahun 2008 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. Menurunnya Beban Pajak Kini tahun 2009 dibandingkan tahun 2008 terutama disebabkan karena berdasarkan Undang-Undang PPh baru Nomor 36 tahun 2008 dan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan (PMK) No.81/PMK.03/2009 yang mulai berlaku per 01 Januari 2009, pembentukan cadangan penjaminan yang dilakukan LPS dapat dikurangkan dalam penentuan surplus kena pajak.

Current Income Taxes of Rp208,431,942 thousand in 2009 and Rp360,366,162 thousand in 2008 were derived from the calculation in accordance to tax tariff on surplus based on tax or surplus after fiscal correction based on the taxation regulation in the respective period. The decline of Current Tax Expenses in 2009 compared to the one in 2008 was mainly caused by the new Income Tax (PPh) Regulation Number 36 of 2008 and Ministry of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 81/PMK.03/2009 which in effect as at 01 January 2009, the establishment of insurance provision which has been done by IDIC can be subtracted in the determination of surplus which subject to tax.

Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan sebesar Rp315.160 ribu untuk tahun 2009 dan sebesar Rp363.068 ribu untuk tahun 2008 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.

Deferred Income Tax Benefits of Rp315,160 thousand for the year of 2009 and Rp363,068 thousand for the year 2008 were determined according to the calculation of tax tariff on temporary differences of the expenses recognition in accountancy and taxation terms for the respective period, which was the expenses of employee benefit.

3. Peristiwa Kemudian

a. Pada tanggal 17 Februari 2010, BI menyerahkan PT BPR Samudra Air Tawar, Padang, Sumatera Barat kepada LPS setelah dicabut ijin usahanya berdasar Keputusan Gubernur BI No.12/10/KEP.GBI/2010 untuk dilakukan penyelesaian sebagai Bank Gagal. Proses verifikasi simpanan layak bayar direncanakan mulai dilakukan pada bulan Maret 2010. Simpanan nasabah berdasar Neraca Penutupan bank adalah 2.279 rekening sebesar Rp9.188.836 ribu, terdiri dari 2.166 rekening tabungan sebesar Rp2.775.836 ribu dan 113 rekening deposito sebesar Rp6.413.000 ribu.

b. Pada tanggal 09 Maret 2010, BI menyerahkan PT BPR Salido Empati, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan, Sumatera Barat, kepada LPS setelah dicabut ijin usahanya berdasar Keputusan Gubernur BI No.12/15/KEP.GBI/2010 untuk dilakukan penyelesaian sebagai Bank Gagal. Proses verifikasi simpanan layak bayar direncanakan mulai dilakukan pada akhir bulan Maret 2010. Simpanan nasabah berdasar Neraca Penutupan bank adalah 5.337 rekening sebesar Rp2.984.356 ribu, terdiri dari 5.228 rekening tabungan sebesar Rp1.312.356 ribu dan 109 rekening deposito sebesar Rp1.672.000 ribu.

3. Subsequent Events

a. On 17 February 2010, BI has handed over PT BPR Samudra Air Tawar, Padang, West Sumatera to IDIC after the revocation of its operating license by virtue of the revocation of its operating license by virtue of the Bank Number 12/10/KEP.GBI/2010 to be handled as a failed bank. The verification process to determine the eligible deposits on the customers deposits was carrying out on March 2010. Depositors' deposit according to the Closing Balance Sheet of the bank was 2,279 accounts amounting to Rp9,188,836 thousand comprise of 2,166 saving accounts amounting to Rp2,775,836 thousand and 113 term deposit accounts amounting to Rp6,413,000 thousand.

b. On 09 March 2010, BI has handed PT BPR Salido Empati, Region of Pesisir Selatan, West Sumatera to IDIC after the revocation of its operating license by virtue of the revocation of its operating license by virtue of the Bank Number 12/15/KEP.GBI/2010 to be handled as a Failed Bank. The verification process to determine the eligible deposits on the customers deposits was carrying out on March 2010. Depositors' deposit according to the Closing Balance Sheet of the bank was 5,337 accounts amounting to Rp2,984,356 thousand comprise of 5,228 saving accounts amounting to Rp1,312,356 thousand and 109 term deposit accounts amounting to Rp1,672,000 thousand.

