

2011 Laporan Tahunan
Annual Report

Dedikasi untuk Negeri

Dedication to the Nation



LEMBAGA
PENJAMIN
SIMPANAN

Indonesia
Deposit
Insurance
Corporation

Daftar Isi

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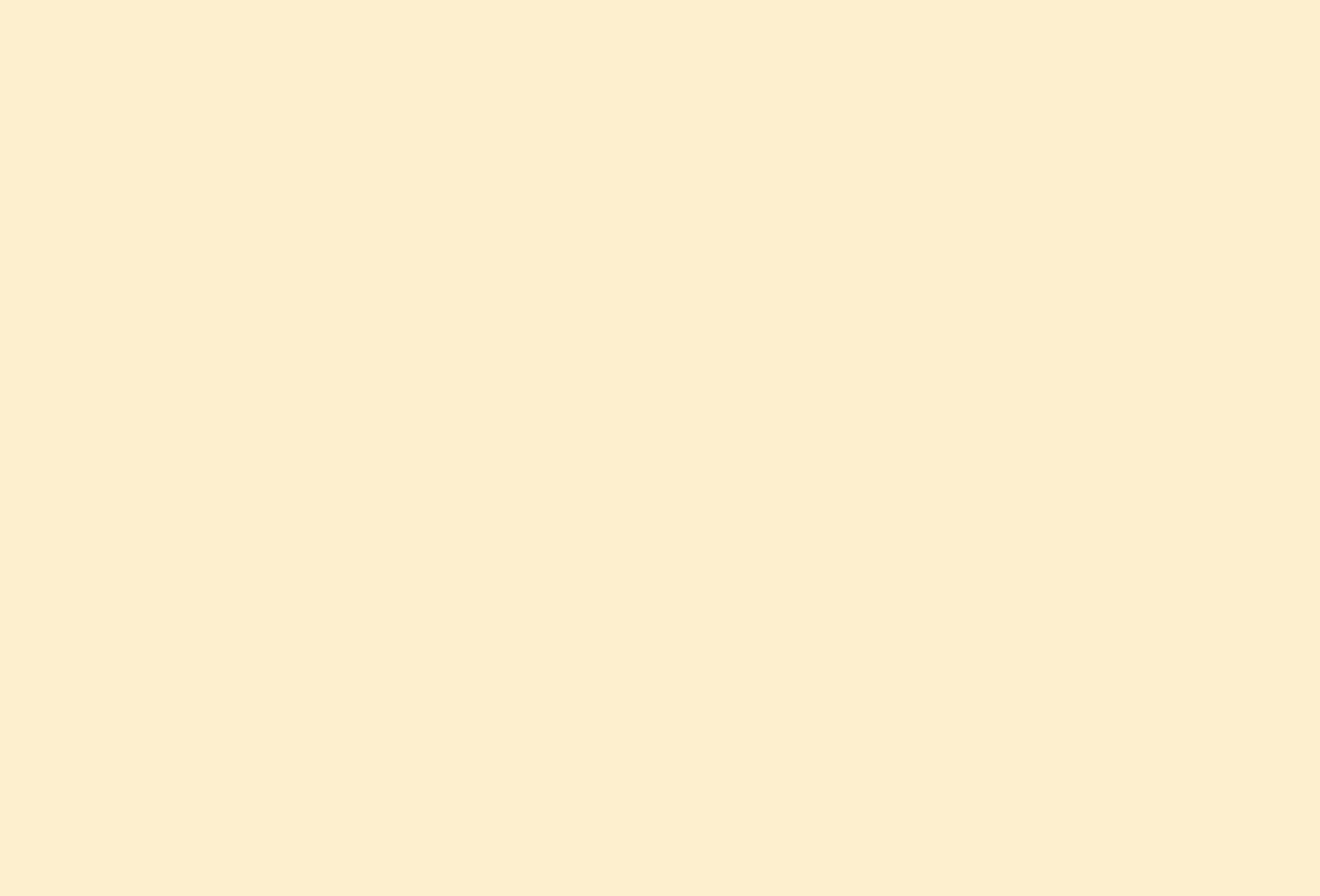
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LPS ada untuk
mendukung sistem
perbankan nasional
yang **sehat** dan **stabil**



IDIC is established to
promote a sound
and stable national
banking system



APAKAH LPS ITU?

WHAT IS IDIC?

- Lembaga yang didirikan berdasarkan UU LPS
- Kekayaan LPS berasal dari modal awal dari pemerintah, premi dari bank peserta penjaminan, dan hasil investasi
- An institution that was established in accordance with the IDIC Law
- IDIC assets are constituted of Initial capital from the government, membership contribution, premiums paid by member banks and investment yields





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APA FUNGSI LPS?

WHAT ARE THE FUNCTIONS OF IDIC?

- Menjamin simpanan nasabah perbankan
- Ikut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan

- To insure bank depositors' deposits
- To maintain the stability of the banking system

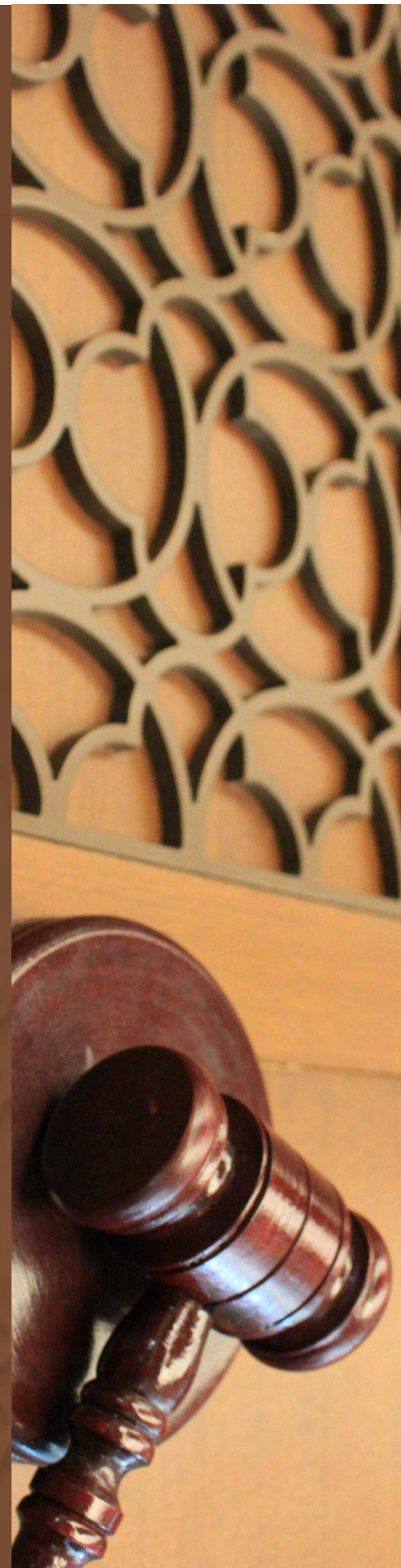


KENAPA ADA LPS?

WHY WAS IDIC ESTABLISHED?

- Mengurangi beban anggaran negara dan mengurangi *moral hazard* pengelola bank dan nasabah
- Melindungi nasabah kecil dengan menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan sampai batas tertentu pada saat bank dicabut izin usahanya
- Menjaga kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap perbankan sehingga stabilitas perbankan tetap terjaga

- To diminish the state budget and moral hazard of bankers and depositors
- To protect small depositors by insuring their deposits up to a certain limit should a bank have its operating license revoked
- To preserve public confidence in banking so as to ensure banking stability is maintained



BAGAIMANA CARA LPS BEKERJA?

HOW DOES IDIC WORK?

Untuk menjamin simpanan nasabah Perbankan, LPS:

- Melakukan kajian dan mengusulkan batas maksimal nilai penjaminan kepada pemerintah
- Menetapkan tingkat bunga penjaminan
- Menarik premi dari bank-bank peserta penjaminan
- Membayar klaim penjaminan

In order to insure bank depositors' deposits, IDIC:

- Reviews and proposes the maximum limit on the amount of deposit insured to the government
- Determines insurance interest rate
- Collects premiums from member banks
- Pays out insurance claims



BAGAIMANA LPS IKUT MEMELIHARA STABILITAS PERBANKAN?

HOW DOES IDIC MAINTAIN STABILITY IN THE BANKING SYSTEM?

- Melakukan penyelamatan bank gagal
- Melakukan proses likuidasi bank gagal

- Rescues failed banks
- Carries out liquidation of failed banks

PENCAPAIAN 2011

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2011

- Sepanjang tahun 2011, LPS melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap 15 bank yang telah dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia dan melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan simpanan layak bayar kepada nasabah bank tersebut sebesar Rp42,7 miliar
- LPS telah menyelesaikan proses likuidasi 14 bank dari 46 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya
- LPS memulai proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk

- Throughout 2011, IDIC has conducted liquidation process of 15 failed banks which operating license was revoked by Bank Indonesia and made claim payments of eligible to be paid deposits amounted to Rp42.7 billion
- IDIC completed the liquidation process of 14 failed Rural Banks from 46 liquidated Rural Banks
- IDIC has started the divestment process of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk



Penjelasan LPS atas Opini Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Terhadap Laporan Keuangan LPS 2011

IDIC's Clarification on Supreme Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia Findings Towards IDIC's 2011 Financial Statements

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK RI) telah melakukan pemeriksaan atas laporan keuangan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) Tahun 2011. Hasil pemeriksaan BPK RI tersebut dituangkan dalam Laporan Nomor 02.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2012 tanggal 21 Maret 2012.

Dalam laporan hasil pemeriksaan tersebut, BPK RI memberikan pendapat "Tidak Memberikan Pendapat" (*Disclaimer*) terhadap laporan keuangan LPS tahun buku 2011.

Pendapat BPK RI terhadap laporan keuangan LPS tahun 2011 tersebut semata-mata disebabkan adanya perbedaan pandangan antara BPK RI dengan LPS dalam penyajian laporan keuangan, yaitu mengenai :

Penyajian Nilai Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS pada Bank Mutiara Tbk (d.h. PT Bank Century Tbk) dicatat dalam laporan keuangan LPS berdasarkan prinsip *historical cost*.

BPK RI berpandangan bahwa penyajian PMS seharusnya menggunakan nilai wajar (*fair value*) yang dapat menggambarkan taksiran jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable amount*) bukan *historical cost* sebagaimana disajikan dalam laporan keuangan LPS.

Berkaitan dengan pandangan BPK RI tersebut, LPS dapat menjelaskan hal-hal sebagai berikut:

Penyajian Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS.

- a. Substansi Ekonomi PMS Berdasarkan UU LPS.
Penyajian PMS LPS pada PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (d.h. PT Bank Century Tbk) pada laporan keuangan LPS Tahun 2011 sesuai dengan biaya penyelamatan yang telah dikeluarkannya (*historical cost*) dilakukan dengan pertimbangan pada substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS berdasarkan UU LPS yang sangat berbeda dengan penyertaan modal oleh suatu entitas dengan tujuan komersial, yaitu:
 - Berdasarkan UU LPS, PMS LPS tidak dimaksudkan 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

The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) has audited the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation's (IDIC) Financial Statements for 2011. BPK RI's audit findings are attached to Report Number 02.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2012 dated 21 Maret 2012.

BPK RI has, through its audit findings report, provided a disclaimer opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for 2011.

BPK RI's opinion towards IDIC's financial statements for FY 2011 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 :

The presentation of the amount of Temporary Capital Placement in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (previously known as PT Bank Century, Tbk) as specified in IDIC's 2010 Financial Statements based on historical cost principles.

BPK RI's viewed that the presentation of Temporary Capital Placement should use a fair value to well-describe the estimation of recoverable amount, not using the historical cost as stated in the IDIC's Financial Statement.

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

Presentation of IDIC's Temporary Capital Placement

- a. Economic Substance of Temporary Capital Placement
The presentation of IDIC's Temporary Capital Placement in PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (previously known as PT Bank Century Tbk) as specified in IDIC's Financial Statements in 2011 use the historical cost by considering economic substance and characteristic of Temporary Capital Placement based on IDIC Law which differed from the Capital Placement made by an entity for commercial purposes, i.e:
 - Based on IDIC Law, IDIC's Temporary Capital Placement is not meant to gain a return, but is instead meant to ti accomplish one of IDIC's function of actively maintaining the stability of the banking system in accordance with Article 4 letter b of the IDIC's Law and to strengthen Indonesia's financial sector as prescribed within the General Explanation

dalam Penjelasan Umum UU LPS. Sehubungan dengan itu, sejak tahun 2006, 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 Bukan Merupakan Investasi. Berdasarkan Pasal 82 ayat (2) UU LPS, kekayaan yang berbentuk investasi hanya dapat ditempatkan pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan/atau Bank Indonesia. Dengan demikian PMS tidak dapat diperlakukan sebagai investasi. Ketentuan dalam pasal ini selaras dengan uraian diatas bahwa pertimbangan dan keputusan melakukan PMS sangat berbeda dengan sebagaimana lazimnya pertimbangan dan keputusan investasi diambil.
- 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 saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk pada harga optimal yaitu 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

of the IDIC Law. In regards to this, since 2006, IDIC has an accounting guideline that it uses to register the Temporary Capital Placement 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.

- Temporary Capital Placement Is Not An Investment.
According to Article 82 paragraph (2) of IDIC Law, assets in the form of investment can only be placed in securities issued by the government of Indonesia and/or Bank Indonesia. Thus, Temporary Capital Placement can not be deemed as investment. The provision in this Article is in accordance with the above description that the consideration and determination on placing temporary capital is differed from the usual consideration and decision made in investment.
- The Temporary Capital Placement 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 Placement. 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 Placement is limited in terms of its value and (divestment) timeframe. Based on Article 42 of the IDIC Law, IDIC is required to sell all of its shares in PT Bank Mutiara Tbk at a price not less than the entire amount of its Temporary Capital Placement 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

Penjelasan LPS Atas Opini Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Terhadap Laporan Keuangan LPS 2011

IDIC's Clarification on Supreme Audit Board of
the Republic of Indonesia Findings Towards IDIC's 2011
Financial Statements

satu tahun (total paling lama 5 tahun). Setelah lima tahun masa penjualan tidak diperoleh harga optimal maka LPS baru diperkenankan menjual saham bank (PMS) dengan nilai di bawah biaya penyelamatan (PMS).

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

Penyajian PMS sebesar biaya penyelamatan tidak mengurangi kualitas informasi keuangan untuk menggambarkan kemampuan keuangan LPS dalam melaksanakan fungsinya. Berdasarkan UU LPS kemampuan keuangan (*going concern*) 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.

- b. Pengaturan Dalam Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (SAK) Mempertimbangkan substansi ekonomi PMS sebagaimana diuraikan pada huruf a di atas, LPS berpendapat bahwa substansi ekonomi PMS tidak termasuk dalam ruang lingkup pengaturan PSAK yang mengatur mengenai pengukuran penyertaan atau investasi. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, dalam PSAK 1 tentang Penyajian Laporan Keuangan dinyatakan bahwa apabila suatu transaksi belum diatur dalam PSAK maka entitas harus menetapkan kebijakan akuntansi untuk memastikan bahwa laporan keuangan menyajikan informasi yang bermanfaat bagi pengguna laporan keuangan.

(totalling a maximum of five years). If IDIC cannot obtain an optimum offer upon completion of the five year timeframe, therefore, IDIC can then divest its stake (Temporary Capital Placement) at a value below that of its Temporary Capital Placement.

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

Presentation of Temporary Capital Placement at the amount of resolution 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 (*going concern*) 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 Pasal 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.

- b. Arrangements on Financial Accounting Standard (SAK) By considering the economic substance of Temporary Capital Placement as mentioned in alphabet a, IDIC reckons that the economic substance of Temporary Capital Placement is excluded from the coverage of PSAK which regulate the calculation of placement or investment. In relation to that, in PSAK 1 regarding the Presentation of Financial Statements stipulates that if a transaction is not regulated in the PSAK, the entity has to determine the accounting policy to ensure the financial statements presents beneficial information for the financial statements' users.



Rekam Jejak Milestones

2011

- LPS melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap 15 bank yang telah dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia dan melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan simpanan layak bayar kepada nasabah bank tersebut sebesar Rp42,7 miliar;
- LPS telah menyelesaikan proses likuidasi 14 bank dari 46 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya;
- LPS memulai proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
- LPS menandatangani MOU dengan lembaga penjamin simpanan Taiwan yaitu Central Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) mengenai berbagai informasi dan pengalaman;
- LPS menandatangani MOU dengan Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) mengenai Pengembangan dan Pengelolaan sistem informasi untuk akses data pada LPS dalam rangka Pemeriksaan Laporan Keuangan LPS;
- LPS menerbitkan tiga peraturan LPS (PLPS) yaitu tentang Likuidasi Bank (PLPS Nomor 1/PLPS/2011), Tata Cara Penjualan Saham Bank Gagal yang Diselamatkan LPS (PLPS Nomor 2/PLPS/2011), dan perubahan menyangkut Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik (PLPS Nomor 3/PLPS/2011 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas PLPS Nomor 4/PLPS/2006);
- LPS dan Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia (ISEI) menyelenggarakan seminar dengan tema "Perubahan Nilai Simpanan: Syarat, Kondisi dan Exit Policy";
- LPS dan Universitas Indonesia menyelenggarakan seminar bertema "The Roles of A Deposit Insurer as A Financial Safety Net Player Amid Global Imbalances" dengan pembicara dari LPS, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), dan US Treasury.
- IDIC has conducted liquidation process of 15 banks which operating license was revoked by Bank Indonesia and made claim payments of eligible to be paid deposits amounted to Rp31,4 billion;
- IDIC completed the liquidation process of 14 liquidated Rural Banks of 46 liquidated Rural Banks;
- IDIC has started the divestment process of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
- IDIC signed an MoU with the Central Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) on information and experience sharing;
- IDIC signed an MoU with the Supreme Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia on Information System Management and Development for Accessing Data Related to IDIC's Financial Statements;
- IDIC signed an MoU with the Supreme Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesian Information System Management and Development for Accessing Data Related to IDIC's Financial Statements Audit;
- IDIC issued IDIC regulations (PLPS) on Bank Liquidation (PLPS Number 1/PLPS/2011); Divestment Procedures of A Failed Bank Which Is Rescued by IDIC (PLPS Number 2/PLPS/2011); and Second Amendment on PLPS Number 4/PLPS/2006 on the Settlement of A Non-systemic Failed Bank;
- IDIC, along with the Bachelor of Economics Association of Indonesia (ISEI), held a joint seminar on "Changes in Deposit Insured Amount: Terms, Conditions and Exit Policy";
- IDIC and the University of Indonesia held a joint seminar on "The Roles of a Deposit Insurer as a Financial Safety-Net Player Amid Global Imbalances".

2010

- LPS terus mengupayakan penyehatan dan perbaikan kinerja PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
 - LPS menandatangani Nota Kesepahaman (MOU) dengan Bank Indonesia dan Kementerian Keuangan RI mengenai koordinasi pemeliharaan stabilitas sistem keuangan;
 - LPS resmi menempati kantor baru yang berlokasi di Equity Tower Lantai 20-21;
 - LPS menjadi tuan rumah penyelenggaraan *Tripartite Meeting* antara Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation (MDIC), Deposit Protection Agency (DPA) Thailand dan LPS
 - LPS menandatangani *Tripartite* MOU dengan MDIC dan DPA Thailand mengenai berbagi pengalaman dan informasi;
 - LPS menandatangani MOU dengan Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) mengenai berbagi pengalaman dan informasi;
 - LPS melakukan proses likuidasi terhadap 10 BPR untuk dicabut izin usahanya sepanjang tahun 2010;
 - LPS telah melakukan pengakhiran pelaksanaan likuidasi terhadap lima BPR;
 - LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan simpanan layak bayar kepada nasabah dari 10 BPR (DL) sebesar Rp17,76 miliar;
 - LPS menetapkan Rencana Strategis LPS untuk periode 2011-2015.
- IDIC continued in its efforts in restructuring and improving the performance of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
 - IDIC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bank Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia regarding the coordination in maintaining the stability of financial system;
 - IDIC office was relocated to the Equity Tower, 20th-21st Floor;
 - IDIC hosted a Tripartite Meeting between the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation (MDIC), the Deposit Protection Agency (DPA) Thailand and Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC);
 - IDIC signed a Tripartite MoU with the MDIC and the DPA Thailand on experiences and information sharing;
 - IDIC signed an MoU with the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC), experiences and information sharing;
 - IDIC carried out liquidation process of 10 Rural Banks which operating licenses were revoked by Bank Indonesia during 2010;
 - IDIC completed the liquidation process of 5 Liquidated Rural Banks;
 - IDIC made claim payments of eligible to be paid deposits to 10 Liquidated Rural Bank Depositors amounted to Rp17.76 billion;
 - IDIC issued the Corporate Strategic Plan for the period of 2011-2015.

Rekam Jejak Milestones

2009

- LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim simpanan layak bayar nasabah dari 20 BPR (DL) dan satu Bank Umum (DL) sebesar Rp543,12 miliar;
- Bank Indonesia mencabut izin usaha lima BPR dan satu Bank Umum;
- LPS melaksanakan proses likuidasi 20 BPR (DL) dan satu Bank Umum;
- Bank dalam penanganan LPS, PT Bank Century Tbk berganti nama menjadi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
- LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan dalam bentuk Penyertaan Modal Sementara bagi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk sehingga total biaya penanganan menjadi Rp6,76 triliun.
- IDIC made claim payment of eligible to be paid deposits of 20 Liquidated Rural Banks and one Liquidated Commercial Bank, amounted to Rp543.12 billion;
- Bank Indonesia revoked the business license of five Rural Banks and one Commercial Bank;
- IDIC carried out liquidation process of 20 Liquidated Rural Banks and one Liquidated Commercial Bank;
- PT Bank Century Tbk, the bank that has been rescued by IDIC, changed its name to PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
- IDIC had made temporary capital placement of Rp6.76 trillion in order to rescue PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.

2008

- Nilai penjaminan simpanan naik menjadi Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank mulai 13 Oktober 2008 untuk mengantisipasi dampak krisis finansial global;
- Bank Indonesia mencabut izin usaha empat BPR;
- Komite Koordinasi menyerahkan penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk kepada LPS pada 21 November 2008. LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan PT Bank Century Tbk sebesar Rp4,98 triliun;
- LPS telah membayar klaim penjaminan simpanan layak bayar nasabah bank yang dilikuidasi sebanyak 2.829 rekening dengan nilai Rp68,27 miliar;
- LPS menjadi tuan rumah 6th IADI *Asia Regional Committee Annual Meeting and International Conference* di Bali.
- The amount of deposit insurance increased to Rp2 billion per depositor per bank on 13 October 2008 to anticipate the impact of global financial crisis;
- Bank Indonesia revoked the business license of four Rural Banks;
- The Coordinating Committee handed over the resolution of PT Bank Century Tbk to IDIC on 21 November 2008. IDIC had placed temporary capital amounting to Rp4.98 trillion in PT Bank Century Tbk;
- IDIC paid insurance claims of depositors of liquidated banks' deposits amounted to a total of 2,829 accounts, with a value of Rp68.27 billion;
- IDIC hosted the 6th IADI ARC Annual Meeting and International Conference in Bali.

2007

- Mulai berlaku penjaminan terbatas Rp100 juta per nasabah untuk setiap bank;
- Bank Indonesia mencabut izin usaha lima BPR;
- Jumlah kumulatif simpanan dibayarkan kepada nasabah dalam kurun waktu 2005-2007 mencapai Rp45,26 miliar (mencakup 97% simpanan yang layak dibayar).
- A limited guarantee scheme of Rp100 million per depositor per bank was applied;
- Bank Indonesia revoked the business license of five Rural Banks;
- Total claims paid to depositors cumulatively from 2005 to 2007 amounted to Rp45.26 billion (which covered 97% of eligible to be paid deposits).