c. Terkait dengan penanganan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk oleh LPS sampai dengan tanggal 12 Maret 2010, terdapat informasi mengenai enam tagihan Letter of Credit (L/C) bermasalah yang sedang dalam proses penyelesaian melalui jalur hukum. Permasalahan ini kemungkinan akan dapat menurunkan kualitas tagihan terhadap debitur-debitur yang bersangkutan sehingga berpotensi meningkatkan Pembentukan Penyisihan Aktiva (PPA) PT. Bank Mutiara, Tbk. Terhadap permasalahan ini Manajemen PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk melalui surat No.474/Mutiara/DIR/III/2010 tanggal 12 Maret 2010 telah menyampaikan langkah-langkah untuk mengatasi permasalahan tersebut dan manajemen juga meyakini bahwa permasalahan tersebut tidak akan mengakibatkan terjadinya kekurangan dalam pemenuhan Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum sesuai ketentuan BI sehingga tidak memerlukan penambahan modal oleh LPS selama tahun 2010.

c. In relation to the resolution of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk by IDIC, up to 12 March 2010 there were information on 6 problem Letter of Credit debts which the currently in the process of legal execution. The problem might decrease the quality of collection on related debtors, hence potentially increase the Establishment of Deferred Assets of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. To this issue, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's management by their letter number 474/Mutiara/DIR/III/2010 dated 12 March 2010 has proposed steps on overcoming the issue and the management also believe that the problem will not be effecting the fulfilment of the Minimum Capital Requirement in accordance to the BI regulation, therefore they will not need more capital injection from IDIC in 2010.

DAFTAR ISTILAH

Glossary

- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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 DIC 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.
- **Term 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.

- **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.
- **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 penyimpanan 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.
- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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 treated 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

Appendices

Piagam Komite Audit

1. Kebijakan

Pasal 74 ayat 2 dari UU No. 24 tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan menyatakan bahwa Dewan Komisiner membentuk Komite Audit .

Komite Audit bertugas membantu Dewan Komisiner dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab Pengawasan terhadap pengelolaan LPS yang harus dikerjakan secara efektif dan efisien baik dalam hal melaksanakan penjaminan simpanan maupun penetapan kebijakan.

Berdasarkan kemampuan dan kewenangannya, maka Komite Audit akan melaporkan kepada Dewan Komisiner tentang hasil kajian aspek pengawasan terhadap pengelolaan LPS dan memberikan rekomendasi yang diperlukan.

2. Cakupan Tugas

Cakupan tugas Komite Audit terkait dengan pengawasan terhadap pengelolaan LPS mengacu pada standar yang diadopsi LPS meliputi namun tidak terbatas pada :

- Standar akuntansi dan keuangan yang berlaku.
- Standar hukum dan perundangan.
- Standar manajemen secara menyeluruh terdiri dari anggaran dan perencanaan, kebijakan dan prosedur, pedoman intern, batas wewenang, organisasi, proses administrasi dan operasi, dan sebagainya.
- Standar kontrol internal dan manajemen risiko.

Audit Committee Charter

1. Statement Of Policy

Article 74 verse 2 of Law number 24 year 2004 concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation asserted that the Board of Commissioners has to formed Audit Committee.

Duties of Audit Committee are to assist Board of Commissioners on undertaking their responsibilities on the operational of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) which must be conducted effectively and efficiently in terms of the implementation of deposit insurance and policy determination.

According to its ability and authority, Audit Committee will report the analysis result on supervision aspects of IDIC management as well as giving necessary recommendation to the Board of Commissioners.

2. Task Coverage

Task coverage of Audit Committee is related to the supervision of IDIC management by referring to the standard adopted by IDIC which consist of, but not limited to:

- Present Accounting and Finance standard.
- Legal and legislation standard.
- Management standard as a whole which comprise of planning and budgeting, procedure and policy, internal guidance, limit of authority, organization, administration process and operations, etc.
- Internal control and risk management standard.