Ikhtisar Angka-Angka Penting (dalam ribuan Rupiah)

Important Numbers Highlight (in thousand Rupiah)

URAIAN	2009	2010	2011	DESCRIPTION
Investasi dalam Surat Berharga	10,616,585,187	15,352,343,230	18,563,537,107	Investment in Securities
Penyertaan Modal Sementara	6,762,361,000	6,762,361,000	6,762,361,000	Temporary Capital Placement
Total Aktiva	17,744,651,865	22,548,208,628	27,565,868,074	Total Assets
Hutang Klaim Penjaminan	3,173,474	126,491,330	37,869,590	Insurance Claim Payable
Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan	7,248,371,830	11,098,230,689	10,691,811,203	Provision For Insurance Claim
Ekuitas	10,363,639,727	11,298,734,420	16,726,488,855	Equity
Pendapatan Operasi	4,746,640,934	5,308,335,177	6,410,679,815	Operating Revenues
Biaya Operasi*	2,875,888,951	4,180,827,612	28,577,441	Operating Expenses
Jumlah Bank yang Dicabut Izin Usaha	6	10	15	Total Liquidated Bank
Pengeluaran untuk Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan	487,995,479	26,517,462	44,356,959	Insurance Claim Payments
Total Pegawai	58	91	119	Total Employee

* Biaya operasi adalah semua pengeluaran operasional termasuk tambahan atau pengurangan pada pos cadangan klaim penjaminan
* Operating expenses are all operating expenses, including addition or deduction on provision for insurance account

Arah dan Strategi LPS di masa depan

IDIC Future Direction and Strategy

<p>Mengembangkan sistem penjaminan yang sesuai dengan profil risiko peserta penjaminan (<i>differential rate premium</i>)</p>	<p>Develop insurance system which is suited insurance members' risk profiles (<i>differential rate premium</i>)</p>
<p>Penyiapan sarana dan prasarana terkait dengan pelaksanaan Undang-Undang Otoritas Jasa Keuangan dan Rancangan Undang-Undang Jaring Pengaman Sistem Keuangan</p>	<p>Prepare the means and infrastructure to implement Financial Services Authority Law and Financial System Safety Net Bill</p>
<p>Identifikasi lebih dini permasalahan bank</p>	<p>Early identification of bank's problem</p>
<p>Rencana penerapan KPI baik lembaga maupun individu pegawai</p>	<p>Implement key performance indicators for both institutions and individual employees</p>

<p>Divestasi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk sesuai ketentuan perundang-undangan</p>	<p>Divestment of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk in accordance with regulations in force</p>
<p>Meningkatkan tingkat <i>awareness</i> dan persepsi positif masyarakat tentang LPS</p>	<p>Raise public awareness and positive perceptions about IDIC</p>
<p>Meningkatkan tingkat pemahaman nasabah penyimpan tentang progam penjaminan</p>	<p>Enhance depositor's understanding on deposit insurance program</p>

Pengantar Ketua Dewan Komisiner

Message from the Chairman



Ketua Dewan Komisiner
Chairman
C. Heru Budiargo

Partisipasi aktif LPS untuk ikut memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan merupakan dedikasi kami untuk memajukan negeri.

IDIC's active participation in maintaining the stability of the banking system shall be our dedication to promote this country.

DEDIKASI UNTUK MEMAJUKAN NEGERI

Tahun 2011 telah kita lalui. Indikator perekonomian nasional menunjukkan kinerja yang cukup baik. Hal tersebut patut kita syukuri mengingat tahun yang lalu perekonomian global cenderung melemah. Pertumbuhan ekonomi mencapai 6,50%, inflasi dapat ditekan menjadi 3,79%, dan likuiditas dalam sistem ekonomi sangat baik. Kondisi ini juga memberi ruang untuk terwujudnya stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional. Kinerja perbankan yang menggembirakan ditunjukkan dengan pertumbuhan aset perbankan yang meningkat 21%, kredit meningkat 25%, rasio kecukupan modal rata-rata 17%, NPL rata-rata 2,7%, dan LDR rata-rata 79,18%. Meskipun terdapat tekanan-tekanan karena krisis hutang di Eropa dan pelemahan ekonomi global tersebut, kinerja perekonomian makro yang kondusif serta kinerja perbankan dan stabilitas sistem keuangan yang baik, telah menempatkan LPS pada risiko yang relatif rendah.

DEDICATION TO PROMOTE THE COUNTRY

We have been through 2011. Even though there were certain notes that need our attention. However, the national economic indicators have shown us of the positive performance of Indonesia's economy. We should be grateful of having that positive performance in view of the weakening condition of the global economy in the previous year. Indonesia economic growth reached 6.50%, inflation was maintained at a controllable level of 3.79%, and the sound liquidity in the economic system. Such condition has provided a space to realize the stability of our national banking system. The solid banking performance was reflected in the growth of banking assets by 21% and credit by 25%, the average of Capital Adequacy Ratio by 17%, and the average of Non Performing Loans by 2.7% and the average of Loans to Deposit ratio by 79.18%. Even though, there were pressures due to the debt crisis in Europe and a weakening of global economy, a positive macroeconomy performance as well as a positive banking performance and financial system stability has placed IDIC into a relatively low level of risk.

Pengantar Ketua Dewan Komisiner

Message from the Chairman

Berbagai keberhasilan juga telah diraih LPS dalam tahun 2011. Dari capaian kegiatan operasional, dapat kami sampaikan bahwa LPS telah menjalankan fungsinya melalui pembayaran klaim penjaminan secara tepat waktu, pelaksanaan likuidasi bank yang dipercepat, dan melakukan penanganan Bank Mutiara untuk meningkatkan *value* bank, termasuk upaya-upaya untuk divestasinya. Selain itu, secara internal lembaga, kami juga telah melakukan berbagai langkah untuk perbaikan *good institution governance* melalui perubahan sistem manajemen kinerja lembaga, perbaikan penyusunan Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Tahunan (RKAT), perbaikan sistem SDM, serta perbaikan sistem informasi lembaga dan komunikasi publik. Pengelolaan manajemen risiko juga diperhatikan dengan fokus antara lain meningkatnya pemahaman status industri perbankan melalui forum-forum Komite Informasi, *Forum Group Discussion* dan *data monitoring*, perbaikan dalam sistem dan metodologi *risk management*, serta perbaikan kemampuan riset makro.

Kami merasa gembira bahwa tahun 2011, LPS lebih fokus dalam memperkuat pengelolaan pada nilai-nilai akuntabilitas, proaktifitas, dan kinerja untuk meningkatkan reputasi lembaga.

Kinerja keuangan LPS selama 2011 juga baik. Total aset meningkat 22% menjadi Rp27,56 triliun. Cadangan klaim penjaminan per 31 Desember 2011 adalah sebesar Rp10,69 triliun atau 38% dari total aset LPS.

Selama tahun 2011 pengelolaan sistem ekonomi dan keuangan Republik Indonesia telah mencatat beberapa kemajuan penting, antara lain pengesahan Undang-Undang Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (UU OJK) pada bulan November 2011. LPS menyambut baik keberhasilan tersebut antara lain karena diharapkan akan memperbaiki fokus pengaturan ke pengawasan industri keuangan dan pasar modal secara terintegrasi. UU OJK lebih memberikan kewenangan LPS yang jelas dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugasnya antara lain kewenangan data dan informasi, kewenangan pemeriksaan, maupun tindak lanjut dari ditemukannya tindak kejahatan perbankan.

Sebagaimana kami sampaikan sebelumnya, kami melihat masih adanya berbagai tantangan yang harus kita hadapi. Ditengah ancaman krisis global, kita masih mempunyai tantangan penyempurnaan tata kelola dalam pencegahan dan penanganan krisis. Ini merupakan tantangan yang harus segera diselesaikan bukan

IDIC has achieved various key milestones of 2011. In terms of achievement in operational activities, we are proud to say that IDIC has made a good performance of its functions by executing the payment of claims in a timely manner, implementing accelerated the process of bank liquidation in order to reduce the liquidation expenses, and carrying out rescuing process of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk in order to improve the Bank's values as well as the efforts on PT Bank Mutiara Tbk's divestments. In addition, internally, we have also undertaken some measures to improve good corporate governance by changing the institution's performance management, enhancing the Annual Work Plan and Budget, improving Human Resources training system, enhancing information and communication system, as well as improving risk management by understanding the status of banking industry through the Information Committee Forums, Group Discussion Forums, and data monitoring. We also have improved risk management system and methodology as well as macro research capabilities.

We are delighted that in 2011, IDIC has focused its efforts to strengthen the management of accountability culture, proactivity, and its performance to enhance the institution's reputation.

IDIC's financial performance during 2011 was also relatively well. Total assets increased by 22% to Rp27.56 trillion. Provision for insurance as of 31 December 2011 amounted to Rp10.69 trillion or 38% of IDIC's total assets.

During 2011, the management of economic and finance system of the Republic of Indonesia has recorded several key milestones such as, among others, the enactment of Law of Financial Service Authority (FSA Law) on November 2011. IDIC has openly welcomed the achievements because such achievements are expected to enhance the focus of regulation to an integrated supervision of financial and capital market industry. FSA Law has also provided IDIC with a more and clearer authority on performing its tasks in terms of authority on data and information, authority on assessment, as well as following up the banking crimes found.

In the future, there will be various challenges to face. In the midst of the global crisis threats, we still have a challenge in refining governance and handling crisis in the financial safety net. Such challenges should be responded not only by IDIC but also by all parties related to the Financial System Safety Net.

saja oleh LPS tetapi semua pemangku kepentingan dari pengelola stabilitas sistem keuangan, pemerintah, dan unsur legislatif. LPS akan selalu bekerja keras dan proaktif memberikan kontribusinya bersama dengan anggota Forum Koordinasi Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (FKSSK) yang lain jika sistem perbankan nasional berada dalam ancaman. Partisipasi aktif LPS untuk ikut memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan merupakan dedikasi kami untuk memajukan negeri.

Kepada semua pihak yang mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi LPS, kami sampaikan terima kasih setinggi-tingginya. Kepada industri perbankan, sudah sepatutnya kami juga berterima kasih atas upaya-upaya yang dilakukan dalam mengelola bank dengan prinsip kehati-hatian sehingga bank senantiasa memenuhi ketentuan mengenai tingkat kesehatan bank. Selain itu, tak lupa kami ingin menyampaikan penghargaan dan ucapan terima kasih kami kepada jajaran eksekutif dan segenap karyawan LPS yang telah bekerja keras untuk tercapainya berbagai keberhasilan pada tahun 2011 ini.

Demikian pengantar dari saya, terima kasih.

IDIC will continuously work harder and proactive in giving its contribution together with the other Financial System Stability Coordinating Forum (FSSCF) members when the national banking system is threatened. IDIC's active participation in maintaining the stability of the banking system shall be our dedication to promote this country.

We would like to acknowledge all parties for their trust and cooperation in supporting the performance of IDIC's tasks and functions in 2011. We also would like to express our gratitude to the banking industry for their efforts in managing their banking operations based on prudential banking so that the banks always comply to the prevailing regulations on the level of bank health. In addition, we would also like to acknowledge all the executive management and all employee for their hard work in achieving all the accomplishments.

Thank you.



C. Heru Budiargo
Ketua Dewan Komisiner
Chairman

Pengantar Kepala Eksekutif

Message from the Chief Executive Officer



Kepala Eksekutif
Chief Executive Officer
Firdaus Djaelani

Semua pencapaian LPS di tahun 2011 merupakan wujud pelayanan LPS yang didedikasikan kepada negeri dalam mendukung terciptanya stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional.

All IDIC achievements in 2011 are dedicated to the nation in its role to maintain the stability of the nation banking system.

DEDIKASI UNTUK MEMAJUKAN NEGERI

Kita patut bersyukur perbankan Indonesia tidak terimbas krisis di tengah kondisi ekonomi dan keuangan global yang masih tidak pasti di tahun 2011. Ini tidak lepas dari peran LPS dan seluruh institusi terkait yang telah bekerja dengan maksimal untuk memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional. Sehingga nasabah yang ingin menyimpan uangnya di bank merasa aman dan yakin dengan sistem perbankan kita.

Selama 2011, jumlah bank yang menjadi peserta penjaminan tercatat ada 1.957 bank, yang terdiri dari Bank Umum termasuk Bank Umum Syariah, Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, dan Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah. Nilai maksimum simpanan yang dijamin masih sama dengan tahun lalu sebesar Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank, dengan nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS sebesar Rp1.667,66 triliun atau 58,92% dari total seluruh simpanan. Sepanjang 2011, rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan Bank Umum adalah sebesar Rp2.500 triliun, jumlah ini meningkat sebesar Rp395 triliun (18,7%) dibandingkan tahun 2010. Kenaikan tersebut merupakan yang terbesar dibandingkan kenaikan di tahun-tahun sebelumnya sejak tahun 2007 yaitu rata-rata 15,42%. Bagian terbesar total simpanan 2011 adalah dalam bentuk deposito (45,94%), disusul dengan tabungan (30,97%), dan giro (22,72%).

DEDICATION TO PROMOTE THE COUNTRY

We are grateful that the Indonesian banking industry is not affected by crisis amidst the uncertainty in global economic condition and global. This is inseparable from the role of IDIC and all related institutions that have been performing at their best in maintaining the stability of national banking system. The output is that depositors who want to save their money in the bank feel secured and confident with our banking system.

Throughout 2011, total of bank members in the deposit insurance program was 1,957 banks, consists of Commercial Bank, Islamic-based Commercial Bank, Rural Bank and Islamic-based Rural Bank. The maximum amount of deposit insured in 2011 was remained Rp2 billion per depositor per bank with a total amount of deposit insured of Rp1,667.66 trillion or 58.92% from the total deposits amount. During 2011, the average monthly balance of Commercial Bank deposit was Rp2,500 trillion, increasing Rp395 trillion (18.7%) compared to year 2010. The increase was the highest among other years previously since 2007 in average of 15.42%. Major part of total deposit in 2011 is in the form of time deposit (45.94%), followed by saving accounts (30.97%) and current accounts (22.72%).

Pengantar Kepala Eksekutif

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Sepanjang 2011, sebanyak 15 bank yang seluruhnya BPR/BPRS dinyatakan sebagai bank gagal yang selanjutnya dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia atas rekomendasi LPS. Terhadap bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, LPS melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan dan melakukan likuidasi. Pembayaran klaim penjaminan telah dilakukan LPS kepada nasabah 14 BPR/BPRS sebesar Rp42,7 miliar dari 21.848 rekening. Sementara satu bank lainnya masih dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan untuk menetapkan status penjaminannya. Dengan demikian, sejak beroperasi dari tahun 2005 sampai dengan tahun 2011, LPS telah membayarkan klaim penjaminan simpanan senilai Rp660 miliar untuk 70.339 rekening pada 46 bank yang dicabut izinnya. Sementara itu, terkait dengan likuidasi terhadap 46 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, sampai dengan akhir 2011 sebanyak 21 bank telah diselesaikan proses likuidasinya.

Sesuai dengan ketentuan Pasal 42 Undang-Undang LPS (UU LPS), di tahun 2011 LPS telah melaksanakan proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. Oleh karena tidak ada calon investor yang memenuhi persyaratan, proses penjualan akan dilanjutkan pada tahun 2012. Dalam rangka memperoleh hasil penjualan yang optimal, LPS senantiasa mendukung upaya peningkatan nilai PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. Selama 2011, perkembangan kinerja keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk cukup baik. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan kenaikan beberapa indikator dari tahun sebelumnya yaitu total aset sebesar 22%, dana pihak ketiga sebesar 26%, dan kredit sebesar 49%. Ekuitas juga meningkat mendekati 30% dari tahun sebelumnya. Sejak 26 Juli 2011, PT Bank Mutiara Tbk ditetapkan sebagai bank dalam pengawasan normal.

Di sisi infrastruktur, LPS terus meningkatkan pengelolaan sumber daya manusia (SDM) untuk mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsi LPS. Pada 2011, LPS telah menetapkan Cetak Biru Pengelolaan SDM, mengembangkan kompetensi pegawai, menyempurnakan sistem remunerasi, dan menetapkan Standar Etika. Selain itu, kinerja organisasi LPS juga didukung oleh infrastruktur sistem informasi, termasuk pengembangan *e-reporting* penjaminan sehingga sistem pelaporan menjadi lebih akurat, cepat, dan handal.

In 2011, 15 Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks was categorized as failed banks which subsequently their operating licenses were revoked by Bank Indonesia according to the recommendation made by IDIC. To those banks, IDIC has paid the insurance claims and carried out liquidation process. The insurance claims of depositors of 14 Rural Banks have paid by IDIC amounted to Rp42.7 billion of 21.848 accounts. While another bank's deposits are still in the process of reconciliation and verification to classify insurance status. Therefore, since IDIC has started its operation in 2005 until 2011, IDIC has paid insurance claims of Rp660 billion for 70,339 accounts of 46 liquidated banks. Of those 46 liquidated banks, IDIC has completed the liquidation process of 21 liquidated banks at the end of 2011.

According to Article 42 of IDIC Law, in 2011 IDIC has carried out divestment process of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. Because there is no potential investors met the requirements in 2011, the divestment process will be continued in 2012. In order to have an optimum return, IDIC has continued its supports in the efforts in enhancing the value of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. During 2011, the financial performance of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk was relatively good, This condition was shown by the increase of several indicators from the previous year such as total assets of 22%, third party fund of 26%, and loans of 49%. The Equity was also increase around 30% from last year. Since 26 July 2011, PT Bank Mutiara Tbk determined as a bank in a normal supervision.

In terms of infrastructure, IDIC will continuously make improvements in human resources to support the implementation of IDIC functions and duties. In 2011, IDIC has formulated HR Management Blue Print, developed competency, and improved remuneration system and issued an Ethical Code. Moreover, IDIC organizational performance is also supported by the information system infrastructure, such as the development of insurance *e-reporting* to ensure accuracy, fast delivery and reliability.

Dalam rangka meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap fungsi dan tugas LPS, kami telah melakukan berbagai kegiatan komunikasi secara komprehensif melalui pemasangan iklan di media cetak dan elektronik, sosialisasi kepada seluruh lapisan masyarakat, *talkshow*, dan sebagainya. Sesuai Cetak Biru Komunikasi LPS, kegiatan komunikasi tersebut akan dilaksanakan secara berkesinambungan.

Semua pencapaian di atas merupakan wujud pelayanan LPS yang didedikasikan kepada negeri dalam mendukung terciptanya stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional. Kami menyadari masih banyak ruang dan inisiatif yang bisa dikembangkan oleh LPS untuk memperkuat stabilitas sistem perbankan. Untuk itu, kami telah meneguhkan tekad bahwa di tahun 2012 LPS harus menjadi lebih baik lagi

In promoting public awareness on IDIC's functions and duties, IDIC has carried out several communications activities in comprehensive way through advertisement campaign in print and electronic media, socialization to the public, talkshow and many more. The communication activities will be continually carried out in the up coming years in accordance with IDIC communications blue print.

All of the IDIC achievements in 2011 are IDIC service to the nation in its role to maintain the stability of national banking system. We are aware that many areas of improvement and initiatives still can be developed by LPS in strengthening the banking system stability. For the purpose, we determine to make 2012 a better year for IDIC.



Firdaus Djaelani
Kepala Eksekutif
Chief Executive Officer

Ringkasan Eksekutif

Executive Summary

Di tengah gejolak keuangan dan ekonomi global, peran dan fungsi LPS menjadi penting untuk turut serta menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan nasional. Dengan keberadaan LPS nasabah penyimpan menjadi lebih merasa tenang karena simpanannya di bank dijamin keamanannya dari risiko kegagalan bank. LPS menjamin simpanan dalam bentuk tabungan, giro dan deposito maksimum sebesar Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank, dengan syarat-syarat tercatat dalam pembukuan bank, bunga tidak melebihi tingkat bunga penjaminan LPS, dan nasabah bukan merupakan pihak yang menyebabkan bank gagal antara lain tidak memiliki kredit macet.

Sampai 31 Desember 2011, bank yang menjadi peserta penjaminan tercatat ada 1.957 bank, sedikit berkurang dari tahun 2010 sebanyak 1.990 bank. Pengurangan tersebut diantaranya disebabkan oleh pencabutan izin usaha bank dan penggabungan bank.

Pada akhir 2011, saldo simpanan di bank umum sebesar Rp2.830,32 triliun, meningkat Rp459,34 triliun dari tahun lalu. Bagian terbesar dari simpanan tersebut berupa deposito dengan nilai sebesar Rp1.258,12 triliun yang merupakan 44,45% dari seluruh simpanan, tabungan sebesar Rp899,77 triliun (31,79%), dan giro sebesar Rp663,08 triliun (23,43%). Sementara, berdasarkan kepemilikan bank, simpanan masyarakat di Bank Umum hampir setengahnya atau 45,40% ditempatkan di bank-bank milik swasta nasional, diikuti bank BUMN sebesar 37,21%, bank BUMD sebesar 8,47%, kemudian bank asing sebesar 5,29%, dan bank campuran sebesar 3,63%. Dari total simpanan pada Bank Umum sebanyak Rp2.830,32 triliun, sebanyak 58,9% atau Rp1.667,7 triliun dijamin LPS. Jumlah tersebut telah mencakup 99,86% dari total rekening simpanan. Sedangkan posisi saldo simpanan di BPR/BPRS pada akhir 2011 mencapai Rp41,61 triliun atau naik Rp7,93 triliun dari tahun sebelumnya.

Dalam menjalankan tugasnya melakukan resolusi bank gagal guna memenuhi fungsi kedua LPS yaitu turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, LPS telah berhasil memperbaiki kondisi keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. Peningkatan kinerja keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk di tahun 2011, ditunjukkan dengan kenaikan beberapa indikator dari tahun sebelumnya yaitu total aset sebesar 22%, dana pihak ketiga sebesar 26%, dan kredit sebesar 49%. Ekuitas juga meningkat mendekati 30% dari tahun sebelumnya. Sejak 26 Juli 2011, PT Bank Mutiara Tbk ditetapkan sebagai bank dalam pengawasan normal. Tahun 2011, LPS menawarkan PT Bank

In the midst of global financial and economic turmoil, Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) plays a significant role and function to participate in maintaining the stability of Indonesia banking system. The existence of IDIC is of a great help in providing peace of mind for banking customers because their deposits in banks are insured in the event of banks' failure. IDIC will insure bank deposits in the form of term deposits, certificates of deposits, saving accounts, or current accounts with a maximum balance of Rp2 billion for each depositor in each bank that meet requirements such as recorded in the book of bank, interest rate earned by the depositor is not exceeding the insurance rate, and the depositor is not the party who caused the bank failed e.g. by having non-performing loans.

As of 31 December 2011, the number of bank membership slightly declined to 1,957 banks from 1,990 banks in 2010. This decline was caused by, among others, the revocation of banks' operational licenses and bank mergers.

At the end of 2011, deposit balance in the Commercial Banks amounted to Rp2,830.32 trillion, increased Rp459.34 trillion from the previous year. The biggest portion of deposits was in the form of time deposit amounting to Rp1,258.12 trillion which was around 44.45% of total deposits, saving accounts of Rp899.77 trillion (31.79%) and current accounts of Rp663.08 trillion (23.43%). While according to the ownership status of the bank, almost half, around 45.40%, of deposits within Commercial Banks was put in national private bank, 37.21% in state-owned banks, 8.47% in regional-owned banks, 5.29% in foreign banks, and 3.63% in joint-venture banks. Of total deposits in the Commercial Banks, which were amounting to Rp2,830.32 trillion, as many as 58.9% or Rp1,667.7 trillion was insured by IDIC. That amount has covered 99.86% of total deposit accounts. At the same time, the deposits balance within Rural Banks reached the amount of Rp41.61 trillion or raised Rp7.93 trillion from last year.

In performing its tasks to resolve failed banks in order to maintain the stability of the banking system, IDIC has succeeded in improving the financial condition of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. The improvement of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk's financial performance was shown by the raise in several indicators compared to its last year condition such as an increase in total assets by 22%, third party funds by 26% and credit by 49%. The Bank's equity was also increased by 30%. The equity was also increasing nearly 30% from the previous year. Since 26 July 2011, PT Bank Mutiara Tbk was classified as bank in normal supervision. In 2011, IDIC has started the divestment of PT Bank

Mutiara Tbk kepada para calon investor, tetapi belum ada yang memenuhi kualifikasi sehingga penjualan akan dilanjutkan lagi tahun 2012.

Sepanjang 2011, terdapat 15 BPR/BPRS yang dinyatakan sebagai bank gagal dan dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia atas rekomendasi LPS. LPS telah melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan atas BPR/BPRS tersebut sebesar Rp42,7 miliar untuk 21.848 rekening. Sementara, sebanyak Rp8,21 miliar dinyatakan sebagai simpanan yang tidak layak bayar. Penyebab simpanan tidak layak dibayar tersebut adalah nasabah penyimpan terkait kredit macet sebesar Rp559 juta untuk 981 rekening, adanya penerimaan bunga simpanan yang melebihi tingkat bunga penjaminan sebesar Rp7.418 juta untuk 549 rekening, dan atau tidak ada aliran dana sebesar Rp242 juta untuk 113 rekening.