- Standar tata kelola.
- Standar best practices lain.
- Standar integritas dan perilaku karyawan.

Dalam hal tidak semua standar tersebut dipenuhi, Rapat Dewan Komisiner perlu menetapkan standar yang berlaku dalam pengawasan LPS untuk masa tertentu. Penetapan dimaksud dinyatakan dalam dokumen hasil rapat Dewan Komisiner sebagai addendum Charter Komite Audit

3 Keanggotaan

Komite audit diketuai oleh seorang anggota Dewan Komisiner

Komite Audit terdiri atas minimal 3 (tiga) orang anggota. Setiap anggota Komite Audit harus memenuhi unsur independensi dan pengalaman seperti disebutkan pada pasal 3.b Lampiran Keputusan Ketua Bapepam No. Kep-29/PM/2004 tanggal 29 September 2004.

Anggota Komite Audit tidak boleh secara bersamaan bekerja sebagai Komite Audit pada lebih dari dua institusi publik dan tidak bekerja di perusahaan bank baik sebagai pengurus, pengawas maupun konsultan tetap

Sekurang-kurangnya seorang anggota Komite Audit harus memiliki pengetahuan tentang akuntansi atau pengalaman yang berhubungan dengan manajemen keuangan / perbankan dan pengelolaan risiko.

Anggota Komite Audit ditunjuk dan diberhentikan oleh Rapat Dewan Komisiner.

- Good corporate governance standard.
- Other best practices standards.
- Integrity and employee's behaviour standard.

In case of all the standards could not be met, Board of Commissioner meeting should enacted a standard which will be applied under IDIC supervision for a certain time. The determination should be noted in the minutes of Board of Commissioners' meeting as an Audit Committee addendum.

3 Committee Membership

Audit committee will be led by a member of Board of Commissioner.

The Audit Committee shall consist of no fewer than three members. The members of the Audit Committee shall meet the independence and experience requirements of article 3.b Attachment of Indonesia Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) Chairman's Decree No. Kep-29/PM/2004 dated September 29, 2004.

Audit Committee members shall not simultaneously serve on the audit committees of more than two public institutions and not presently serve in banking institution as the management, supervisor nor permanent consultant.

At least one member of the Committee must have accounting or related financial/ banking and risk management expertise.

The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed and dismissed by the Board of Commissioner.

4 Rapat

Komite Audit harus mengadakan rapat sesuai dengan yang ditentukan, dengan sedikitnya empat kali dalam setahun. Keputusan atau rekomendasi yang dilakukan oleh Komite Audit harus berdasarkan pengambilan suara (voting) atas mayoritas yang hadir pada rapat yang kuorum.

Komite Audit harus bertemu secara periodik dengan manajemen eksekutif, auditor internal (SKAI) dan auditor eksternal dalam suatu kesempatan yang terpisah.

Komite Audit dapat meminta karyawan LPS atau penasihat eksternal LPS atau auditor eksternal untuk menghadiri rapat dengan Komite Audit atau untuk bertemu atau berkonsultasi dengan Anggota Komite Audit.

5 Tugas, Kewenangan Dan Tanggung Jawab

Komite Audit bertanggungjawab untuk memberikan pendapat kepada Dewan Komisiner terhadap laporan atau hal-hal yang disampaikan oleh Manajemen Eksekutif kepada Dewan Komisiner, mengidentifikasi hal-hal yang memerlukan perhatian Dewan Komisiner, dan melaksanakan tugas-tugas lain yang berkaitan dengan tugas Dewan Komisiner. Tugas Komite Audit termasuk, tetapi tidak terbatas pada :

- 1) Melakukan penelaahan atas laporan dan informasi keuangan yang akan dipublikasikan;
- 2) Melakukan penelaahan atas ketaatan organisasi terhadap peraturan hukum dan perundangan serta standar lain dalam cakupan tugasnya;
- 3) Melaporkan kepada Dewan Komisiner tentang berbagai risiko yang dihadapi, termasuk pelaksanaan sistem manajemen risiko;

4 Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet as often as it determines, with no less than four times within a year. The decision or recommendation made by the Audit Committee shall be upon the vote of a majority of those present at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

The Audit Committee shall meet periodically with the executive management, the internal auditor and the external auditor in separate executive sessions.