Selama enam tahun LPS beroperasi, LPS telah membayarkan klaim penjaminan simpanan senilai Rp660 miliar untuk 70.339 rekening dari total 46 bank yang dicabut izinnya. Sampai dengan akhir 2011, dari total 46 bank tersebut, LPS telah menyelesaikan proses likuidasi sebanyak 21 bank. Selain itu, sepanjang 2011, LPS telah menyelesaikan proses likuidasi sebanyak 14 Bank. Dari ke-14 Bank Dalam Likuidasi tersebut, terdapat 5 bank yang memiliki *recovery rate* 100% yaitu PT BPR Swasad Artha (DL), PT BPR Sri Utama (DL), PT BPR Margot Arta Utama (DL), PT BPR Argawa Utama (DL) dan PD BPR Bungbulang (DL).

Selama tahun 2011, LPS menerima pendapatan operasional sebesar Rp6,4 triliun yang sebagian besar berasal dari pendapatan premi sebesar Rp5 triliun dan pendapatan hasil investasi sebesar Rp1,3 triliun. Sedangkan biaya operasi tahun 2011 mencapai Rp409,43 miliar. Total biaya operasi 2011 yang terdiri dari biaya administrasi, biaya klaim penjaminan, biaya resolusi bank gagal, dan biaya investasi yang relatif lebih kecil dibandingkan dengan biaya operasi tahun sebelumnya. Biaya operasi tersebut belum termasuk biaya kenaikan (penurunan) cadangan klaim penjaminan sebesar negatif Rp380.85 miliar. Pada tahun 2011, LPS memiliki surplus bersih setelah pajak sebesar Rp5,4 triliun. Dari surplus tersebut, LPS mengalokasikan sebanyak Rp1,1 triliun untuk cadangan tujuan dan Rp4,3 triliun untuk cadangan penjaminan.

Pada tahun 2011, LPS sudah melakukan studi kelayakan dan kesiapan menggunakan sistem premi diferensial (*differential premium system*) agar pengenaan tarif premi lebih mendorong bank-bank menjalankan operasional bank secara baik dan tetap menjaga bank dalam kondisi yang berisiko rendah. Sistem premi

Mutiara, Tbk and was offering PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk to potential investors, but there was none that met the qualifications, so that the Bank's share divestment process is still carried out in 2012.

Throughout 2011, there were 15 Islamic-based Rural Banks whose declared as failed banks and subsequently its license was revoked by Bank Indonesia (BI) based on the recommendation made by IDIC. IDIC has made claim payments to those Rural Banks amounted to Rp42.7 billion for 21,848 accounts. Whilst, Rp8.21 billion was classified ineligible-to-be-paid deposits. The causes of those ineligible-to-be-paid deposits were the deposits were related to non-performing loans which amounted to Rp559 million for 981 accounts, interest rate of deposit exceeded insurance rate which amounted to Rp7,418 million for 549 accounts, and or no cash in-flow which amounted to Rp242 million for 113 accounts.

During six year of its operation, IDIC has paid insurance claims amounted to Rp660 billion for 70,339 accounts from 46 liquidated banks. As at end of 2011, of those 46 liquidated banks, IDIC has completed the liquidation process of 21 banks. In addition, during 2011, IDIC accomplished liquidation process of 14 liquidated banks. Out of the 14 liquidated banks, 5 banks had a 100% recovery rate, namely PT BPR Swasad Artha (in liquidation), PT BPR Sri Utama (in liquidation), PT BPR Margot Arta Utama (in liquidation), PT BPR Argawa Utama (in liquidation) and PT BPR Bungbulang (in liquidation).

Throughout 2011, IDIC's operating revenues amounted to Rp6.4 trillion which were mainly derived from the revenues from insurance premium of Rp5 trillion and the revenues from investment of Rp1.3 trillion. Meanwhile, operating expenses in 2011 was reaching the amount of Rp409.43 billion. Those operating expenses comprised of administration expenses, insurance claim expenses and failed bank resolution expenses, and investment expenses which were relatively declining compared to those of the previous year. The operating expenses was excluded the expenses of increase (decrease) of provision for insurance amounting to negative Rp380.85 billion. In 2011, IDIC had net surplus after tax amounting to Rp5.4 trillion. IDIC, then, allocated Rp1.1 trillion out of the net surplus after tax for special purpose reserves and Rp4.3 trillion for provisions for insurance.

During the year, IDIC has carried out a feasibility study and undertaken initiatives on the application of differential premium system in order to create a fair imposition of the insurance premium to encourage bank to well-managed its operational and maintain the bank in a low risk condition. The differential premium

Ringkasan Eksekutif

Executive Summary

diferensial tersebut dipersiapkan untuk menggantikan sistem premi yang berlaku saat ini yaitu sistem premi tunggal (*flat rate premium system*). LPS juga sudah melakukan kajian tentang besar nilai simpanan yang dijamin, namun pembahasannya masih ditunda oleh pemerintah menunggu situasi keuangan global yang lebih stabil.

Penguatan organisasi dilakukan melalui dua aspek pengelolaan, yang pertama ditujukan untuk memperkuat kultur organisasi khususnya implementasi akuntabilitas, proaktifitas, dan fokus kinerja. Semua hal tersebut akan berdampak pada transformasi kompetensi institusi yang sebagian besar merupakan tanggapan atas kewenangan LPS yang meningkat di masa yang akan datang sesuai dengan penerapan UU OJK, draft RUU JPSK, dan lain-lain. Yang kedua adalah perbaikan struktur tata kelola yang dilakukan secara terus menerus. Dalam rangka penguatan organisasi pada struktur tata kelola, LPS tengah melakukan berbagai upaya peningkatan berbasis teknologi informasi. Antara lain dengan mengaplikasikan sistem informasi *Human Capital Management* (HCM) dan *e-reporting* penjaminan. Selain itu, pada 2011, LPS juga sudah menetapkan Cetak Biru Pengelolaan SDM 2011-2015 dan Standar Etika, yang diharapkan keduanya sudah dapat diimplementasikan pada tahun berikutnya.

Perbaikan struktur tata kelola tersebut juga didukung dengan landasan hukum yang kuat. Sepanjang 2011, LPS telah mengeluarkan tiga Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (PLPS) yang berkaitan dengan likuidasi bank, pelaksanaan resolusi bank, dan analisis resolusi bank. Selain tiga PLPS tersebut, LPS juga telah menerbitkan beberapa Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) dan Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE) guna menunjang pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS.

LPS telah mengembangkan sistem manajemen risiko berstandar internasional berbasis ISO 31000:2009 untuk diterapkan secara terintegrasi dalam setiap proses bisnis, termasuk menyempurnakan berbagai aturan, program kerja dan inisiatif LPS. Secara berkesinambungan, LPS mengevaluasi dan menyempurnakan metodologi dan standar operasi prosedur (SOP), meningkatkan efisiensi biaya, kepatuhan pada peraturan perundang-undangan, serta menyusun profil risiko masing-masing divisi.

Tidak hanya itu, di tahun 2011, LPS berupaya untuk meningkatkan pemahaman masyarakat terhadap fungsi dan tugas LPS baik melalui *talkshow* dan iklan di media elektronik maupun media cetak, kuliah umum di universitas di berbagai kota di Indonesia, sosialisasi kepada *stakeholders* LPS lainnya seperti aparat penegak hukum dan perbankan, maupun pendistribusian brosur, poster dan stiker LPS sesuai dengan Cetak Biru Komunikasi LPS.

system is prepared to replace the existing premium system which is used currently, namely the flat rate premium system. IDIC has also made a study on the amount of the deposit insured, but the Government has adjourned the discussion of this matter until the global financial situation becomes more stable.

To strengthen its organization, IDIC has focused in two aspects of its management, first focus aspect was done to strengthen the organizational culture, especially in the implementation of accountability, proactivity and focus of performance. All those will be affected to the transformation of institution's competency which mainly a response to a wider authority of IDIC in the future due to the enactment of Financial Services Authority (FSA), Bill of Financial Safety Net (FSN), and many others. Second focus aspect was to improve the governance structure sustainably. In its attempts to strengthen its organization in terms of the governance structure, IDIC has been undertaking various development measures by making use of the information technology progress, among other things, by implementing the application of Human Capital Management (HCM) and insurance e-reporting information systems. Besides, in 2011 IDIC has set the Blue Print of Human Resources Management for 2011-2015 and Standard of Ethics, which are expected to be implemented in the following year.

The efforts were also supported by the development of a strong legal foundation. Throughout 2011, IDIC has issued 3 IDIC Regulations concerning bank liquidation, implementation of bank resolution and bank resolution analysis. In addition, IDIC has also issued a number of Decisions of the Board of Commissioners and Decisions of Chief Executive Officer to support the implementation of IDIC functions and duties.

IDIC continually develops internationally-standardized risk management system based on ISO 31000:2009, arranging a risk management charter that can be applied integrated in every business process, which include enhancing various rules, work programs and IDIC initiatives. Sustainably, IDIC evaluates and refines standard operating procedures (SOP), increases cost efficiency, ensures compliance to regulations, and sets the risk profile of each division.

In addition, in 2011 IDIC has made some attempts to improve public understanding of its functions and duties by organizing talk show and placing advertisements in electronic and printed media, general lectures in several universities in various cities in Indonesia, dissemination of information to other ICID' stakeholders such as law enforcement officers and banking partners, as well as distributing IDIC brochures, posters and stickers in accordance with IDIC's Communication Blueprint.

Pernyataan Tanggung Jawab Laporan Tahunan

Statement of Accountability

Kami, atas nama Dewan Komisiner Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS), menyatakan telah menyetujui dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas kebenaran isi Laporan Tahunan LPS tahun 2011. Laporan Tahunan ini sebagai bentuk akuntabilitas kami dalam menjalankan operasional LPS sebagaimana diamanatkan Undang-Undang LPS.

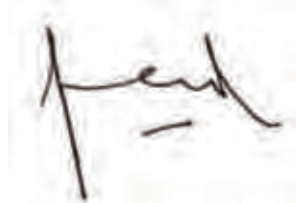
We, on behalf of the Board of Commissioners of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC), have approved and are fully responsible for the contents of the IDIC Annual Report 2011. This Annual Report is also our accountability in performing IDIC's operational as mandated by IDIC Law.

Selain Laporan Kegiatan, Laporan Tahunan juga memuat Laporan Keuangan LPS yang berakhir per 31 Desember 2011 yang telah diaudit oleh Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK RI).

Other than reporting IDIC's operational, The IDIC Annual Report also contains IDIC's Financial Statements ending December 31, 2011, that was audited by the Supreme Audit Agency of the Republic of Indonesia.

DEWAN KOMISIONER LEMBAGA PENJAMIN SIMPANAN

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF INDONESIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION



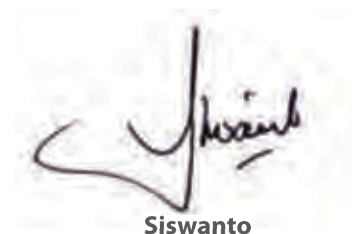
C. Heru Budiargo

**Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Merangkap Ketua Dewan Komisiner**
Member of the Board of Commissioners Serves
as Chairman



Firdaus Djaelani

**Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Merangkap Kepala Eksekutif**
Member of the Board of Commissioners Serves
as Chief Executive Officer



Siswanto

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the Board of Commissioners



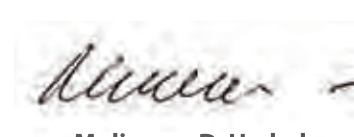
Mirza Adityaswara

Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Member of the Board of Commissioners



Ahmad Fuad Rahmany

**Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Ex-Officio - Kementerian Keuangan**
Ex-Officio Member of
the Board of Commissioners - Ministry of Finance

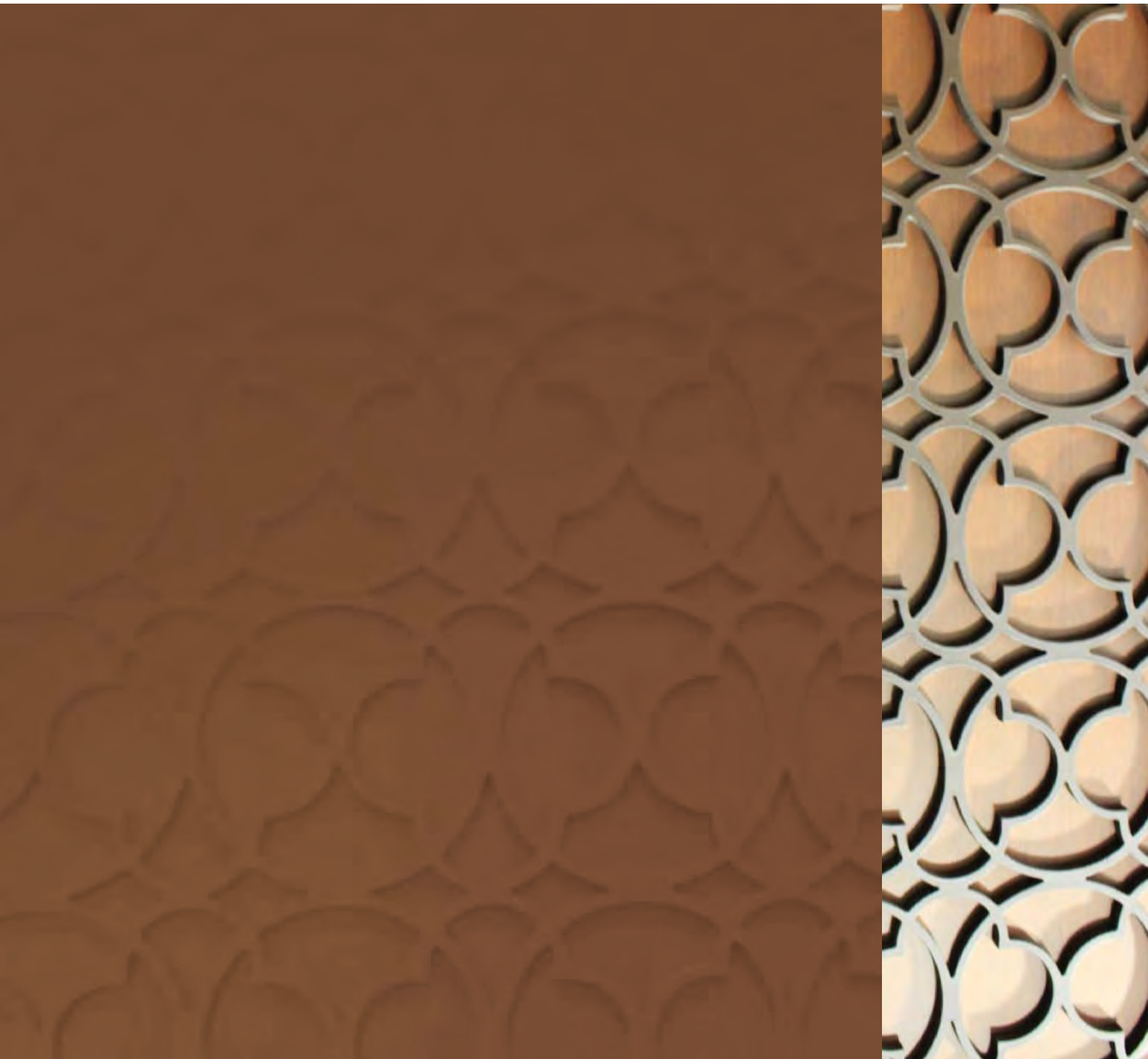


Muliaman D. Hadad

**Anggota Dewan Komisiner
Ex-Officio - Bank Indonesia**
Ex-Officio Member of
the Board of Commissioners - Bank Indonesia

Profil Dewan Komisiner dan Direktur

Profiles of the Board of Commissioners Members
and Directors



DEWAN KOMISIONER BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

C. Heru Budiargo

Ketua Dewan Komisiner

Menjadi Ketua Dewan Komisiner yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 24 September 2010. Beliau dilahirkan pada tanggal 13 Agustus 1949. Jabatan lainnya di LPS adalah Ketua Komite Nominasi dan Remunerasi, dan sebelumnya pernah pula menjadi salah seorang anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS (2009-2010) dan Ketua Komite Audit (2010). Pengalaman beliau di perbankan nasional berlangsung puluhan tahun, hingga terakhir menjadi Direktur Eksekutif pada fungsi-fungsi *Risk Management, Compliance & Human Resource* Bank Niaga (2000-April 2007).

Pendidikannya berlatar belakang ekonomi dengan meraih Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 1985.

C. Heru Budiargo

Chairman

C Heru Budiargo was appointed as the Chairman of IDIC by the President of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) on September 24, 2010. He was born on August 13, 1949. His other position at the IDIC is Head of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, and he was previously a member of the Board of Commissioners (2009-2010) and the Head of the Audit Committee (2010). After a decade of experiences in national banking, he became the Executive Director for Risk Management, Compliance and Human Resources of Bank Niaga (2000-April 2007).

He had a Bachelor degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia in 1985.



Firdaus Djaelani

Anggota Dewan Komisiner Merangkap Kepala Eksekutif

Menjadi Anggota Dewan Komisiner sekaligus Kepala Eksekutif LPS yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 19 November 2009. Kontribusi beliau di LPS dimulai sejak 22 September 2005 ketika menjadi Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko. Jabatan sebelumnya adalah Direktur Asuransi, Direktorat Asuransi, Direktorat Jenderal Lembaga Keuangan, di Kementerian Keuangan (2000-2006). Di organisasi, keanggotaannya dalam Asosiasi Penjamin Simpanan Internasional (International Association of Deposit Insurers) adalah menjadi anggota dari *Asia Pacific Regional Committee* dan anggota *Payout Process Subcommittee*.

Pendidikannya diselesaikan dengan meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia (1981) dan *Master of Arts* dari Ball State University, Amerika Serikat (1988).

Firdaus Djaelani

Member of the Board of Commissioners Serves as Chief Executive Officer

Firdaus Djaelani was appointed as a Member of the Board of Commissioners and assigned as IDIC Chief Executive Officer by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on November 19, 2009. His contribution to the IDIC began on September 22, 2005, when he joined IDIC as the Insurance and Risk Management Director. He was the Director of Assurance at the Assurance Directorate, the Directorate General of Financial Institutions of the Ministry of Finance (2000-2006). He is a member of the Asia-Pacific Regional Committee and a member of the Payout Process Subcommittee of International Association of Deposit Insurers.

He had a Bachelor degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia (1981) and a Master of Arts from Ball State University, Indiana, USA (1988).



Ahmad Fuad Rahmany

Anggota Dewan Komisiner Ex-Officio Kementerian Keuangan



Menjadi Anggota Dewan Komisiner sebagai *ex-officio* dari Kementerian Keuangan yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 24 September 2010. Jabatan beliau saat ini adalah Direktur Jenderal Pajak Kementerian Keuangan sejak tahun 2011. Jabatan sebelumnya adalah Ketua Bapepam-LK Kementerian Keuangan (2006-2011), Deputy Keuangan dan Akuntansi pada Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi NAD-Nias (2005), serta Direktur Pengelolaan Surat Utang negara dan Kepala Pusat Manajemen Obligasi Negara (2001-2004).

Pendidikannya diselesaikan dengan meraih gelar PhD di bidang ekonomi dari Vanderbilt University di Nashville, Tennessee, Amerika Serikat pada tahun 1997. Beliau juga memperoleh gelar *Master of Art in Economics* dari Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA (1987) dan Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia (1981).

Ahmad Fuad Rahmany

Ex-Officio Member of the Board of Commissioners - Ministry of Finance

Ahmad Fuad Rahmany was appointed as an *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Commissioners from the Ministry of Finance by Indonesia's President on September 24, 2010. His current position is the Ministry of Finance's Director General of Taxation (since 2011). Previously, he was the Head of the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK), the Ministry of Finance RI (2006-2011), Deputy for Budgeting and Accountancy at the Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Aceh and Nias (BRR), and the Managing Director for State Bonds and Head of the State Bond Management Center (2001-2004).

He completed his education by achieving a PhD in economics at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, USA in 1997. He also gained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA (1987) and Bachelor Degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia (1981).

Mirza Adityaswara

Anggota Dewan Komisiner



Menjadi Anggota Dewan Komisiner yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 24 September 2011, jabatan lainnya di LPS adalah Ketua Komite Informasi. Sebelum di LPS, beliau merupakan Direktur PT Mandiri Sekuritas dan juga merangkap sebagai *Chief Economist* Bank Mandiri Group (November 2008-Oktober 2010).

Latar belakang pendidikannya adalah di bidang ekonomi, dan memperoleh gelar *Master of Applied Finance* dari Macquarie University, Sidney, Australia (1995). Sedangkan gelar Sarjana Ekonomi berhasil diraihinya dari Universitas Indonesia (1992).

Mirza Adityaswara

Member of the Board of Commissioners

Mirza Adityaswara was appointed as a Member of the Board of Commissioners by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on September 24, 2011. He also serves as the Head of the Information Committee. He was the Director of Mandiri Securities and, concurrently, a Chief Economist of Bank Mandiri Group (November 2008-October 2010).

His educational background is in economics, and he gained a Master of Applied Finance from Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia (1995). Previously, he had a Bachelor degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia (1992).

Profil Dewan Komisiner dan Direktur

Profiles of the Board of Commissioners Members and Directors

Muliaman D. Hadad

Anggota Dewan Komisiner *Ex-Officio* - Bank Indonesia

Menjadi Anggota Dewan Komisiner sebagai *ex-officio* dari Bank Indonesia yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 24 September 2010. Jabatan lainnya adalah Deputy Gubernur Bank Indonesia. Aktivitas beliau selain sebagai Deputy Gubernur Bank Indonesia adalah sebagai *Co-chair ASEAN Banking Integration Framework Committee*, anggota *Basel Committee on Banking Supervision*, dan anggota *Financial Stability Board*.

Pendidikan yang diraihinya adalah Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia (1984), *Master of Public Administration* dari John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Amerika Serikat (1991), dan PhD dari Monash University, Australia (1996).

Muliaman D. Hadad

Ex-Officio Member of the Board of Commissioners - Bank Indonesia

Muliaman D. Hadad was appointed as an *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Commissioners from Bank Indonesia by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on September 24, 2010. He is currently a Deputy Governor of Bank Indonesia. He is also a co-chair on the ASEAN Banking Integration Framework Committee, a member of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and a member of the Financial Stability Board.

He had a Bachelor degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia (1984), a Master Degree in Public Administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, USA (1991), and a PhD from Monash University, Australia (1996).



Siswanto

Anggota Dewan Komisiner

Menjadi Anggota Dewan Komisiner yang diangkat oleh Presiden RI pada 20 Maret 2009, sekaligus ditunjuk sebagai Ketua Komite Audit. Sebelum bergabung dengan LPS, beliau berkarir di PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk dari tahun 1997 hingga 2007 sebagai Direktur yang pernah membidangi: Bidang Kredit, Bidang Pemasaran, Bidang Teknologi dan Informasi, Bidang Akuntansi, dan Bidang Pembinaan Cabang.

Alumnus dari Universitas Islam Indonesia ini meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi pada tahun 1977.

Siswanto

Member of the Board of Commissioners

Siswanto was appointed as a Member of the Board of Commissioners by the President of the Republic of Indonesia on March 20, 2009. He also serves as the Head of the Audit Committee of IDIC. Before joining IDIC, he served PT Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) Tbk as Director in several areas such as Loans, Marketing, Information Technology, Accountancy and Branch Management from 1997 through 2007.

He studied at the Islam University Indonesia, and gained a Bachelor degree in Economics in 1977.



DIREKTUR DIRECTORS

Salusra Satria

Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko



Menjabat sebagai Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko sejak Oktober 2010. Beliau bergabung di LPS sejak 22 September 2005 dengan jabatan sebagai Kepala Divisi Manajemen Risiko LPS. Sebelumnya, beliau adalah Kasubdit Kelembagaan Asuransi pada Kementerian Keuangan (2000). Beliau aktif dalam pembentukan peraturan/undang-undang mengenai asuransi, dana pensiun, perbankan, lembaga penjamin simpanan, jaring pengaman sistem keuangan, dan otoritas jasa keuangan.

Riwayat pendidikannya adalah Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 1990 dan gelar Master dari Macquarie University, Sydney pada tahun 1995.

Salusra Satria

Director of Insurance and Risk Management

Appointed as Director of Insurance and Risk Management since October 2010. His responsibilities include managing all operations within the Insurance and Risk Management Directorate to ensure. He has joined IDIC since 22 September and served as the Head of Risk Management Division. Previously, he was the Directorate Subhead of Insurance Institution of the Ministry of Finance (2000). He was actively participating in the enactment of several Regulations/ Acts on Insurance, Pension Fund, Banking, Deposit Insurance Program, Financial Safety Net, and Financial Services Agency.

He studied his postgraduate degree at Macquarie University, Sydney and had his Master degree in 1995. He also had his Bachelor degree in Economics from the University of Indonesia 1990.

R. Budi Santoso

Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi



Menjabat sebagai Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi sejak 1 Juli 2009. Tanggung jawabnya adalah 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. Jabatannya sebelum di LPS adalah Kepala Divisi Perencanaan dan Organisasi pada Sekretariat Bapepam LK, Kementerian Keuangan RI (2006-Juni 2009).

Pendidikan terakhirnya adalah meraih gelar MSc dari Stirling University, Skotlandia, Kerajaan Britania Raya pada tahun 1993 dan sebelumnya meraih Diploma IV Akuntansi pada Sekolah Tinggi Akuntansi Negara (STAN) pada tahun 1990.

R. Budi Santoso

Director of Administration and Information Systems

R. Budi Santoso was appointed as the Director of Administration and Information Systems since 1 July 2009. His responsibilities include managing all operations within the Administration and Information Systems Directorate in order to ensure support for human resources, tools-infrastructure, administering and supplying goods and services, along with information system technology and administration to support all work units in implementing IDIC operational activities. Before joining IDIC, he served as the Divisional Head of Planning and Organization for the Secretariat of the Capital Market Supervisory Board (Bapepam-LK), the Ministry of Finance RI (2006-June 2009).

He completed his education by obtaining an MSc from Stirling University, Scotland, Great Britain in 1993 and a Diploma IV in Accountancy from the State College of Accountancy in 1990.

Profil Dewan Komisiner dan Direksi

Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Noor Cahyo

Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank, Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank sejak 22 September 2005, sekaligus Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan. Sebagai Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank, tanggung jawabnya adalah soal pengelolaan seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Klaim dan Resolusi Bank untuk memastikan terselenggaranya penanganan klaim dan pelaksanaan likuidasi bank gagal yang dicabut izin usahanya. Tanggung jawab lainnya adalah 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, serta adanya dukungan hukum yang memadai dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional LPS. Sebelum di LPS, jabatannya adalah Deputy Direktur, Pengawasan Bank I, di Bank Indonesia (September 2004-2005).

Beliau meraih gelar Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Padjadjaran (1982) dan gelar MBA dari Adelaide University, Australia (1998).

Mirza Mochtar

Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan

Menjabat sebagai Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan sejak 22 September 2005. Sebelumnya menjabat sebagai Direktur Pembinaan Akuntan Jasa Penilai, di Kementerian Keuangan RI (2000-Juni 2006). Sebagai Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan LPS, tanggung jawabnya adalah mengelola seluruh kegiatan operasional Direktorat Keuangan, dan memastikan terselenggaranya pelaksanaan akuntansi, anggaran, keuangan dan investasi yang akuntabel, serta mengkoordinasi pelaksanaan audit internal dan eksternal dengan efektif dan efisien.

Pendidikan yang diambilnya adalah program S2 di University of Wisconsin, Amerika Serikat, pada tahun 1989 dan sebelumnya Sarjana Ekonomi dari Universitas Indonesia.

Noor Cahyo

Director of Claims and Bank Resolution, concurrently serves as Director of Law and Regulations

Noor Cahyo has served as the Director of Claims and Bank Resolution since September 22, 2005, while also serving as the Director of Law and Regulations. As the Director of Claims and Bank Resolution, it is his responsibility to manage all the operational activities within the Claims and Bank Resolution Directorate, ensuring that the settlement of claims and the implementation of failed bank liquidations as well as the failed bank resolution are carried out accordingly. His other responsibility lies in managing all the operational activities in the Law and Regulations Directorate, which include deciding upon examinations into existing law and regulations, resolving legal problems and litigation processes faced by the IDIC along with offering legal assistance to all work units/sides that need it and ensuring that there is sufficient legal support in the carrying out of IDIC operations. Before joining IDIC, he was a Deputy Director of Supervisory Bank I of Bank Indonesia (September 2004-2005).

He had his Bachelor degree in Economics from Padjadjaran University (1982) and an MBA from Adelaide University, Australia (1998).

Mirza Mochtar

Director of Accountancy and Finance

Mirza Mochtar has served as the Director of Accountancy and Finance since September 22, 2005. Before this, he was the Director of Certified Accountants and Service Appraisers at the Ministry of Finance RI (2000-June 2006). As IDIC's Director of Accountancy and Finance, he is in charge of managing all the operational activities in the Finance Directorate to ensure the implementation of accountancy, calculations, finance, accountable investments along with coordinating internal and external audits that are effective and efficient.

He completed his postgraduate at the University of Wisconsin, USA in 1989 and, previously, completed his Bachelor degree at the University of Indonesia.



PROFIL
LEMBAGA
CORPORATE
PROFILE





Tentang LPS

About IDIC

LPS merupakan lembaga independen yang berfungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah dan turut serta memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Lembaga yang didirikan berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang kemudian diubah dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2009 itu mulai beroperasi sejak 22 September 2005.

LPS memperoleh modal awal Rp4 triliun dari pemerintah yang merupakan kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan dan tidak terbagi dalam saham. LPS bertanggung jawab atas pengelolaan dan pengadministrasian semua kekayaannya. Laporan Keuangan LPS setiap tahun diaudit oleh Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (BPK) RI.

Selain dari modal awal, sumber dana LPS berasal dari hasil investasi, kontribusi kepesertaan, dan pembayaran premi oleh bank peserta. Kekayaan LPS dalam bentuk investasi hanya dapat ditempatkan pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh pemerintah dan/atau Bank Indonesia. LPS tidak dapat menempatkan investasi pada bank atau perusahaan lainnya, kecuali dalam bentuk Penyertaan Modal Sementara dalam rangka penyelamatan bank gagal.

FUNGSI, TUGAS DAN WEWENANG LPS

LPS bekerja menjalankan dua fungsi, yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah perbankan dan turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Dalam menjalankan kedua fungsinya itu tugas LPS adalah: (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; dan (4) merumuskan, menetapkan, dan melaksanakan kebijakan penyelesaian bank gagal (*bank resolution*) yang tidak berdampak sistemik.

Dalam melaksanakan fungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah, LPS mempunyai wewenang: (1) menetapkan dan memungut premi penjaminan; (2) menetapkan dan memungut kontribusi pada saat bank pertama kali menjadi peserta; (3) melakukan pengelolaan kekayaan dan kewajiban LPS; (4) mendapatkan data nasabah, laporan keuangan bank, dan laporan hasil pemeriksaan bank sepanjang tidak melanggar kerahasiaan bank; (5) melakukan rekonsiliasi, verifikasi, dan/atau konfirmasi data bank; (6) menetapkan syarat, tata cara, dan ketentuan pembayaran klaim; (7) menunjuk, menguasai, dan/atau mengugaskan pihak lain untuk bertindak bagi kepentingan dan/atau atas nama LPS guna melaksanakan sebagian tugas tertentu.

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) is an independent institution with functions of insuring deposit and actively participating in maintaining banking system stability. IDIC, which was established based on the Law Number 24 of 2004 on Deposit Insurance Corporation and had subsequently amended by the Law Number 7 of 2009, has started to operate since 22 September 2005.

IDIC had an initial capital of Rp4 trillion from the government which was a separate state's asset and not in shares. In the form of state resources that were separate and not divided into shares. IDIC is accountable to the management and administration of its assets. IDIC's financial statements is audited by the Supreme Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia annually.

Other than initial capital, other sources of IDIC fund are revenue on investments, membership contribution, and premium payments by member banks. IDIC's assets can only be invested in bonds issued by the government and/ or Bank Indonesia. IDIC is not allowed to place its fund in banks or other companies, unless in the form of Temporary Capital Placement to rescue a failed bank.

IDIC FUNCTIONS, DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

The IDIC has two functions, namely insuring deposits and actively maintaining the stability of banking system. In carrying out these two functions, IDIC's tasks are: (1) to formulate and establish policies pertaining to insuring deposits, (2) to carry out deposit insurance program, (3) to formulate and establish policies in order to actively maintain the stability of the banking system, and (4) to formulate, establish and implement resolution policies of non-systemic failed banks.

In performing the function of deposit insurance, IDIC has the authority: (1) to determine and levy insurance premiums, (2) to determine and collect membership contribution at the first time a bank becomes a member, (3) to manage IDIC assets and liabilities, (4) obtain depositor data, bank's financial statements, and audit reports without violating bank secrecy, (5) to reconcile, verify and/ or confirm bank data, (6) to establish requirements, procedures and conditions pertaining to claim payments, (7) to appoint, authorize and/ or assign others to act for the benefit and/ or on behalf of the IDIC in order to carry out specific tasks.



Dewan Komisioner LPS Board of Commissioners of IDIC

Atas kiri ke kanan - Second tier, left to right: Ahmad Fuad Rahmany • Mirza Adityaswara • Firdaus Djaelani
Bawah kiri ke kanan - First tier, left to right: Siswanto • C. Heru Budiargo • Muliaman D. Hadad



Kepala Eksekutif dan Direksi LPS CEO and Directors of IDIC

kiri ke kanan - left to right: R. Budi Santoso • Noor Cahyo • Salusra Satria • Firdaus Djaelani • Mirza Mochtar

Sedangkan wewenang LPS dalam menjalankan fungsi untuk turut aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, yaitu: (1) mengambil alih dan menjalankan segala hak dan wewenang pemegang saham termasuk hak dan wewenang Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS); (2) menguasai dan mengelola aset serta kewajiban bank gagal yang diselamatkan; (3) meninjau ulang, membatalkan, mengakhiri dan/atau mengubah setiap kontrak yang mengikat bank gagal yang diselamatkan dengan pihak ketiga yang merugikan bank; dan (4) menjual dan/atau mengalihkan aset bank tanpa persetujuan debitur dan/atau kewajiban bank tanpa persetujuan kreditur.

Meanwhile, in carrying out the function of actively maintaining the stability of the banking system, the IDIC has the authority: (1) to take over and administer all rights and authority of shareholders, including the rights and authority of the General Shareholders Meeting (GSM), (2) to control and manage assets and liabilities of failed banks that have been rescued, (3) to review, cancel, terminate and/ or modify any binding contract of a rescued failed bank with third parties who financially harm the bank, and (4) to sell and/ or transfer any assets without the consent of the debtor, and/ or bank liabilities without the consent of creditors.

MEMJAMIN SIMPANAN NASABAH PERBANKAN

KEPESERTAAN

Setiap bank yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia wajib menjadi peserta penjaminan, yang meliputi Bank Umum yang menjalankan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional maupun syariah, Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR), serta Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS).

Kewajiban untuk mengikuti penjaminan berlaku pula bagi kantor cabang dari bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri yang melakukan kegiatan perbankan dalam wilayah Republik Indonesia.

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 dua kali dalam setahun. Untuk periode Januari sampai dengan Juni, pembayaran premi dilakukan paling lambat 31 Januari. Sedangkan untuk periode Juli sampai dengan Desember, pembayaran premi dilakukan paling lambat 31 Juli.

JENIS DAN NILAI 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 Giro dan tabungan berdasarkan Prinsip *Wadiah*; Tabungan dan deposito berdasarkan Prinsip *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* atau Prinsip *Mudharabah Muqayyadah* yang risikonya ditanggung oleh bank; dan Simpanan berdasarkan prinsip syariah lainnya yang ditetapkan oleh LPS setelah mendapat pertimbangan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP).

INSURING BANK DEPOSITORS' DEPOSITS

MEMBERSHIP

Every bank that operates in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to be a member of deposit insurance program, which includes Commercial Banks that run their business activities based upon both conventional and Islamic-based principles, Rural Banks and Islamic-based Rural Banks.

Branches of banks domiciled abroad that perform banking activities in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are also obliged to be members of IDIC deposit insurance program.

INSURANCE PREMIUM

Member banks must pay an insurance premium of 0.1 percent of their average monthly balance of total deposits within each period. Premiums are paid twice a year. For the period January to June, premium payments are made no later than January 31, while for the period July to December, premium payments are made no later than July 31.

TYPES AND AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT INSURED

The types of deposit accounts at conventional banks that are insured by IDIC are current accounts, time deposits, certificate deposits, savings accounts, and/ or other deposits that are similar to these.

The types of deposit at Islamic banks that are insured by the IDIC include: Current and savings accounts based on the principle of *Wadiah*; Savings and deposit accounts based on the principles of *Mudharabah Muthlaqah* and *Mudharabah Muqayyadah*. in which the risk is borne by the bank; and Other Islamic-based deposits as determined by the IDIC after receiving consideration by the Banking Supervisory Institution (BSI).

Sejak 13 Oktober 2008 jumlah maksimum simpanan yang dijamin LPS diubah dari Rp100 juta menjadi maksimum Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank, sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 66 Tahun 2008 tentang Besaran Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan. Nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS mencakup saldo simpanan (pokok dan bunga) pada tanggal pencabutan izin usaha bank.

PEMBAYARAN KLAIM PENJAMINAN

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

LPS mulai membayar klaim yang layak dibayar selambat-lambatnya lima hari kerja terhitung sejak rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi dimulai. LPS wajib melakukan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi untuk menentukan simpanan yang layak dibayar paling lambat 90 hari kerja terhitung sejak izin usaha bank dicabut. Jangka waktu pengajuan klaim oleh nasabah kepada LPS adalah lima tahun sejak izin usaha dicabut.

Sesuai dengan UU LPS, simpanan dinyatakan tidak layak dibayar 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 di atas tingkat bunga yang ditetapkan oleh LPS; dan/atau
3. Nasabah penyimpan merupakan pihak yang menyebabkan keadaan bank menjadi tidak sehat, misalnya penerima kredit yang kreditnya macet.

MEMELIHARA STABILITAS SISTEM PERBANKAN

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 melaksanakan penyelamatan atau tidak menyelamatkan bank gagal tersebut.

Keputusan untuk menyelamatkan atau tidak menyelamatkan ditetapkan oleh LPS dengan sekurang-kurangnya didasarkan pada perkiraan biaya penyelamatan dan perkiraan biaya tidak melakukan penyelamatan bank gagal.

Since 13 October 2008, the maximum amount of deposit insured by the IDIC rose from Rp100 million to **Rp2 billion** per depositor per bank, in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 66/2008 on the Amount of Deposit Insured by the Insurance Deposit Corporation. The amount of deposit insured encompasses the balance of deposits (principal and interest) on the specific date that a bank's license is revoked.

PAYMENT OF INSURANCE CLAIMS

When a bank's license is revoked by Bank Indonesia, IDIC is obliged to pay insurance claims on the deposits deemed eligible after conducting a reconciliation and verification process.

IDIC starts to pay claims no later than five working days after the reconciliation and verification process is begun. IDIC is required to perform reconciliation and verification to determine viable deposits no later than 90 working days after the bank's operating license was revoked. The period during which bank depositors can submit their claims to the IDIC is up to five years from the revocation date of bank's license.

According to the IDIC Law, a depositor's deposit is considered ineligible if:

1. Data of the depositor's deposit is not registered with the bank;
2. The depositor earns an unfair benefit, such as receiving a level of interest well above the interest rate set by the IDIC; and/or
3. The depositor has caused the unsoundness of the bank, e.g. by having a non-performing loan.

MAINTAINING THE STABILITY OF THE BANKING SYSTEM

SETTLEMENT AND HANDLING OF FAILED BANKS

According to the IDIC Law, IDIC may carry out a settlement or handling of a failed bank in the following manner:

1. The settlement of a failed bank that does not have a systemic effect is done by either rescuing or not rescuing the bank.

The decision to rescue a bank or not is determined by IDIC by considering, at least, the estimated resolution cost and the estimated liquidation cost.

LPS melakukan penyelamatan terhadap bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik, apabila syarat-syarat berikut dipenuhi, yaitu: biaya penyelamatan secara signifikan lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan biaya tidak melakukan penyelamatan; bank memiliki prospek yang baik; terdapat pernyataan dari RUPS yang antara lain menyatakan kesediaan untuk menyerahkan hak dan wewenang RUPS; pengurusan bank kepada LPS; dan 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 dua tahun, yang dapat diperpanjang maksimum dua kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan satu tahun. Penjualan saham dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan dengan tetap mempertimbangkan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal bagi LPS. Tingkat pengembalian yang optimal adalah sekurang-kurangnya sebesar nilai penyertaan modal sementara. Apabila sampai dengan masa perpanjangan tidak memperoleh tingkat pengembalian yang optimal, LPS wajib menjual seluruh saham bank dengan harga terbaik pada tahun berikutnya.

Apabila bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik diputuskan untuk tidak diselamatkan dan Bank Indonesia mencabut izin usaha bank tersebut atas rekomendasi LPS, maka LPS melakukan pembayaran klaim penjaminan dan proses likuidasi bank dimaksud. Tindakan-tindakan LPS dalam melakukan proses likuidasi yaitu: mengambil alih dan menjalankan segala hak dan wewenang pemegang saham termasuk dalam hal RUPS; memberikan talangan untuk pembayaran gaji pegawai yang terutang dan talangan pesangon pegawai; melakukan pengamanan aset bank sebelum proses likuidasi dimulai; memutuskan pembubaran badan hukum bank; membentuk tim likuidasi; serta menyatakan status bank sebagai bank dalam likuidasi. Selanjutnya LPS melakukan pengawasan terhadap pelaksanaan likuidasi bank dimaksud.

IDIC rescues a non-systemic failed bank when the following conditions are met: the rescuing cost is significantly lower than the cost incurred by not doing so; the bank has good prospects; IDIC receives a statement from the GSM confirming, among other things, a willingness to surrender the rights and authority of the GSM over to IDIC; the management of the bank is handed over to IDIC; and all relevant documents are submitted to IDIC.

All costs incurred due to the failed bank rescuing process carried out by IDIC becomes Temporary Capital Placement from IDIC to the bank. IDIC is required to sell the bank's shares within two years, which can be extended up to two times, with each extension lasting one year. The sale of shares (divestment) is carried out in an open and transparent way with due consideration for the optimal rate of return for IDIC. The optimal rate of return is equal at the very least to the value of the temporary capital. If by the time of the renewal period IDIC does not get back an optimal level of return, IDIC must sell the entire shares belonging to the bank at the best price at the following year.

When it is decided not to rescue a non-systemic failed bank, and Bank Indonesia subsequently decides to revoke the bank's business license, IDIC will then begin the process of the bank's liquidation, which includes a number of actions, such as: taking over and executing all rights and powers of shareholders included in the GSM; providing monies for the payment of payables on employee salaries and advances for employee severance; securing the bank's assets prior to liquidation; dismissing legal entity of the bank; establishing a liquidation team; and declaring the bank's status as a bank in liquidation. Thereafter, IDIC proceeds to supervise the implementation of the liquidation of the bank.

2. Penanganan bank gagal yang berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan penyelamatan yang mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama (*open bank assistance*) atau tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama.

Setelah Komite Koordinasi (KK) menyerahkan penanganan bank gagal yang telah ditetapkan sebagai bank gagal berdampak sistemik kepada LPS, LPS akan melaksanakan penanganan bank gagal berdampak sistemik tersebut sesuai dengan UU LPS.

Pemegang saham lama dapat diikutsertakan dalam penanganan bank gagal apabila menyetorkan modal minimal 20% dari perkiraan biaya penanganan, menyerahkan pernyataan RUPS bank yang menyatakan antara lain memuat kesediaan untuk menyerahkan kepada LPS hak dan wewenang RUPS, dan bank telah menyerahkan dokumen yang diperlukan. Penanganan bank gagal tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama dilakukan apabila pemegang saham lama tidak memenuhi persyaratan di atas.

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 tiga tahun, yang dapat diperpanjang maksimum dua kali dengan masing-masing perpanjangan satu tahun untuk mencapai hasil penjualan yang optimal. Dalam hal sampai dengan masa perpanjangan tidak memperoleh tingkat pengembalian yang optimal, LPS wajib menjual seluruh saham bank dengan harga terbaik pada tahun berikutnya. Penjualan saham dilakukan secara terbuka dan transparan dengan tetap mempertimbangkan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal bagi LPS. Tingkat pengembalian yang optimal adalah sekurang-kurangnya sebesar nilai penyertaan modal sementara.

2. The handling of systemic failed banks is done by resolution process, which may or may not include previous shareholders (*open bank assistance*).

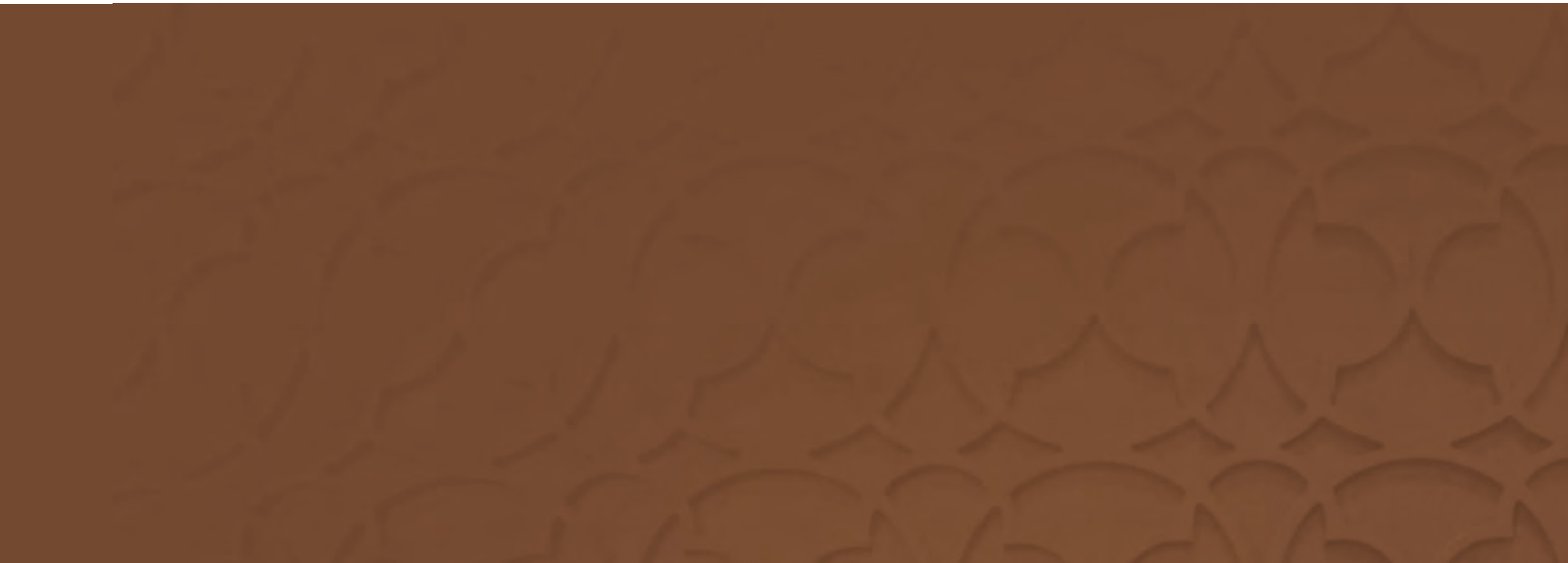
After the Coordinating Committee handed over the resolution of a systemic failed bank to IDIC, the corporation will carry out the bank resolution in accordance with IDIC Law.

Previous shareholders may participate in the resolution of the failed bank if they deposit a minimum amount of capital equivalent to 20% of the estimated resolution cost; hand over a statement from the bank's GSM confirming, among other things, their willingness to pass the GSM's rights and authority to IDIC; and the bank has already submitted all necessary documents. The resolution of the failed bank will be carried out without the participation of shareholders if the above requirements are not met.

All costs incurred by the IDIC to rescue the bank becomes Temporary Capital Placement from IDIC to the bank. IDIC is required to perform divestment within three years, which can be extended up to two times, with each extension lasting one year. The divestment of the bank is carried out in an open and transparent manner with due consideration for the optimal rate of return for IDIC. The optimal rate of return is equal at the very least to the value of the temporary capital invested in the bank. If by the time of the renewal period IDIC does not get back an optimal level of return, the IDIC must sell the entire shares belonging to the bank for the best price at the following year.

TINJAUAN OPERASIONAL OPERATIONAL REVIEW





Penjaminan Simpanan Deposit Insurance

KEPESERTAAN PENJAMINAN

Secara keseluruhan jumlah bank peserta penjaminan LPS mengalami penurunan sepanjang 2011. Kalau tahun sebelumnya total bank peserta penjaminan tercatat ada 1.990 bank, maka pada 2011 hanya ada 1.957 bank (**Tabel 1**). Berkurangnya bank peserta penjaminan sebagian karena bank-bank itu dicabut izin usahanya, terjadi penggabungan usaha (*merger*), atau konsolidasi antarbank.