The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the IDIC or the IDIC's outside counsel or external auditor to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet or to consult with members of Audit Committee.

5 Tasks, Authorities And Responsibilities

The Audit Committee is responsible for providing advices to the Board of Commissioner regarding reports or other issues that have been submitted by Executive Management to the Board of Commissioner, identifying any issues that need attention by the Board of Commissioner, and performing other tasks related to the Board of Commissioner duties. The tasks of Audit Committee are as follows but not limited to:

- 1) Analyze IDIC's reports and financial information prior to its issuance to public;
- 2) Analyze IDIC's compliance to law and regulations as well as other standards as needed in its task coverage;
- 3) Report to the Board of Commissioners regarding all potential risk exposures, including the risk management system activities;

- 4) Melakukan penelaahan dan melaporkan kepada Dewan Komisiner atas pengaduan dan tuntutan yang berkaitan dengan LPS;
- 5) Melakukan penelaahan atas hasil pelaksanaan pemeriksaan oleh SKAI dan melaporkan tindak lanjut penyelesaiannya;
- 6) Mengkaji Kinerja SKAI.

- 4) Analyze and report to the Board of Commissioner of IDIC regarding complaints and charges related to IDIC;
- 5) Conducting analysis on Internal Audit's evaluation result and report the follow-up acts;
- 6) Review the Internal Audit's performance.

Komite Audit berwenang untuk :

1. Mengakses catatan atau informasi tentang karyawan, dana, asset serta sumber daya lainnya yang berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan tugas LPS.
2. Memanggil karyawan dan eksekutif dalam rapat untuk meminta penjelasan.
3. Melakukan pertemuan dengan pemangku kepentingan sesuai kebutuhan.
4. Meminta rapat dengan Dewan Komisiner atau menyampaikan laporan lisan dan tertulis terkait dengan tugasnya.
5. Menyimpulkan status keuangan dan perkembangan usaha.
6. Merekomendasikan hal-hal terkait dengan temuan pemeriksaan audit internal dan eksternal.

The Audit Committee is authorize to:

1. Gain access on the record or information on employee, fund, asset, and other resources which relates to the implementation of IDIC's duties.
2. Call employee and executives in a meeting to ask for thorough explanation.
3. Organize a meeting with the person in charge whenever needed.
4. Ask for a meeting with Board of Commissioner or conveying a verbal and written report in relation to its duties.
5. Make a conclusion on financial status and business development.
6. Make recommendations on aspects related to the result of internal and external audit.

Komite Audit harus melaksanakan tugas sesuai tanggung jawab dan kewenangannya dengan profesionalitas dan integritas yang tinggi serta independen.

Audit Committee must carry out its duties according to its responsibility and authority with professionalism and high integrity as well as independent.

Dalam melaksanakan tanggung jawab dan kewenangannya tersebut Komite Audit wajib bekerjasama dengan SKAI yang secara operasional akan membantu kelancaran tugas Komite Audit .

In administering its responsibility and authority, Audit Committee is obliged to cooperate with internal auditor which operationally will help the task of Audit Committee.

6 Pelaporan

Komite Audit membuat laporan kepada Dewan Komisiner atas pelaksanaan tugas-tugasnya.

Komite Audit membuat laporan tahunan pelaksanaan kegiatan kepada Dewan Komisiner.

7 Masa Kerja

Masa tugas Ketua dan Anggota Komite Audit adalah 3 (tiga) tahun dan dapat dipilih kembali hanya untuk satu periode berikutnya.

8 Penilaian Kinerja

Komite Audit secara tahunan harus mereview kinerjanya sendiri.

Honor atau Kompensasi anggota Komite Audit ditetapkan oleh Dewan Komisiner.

9 Pengelolaan Dokumen Dan Kerahasiaan

Anggota Komite Audit non Dewan Komisiner tidak dianjurkan membawa dokumen LPS keluar kantor, dengan alasan keamanan dan kerahasiaan. Anggota Komite Audit wajib merahasiakan informasi tentang segala sesuatu yang diketahui terkait dengan jabatannya, data maupun kegiatan LPS.

10 Perubahan Piagam

Komite Audit mereview dan menilai kecukupan dari Piagam ini secara tahunan, dan merekomendasikan adanya perubahan untuk mendapat persetujuan Dewan Komisiner.

6 Reporting

The Audit Committee submits report to the Board of Commissioner on the implementation of its duties.

The Audit Committee submits an annual activity report to the Board of Commissioner.

7 Terms Of Service

Terms of service of Chair and Member of Audit Committee is 3 (three) years and can only be re-appointed for one more period.

8 Review Of Performance

The Audit Committee shall annually review the Audit Committee's own performance.

The remuneration or compensation of Audit Committee member is determined by Board of Commissioners.

9 The Management Of Document And Confidentiality

Audit Committee member non Board of Commissioners is not advised to take IDIC's document out of the office for security and confidentiality reason. Member of Audit Committee is compelled to keep the information on its position, data and IDIC's activities confidential.

10 Amendment Of Charter

The Audit Committee shall review and reassess the adequacy of this Charter annually and recommend any proposed changes to the Board of Commissioner for approval.

Rincian Jumlah Nominal Simpanan Pada Bank Umum Bulan
Januari s.d Desember 2009

Total Balance of Deposits within Commercial Banks For The
Period of January to December 2009

dalam triliun Rp		in IDR trillion															
No.	Tahun 2009 Year 2009	0 Jt < nom ≤ 100 Jt	100 Jt < nom ≤ 200 Jt	200 Jt < nom ≤ 500 Jt	500 Jt < nom ≤ 1 M	1 M < nom ≤ 2 M	2 M < nom ≤ 5 M	> 5 M	Total								
		0 M < bal ≤ 100 M	100 M < bal ≤ 200 M	200 M < bal ≤ 500 M	500 M < bal ≤ 1 B	1 B < bal ≤ 2 B	2 B < bal ≤ 5 B										
1	Januari January	333.26	18,93%	120.92	6,87%	184.77	10,50%	168.64	9,58%	150.06	8,52%	157.13	8,93%	645.44	36,67%	1.760.22	100%
2	Pebruari February	336.69	18,88%	121.09	6,79%	184.99	10,37%	168.99	9,47%	153.09	8,58%	159.64	8,95%	659.25	36,69%	1.783.74	100%
3	Maret March	335.11	18,64%	121.78	6,77%	191.23	10,63%	170.20	9,47%	155.49	8,65%	161.48	8,98%	662.84	36,86%	1.798.13	100%
4	April April	338.61	18,90%	121.51	6,78%	184.80	10,31%	169.70	9,47%	151.43	8,45%	159.84	8,92%	665.72	37,16%	1.791.61	100%
5	Mei May	337.49	18,79%	123.35	6,87%	185.19	10,31%	169.11	9,41%	152.15	8,47%	160.29	8,92%	668.99	37,24%	1.796.57	100%
6	Juni June	345.12	18,81%	123.69	6,74%	187.92	10,24%	172.05	9,38%	152.54	8,31%	166.61	9,08%	686.77	37,43%	1.834.70	100%
7	Juli July	344.72	18,94%	124.18	6,82%	188.68	10,37%	173.62	9,54%	151.60	8,33%	168.46	9,26%	668.82	36,75%	1.820.08	100%
8	Agustus August	343.05	18,44%	125.79	6,76%	190.15	10,22%	174.40	9,38%	156.71	8,42%	169.63	9,12%	700.47	37,66%	1.860.20	100%
9	September September	350.49	18,73%	128.26	6,86%	194.71	10,41%	178.02	9,52%	158.14	8,45%	172.87	9,24%	688.45	36,80%	1.870.94	100%
10	Oktober October	353.25	18,81%	129.26	6,88%	195.55	10,41%	179.54	9,56%	156.90	8,36%	175.61	9,35%	687.49	36,62%	1.877.60	100%
11	November November	355.59	18,58%	129.63	6,77%	200.55	10,48%	182.54	9,54%	159.77	8,35%	177.77	9,29%	707.80	36,99%	1.913.65	100%
12	Desember December	372.56%	18,67%	135.92	6,81%	210.46	10,55%	191.25	9,58%	170.36	8,54%	190.87	9,56%	724.37	36,30%	1.995.79	100%