Bank yang dicabut izin usahanya oleh Bank Indonesia adalah 15 BPR, satu Bank Umum (*self liquidation*), dan satu BPRS. Di tahun 2011, beberapa bank melakukan penggabungan usaha atau konsolidasi usaha, terdiri dari dua Bank Umum yang menjadi satu Bank Umum dan 53 BPR yang menjadi tujuh BPR, serta satu BPR berubah jenis usaha menjadi BPRS. Kebalikan dari itu, ada pula penerbitan izin usaha untuk 25 BPR dan tujuh BPRS.

Setiap bank yang melakukan kegiatan usaha di Indonesia wajib menjadi peserta penjaminan. Kewajiban bank peserta adalah menyampaikan dokumen kepesertaan, melaporkan perubahan komposisi direksi, komisaris atau pemegang saham pengendali, kalau ada, serta membayar kontribusi kepesertaan sebesar 0,1% dari modal disetor bank. Bank juga wajib menunjukkan dengan jelas kepada nasabah bahwa bank itu termasuk peserta penjaminan LPS.

Selama 2011, LPS telah menerima pembayaran kontribusi kepesertaan penjaminan hampir Rp70 juta dari 27 BPR dan delapan BPRS (**Tabel 2**). Masih ada dua BPR, yang baru memperoleh izin usaha pada 2011, belum membayar kontribusi total sebesar Rp7 juta.

MEMBERSHIP

Member Banks of IDIC's deposit insurance program was decreasing in total number during 2011. One year earlier, the total number of member banks was 1,990 banks, while in 2011 the number totaled only 1,957 banks (**Table 1**). This decline was due to the revocation of bank's operating licenses, merged of banks or consolidations.

Banks whose operating licenses were revoked by Bank Indonesia were comprised of 15 Rural Banks, one Commercial Bank and one Islamic-based Rural Banks. Apart from two Commercial Banks, which underwent a merger into one bank, 53 Rural Banks either merged or consolidated into seven banks while one of them changed their type of business to become a Islamic-based Rural Banks. On the other hand, BI had issued new operating licenses to 25 Rural Bank and seven Islamic-based Rural Banks.

Every bank that does business in Indonesia must become a member of the deposit insurance program. A member bank's obligations constitute handing over a document of membership, reporting changes in the composition of its directors, commissioners or controlling shareholders, if any, as well as paying a membership contribution of 0.1% of its deposited capital. Each bank must also clearly inform its customers that it is a member of the IDIC's deposit insurance program.

During 2011, IDIC received membership contributions of almost Rp70 million from 27 Rural Banks and eight Islamic-based Rural Banks (**Table 2**). There are two Islamic-based Rural Banks that obtained their operating licenses in 2011, which have yet to pay their contributions, which amounting to Rp7 million.

TABEL 1. BANK PESERTA PENJAMINAN LPS 2011 DAN 2010
TABLE 1 MEMBER BANKS IN 2011 AND 2010

No	Jenis Bank Type of Bank	31 Dec 2011	31 Dec 2010	Description
1	Bank Umum Konvensional	109	111	Commercial Banks
2	Bank Umum Syariah	11	11	Islamic-based Banks
3.	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Konvensional	1,682	1,720	Rural Banks
4.	Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah	155	148	Islamic-based Rural Banks
Total		1,957	1,990	Total

TABEL 2. RINCIAN PENERIMAAN KONTRIBUSI 2011

TABEL 2. BREAKDOWN OF CONTRIBUTION REVENUE IN 2011

No	Tahun Diperolehnya Izin Usaha Year of Issuance of Operating License	Jenis Bank Type of Bank	Kontribusi (juta Rp) Contribution (million Rp)
1.		Bank Umum Syariah Islamic-based Commercial Bank	-
2.	2010	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Rural Bank	7.00
3.		Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah Islamic-based Rural Bank	3.08
4.		Bank Umum Syariah Islamic-based Commercial Bank	-
5.	2011	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Rural Bank	51.97
6.		Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah Islamic-based Rural Bank	7.92
Total			69.97

TABEL 3. RINCIAN PENERIMAAN KONTRIBUSI 2011 DAN 2010

TABLE 3. CONTRIBUTION REVENUES IN 2011 AND 2010

No	Jenis Bank	2011 (juta Rp) (million Rp)	2010 (juta Rp) (million Rp)	Type of Bank
1.	Bank Umum Syariah		1,501.00	Islamic-based Commercial Bank
2.	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat	58.97	58.76	Rural Bank
3.	Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah	11.00	14.24	Islamic-based Rural Bank
Total		69.97	1,573.99	Total

POSISI SIMPANAN

Laporan posisi simpanan dari semua Bank Umum disampaikan kepada LPS setiap bulan, paling lambat tanggal 15 di bulan berikutnya. Posisi simpanan ini menjadi dasar LPS untuk menghitung premi awal periode dan penyesuaian premi (berdasarkan realisasi rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan pada periode yang bersangkutan). Sedangkan rincian posisi simpanan yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan besarnya berguna untuk analisis distribusi simpanan dan analisis lainnya.

Berdasarkan data posisi simpanan yang disampaikan oleh bank peserta kepada LPS, saldo bulanan total simpanan Bank Umum pada akhir tahun 2011 meningkat sebesar Rp459,34 triliun dari tahun sebelumnya menjadi sebesar Rp2.830,32 triliun. Sehingga rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan Bank Umum sebesar Rp2.500 triliun atau meningkat Rp395 triliun dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya (**Tabel 4**). Pada kurun waktu 2007 hingga 2011, total simpanan Bank Umum mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya. Dan peningkatan pada tahun 2011 adalah yang terbesar di antara tahun-tahun sebelumnya (lihat **Tabel 5** dan **Grafik 1**).

Jika menganalisa berdasarkan besarnya, maka simpanan Bank Umum dengan nominal di atas Rp5 miliar merupakan *cluster* simpanan terbesar, dengan jumlah saldo simpanan rata-rata mencapai Rp1.007,01 triliun setiap bulannya pada tahun 2011 (**Tabel 6.a**). Sedangkan berdasarkan jumlah rekeningnya, rekening simpanan dengan saldo mencapai Rp100 juta memiliki jumlah rekening paling banyak yang rata-rata pada tahun 2011 mencakup 97,58% dari keseluruhan rekening (**Tabel 6.b**).

STATE OF DEPOSITS

All Commercial Banks send reports detailing the state of their deposits to the IDIC every month, to arrive by the 15th day of the following month at the latest. These reports form the basis for the IDIC in calculating initial premiums and then adjusting them (based upon the average monthly balance from a bank's total deposits for each relevant period). Meanwhile, the details provided by banks as to the state of their deposits, which are then gathered together to form a larger overview, are useful for analyzing deposit distribution and other analyses.

Based on the state of deposits within Commercial Banks which submitted to IDIC, monthly total deposit within Commercial Banks as at end of 2011 increased Rp459.34 trillion from the previous year to Rp2,830.32 trillion. The average monthly balance of total deposits at Commercial Banks amounted to Rp2,500 trillion, an increase of Rp395 trillion compared to the year before (**Table 4**). From 2007 to 2011, total deposits at Commercial Banks increased annually but the rise in 2011 was the largest compared to previous years (see **Table 5** and **Graphic 1**).

When an analysis is conducted based on the deposit balance, the deposits in Commercial Banks with balance of above Rp5 billion shared the highest portion with an average balance amounted to Rp1,007.01 trillion every month in 2011 (**Table 6.a**). While based on deposit accounts, the average deposit account with balance of up to Rp100 million accounted for the majority or entailed 97.58% every month from the total number of accounts (**Table 6.b**).

TABEL 4. SALDO BULANAN TOTAL SIMPANAN BANK UMUM 2011 DAN 2010 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 4. MONTHLY BALANCE OF TOTAL DEPOSITS WITHIN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011 AND 2010 (in trillion Rupiah)

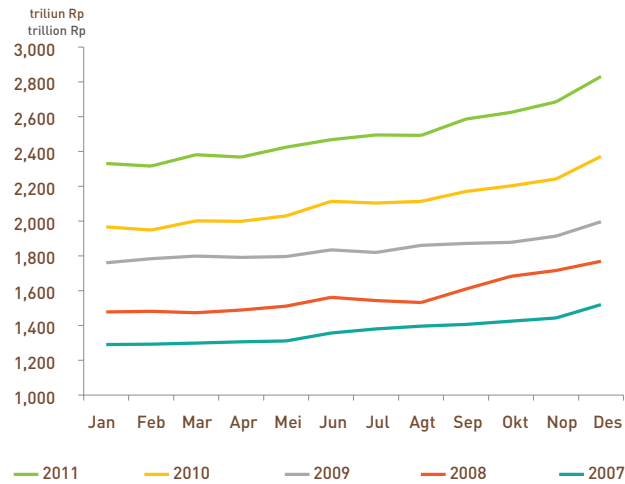
No	Bulan Month	2011	2010	Kenaikan Increase (YoY)*
1	Januari January	2.330,58	1.966,84	363,74
2	Februari February	2.316,08	1.948,44	367,64
3	Maret March	2.381,98	2.000,61	381,37
4	April April	2.368,03	1.999,16	368,87
5	Mei May	2.424,45	2.029,22	395,23
6	Juni June	2.467,29	2.113,48	353,81
7	Juli July	2.494,71	2.104,26	390,44
8	Agustus August	2.492,51	2.113,79	378,71
9	September September	2.586,98	2.170,41	416,57
10	Oktober October	2.625,16	2.201,93	423,32
11	Nopember November	2.684,75	2.241,79	442,95
12	Desember December	2.830,32	2.370,98	459,34
Rata-rata Januari - Desember Average from January to December		2.500,24	2.105,07	395,17

*YoY = year on year

TABEL 5. SALDO BULANAN TOTAL SIMPANAN BANK UMUM 2007 - 2011 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 5. MONTHLY BALANCE OF TOTAL DEPOSITS WITHIN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2007-2010 (in trillion Rupiah)

No	Bulan Month	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
1.	Januari January	2,330.58	1,966.84	1,760.23	1,477.61	1,290.25
2.	Februari February	2,316.08	1,948.44	1,783.74	1,481.43	1,293.00
3.	Maret March	2,381.98	2,000.61	1,798.13	1,473.14	1,298.41
4.	April April	2,368.03	1,999.16	1,791.61	1,488.20	1,305.50
5.	Mei May	2,424.45	2,029.22	1,796.57	1,511.03	1,310.97
6.	Juni June	2,467.29	2,113.48	1,834.70	1,562.20	1,356.64
7.	Juli July	2,494.71	2,104.26	1,820.08	1,542.73	1,380.74
8.	Agustus August	2,492.51	2,113.79	1,860.21	1,532.56	1,396.59
9.	September September	2,586.98	2,170.41	1,870.94	1,609.82	1,405.90
10.	Oktober October	2,625.16	2,201.83	1,877.60	1,682.90	1,424.76
11.	Nopember November	2,684.75	2,241.79	1,913.65	1,715.80	1,443.16
12.	Desember December	2,830.32	2,370.98	1,995.79	1,768.62	1,520.15
Rata-rata Average		2,500.24	2,105.07	1,841.94	1,570.50	1,368.84

Grafik 1. Pertumbuhan Total Simpanan Bank Umum 2007-2011
Graph 1. Total Deposit Growth in Commercial Bank 2007-2011



TABEL 6A. RINCIAN JUMLAH NOMINAL SIMPANAN PADA BANK UMUM 2011

TABLE 6A. BREAKDOWN OF NOMINAL AMOUNTS IN DEPOSITS WITHIN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011

(dalam triliun Rupiah)

(in million Rupiah)

Month Bulan	0 < N ≤ 100 Jt		100 Jt < N ≤ 200 Jt		200 Jt < N ≤ 500 Jt		500 Jt < N ≤ 1M		1M < N ≤ 2M		2M < N ≤ 5M		> 5M		TOTAL	
	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%	NOMINAL	%
Januari January	406.24	17.43	147.46	6.33	231.79	9.95	215.79	9.26	192.90	8.28	223.22	9.58	913.18	39.18	2,330.58	100.00
Februari February	405.07	17.49	146.02	6.30	229.77	9.92	213.75	9.23	190.80	8.24	220.86	9.54	909.82	39.28	2,316.08	100.00
Maret March	406.70	17.07	146.33	6.14	231.21	9.71	214.91	9.02	192.74	8.09	225.23	9.46	964.86	40.51	2,381.98	100.00
April April	410.79	17.35	147.60	6.23	231.91	9.79	216.32	9.13	193.51	8.17	234.51	9.90	933.39	39.42	2,368.03	100.00
Mei May	412.81	17.03	148.76	6.14	233.87	9.65	218.11	9.00	197.01	8.13	229.96	9.48	983.93	40.58	2,424.45	100.00
Juni June	420.66	16.86	153.01	6.13	240.76	9.65	226.63	9.08	204.54	8.20	237.95	9.54	1,011.17	40.53	2,494.71	100.00
Juli July	437.68	17.56	156.49	6.28	244.26	9.80	229.77	9.22	207.03	8.31	237.30	9.52	979.97	39.32	2,492.51	100.00
Agustus August	437.68	17.56	156.49	6.28	244.26	9.80	229.77	9.22	207.03	8.31	237.30	9.52	979.97	39.32	2,492.51	100.00
September September	431.75	16.69	157.30	6.08	246.97	9.55	234.99	9.08	212.19	8.20	245.14	9.48	1,058.65	40.92	2,586.98	100.00
Oktober October	433.55	16.52	158.39	6.03	249.36	9.50	237.15	9.03	214.92	8.19	249.92	9.52	1,081.87	41.21	2,625.16	100.00
Nopember November	440.64	16.41	161.89	6.03	254.08	9.46	241.75	9.01	220.31	8.21	258.17	9.62	1,107.92	41.27	2,684.75	100.00
Desember December	466.63	16.49	170.44	6.02	267.59	9.45	254.42	8.99	234.79	8.30	277.06	9.79	1,159.39	40.96	2,830.32	100.00
Rata-rata Average	425.85	17.04	154.18	6.17	242.15	9.69	227.78	9.11	205.65	8.22	239.72	9.58	1,007.01	40.21	2,502.34	100.00

TABEL 6B. RINCIAN JUMLAH REKENING SIMPANAN PADA BANK UMUM 2011

TABLE 6B. BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS WITHIN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011

thousand account

(ribu rekening)

Month	0 < N		100 Jt		100 Jt < N		200 Jt		200 Jt < N		500 Jt		500 Jt < N		1M		1M < N		2M		2M < N		5M		> 5M		TOTAL	
	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%	REKENING Account	%
Januari January	95,201.74	97.64	1,044.43	1.07	714.76	0.73	292.64	0.30	137.94	0.14	70.37	0.07	39.08	0.04	97,500.96	100.00												
Februari February	95,809.42	97.67	1,035.65	1.06	710.59	0.72	290.75	0.30	136.83	0.14	69.73	0.07	38.93	0.04	98,091.88	100.00												
Maret March	96,516.53	97.68	1,036.50	1.05	714.24	0.72	292.48	0.30	138.77	0.14	71.10	0.07	41.07	0.04	98,810.69	100.00												
April April	97,047.74	97.67	1,048.08	1.05	717.81	0.72	295.17	0.30	139.66	0.14	71.58	0.07	40.02	0.04	99,360.06	100.00												
Mei May	96,907.48	97.65	1,053.29	1.06	723.10	0.73	297.13	0.30	142.41	0.14	73.29	0.07	40.75	0.04	99,237.44	100.00												
Juni June	97,572.52	97.60	1,079.75	1.08	743.08	0.74	307.35	0.31	146.81	0.15	75.24	0.08	42.89	0.04	99,967.63	100.00												
Juli July	97,703.92	97.54	1,127.33	1.13	754.09	0.75	311.55	0.31	148.57	0.15	75.03	0.07	42.45	0.04	100,162.92	100.00												
Agustus August	97,703.92	97.54	1,127.33	1.13	754.09	0.75	311.55	0.31	148.57	0.15	75.03	0.07	42.45	0.04	100,162.92	100.00												
September September	97,469.57	97.54	1,107.37	1.11	760.98	0.76	317.62	0.32	151.67	0.15	77.84	0.08	44.76	0.04	99,929.81	100.00												
Oktober October	98,199.58	97.53	1,114.28	1.11	766.96	0.76	320.90	0.32	153.77	0.15	80.71	0.08	45.63	0.05	100,681.83	100.00												
Nopember November	98,586.65	97.50	1,135.21	1.12	780.61	0.77	326.70	0.32	157.44	0.16	82.22	0.08	46.59	0.05	101,115.42	100.00												
Desember December	98,849.58	97.39	1,190.23	1.17	814.02	0.80	345.55	0.34	167.30	0.16	87.41	0.09	49.48	0.05	101,503.56	100.00												
Rata-rata Average	97,297.39	97.58	1,091.62	1.09	746.19	0.75	309.11	0.31	147.48	0.15	75.80	0.08	42.84	0.04	99,710.43	100.00												

Semua bentuk simpanan, baik giro, deposito, sertifikat deposito, tabungan dan atau bentuk simpanan lainnya. Pada **Tabel 7** terlihat bahwa bagian terbesar total simpanan 2011 berbentuk deposito (44,45%), disusul dengan tabungan (31,79%) dan giro (23,43%). Sedangkan simpanan dalam bentuk lainnya berjumlah sangat kecil.

Sementara itu, jika ditinjau berdasarkan kepemilikan banknya, rata-rata simpanan masyarakat di bank umum paling banyak ditempatkan di bank-bank milik swasta nasional (45,40%), diikuti oleh bank milik BUMN (37,21%), bank milik BUMD (8,47%), bank-bank asing (5,29%), dan bank campuran (3,63%). (Lihat **Tabel 8** dan **Grafik 2**).

All forms of deposit, whether current accounts, time deposits, certified deposits, savings and / or other forms of deposits. In **Table 7**, it can be seen that time deposits (44.45%) accounted for the largest portion of total deposits in 2011, followed by savings (31.79%) and current accounts (23.43%). Other forms of deposits accounted for a very small number out of the whole.

While, according to bank ownership, the vast majority of average public deposits in Commercial Banks are placed in privately owned national banks (45.40%), followed by state-owned banks (37.21%), local government-owned banks (8.47%), foreign banks (5.29%) and joint venture banks (3.63%) (see **Table 8** and **Graphic 2**).

TABEL 7. NOMINAL DAN PERSENTASE SIMPANAN BERDASARKAN JENISNYA PADA BANK UMUM 2011 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 7. NOMINAL AND PERCENTAGE OF DEPOSITS BASED ON TYPE WITHIN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011 (in trillion Rupiah)

	Giro Current Accounts		Tabungan Savings		Deposito Time Deposits		Sertifikat Deposito Certified Deposits		Simpanan Lainnya Others		Total	
	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%
Januari January	535.32	22.97	716.62	30.75	1,071.05	45.96	0.18	0.01	7.40	0.32	2,330.58	100.00
Februari February	533.83	23.05	713.79	30.82	1,037.87	44.81	21.94	0.95	8.66	0.37	2,316.08	100.00
Maret March	544.08	22.84	723.60	30.38	1,106.19	46.44	0.14	0.01	7.95	0.33	2,381.98	100.00
April April	531.66	22.45	735.48	31.06	1,094.66	46.23	0.20	0.01	6.03	0.25	2,368.03	100.00
Mei May	562.41	23.20	741.47	30.58	1,114.51	45.97	0.20	0.01	5.87	0.24	2,424.45	100.00
Juni June	573.33	22.98	764.25	30.63	1,150.74	46.13	0.17	0.01	6.22	0.25	2,494.71	100.00
Juli July	531.46	21.32	786.64	31.56	1,167.52	46.84	0.17	0.01	6.71	0.27	2,492.51	100.00
Agustus August	531.46	21.32	786.64	31.56	1,167.52	46.84	0.17	0.01	6.71	0.27	2,492.51	100.00
September September	588.33	22.74	798.22	30.86	1,191.32	46.05	0.22	0.01	8.89	0.34	2,586.98	100.00
Oktober October	603.83	23.00	803.74	30.62	1,211.04	46.13	0.34	0.01	6.22	0.24	2,625.16	100.00
Nopember November	624.61	23.27	828.95	30.88	1,223.85	45.59	0.16	0.01	7.17	0.27	2,684.75	100.00
Desember December	663.08	23.43	899.77	31.79	1,258.12	44.45	0.25	0.01	9.10	0.32	2,830.32	100.00
Rata-rata Average	568.62	22.72	774.93	30.97	1,149.53	45.94	2.01	0.08	7.24	0.29	2,502.34	100.00

TABEL 8. NOMINAL DAN PERSENTASE SIMPANAN BERDASARKAN KEPEMILIKANNYA PADA BANK UMUM 2011 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 8. NOMINAL AND PERCENTAGE OF DEPOSITS BASED ON COMMERCIAL BANK OWNERSHIP IN 2011 (in trillion rupiah)

	BUMN State-Owned Banks		BUMD Regional Banks		Swasta Nas. Private National Banks		Bank Asing Foreign Banks		Bank Campuran Joint Venture Banks		Total	
	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%	Nominal	%
Januari January	856.27	36.77	194.57	8.35	1,054.06	45.23	133.10	5.71	92.58	3.97	2,330.58	100.00
Februari February	826.16	35.67	207.57	8.96	1,055.86	45.59	135.93	5.87	90.56	3.91	2,316.08	100.00
Maret March	856.93	35.98	213.95	8.98	1,082.36	45.44	137.78	5.78	90.96	3.82	2,381.98	100.00
April April	843.30	35.61	216.47	9.14	1,086.92	45.90	133.10	5.62	88.24	3.73	2,368.03	100.00
Mei May	856.04	35.31	227.01	9.36	1,107.01	45.66	143.31	5.91	91.08	3.76	2,424.45	100.00
Juni June	881.99	35.75	233.67	9.47	1,119.38	45.37	140.46	5.69	91.80	3.72	2,467.29	100.00
Juli July	888.73	35.62	234.41	9.40	1,143.37	45.83	138.31	5.54	89.89	3.60	2,494.71	100.00
Agustus August	881.82	35.38	222.06	8.91	1,160.20	46.55	137.42	5.51	91.00	3.65	2,492.51	100.00
September September	913.12	35.30	255.15	9.86	1,180.17	45.62	145.61	5.63	92.93	3.59	2,586.98	100.00
Oktober October	939.04	35.77	250.08	9.53	1,196.42	45.58	143.90	5.48	95.71	3.65	2,625.16	100.00
Nopember November	950.54	35.41	254.51	9.48	1,225.84	45.66	153.37	5.71	100.48	3.74	2,684.75	100.00
Desember December	1,053.30	37.21	239.63	8.47	1,285.10	45.40	149.60	5.29	102.70	3.63	2,830.32	100.00
Rata-rata Average	895.60	35.81	229.09	9.16	1,141.39	45.65	140.99	5.65	93.16	3.73	2,500.24	100.00

Dari total simpanan tahun 2011 yang berjumlah sebesar Rp2.830,32 triliun, sebesar Rp1.667,66 triliun (58,92%) merupakan simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS (nilai simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS adalah maksimal sebesar Rp2 miliar per nasabah per bank (lihat **Tabel 9** dan **Grafik 3**).

Total deposits in 2011 amounted to Rp2.830,32 billion, amounting to Rp1.667,66 billion (58.92%) is secured by IDIC deposit (deposits are guaranteed by the IDIC is a maximum of 2 billion per customer per bank. (see **Table 9** and **Graphic 3**).