Rincian Jumlah Rekening Simpanan Pada Bank Umum Bulan
Januari s.d Desember 2009

Total Account of Deposits within Commercial Banks For The
Period of January to December 2009

dalam triliun Rp

in IDR trillion

No.	Tahun 2009 Year 2009	0 Jt < nom ≤ 100 Jt 0 M < bal ≤ 100 M	100 Jt < nom ≤ 200 Jt 100 M < bal ≤ 200 M	200 Jt < nom ≤ 500 Jt 200 M < bal ≤ 500 M	500 Jt < nom ≤ 1 M 500 M < bal ≤ 1 B	1 M < nom ≤ 2 M 1 B < bal ≤ 2 B	2 M < nom ≤ 5 M 2 B < bal ≤ 5 B	> 5 M	Total
1	Januari January	80.925,945 97,75%	877,885 1,06%	571,694 0,69%	230.344 0,28%	107.080 0,13%	50.251 0,06%	28.653 0,03%	82,79,852 100%
2	Pebruari February	80.695,861 97,74%	864,206 1,05%	576,524 0,70%	232.658 0,28%	109.196 0,13%	51.023 0,06%	28.936 0,04%	82,558,404 100%
3	Maret March	80.999,783 97,75%	862,787 1,04%	577,346 0,70%	234.037 0,28%	109.103 0,13%	51.700 0,06%	29.683 0,04%	82,864,439 100%
4	April April	81.949,148 97,77%	867,181 1,03%	579,289 0,69%	231.681 0,28%	108.183 0,13%	51.352 0,06%	29.583 0,04%	83,816,417 100%
5	Mei May	81.292,820 97,72%	890,408 1,07%	584,204 0,70%	232.369 0,28%	109.597 0,13%	51.988 0,06%	29.830 0,04%	83,191,216 100%
6	Juni June	81.520,152 97,71%	884,903 1,06%	591,518 0,71%	237.679 0,28%	110.603 0,13%	53.771 0,06%	30.278 0,04%	83,428,904 100%
7	Juli July	82.096,236 97,72%	881,676 1,05%	596,624 0,71%	243.044 0,29%	110.182 0,13%	53.903 0,06%	30.203 0,04%	84,011,868 100%
8	Agustus August	82.968,179 97,71%	907,226 1,07%	598,793 0,71%	240.188 0,28%	113.576 0,13%	54.616 0,06%	31.038 0,04%	84,913,616 100%
9	September September	84.494,184 97,73%	908,560 1,05%	610,039 0,71%	243.280 0,28%	112.691 0,13%	55.146 0,06%	30.481 0,04%	86,454,381 100%
10	Oktober October	84.044,406 97,71%	911,811 1,06%	610,996 0,71%	245.203 0,29%	112.848 0,13%	55.972 0,07%	30.637 0,04%	86,011,873 100%
11	Nopember November	85.089,853 97,70%	916,231 1,05%	625,106 0,72%	249.843 0,29%	115.077 0,13%	57.723 0,07%	39.038 0,04%	87,092,871 100%
12	Desember December	85.963,769 97,61%	963,875 1,09%	657,153 0,75%	262.547 0,30%	123.320 0,14%	60.955 0,07%	34.398 0,04%	88,086,017 100%

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Laporan Tahunan 2009
Annual Report 2009

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