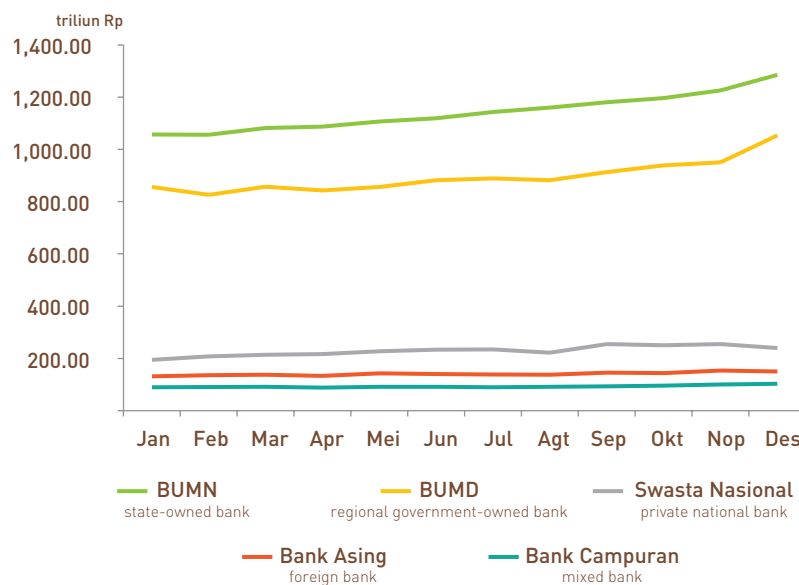
Perlakuan terhadap laporan posisi simpanan untuk BPR dan BPRS berbeda dengan Bank Umum. BPR dan BPRS tidak perlu menyampaikan laporan posisi simpanan bulanan setiap bulannya, tetapi cukup pada akhir periode saja. Laporan posisi simpanan per akhir bulan dan rincian berdasarkan besarnya itu disampaikan dalam rangka melakukan perhitungan premi dua kali dalam setahun, yaitu setiap tanggal 31 Juli (untuk periode Januari sampai Juni) dan 31 Januari (untuk periode Juli sampai Desember).

Unlike Commercial Banks, Rural Banks and Islamic-based Rural Banks are not required to submit monthly reports, but required to submit the report at the end of specific time. State of deposits reports of Rural Bank/Islamic-based Rural Banks are due to be submitted when the bank submits its premium calculation, which is done twice a year, namely on July 31 (for the period January through June) and January 31 (for the period July through December).

Saldo bulanan BPR/BPRS pada akhir tahun 2011 meningkat sebesar Rp7,93 triliun dari tahun sebelumnya menjadi sebesar Rp41,61 triliun, dan rata-rata saldo bulanan simpanan BPR/BPRS untuk tahun tersebut adalah Rp35,65 triliun atau naik Rp6,6 triliun dibandingkan rata-rata saldo bulanan tahun sebelumnya (**Tabel 10**).

Monthly deposit balance in Rural Bank/Islamic-based Rural Banks as at end of 2011 increased Rp7.93 trillion from the previous year to Rp41.61 trillion, and the average of monthly balance deposits in Rural Banks and Islamic-based Rural Banks was Rp35.65 trillion, increasing Rp6.6 trillion compared to last year average of monthly balance (**Table 10**).

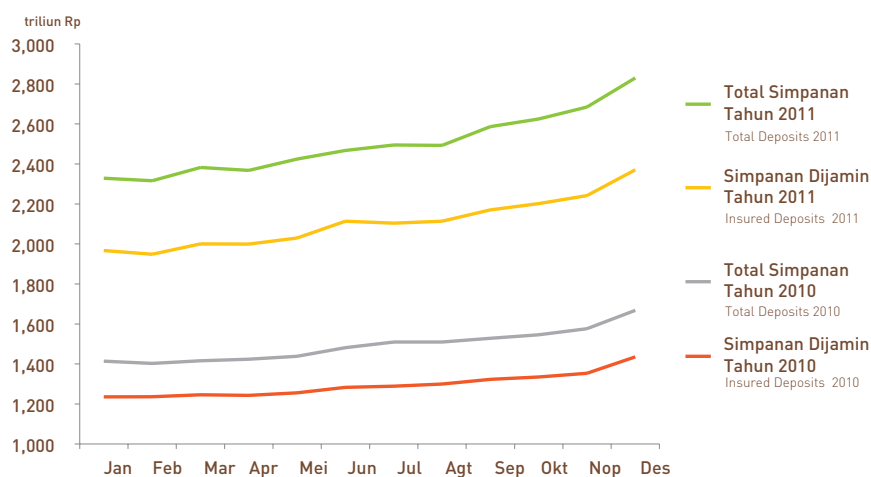
Grafik 2. Pertumbuhan Simpanan Berdasarkan Kepemilikan Bank 2011
Graph 2. Deposit Growth Based on Bank Ownership in 2011



TABEL 9. TOTAL SIMPANAN DAN SIMPANAN DIJAMIN BANK UMUM 2011 DAN 2010 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 9. TOTAL DEPOSITS AND INSURED DEPOSITS IN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011 AND 2010 (in trillion Rupiah)

	2011			2010		
	Total Simpanan Deposit	Simpanan Dijamin Deposit Insured	%	Total Simpanan Deposit	Simpanan Dijamin Deposit Insured	%
Januari January	2,328.87	1,414.43	60.73	1,966.84	1,235.43	62.81
Februari February	2,316.08	1,402.72	60.56	1,948.44	1,235.72	63.42
Maret March	2,381.98	1,416.23	59.46	2,000.61	1,246.32	62.30
April April	2,368.03	1,423.33	60.11	1,999.16	1,243.19	62.19
Mei May	2,424.45	1,438.64	59.34	2,029.22	1,255.32	61.86
Juni June	2,467.29	1,481.85	60.06	2,113.48	1,283.20	60.71
Juli July	2,494.71	1,510.18	60.54	2,104.26	1,288.54	61.23
Agustus August	2,492.51	1,510.18	60.59	2,113.79	1,300.08	61.50
September September	2,586.98	1,528.38	59.08	2,170.41	1,322.61	60.94
Oktober October	2,625.16	1,546.05	58.89	2,201.83	1,334.62	60.61
Nopember November	2,684.75	1,576.28	58.71	2,241.79	1,353.40	60.37
Desember December	2,830.32	1,667.66	58.92	2,370.98	1,435.20	60.53
Rata-rata Average	2,500.09	1,492.99	59.75	2,105.07	1,294.47	61.54

Grafik 3. Perbandingan Total Simpanan dan Simpanan Dijamin pada Bank Umum 2011 dan 2010
Graph 3. Comparison of Total Deposits and Insured Deposits within Commercial Banks In 2011 and 2010



TABEL 10. SALDO BULANAN TOTAL SIMPANAN BPR/BPRS 2011 DAN 2010			(dalam triliun Rupiah)	
TABLE 10. MONTHLY BALANCE ON TOTAL DEPOSIT WITHIN BPR/BPRS IN 2011 AND 2010			(in trillion Rupiah)	
No	Bulan Month	2011	2010	Kenaikan Increase (YoY)*
1	Januari January	34.41	27.84	6.57
2	Februari February	34.80	28.39	6.41
3	Maret March	35.42	28.89	6.53
4	April April	35.94	29.36	6.58
5	Mei May	36.55	29.81	6.74
6	Juni June	36.81	30.01	6.80
7	Juli July	37.53	30.49	7.04
8	Agustus August	37.74	30.41	7.33
9	September September	38.95	31.32	7.63
10	Oktober October	39.60	32.13	7.47
11	Nopember November	40.49	32.75	7.74
12	Desember December	41.61	33.68	7.93
Rata-rata Januari - Desember Average from January to December		37.49	30.42	7.06

*YoY = year on year

PENERIMAAN PREMI

Perhitungan premi dilakukan sendiri oleh bank peserta (*self assessment*). Hasilnya disampaikan kepada LPS setiap tanggal 31 Juli (untuk periode Januari sampai Juni) dan 31 Januari (untuk periode Juli sampai Desember), dan diverifikasi. Keterlambatan bayar menyebabkan bank terkena denda per hari keterlambatan yang besarnya 0,5% dari jumlah premi yang masih harus dibayar dan paling tinggi 150%. Sedangkan jika data tidak sesuai maka LPS segera melakukan rekonsiliasi dengan bank peserta yang bersangkutan.

Penerimaan premi dari Bank Umum pada 2011 berjumlah Rp4.965,55 triliun, naik sebesar Rp847,88 triliun atau 21% ketimbang tahun sebelumnya. Sedangkan penerimaan premi dari BPR/BPRS berjumlah Rp74,30 miliar atau naik sekitar 23% dari tahun sebelumnya. (Lihat **Tabel 11** dan **12**).

REVENUE FROM PREMIUMS

The premium calculation is carried out by each member bank through a self-assessment process. The results are then forwarded to the IDIC - every July 31 (for the period January through June) and January 31 (for the period July through December) - which then they will be verified. Late premium payment will result in being fined 0.5% of the total outstanding premium for each day it is late, up to a ceiling of 150%. When a bank's data is found inconsistent, IDIC will immediately carry out a verification process to the bank.

Premium revenue from Commercial Banks in 2011 amounted to Rp4,965.55 trillion, increasing Rp847.88 trillion, or 21%, compared to the year before. Premium revenue from Rural Bank/Islamic-based Rural Banks totaled Rp74.30 trillion, an increase of 23% from the year before (see **Tables 11** and **12**).

TABEL 11. PENERIMAAN PREMI BANK UMUM 2011 DAN 2010			(dalam triliun Rupiah)	
TABLE 11. PREMIUM REVENUE FROM COMMERCIAL BANKS IN 2011 AND 2010			(in trillion Rupiah)	
No	Uraian Description	2011	2010	Kenaikan Increase (YoY)*
1.	Periode Januari s.d Juni Period of January to June	2,392.80	1,986.14	406.66
2.	Periode Juli s.d Desember Period of July to December	2,572.75	2,131.53	441.22
TOTAL		4,965.55	4,117.67	847.88

*YoY = year on year



TABEL 12. PENERIMAAN PREMI BPR/BPRS 2011 DAN 2010 (dalam triliun Rupiah)
TABLE 12. PREMIUM REVENUE FROM RURAL BANKS/ISLAMIC-BASED RURAL BANK IN 2011 AND 2010 (in billion Rupiah)

No	Uraian Description	2011	2010
1.	Periode Januari s.d Juni Period of January to June		
	a. BPR Rural Bank	32.96	26.82
	b. BPRS Islamic-based Rural Bank	1.76	1.39
2.	Periode Juli s.d Desember Period of July to December		
	a. BPR Rural Bank	37.50	30.64
	b. BPRS Islamic-based Rural Bank	2.08	1.61
TOTAL		74.30	60.45

TABEL 13. BPR/BPRS YANG SALAH MELAKUKAN PERHITUNGAN PREMI 2011
TABLE 13 RURAL BANKS/ISLAMIC-BASED RURAL BANK THAT SUBMITTED INCONSISTENT PREMIUM CALCULATIONS IN 2011

Periode Period	Perhitungan Salah Miscalculation	Total BPR/BPRS Number of Rural Banks	Persentase Salah Percentage
Januari - Juni January - June	318	1,870	17.01%
Juli - Desember July - December	290	1,825	15.89%

Hampir semua bank, terutama Bank Umum, tepat waktu dan benar dalam memberikan laporan atau perhitungan premi, kecuali sejumlah BPR/BPRS. Perhitungan premi yang salah dan tidak sesuai format berpotensi menyebabkan bank kurang bayar premi. Ada sekitar 17% BPR/BPRS yang salah melakukan perhitungan premi untuk periode Januari sampai dengan Juni dan 16% pada periode Juli sampai dengan Desember 2011 (**Tabel 13**). Tidak ada Bank Umum yang terlambat atau kurang bayar premi.

Untuk periode sampai dengan 31 Desember 2011, BPR/BPRS yang terlambat bayar premi telah dikenai sanksi denda sebesar Rp17,12 juta yang terdiri dari Rp11,62 juta (63 BPR/BPRS) pada semester I dan sebesar Rp5,50 juta (34 BPR/BPRS) pada semester II. Sedangkan total denda keterlambatan premi BPR/BPRS secara keseluruhan (termasuk tahun-tahun sebelumnya) yang diterima oleh LPS pada tahun 2011 adalah sebesar Rp293,12 juta yang terdiri dari Rp36,81 juta pada semester I dan Rp256,31 juta pada semester II.

Untuk mengetahui kebenaran perhitungan simpanan, LPS melakukan verifikasi terhadap laporan keuangan bank dan laporan posisi simpanan. LPS dan Bank Indonesia telah melakukan pemeriksaan bersama terhadap empat Bank Umum dan lima BPR serta memanggil 13 pejabat/direksi Bank Umum. Beberapa bank masih belum memahami secara baik atas komponen simpanan sebagai dasar perhitungan premi. Komponen simpanan semestinya adalah simpanan milik pemilik, simpanan di atas suku bunga penjaminan/nilai yang dijamin, dan *Back to Back*. Atas kesalahan perhitungan simpanan ini, bank yang kurang membayar premi seluruhnya sebesar Rp74,06 miliar.

Selanjutnya, atas laporan bank atau perhitungan premi untuk tahun 2011, LPS melihat indikasi perbedaan yang relatif besar terjadi pada beberapa bank. Verifikasi atas temuan ini akan ditindaklanjuti pada 2012.

Dalam upaya mengurangi tingkat kesalahan perhitungan premi, LPS telah menyampaikan surat dan melakukan sosialisasi serta simulasi perhitungan premi kepada semua bank, terutama perhatian khusus kepada bank-bank BPR/BPRS. Kesalahan bank-bank umumnya akibat kurangnya pemahaman dan/atau terjadinya pergantian pegawai atau pejabat bank yang bertanggung jawab mengelola penjaminan simpanan.

Most banks submit reports or premium calculations on time and correctly, except for a small number of Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks. Premium calculations that are incorrect or inconsistent in format may result in under payment of premiums by the bank. Roughly, 17% of Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks submitted incorrect premium calculations for the period January through June and 16% for the period July through December (**Table 13**).

Up to 31 December 2011, Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks with a late premium payment were obliged to pay fines amounting to Rp17.12 million, which was consisting of Rp11.62 million (63 Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks) in the first half of the year and Rp5.50 million (34 Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks) during the second. Meanwhile, total of fines due to late premium payment made by Rural Banks in a whole (including fines from previous years) which was received by IDIC in 2011 amounted to Rp293.12 million comprised of Rp36.81 million in semester I and Rp256.31 million in semester II.

In order to ascertain the correct premium calculation, the IDIC carries out a verification process of a bank's financial report and state of deposits report. The IDIC and Bank Indonesia conducted such joint examinations of four Commercial Banks and five Rural Banks and have asked for clarification from 13 Commercial Bank officials and directors. Several banks still had difficulties in understanding the deposit components which will be used as a basis in calculating premiums. The deposit components should have been those deposits owned by the bank's owners, deposits with interest rate/balance exceeding the insurance interest rate/deposit insured amount, and *Back to Back*. Due to these miscalculations of deposit, shortfalls of premium payments made by the bank totaled Rp74.06 billion.

Furthermore, based on the bank reports or premium calculations for 2011, the IDIC found indications of relatively significant differences occurring at several banks. Verification on these findings will be followed up in 2012.

In its efforts to lower the incidences of premium miscalculations, IDIC have sent letters and have conducted outreach programs, including practical exercises of how to calculate premiums to all banks, with a special attention given to Rural Banks/Islamic-based Rural Banks institutions. Generally, the miscalculation are caused by the lack of understanding on premium calculation or the turn over of staff or officials who are charged with managing deposit insurance/insurance premium.

Resolusi Bank

Bank Resolution

ANALISIS RESOLUSI BANK

Keputusan LPS menyelamatkan atau tidak menyelamatkan Bank Gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik salah satunya ditentukan berdasarkan hasil analisis resolusi bank. LPS berkoordinasi dengan BI dalam melakukan proses analisis resolusi bank guna mendapatkan data/informasi tentang bank dalam status pengawasan khusus secara periodik. Informasi dari BI, selain daftar bank yang ditetapkan dalam pengawasan khusus (DPK), juga berupa profil, perkembangan kondisi keuangan, rincian permasalahan, serta langkah-langkah yang telah dan akan ditempuh dalam upaya penyehatan bank DPK.

Sepanjang tahun 2011, LPS telah melakukan analisis resolusi terhadap sejumlah bank DPK, yang 15 bank diantaranya telah ditetapkan oleh Bank Indonesia sebagai Bank Gagal atau Bank yang Tidak Dapat Disehatkan dikarenakan kondisinya yang cenderung memburuk, tidak terdapat tambahan setoran modal dari pemegang saham lama maupun investor baru, dan masa DPK bank telah berakhir. Atas dasar pemberitahuan dari BI tersebut, selanjutnya melalui Rapat Dewan Komisiner (RDK) diputuskan bahwa kelimabelas bank tersebut tidak dilakukan penyelamatan dan meminta BI untuk mencabut izin usahanya. (Daftar Bank yang Tidak Diselamatkan lihat **Tabel 14**).

BANK RESOLUTION ANALYSIS

The decision made by the IDIC of whether or not to rescue a Failed Bank that does not pose a systemic risk is determined by the results from bank resolution analysis. IDIC coordinates with Bank Indonesia in carrying out the analysis in order to obtain periodic data/information on the bank under special surveillance. The information from BI, apart from a list of banks indicated for special surveillance, also includes profiles, developments of financial conditions, a list of key problems and the measures that have already taken, or that will be taken, to restore the soundness of the bank.

During 2011, IDIC has conducted resolution analysis to several banks in Special Surveillance Unit (SSU), 15 of them are classified as failed banks or banks that could not be restructured by Bank Indonesia due to the weakening condition of the bank, no capital injection from the previous shareholders or new investors and the SSU period of the bank has ended. Based on the notification made by BI, IDIC through a Board of Commissioners meeting decided those 15 banks would not be rescued and requested BI to revoke the operating license of the banks. (List of Unrescued banks can be seen in **Table 14**)

TABEL 14. BANK YANG DIPUTUSKAN TIDAK DISELAMATKAN PADA TAHUN 2011

TABLE 14. UNRESCUED BANK WITHIN 2011

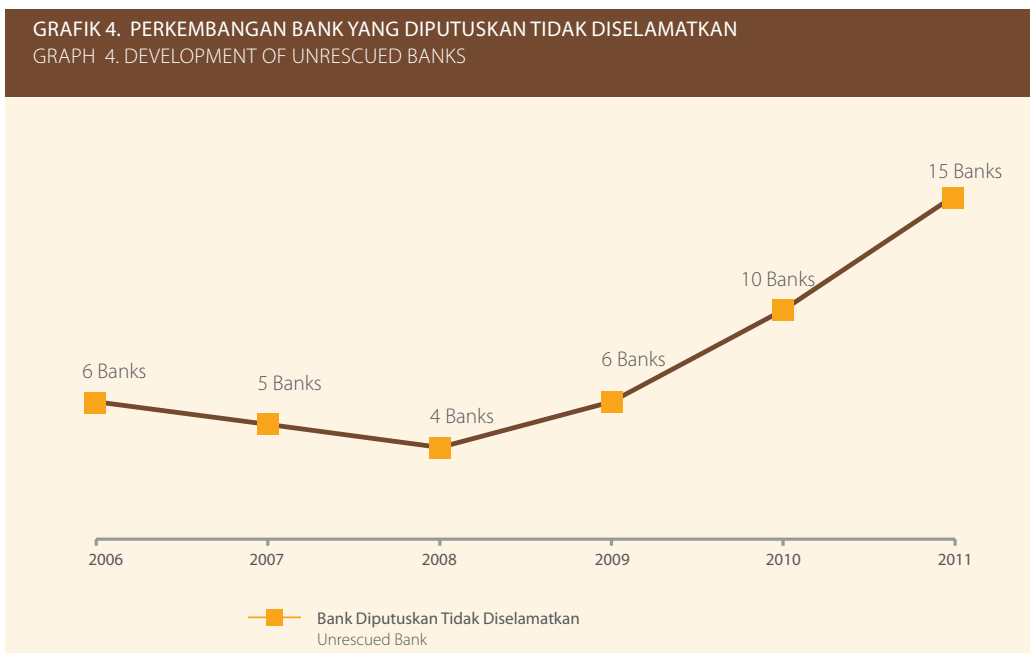
No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Wilayah Kabupaten Region	Tanggal Keputusan RDK Tdk Diselamatkan Date of Unrescued Determination Made by IDIC Board Meeting
1.	PD BPR LPK Talegong	Garut	12 Januari 2011
2.	PD BPR LPK Samarang	Garut	12 Januari 2011
3.	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	Subang	12 Januari 2011
4.	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	Subang	12 Januari 2011
5.	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	Padang	7 April 2011
6.	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	Bekasi	18 April 2011
7.	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	Bekasi	29 April 2011
8.	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	Tangerang	6 Mei 2011
9.	PT BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah	Cirebon	27 Juli 2011
10.	PT BPR Iswara Artha	Sidoarjo	3 Agustus 2011
11.	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	Muna	3 Agustus 2011
12.	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti Smadang	Padang	10 Agustus 2011
13.	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	Bandung	24 Agustus 2011
14.	PD BPR LPK Bojongpicung	Cianjur	20 September 2011
15.	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani	Padang	8 Desember 2011

Adapun keputusan untuk tidak melakukan penyelamatan terhadap suatu bank didasarkan atas pertimbangan hasil perhitungan *Lower Cost Test* dan penilaian terhadap prospek usaha dengan berdasarkan pada hasil pemeriksaan bersama BI-LPS atau *due diligence*.

Decision on not rescuing a bank is taken by considering the result of lower cost test calculation and evaluation on the business prospect based on the joint examination held by BI and LPS or due diligence.

Perkembangan jumlah bank yang diputuskan tidak diselamatkan dalam kurun waktu 2006 hingga 2011 cenderung mengalami peningkatan, yaitu dari 6 bank pada tahun 2006 menjadi 15 bank pada tahun 2011 (lihat **Grafik 4**)

The development of bank which decided not to be rescued within the period of 2006 to 2011 has tended to raise, from 6 banks in 2006 to 15 banks in 2011 (see **graph 4**)



Berkaitan dengan analisis resolusi bank, sepanjang tahun 2011, LPS telah melaksanakan beberapa pekerjaan penting antara lain penyempurnaan perhitungan *Lower Cost Test* (LCT) dan penilaian terhadap prospek usaha, perubahan kedua pada PLPS Nomor 4 Tahun 2006 tentang Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik terkait Perhitungan *Lower Cost Test* dan Penilaian Prospek Usaha serta penyusunan SOP *Due Diligence*.

In relation to bank resolution analysis, throughout the year of 2011, IDIC conducted several important tasks such as refining the Lower Cost Test (LCT) calculation and assessment on the business prospect, second amendment on IDIC regulation number 4 of 2006 concerning the Settlement of Non-Systemic Failed Bank related to the calculation of Lower Cost Test and Assessment of Business Prospect as well as SOP on due diligence.

PENANGANAN KLAIM

Setelah bank dinyatakan tidak sehat dan tidak diselamatkan, LPS melakukan beberapa hal yaitu rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan nasabah, membayar simpanan layak dibayar, serta penanganan keberatan nasabah.

Dari 15 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya sepanjang tahun 2011, hampir semua telah ditindaklanjuti dengan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan sampai dengan akhir tahun 2011. Hanya satu BPR, yang dicabut izinnya pada 15 Desember 2011, yang sedang dalam proses persiapan dan pelaksanaan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi (rekonver) dan hasilnya akan diumumkan pada Januari 2012.

Secara kumulatif, sejak beroperasi pada tahun 2005 sampai dengan 2011, LPS telah menangani klaim penjaminan simpanan dari 46 nasabah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya. Bank itu adalah satu Bank Umum, yaitu PT Bank IFI (DL) di Jakarta, dan 45 BPR yang berdomisili di Jawa Barat, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, Sumatera Barat, Sulawesi Selatan, Sulawesi Tenggara, dan Bali. Sedangkan akumulasi simpanan seluruh bank tersebut mencapai 88 ribuan rekening, dengan nilai nominal sekitar Rp1,1 triliun.

Pelaksanaan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi dilakukan segera setelah izin usaha bank dicabut kemudian status seluruh simpanan akan ditetapkan paling lama 90 hari kerja sejak tanggal bank dicabut izin usahanya.

Pada 2011, jumlah simpanan layak dibayar untuk 14 BPR adalah sebanyak 21.848 rekening, senilai Rp42,7 miliar. Hal itu berarti, sejak 2005 hingga 2011, LPS sudah memverifikasi 45 bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, dengan simpanan layak dibayar sebanyak 70.339 rekening senilai Rp659 miliar.

Dilihat dari komposisi simpanan nasabah seluruh BPR yang dicabut izinnya pada 2011, maka persentase simpanan layak dibayar lebih besar dari yang tidak layak dibayar yaitu mencapai 94% dari jumlah rekening atau 85% dari nilai simpanan.

Selanjutnya, nasabah dapat mencairkan simpanan yang telah layak dibayar itu melalui bank pembayar yang ditunjuk LPS. Sedangkan bagian simpanan yang jumlahnya di atas batas maksimum program penjaminan LPS dan simpanan yang tidak layak dibayar diselesaikan melalui mekanisme likuidasi bank yang bersangkutan.

Hasil rekapitulasi simpanan layak dibayar yang telah dicairkan oleh nasabah penyimpan pada tahun 2011 berjumlah 1.852 nasabah dengan nilai sekitar Rp31,4 miliar (73% dari simpanan layak dibayar). Adapun, sejak 2006 sampai 2011, tercatat lebih dari 12

CLAIM SETTLEMENTS

After banks have been declared operationally unsound and not rescued, IDIC reconciles and verifies depositor deposits, pays claim of eligible to be paid deposit, and settles depositor objections.

Out of the 15 Rural Banks that had their operating licenses revoked in 2011, all have been followed up with the reconciliation and verification of deposits. All except one Rural Bank, whose license was revoked on December 15, 2011, for which reconciliation and verification process of the bank is on progress. The result of the reconciliation and verification process of the bank is scheduled to be announced in January 2012.

From a cumulative viewpoint, since the IDIC began to operate in 2005 until 2011, IDIC has paid deposit insurance claims of 46 member banks depositors whose operating licenses were revoked. These 46 banks comprised one Commercial Bank, namely PT Bank IFI (DL) in Jakarta, and 45 Rural Banks located in West Java, Central Java, East Java, West Sumatra, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi and Bali. The accumulation of deposits in all these banks reached 88,000 accounts, with a nominal value of around Rp1.1 trillion.

Reconciliation and verification processes were carried out as soon as a bank's operating license was revoked and the status of all its deposits were determined, at the latest, 90 working days from the date of the license's revocation.

In 2011, the number of deposits eligible for payment at 14 Rural Banks entailed more or less 21,000 accounts, with a total value of Rp42.7 billion. Cumulatively, since 2005 until 2011, the IDIC verified 45 banks whose operating licenses had been revoked, with deposits eligible for payment reaching 70,000 accounts, to the value of Rp659 billion.

Seen in terms of the composition of depositor deposits at all the Rural Banks that had their operating licenses revoked in 2011, the percentage of deposits eligible for payment was larger than for those accounts that were ineligible, or amounting to 94% out of the total number of accounts and 85% of the total value of the deposits

Furthermore, depositors could paid claims of deposits that were eligible for payment via a paying bank appointed by the IDIC. However, the deposits that were of an amount above the IDIC's maximum insurance limit and deposits that were ineligible for payment were settled via liquidation process of the bank.

The recapitulation of deposits eligible for payment that had already been paid in 2011 amounted to 1,852 depositors with a deposit value of Rp31.4 billion (73% of deposits eligible for payment). The accumulation of depositors who claimed their deposits, from 2006

ribu nasabah dengan nilai sekitar Rp612 miliar (93% dari simpanan layak dibayar) yang telah mencairkan simpanan. Simpanan yang belum dicairkan sebagian besar adalah simpanan dengan nilai yang relatif kecil.

Jumlah simpanan tidak layak dibayar untuk tahun 2011 sekitar 1.643 rekening dengan nilai Rp8,2 miliar. Sedangkan secara kumulatif dari 2005 sampai 2011 terdapat simpanan tidak layak dibayar sekitar tujuh ribu rekening senilai Rp224 miliar.

Penyebab paling dominan simpanan tidak layak dibayar adalah karena suku bunga penjaminan melebihi ketentuan yang berlaku, tidak ada aliran dana, atau karena nasabah penyimpan terkait kredit macet.

Dalam pelaksanaan penanganan klaim kerap kali dijumpai adanya keberatan yang disampaikan nasabah kepada LPS yang sebagian besar berasal dari nasabah yang simpanannya tidak layak dibayar. Keberatan tersebut telah ditanggapi oleh LPS. Apabila dalam mengajukan keberatan, nasabah didukung bukti yang nyata dan jelas, maka LPS akan melakukan reklasifikasi simpanan dari tidak layak dibayar menjadi layak dibayar. Dalam hal nasabah masih belum puas atas tanggapan LPS, nasabah dapat menempuh jalur hukum.

Sepanjang tahun 2011 ada lebih dari 360 eks nasabah bank yang dilikuidasi yang mengajukan surat keberatan ke LPS. Mayoritas surat keberatan itu berasal dari nasabah yang simpanannya tidak layak dibayar. Yang sebagian besar disebabkan oleh tingkat bunga yang melampaui tingkat bunga LPS, tidak ada aliran dana, atau terkait kredit macet/penyebab bank gagal. Dari semua surat keberatan tersebut, 85% telah selesai ditanggapi sedangkan sisanya masih dalam proses pemberian tanggapan dan kajian.

Saat melakukan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi, LPS menemukan beberapa tindak penipuan (*fraud*) yang dilakukan oknum bank bersangkutan, antara lain: kredit fiktif, kredit topangan, simpanan nasabah dicairkan sepihak oleh oknum bank, setoran fiktif, dan sebagainya. Selain melakukan *fraud*, ada pula faktor praktik bank yang kurang baik seperti tidak adanya data baik yang disebabkan oleh kurangnya tertib administrasi atau unsur kesengajaan untuk menghilangkan data.

LIKUIDASI BANK

Jumlah bank yang dilikuidasi pada tahun 2011 berjumlah 15 bank yang terdiri dari 14 BPR dan satu BPRS. Adapun sejak LPS berdiri tahun 2005 sampai 2011, bank yang dicabut izinnya berjumlah 46 bank, terdiri dari satu Bank Umum, 43 BPR, dan dua BPRS.

to 2011, were registered as being more than 12,000 depositors with a deposit value of around Rp612 billion (93% of deposits eligible for payment). Deposits that were not yet claimed constituted a large portion because the value of the deposits was relatively insignificant.

The number of deposits ineligible for payment in 2011 was around 1,643 accounts, to the value of Rp8.2 billion. While cumulatively, from 2005 to 2011, around 7,000 accounts were ineligible for payment, with a value of Rp224 billion.

The most common reasons deposits are considered ineligible for payment are the interest rate exceeds the applicable rate, the account is inactive, or when the depositor has a non-performing loan.

The job of claim settlements entails dealing with objections from depositors. A large proportion of objections come from depositors whose savings are not eligible for payment, and have already been received by the IDIC. When a depositor is supported by an evidence that is tangible and unequivocal, however, IDIC will reclassify the deposit from ineligible for payment to eligible. If a depositor remains dissatisfied with the IDIC's explanation, they can pursue a legal course of action.

Throughout 2011, more than 360 former depositors of liquidated banks submitted objections to the IDIC. Most of the letters came from depositors whose savings were ineligible for payment. Based on the result of reconciliation and verification process, a large part of those deposits were considered ineligible for payment because of the level of interest, account inactivity or non-performing loans / a causal factor in the bank's failure. Out of all the letters of complaint, almost all of them, or 85%, are considered to have been settled, while the remainder is currently being responded to and examined.

While carrying out reconciliation and verification process, IDIC discovers many incidences of fraud on the part of the relevant bank, such as fictitious loans, "masked loans", depositor deposits withdrawn unilaterally by the rogue bank, fictitious deposits, and so on. Apart from the issue of fraud, there is also the issue of poor banking practices, such as the unavailability of data due to a lack of efficient administration or an element of intent to remove data.

BANK LIQUIDATION

The number of banks that were liquidated in 2011 totaled 15 banks, consisting of 14 Rural Banks and one Islamic-based Rural Bank. Since the IDIC was founded in 2005 until 2011, a total of 46 banks had their operating licenses revoked, namely one Commercial Bank, 43 Rural Banks and two Islamic-based Rural Banks.

Sedangkan bank yang telah selesai pelaksanaan likuidasinya selama tahun 2011 adalah sebanyak 14 bank yang terdiri dari 13 BPR dan satu BPRS (lihat **Tabel 15**). Secara keseluruhan sejak 2005, ada 21 bank yang telah selesai proses likuidasinya dari total 46 bank. Bank-bank yang proses likuidasinya selesai sebelum tahun 2011 berjumlah dua BPR yang selesai pada 2009, dan lima BPR pada 2010. Sehingga, bank yang belum selesai proses likuidasinya berjumlah 25 bank. (lihat **Tabel 16**).

Sesuai dengan UU LPS, setelah klaim penjaminan dibayarkan kepada nasabah penyimpan, maka bank dalam likuidasi wajib mengembalikan klaim penjaminan tersebut kepada LPS. Besarnya tingkat pengembalian (*recovery rate*)—sebagai rasio pengembalian klaim penjaminan dengan klaim yang telah dibayarkan—sangat beragam. Dari 14 bank yang pelaksanaan likuidasinya telah selesai dalam tahun 2011, hanya empat BPR yang *recovery rate*-nya mencapai 100%. Sedangkan rata-rata *recovery rate* secara keseluruhan yang selesai di tahun 2011 adalah sebesar 9,27%. (Lihat **Tabel 17**).

Liquidation processes were fully completed on 14 banks in 2011: 13 Rural Banks and one Islamic-based Rural Bank (see **Table 15**). Overall, since 2005, 21 banks have already completed the process of liquidation out of the total of 46 banks. Banks that were liquidated before this year comprised two Rural Banks whose liquidations were completed in 2009, and five Rural Banks in 2010. Consequently, 25 banks have yet to be completely liquidated (see **Table 16**).

In accordance with the IDIC Law, after insurance claims have been paid to depositors, banks undergoing liquidation must return these insurance claims to the IDIC. The scale of the recovery rate – as a ratio of returned insurance claims to claims that have been paid – is immense. Out of the 14 banks whose liquidation was completed in 2011, only four Rural Banks had a recovery rate of 100%. Overall, the recovery rate in 2011 was 9.27% (see **Table 17**).

TABEL 15. BANK YANG PELAKSANAAN LIKUIDASINYA SELESAI PADA 2011
TABLE 15. BANK THAT HAS BEEN COMPLETED ITS LIQUIDATION PROCESS IN 2011

No	Nama Bank Dalam Likuidasi Name of Bank in Liquidation	Wilayah Region	Tanggal Selesai Likuidasi Date of Liquidation Completed
1	PT. BPR Bangun Karsa Arta Sejahtera	Jawa Barat	17 Januari 2011
2	PT. BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	DI Yogyakarta	21 Maret 2011
3	PT. BPR Margot Arta Utama	Jabodetabek	22 Maret 2011
4	PT. BPR Sumber Hiobaja, Sukoharjo	Jawa Tengah	18 April 11
5	PT. BPR Syariah Babussalam	Jawa Barat	18 April 11
6	PT. BPR Anugerah Arta Niaga	Jawa Tengah	13 Juni 2011
7	PT. BPR Handayani Ciptasehati	Sulawesi Selatan	13 Juni 2011
8	PT. BPR Sri Utama	Bali	19 Agustus 2011
9	PT. BPR Citraloka Dana Mandiri	Jawa Barat	8 September 11
10	PT. BPR Argawa Utama	Bali	16 September 11
11	PT. BPR Swasad Artha	Bali	16 September 11
12	PT. BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	Jawa Tengah	20 September 11
13	PT. BPR Darbeni Mitra	Jabodetabek	20 September 11
14	PD. BPR Bungbulang	Jawa Barat	23 Nopember 2011

TABEL 16. DAFTAR BANK DALAM PROSES LIKUIDASI

TABLE 16. LIST OF BANKS IN LIQUIDATION PROCESS

No	Nama Bank Dalam Likuidasi Name of Bank in Liquidation	Wilayah Region	Tanggal Pembentukan Tim Likuidasi Date of Liquidation Team Establishment
1	PT. BPR Tripanca Setiadana (DL)	Lampung	8-Apr-09
2	PT. Bank IFI (DL)	Jabodetabek	1 Mei 2009
3	PT. BPR Satya Adhi Perdana (DL)	Bali	26 Nop 2009
4	PT. BPR Samudra Air Tawar (DL)	Sumatera Barat	25-Feb-10
5	PT. BPR Salido Empati (DL)	Sumatera Barat	15-Mar-10
6	PT. BPR Musajaya Arthadana (DL)	Lampung	29-Mar-10
7	PT. BPR Handayani Ciptasejahtera (DL)	Sulawesi Selatan	4 Mei 2010
8	PT. BPR Junjung Sirih (DL)	Sumatera Barat	10 Agt 2010
9	PT. BPR Cimahi Tengah (DL)	Jawa Barat	22 Nop 2010
10	PD. BPR LPK Cipeundeuy (DL)	Jawa Barat	29 Des 2010
11	PD BPR LPK Samarang (DL)	Jawa Barat	25-Jan-11
12	PD BPR LPK Talegong (DL)	Jawa Barat	25-Jan-11
13	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi (DL)	Jawa Barat	9-Feb-11
14	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran (DL)	Jawa Barat	9-Feb-11
15	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat (DL)	Sumatera Barat	20-Apr-11
16	PT BPR Naratama Bersada (DL)	Jabodetabek	27-Apr-11
17	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera (DL)	Jabodetabek	12 Mei 2011
18	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat (DL)	Jabodetabek	25 Mei 2011
19	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah (DL)	Jawa Barat	3 Agt 2011
20	PT BPR Iswara Artha (DL)	Jawa Timur	12 Agt 2011
21	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha (DL)	Sulawesi Tenggara	16 Agt 2011
22	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMAdang (DL)	Sumatera Barat	19 Agt 2011
23	PT BPR Sadayana Artha (DL)	Jawa Barat	8-Sep-11
24	PD BPR LPK Bojongpicung (DL)	Jawa Barat	5 Okt 2011
25	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (DL)	Sumatera Barat	16 Des 2011

TABEL 17. RECOVERY RATE BANK YANG TELAH SELESAI PROSES LIKUIDASI

TABLE 17. RECOVERY RATE FOR BANK THAT HAS COMPLETED ITS LIQUIDATION PROCESS

No	Nama Bank Dalam Likuidasi Name of Bank in Liquidation	Klaim Penjaminan (Rp) Insurance Claim (Rp)	Pengembalian Klaim ke LPS (Rp) Claim Recovery (Rp)	Sisa Kewajiban Klaim ke LPS (Rp) Remaining Liability Claim to IDIC (Rp)	Recovery Rate
1	PT. BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	35,092,774,029	6,054,192,854	29,038,581,175	17%
2	PT. BPR Syariah Babussalam	632,759,255	0	632,759,255	0%
3	PT. BPR Swasad Artha	40,453,967	40,453,967	0	100%
4	PT. BPR Sumber Hiobaja	911,084,304	437,046,780	474,037,524	48%
5	PT. BPR Sri Utama	247,539,246	247,539,246	0	100%
6	PT. BPR Margot Arta Utama	88,335,448	88,335,448	0	100%
7	PT. BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	3,000,405,215	693,000,000	2,307,056,215	23%
8	PT. BPR Handayani Ciptasehati	537,474,990	280,619,853	256,855,137	52%
9	PT. BPR Darbeni Mitra	293,984,948	5,642,133	288,342,815	2%
10	PT. BPR Citraloka Dana Mandiri	53,698,042,231	0	53,698,042,231	0%
11	PT. BPR Bangun Karsa Arthasejahtera	1,307,766,440	245,798,257	1,061,968,183	19%
12	PT. BPR Argawa Utama	4,087,688	4,087,688	0	100%
13	PT. BPR Anugerah Arta Niaga	1,567,207,532	777,814,270	789,393,262	50%
14	PD. BPR Bungbulang	176,979,671	176,979,671	0	100%
TOTAL		97,598,894,964	9,051,510,167	88,547,035,797	

PENANGANAN BANK GAGAL

PENANGANAN PT BANK MUTIARA TBK

Penanganan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (dahulu PT Bank Century Tbk) pada tahun 2011, terfokus pada upaya peningkatan nilai (*value*) bank dan penjualan saham.

Pengamatan terhadap kondisi keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk menunjukkan adanya kenaikan laba sebesar 32% per 31 Desember 2011 (tidak diaudit) dibandingkan dengan posisi 31 Desember 2010 (diaudit). Selain laba, Indikator keuangan lainnya yang juga mengalami kenaikan di tahun 2011 dibandingkan 2010 antara lain total aset naik 22%, dana pihak ketiga naik 26%, kredit tumbuh 49%, dan ekuitas naik mendekati 30%. Dari sisi rasio keuangan tahun 2011, tingkat kecukupan modal mengalami penurunan sekitar 2% menjadi 9,48%, sementara rasio kredit terhadap dana pihak ketiga juga meningkat 13% menjadi 84% (**Tabel 18**).

Berdasarkan surat Direktorat Pengawasan Bank 1 Bank Indonesia kepada Direksi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk Nomor 13/58/DPB1/TPB1-7/Rahasia tanggal 26 Juli 2011, sejak tanggal 26 Juli 2011, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk ditetapkan sebagai bank dalam pengawasan normal.

Dalam menangani PT Bank Century Tbk hingga sekarang menjadi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6.762.361 juta. Dari jumlah tersebut, LPS menyetero dana ke PT Bank Century Tbk sebesar Rp4.977.140 juta di tahun 2008, dan sisanya sebesar Rp1.785.221 juta disetor pada tahun 2009. Seluruh biaya penanganan merupakan penyertaan modal sementara (PMS) yang telah diterbitkan sahamnya berupa *convertible preferred stock* sebanyak 99,996% dari total saham yang beredar. Perubahan komposisi kepemilikan saham karena adanya PMS LPS tersebut telah dicatat dalam Perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perseroan yang telah disetujui Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia sesuai dengan Keputusan No.AHU-41550.AH.01.02. Tahun 2009 tanggal 26 Agustus 2009 jo No.AHU-0059604.AH.01.09 Tahun 2011 Tanggal 21 Juli 2011. (Tentang proses penanganan Bank Mutiara lihat **Gambar 1**).

BANK RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION OF PT BANK MUTIARA TBK

The resolution of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (formerly PT Bank Century Tbk) in 2011 focused on efforts to increase the bank's value and carry out a divestment of the bank.

Observations on PT Bank Mutiara Tbk's financial condition indicated a rise in revenues of 32% by December 31, 2011 (unaudited) compared with its position on December 31, 2010 (audited). In addition, other financial indicators also showed improvements in 2011 compared with 2010, such as an increase in total assets of 22%, a rise in deposits of 26%, loan growth of 49% and a rise in equity of close to 30%. In terms of financial ratios, the bank's capital adequacy rate decreased by around 2% to 9.48% in 2011, while the loan to deposit rate rose by 13% to 84% in 2011 (**Table 18**).

A letter from the Bank Supervision Directorate at Bank Indonesia to the Directors of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, No. 13/58/DPB1/TPB1-7/Confidential and dated July 26, 2011, confirmed that starting from that date, PT Bank Mutiara Tbk was to be placed under normal supervision.

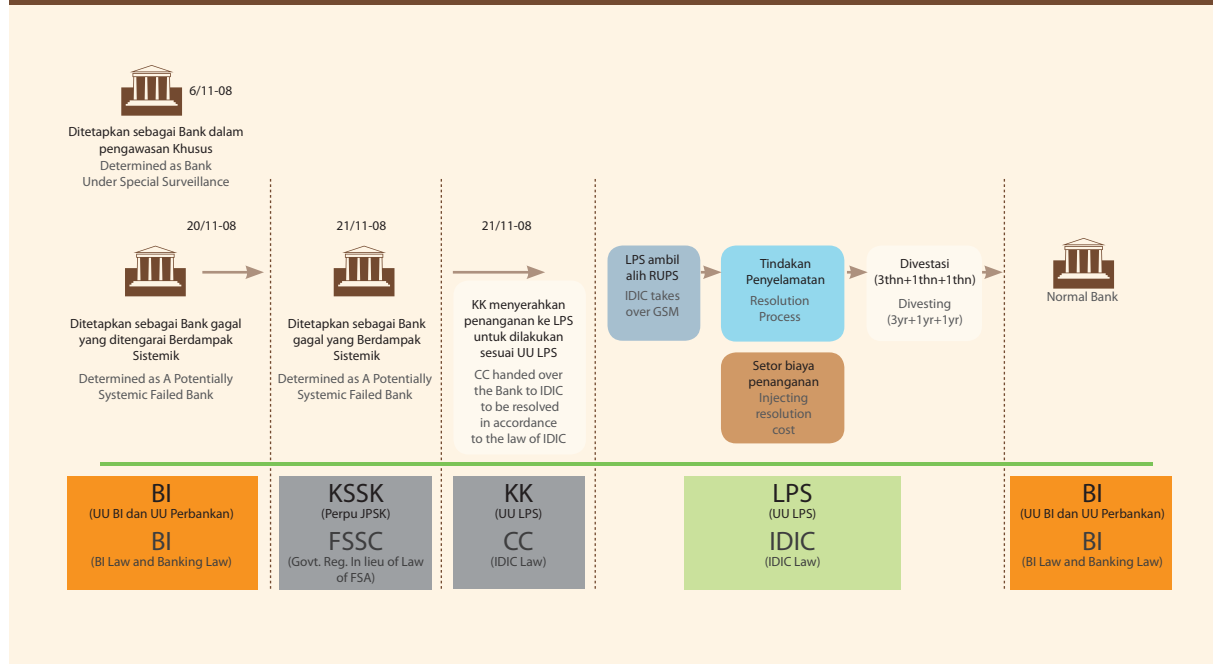
In resolving PT Bank Century Tbk, which has now become PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, IDIC has injected a temporary capital placement to the amount of Rp6,762.361 billion. From this total, IDIC injected a fund of Rp4,977.14 billion to PT Bank Century Tbk in 2008, while the remaining Rp1,785.221 billion was injected in 2009. All the resolution costs constituted temporary capital placement, which produced shares in the form of convertible preferred stock of 99.996% out of the total number of shares circulated. The changes in the composition of share ownership, due to the IDIC's temporary capital placement, were recorded in Alterations to Company Statutes, as approved by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in accordance with Decision No. AHU-41550.AH.01.02, Year 2009, dated August 26, 2009 connected with No. AHU-0059604.AH.01.09, Year 2011, dated July 21, 2011. (Regarding PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, Tbk's resolution process, see **Image 1**).

TABEL 18. PERKEMBANGAN KONDISI KEUANGAN PT BANK MUTIARA TBK 2011 DAN 2010

TABLE 18. CHANGES IN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF PT BANK MUTIARA TBK. IN 2011 AND 2010

Indikator Keuangan Financial Indicator	31 Desember 2010 (audited)	31 Desember 2011 (unaudited)	% Kenaikan % Increase
	Rp jutaan 31 December 2010 (audited) Rp million	Rp jutaan 31 December 2011 (unaudited) Rp million	
Total Aset Total Assets	10.783.886	13.131.974	21,77%
DPK Deposits	8.900.800	11.199.975	25,83%
Kredit Loans	6.307.253	9.401.311	49,06%
Ekuitas Equity	774.194	1.001.872	29,41%
Laba (Rugi) Profit (Loss)	217.963	290.967	33,49%
Rasio Keuangan Financial Ratio	31 Desember 2010 (audited)	31 Desember 2011 (unaudited)	Perubahan Changes
CAR	11,16%	9,49%	-1,67%
LDR	70,86%	83,94%	13,10%
NPL Net	4,84%	3,96%	-0,88%
NIM	1,02%	1,48%	0,46%

GAMBAR 1. PENANGANAN PT BANK MUTIARA Tbk (PT BANK CENTURY Tbk)
IMAGE 1. RESOLUTION OF PT BANK MUTIARA 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

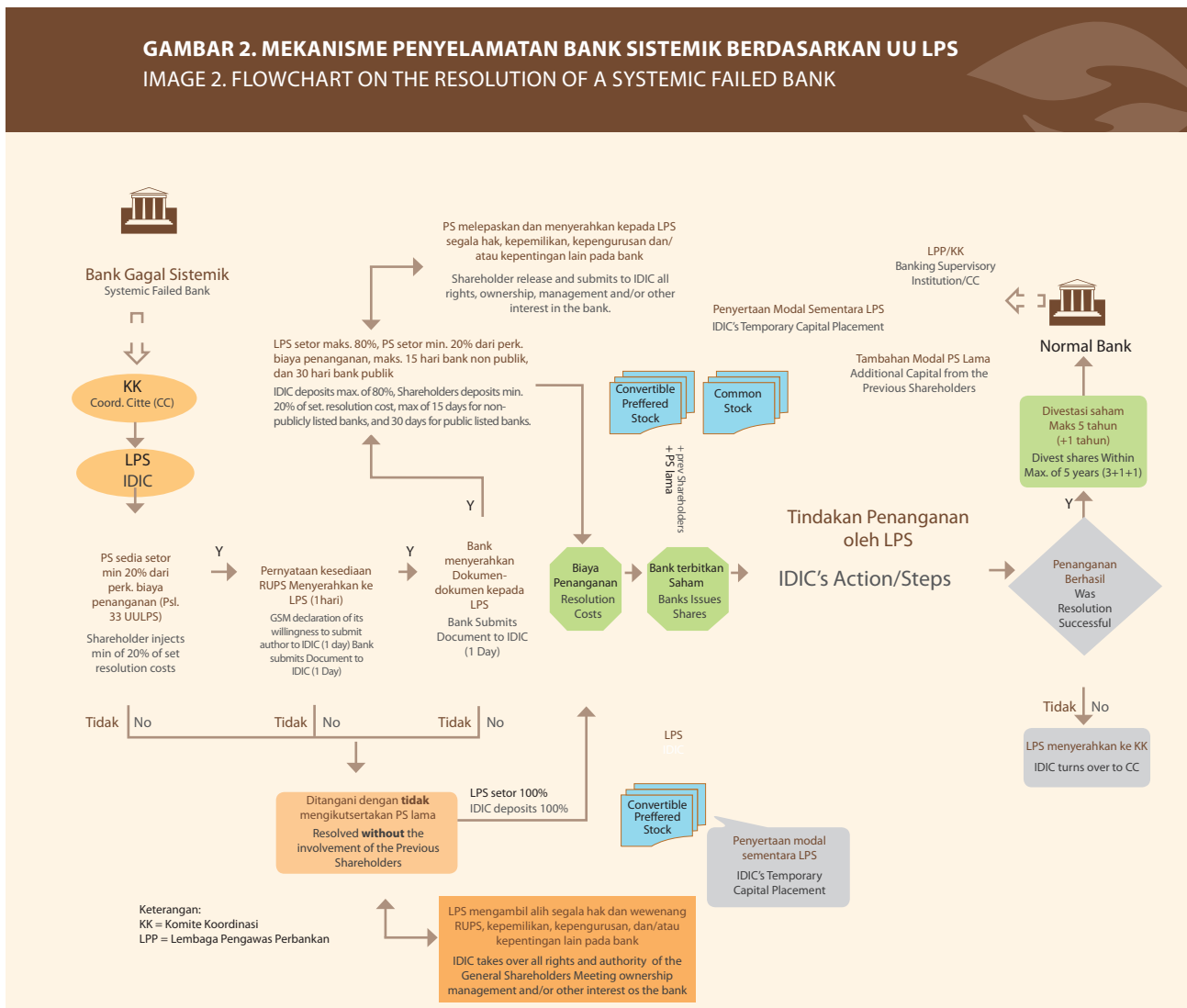
Penanganan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk (PT Bank Century, Tbk) oleh LPS dilakukan berdasarkan Keputusan Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (KSSK) Nomor 04/KSSK.03/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008 dan Keputusan Komite Koordinasi Nomor 01/KK.01/2008 tanggal 21 November 2008. Keputusan itu menetapkan Bank Century sebagai Bank Gagal berdampak sistemik dan menyerahkan penanganannya kepada LPS sesuai kewenangannya (lihat **Gambar 2**).

The resolution of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk (PT Bank Century, Tbk) by the IDIC has been carried out based upon a Decision by the Committee for the Stability of the Financial System No. 04/KSSK.03/2008, dated November 21, 2008, and a Decision by the Coordination Committee No. 01/KK.01/2008 dated November 21, 2008. These decisions determined that PT Bank Century, Tbk was a Failed Bank that posed a systemic risk and handed over the resolution of the bank to the IDIC pursuant to its authority (see **Figure 2**).

Berdasarkan hasil audit Kantor Akuntan Publik Aryanto, Amir Jusuf dan Mawar, Laporan Keuangan PT Bank Century Tbk per 20 November 2008 (sebelum diserahkan kepada LPS) diketahui bahwa bank mengalami kerugian bersih sebesar Rp7,53 triliun, ekuitas minus Rp6,75 triliun, CAR risiko kredit minus 152,66%, CAR risiko kredit pasar minus 81,81%.

Based on audit result of Accountant Public Aryanto, Amir Jusuf dan Mawar, the financial statements of PT Bank Century Tbk as at 20 November 2008 (before handed over to IDIC) was experienced a net loss of Rp7.53 trillion, equity of minus Rp6.75 trillion loans risk CAR of minus 152.66% and market loan risk CAR of minus 81.81%.

GAMBAR 2. MEKANISME PENYELAMATAN BANK SISTEMIK BERDASARKAN UU LPS
IMAGE 2. FLOWCHART ON THE RESOLUTION OF A SYSTEMIC FAILED BANK



Setelah LPS mengambil alih segala hak dan wewenang RUPS PT Bank Century, Tbk, termasuk soal kepemilikan, kepengurusan, dan/atau kepentingan lain pada bank pada tanggal 21 November 2008. Berdasarkan UU LPS, kemudian LPS melakukan penggantian seluruh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris, melakukan Penyetoran Modal Sementara (PMS), memantau likuiditas dan pelaksanaan operasional di seluruh cabang dengan dibantu oleh Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (BPKP), serta melakukan sosialisasi kepada publik untuk mengembalikan kepercayaan publik kepada PT Bank Century, Tbk.

Dalam upaya menangani Bank Mutiara LPS telah melakukan berbagai tindakan berupa:

1. Meningkatkan citra perusahaan, antara lain dengan:
 - Mengganti pengurus lama dengan kalangan profesional.
 - Membangun *image* baru dengan mengganti nama PT Bank Century Tbk menjadi PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.
 - Pernyataan ke publik lewat media massa (*press release*) bahwa kepemilikan bank sepenuhnya menjadi milik Pemerintah/LPS (99,996%).
2. Menyehatkan dan meningkatkan nilai PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, antara lain dengan:
 - Mengarahkan manajemen agar melakukan perubahan strategi (*turnaround strategy*), antara lain dengan mengembangkan budaya kredit (*credit culture*).
 - Penetapan RKAP tahunan yang berisi langkah-langkah peningkatan kinerja bank untuk menjadi bank sehat dan meningkatkan nilai bank dengan pencapaian target-target keuangan maupun nonkeuangan;
 - Pemantauan setiap bulan pada pencapaian RKAP agar sesuai target yang telah ditetapkan;
 - Pemantauan kondisi likuiditas bank yang dilakukan secara harian;
 - Mendorong perbaikan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik (GCG);
 - Melakukan koordinasi dengan otoritas pengawas (Bank Indonesia) dalam rangka perbaikan tingkat kesehatan bank dan profil risiko bank;
 - Meminta direksi bank melakukan perbaikan organisasi, budaya kerja, efisiensi, peningkatan kualitas SDM;
 - Meminta direksi bank meningkatkan pengendalian internal, manajemen risiko dan menerapkan prinsip kehati-hatian dalam operasional bank (*prudential banking*).

Thereafter, IDIC shifted all rights and authority of PT Bank Century, Tbk GSM, including the ownership, management, and / or other interests concerning the bank on November 21, 2008 in accordance to IDIC Law, IDIC, then, replaces all bank's Directors and Board of Commissioners, administer Temporary Capital Placement, monitor liquidity and operational activities at all the bank's branch offices with the help of the Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) and disseminate information to the public to restore public trust in Bank Century.

In the resolution of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, IDIC has carried out a number of measures as follows:

1. Improving the company's image through, among other things:
 - Replacing the old management with professionals;
 - Building a new image by changing the name of PT Bank Century Tbk to PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
 - Informing the public via a press release that the bank's ownership had been fully taken over by the Government/IDIC (99.996%).
2. Restoring the soundness of the bank and increase the value of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk through:
 - Directing management in order to implement a turnaround strategy by, for instance, developing a credit culture;
 - Establishing an annual work plan and budget including steps to improve the bank's performance in order to restore the bank's sound and improve the value of the bank by achieving both financial and nonfinancial targets;
 - Monitoring monthly achievements as prescribed in the work plan and budget so as to meet the predetermined targets;
 - Monitoring the bank's liquidity on a daily basis;
 - Urging improvements toward good corporate governance;
 - Coordinating with supervisory authority (Bank Indonesia) to improve the bank's sound and its risk profile;
 - Instructing the bank's Directors to implement organizational refinement, work culture, efficiency, and to improve the quality of its human resources;
 - Instructing the bank's Directors to improve internal controls and risk management, and to apply prudential banking principles to its operations.

3. Melakukan upaya untuk mendorong pemulihan aset bank yang bermasalah (*asset recovery*)
- Mendorong bank melakukan restrukturisasi dan penagihan kredit bermasalah (NPL);
 - Mendorong penjualan Agunan yang Diambil Alih (AYDA);
 - Meminta direksi bank melakukan investigasi aset-aset bermasalah;
 - Meminta direksi bank melakukan upaya hukum/gugatan perdata terhadap pihak-pihak yang merugikan bank;

4. Penjualan Saham LPS pada PT Bank Mutiara Tbk
- Sesuai UU LPS, LPS wajib menjual seluruh saham bank dalam penanganan paling lambat tiga tahun sejak dimulainya penanganan dengan memperhatikan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal. Apabila tingkat pengembalian yang optimal tersebut tidak dapat diwujudkan maka jangka waktu penjualan dapat diperpanjang paling banyak dua kali dengan masing-masing waktu perpanjangan selama satu tahun. Apabila tingkat pengembalian optimal tidak dapat diwujudkan dalam jangka waktu perpanjangan maka LPS menjual saham bank tanpa memperhatikan tingkat pengembalian yang optimal dalam jangka waktu satu tahun berikutnya.

Hal-hal penting yang terjadi dalam proses penjualan saham antara lain:

- Menunjuk PT Danareksa Sekuritas sebagai penasihat keuangan penjualan dan konsultan hukum Assegaf Hamzah & Partner sebagai penasihat hukum transaksi untuk membantu proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.
- Mengumumkan penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk melalui harian *Bisnis Indonesia* dan *The Jakarta Post* pada tanggal 8 Juli 2011 untuk memberi kesempatan bagi calon investor yang berminat agar menyampaikan minatnya paling lambat tanggal 18 Juli 2011.
- Terdapat sembilan calon investor yang menyatakan minat berpartisipasi dalam proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk, selanjutnya LPS melalui PT Danareksa Sekuritas telah menyampaikan semua daya tarik (*teaser*) PT Bank Mutiara Tbk kepada calon-calon investor tersebut.

3. Implement efforts to push for asset recovery by:

- Urging the bank to carry out restructuring and press for claims on non-performing loans (NPL);
- Encouraging the sale of repossessed assets;
- Instructing the bank's Directors to investigate toxic assets;
- Advising the bank's Directors to take legal/civil actions against those who inflicted a financial loss upon the bank.

4. Divestment of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk:

In accordance with the IDIC Law, IDIC must sell all the shares belonging to a bank under its care within three years of the handling process being started, paying special attention to gaining an optimal rate of return. If an optimal rate of return cannot be realized, the time frame for the shares offer can be extended on a maximum of two occasions with each extension lasting up to one year. If an optimal rate of return cannot be achieved within the extended time frame, the IDIC will sell the bank shares without consideration of an optimal rate of return within one year thereafter.

Steps taken by the IDIC regarding the divestment of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk:

- Assigned PT Danareksa Sekuritas as a financial advisor for conducting divestment process and legal consultants Assegaf Hamzah & Partner as its legal transactions advisor to assist with the process of divestment of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk;
- Announced the divestment process of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk in the daily newspapers *Bisnis Indonesia* and *The Jakarta Post* on July 8, 2011, to give an opportunity to potential investors to convey their interest by July 18, 2011, at the latest;
- Nine potential investors expressed an interest in participating in the share offer concerning PT Bank Mutiara Tbk. PT Danareksa Sekuritas, on behalf of the IDIC, conveyed all the attractions (*teaser*) about PT Bank Mutiara Tbk to the nine prospective investors.

- Dari kesembilan calon investor, terdapat tiga calon investor yang menyampaikan konfirmasi Surat Pernyataan Minat (*Conforming Letter of Interest*) beserta dokumen-dokumen pendukungnya.
 - Kemudian LPS melakukan proses prakualifikasi terhadap ketiga calon investor tersebut berdasarkan dokumen yang disampaikan. Calon investor yang lolos adalah yang memenuhi kriteria dan persyaratan lain sesuai ketentuan.
 - Berdasarkan hasil penilaian LPS, tidak ada calon investor yang memenuhi syarat untuk melanjutkan ke tahapan proses penjualan selanjutnya.
 - Dengan tidak adanya calon investor yang memenuhi syarat, maka sesuai amanat Pasal 42 UU LPS, LPS akan membuka kembali proses penjualan saham PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.
- Out of the nine potential investors, three was confirmed their participation by sending a Confirming Letter of Interest along with supporting documents.
 - Thereafter, IDIC conducted a process of prequalification with the three prospective investors based upon the documents they had submitted. The potential investors who will be allowed to proceed are those who fulfill the criteria and other rules and regulations as stipulated.
 - Based upon the results of IDIC's appraisal, none of the prospective investors fulfilled the conditions to proceed to the sale phase.
 - As none of the prospective investors met the necessary conditions, in accordance with Article 42 of the IDIC Law, the IDIC will reopen the process of divestment of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.

Dukungan Operasional

Operational Support

LITIGASI

Selama tahun 2011, gugatan yang diajukan kepada LPS semakin beragam, tidak hanya perkara perdata murni tetapi juga termasuk perkara-perkara di Pengadilan Niaga. Perkara perdata yang tengah dihadapi oleh LPS berjumlah tujuh perkara yang diajukan oleh pihak eksternal, terdiri dari enam eks nasabah dari bank dalam likuidasi dan satu perkara dari pihak bank yang masih beroperasi.

Perkara-perkara tersebut adalah:

1. Perkara Tingkat Pertama
 - Perkara Nomor 075/Pdt.G/2010/PN.KDS di Pengadilan Negeri Kudus (PT Citoputra Indoprima)
2. Perkara Tingkat Banding
 - Perkara Nomor 026/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst. telah diputus Pengadilan Tinggi dan berpotensi untuk kasasi (Kasus WSLB)
 - Perkara Nomor 324/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst (Tampubolon)
 - Perkara Nomor 391/Pdt.Plw/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst (Rita Gosal Cs.)
3. Perkara Tingkat Kasasi
 - Perkara Nomor 4/Gugatan lain-lain/2011/PN.Jkt.Pst (Pengadilan Niaga)
 - Perkara Nomor 5/Gugatan lain-lain/PN.Jkt.Pst/2011/PN.Jkt.Pst (Pengadilan Niaga)
 - Perkara Nomor 19/Pdt.G/2010/PN.BDG (Kasus PT BPR CDM)

Selain mengikuti proses pengadilan, LPS juga melakukan analisa perkara atau putusan melalui pembahasan dengan para ahli di bidangnya. LPS juga telah melakukan kegiatan advokasi seperti menghadirkan saksi dan memberikan keterangan ahli pada perkara dengan PT IFI (DL) dan PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana (DL) selama tahun 2011.

LPS juga melakukan gugatan perkara perdata ke Pengadilan Negeri Sukoharjo terhadap sebuah BPR atas aset PT BPR Kencana Artha Mandiri yang telah selesai proses likuidasi.

Kegiatan investigasi dibutuhkan untuk membuat terang duduk perkara dan menemukan bukti permulaan yang cukup bagi pengungkapan perkara dugaan tindak pidana perbankan untuk dilaporkan kepada penegak hukum. LPS telah melaksanakan satu audit investigatif terhadap PD BPR dalam likuidasi yang sempat tertunda pelaksanaannya di tahun 2010 oleh BPKP. Tahun 2011 pula, LPS meminta bantuan Bank Indonesia melakukan investigasi atas dugaan tindak pidana perbankan pada 21 BPR yang telah dicabut izin usahanya. Selain itu, LPS juga berkoordinasi dalam penyelesaian kasus hukum yang terdapat pada enam BPR dalam likuidasi, baik yang telah

LITIGATION

Suits filed involving IDIC grew increasingly diverse during 2011; they not only comprised civil cases but also included lawsuits in the Commercial Court. Among the civil cases faced by IDIC, seven were filed by external parties consisting of 6 former customers of a bank being liquidated and one from a bank that is still operating.

These cases are:

1. Case in First Instance
 - Case Number 075/Pdt.G/2010/PN.KDS at the Kudus District Court (PT Citoputra Indoprima)
2. Cases on Appeal
 - Case Number 026/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst, already decided at High Court and may proceed to jurisdiction of highest court (Case WSLB)
 - Case Number 324/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst (Tampubolon)
 - Case Number 391/Pdt.Plw/2010/PN.Jkt.Pst (Rita Gosal Cs.)
3. Cases at Highest Jurisdictional Level
 - Case Number 4/Other Suits/2011/PN.Jkt.Pst (Commercial Court)
 - Case Number 5/Other Suits/PN.Jkt.Pst/2011/PN.Jkt.Pst (Commercial Court)
 - Case Number 19/Pdt.G/2010/PN.BDG (Case PT BPR CDM)

In addition to following the court process, IDIC analyzes each case or decision through discussions with experts in the field. IDIC has also carried out advocacy, such as appearing as an expert witness and offering expert explanations on the PT IFI (DL) and PT BPR Tripanca Setiadana (DL) cases during 2011.

IDIC also lodged a civil case claim with the Sukoharjo District Court against a Rural Bank over the assets of PT BPR Kencana Artha Mandiri, which had completed its liquidation process.

Investigative activities are required to clarify how a case stands and to gather sufficient initial evidence for the disclosure of an alleged banking crime to be reported to law enforcers. IDIC carried out one investigative audit against PD BPR during liquidation, which allowed the Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) to delay its implementation in 2010. Likewise in 2011, IDIC requested the assistance of Bank Indonesia to investigate allegations of banking crimes at 21 Rural Banks that had already had their operating licenses revoked. In addition, IDIC played a coordinating role in resolving the legal cases in connection to six Rural Banks in liquidation, both

dilakukan pemeriksaan khusus maupun investigasi oleh Direktorat Investigasi dan Mediasi Perbankan Bank Indonesia (DIMP BI).

LPS juga ikut melaksanakan kegiatan pendampingan pelaksanaan investigasi selaku narasumber dalam kegiatan pembahasan Tindak Pidana Perbankan antara BI dengan Penegak Hukum, dan ikut serta dalam proses investigasi tindak pidana perbankan pada bank dalam likuidasi yang dilakukan oleh BI. LPS telah ikut melakukan empat kali pembahasan selaku narasumber dalam Rapat Tim Kerja antara BI dengan Penegak Hukum baik pada Tim Kerja di tingkat Pusat, Wilayah Jawa Barat, Sulawesi Tenggara, dan Jawa Timur untuk membawa para pelaku dugaan tindak pidana perbankan kepada Kepolisian Republik Indonesia.

LPS dan BI telah berkordinasi untuk membahas hasil investigasi bank yang telah dicabut izin usahanya baik yang dilaksanakan BI maupun BPKP ke dalam forum SKB antara BI, Kejaksaan Agung, dan Kepolisian RI, untuk selanjutnya dilakukan pelaporan dugaan tindak pidana perbankan yang terjadi pada satu Bank Umum dalam likuidasi dan lima BPR dalam likuidasi.

PERATURAN

Ada tiga Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2011. Ketiga peraturan tersebut berkaitan dengan likuidasi bank, pelaksanaan resolusi bank dan analisis resolusi bank (**Tabel 19**).

that had undergone special inspections and investigation by BI's Investigation and Banking Mediation Directorate.

IDIC also assists with investigations as a resource person in discussions about Banking Crimes between BI and Law Enforcers, and participates in investigations into banking crimes at banks undergoing liquidation by BI. On four occasions, the IDIC has assisted as a resource agent at Team Work Meetings between BI and Law Enforcers at the Central level and in West Java, East Java and, Southeast Sulawesi in order to bring alleged perpetrators of banking crimes to the attention of the National Police.

IDIC and BI have already discussed results from investigations into banks whose operating licenses had been revoked, whether by BI or the Finance and Development Supervisory Agency, and brought them to forums between BI, the Attorney General's Office and the National Police so as to report alleged banking crimes involving one Commercial Bank in liquidation and five Rural Banks in liquidation.

REGULATIONS

IDIC issued three Regulations in 2011. Those three regulations are concerning bank liquidation, bank resolution implementation and bank resolution analysis (**Table 19**).

TABEL 19. PERATURAN LPS YANG DITERBITKAN TAHUN 2011

TABLE 19. IDIC REGULATIONS ISSUED IN 2011

No.	Jenis Peraturan Types of Regulation	Judul Title
1.	Peraturan LPS Nomor 1/PLPS/2011 IDIC Regulation Number 1/PLPS/2011	Likuidasi Bank (Menggantikan PLPS No. 001/PLPS/2010 tentang Likuidasi Bank.) Bank Liquidation (Replacing PLPS No. 001/PLPS/2010 on Bank Liquidation.)
2.	Peraturan LPS Nomor 2/PLPS/2011 IDIC Regulation Number 2/PLPS/2011	Tata Cara Penjualan Saham Bank Gagal yang Diselamatkan LPS Procedures for Divestment Shares of Rescued Banks
3.	Peraturan LPS Nomor 3/PLPS/2011 IDIC Regulation Number 3/PLPS/2011	Perubahan Kedua atas PLPS Nomor 4/PLPS/2006 tentang Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik. Second Amendment of PLPS No. 4/PLPS/2006 on Resolution of Non-systemic Failed Banks
3.	Peraturan LPS Nomor 3/PLPS/2011 IDIC Regulation Number 3/PLPS/2011	Perubahan Kedua atas PLPS Nomor 4/PLPS/2006 tentang Penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik. Second Amendment of PLPS No. 4/PLPS/2006 on Resolution of Non-systemic Failed Banks

Selain tiga Peraturan LPS, selama tahun 2011 telah diterbitkan beberapa Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) dan beberapa Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE).

Selama tahun 2011, LPS telah melaksanakan kerja sama dengan Notaris untuk pembuatan Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Rapat Dewan Komisiner sebagai RUPS Bank Dalam Likuidasi, yang berdasarkan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku wajib dituangkan dalam Akta Notaril.

KEPATUHAN DAN DUKUNGAN HUKUM

Kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan kepatuhan dan dukungan hukum selama tahun 2011 adalah pelaksanaan quality assurance atas kegiatan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan nasabah dari 11 BPR yang dicabut izin usahanya. Selain itu, LPS juga melakukan pengkajian dan analisa terhadap peraturan, ketentuan, dan prosedur operasi standar LPS yang perlu disempurnakan dan mengalami perubahan selama tahun 2011.

Dalam rangka mendukung serta meningkatkan pemahaman hukum dan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku, LPS mengadakan sosialisasi hukum kepada seluruh pegawai, menyediakan pustaka hukum, dan membuat sistem informasi hukum yang handal baik dalam bentuk fisik maupun secara *online*, serta ikut mendesain ulang manajemen *web* LPS.

SISTEM INFORMASI

Untuk membantu pengelolaan dan pengembangan SDM di LPS, LPS akan memanfaatkan teknologi informasi untuk membantu pengelolaan dan pengembangan SDM. Saat ini LPS tengah melaksanakan implementasi aplikasi sistem informasi *Human Capital Management* (HCM) bekerja sama dengan konsultan dengan mengembangkan modul meliputi *Personal Administration*, *Organization Development*, *Travel Management*, *Compensation & Benefit* dan *Payroll* yang dimulai sejak tahun 2011. Implementasi HCM ini diharapkan selesai di awal tahun 2012.

Selain itu, sepanjang tahun 2011, LPS juga mengimplementasi aplikasi *Core System* (*lpsCoreSys*) termasuk untuk *e-reporting* penjaminan, aplikasi *Performance Management System*, aplikasi *Web Content Management System*, aplikasi *LPS Payment Channeling System* (*lpsPCSys*), aplikasi *LPS Document Management System* (*lpsDMSys*), dan aplikasi *IT Helpdesk System* (*lpsITHelpdeskSys*).

Selain mengimplementasi berbagai aplikasi yang akan menunjang kinerja lembaga, LPS juga memperkuat keamanan sistem teknologi informasi internal, sehingga infrastruktur menjadi semakin aman dan handal.

In addition to these 3 IDIC Regulations, several Decree made by the Board of Commissioners (DBC) and several Decree made by the Chief Executive Officer (DCEO) were issued during 2011.

The IDIC also worked in conjunction with a Notary Public to produce a Certified Statement on Decisions in Board of Commissioners Meetings as GSM of Banks in Liquidation, based upon applicable regulatory legislation to be set forth in a Notarial Act.

COMPLIANCE AND LEGAL SUPPORT

Activities relating to compliance and legal support during 2011 included the implementation of quality assurance regarding reconciliation and verification of customer deposits at 11 Rural Bank whose operating licenses had been revoked. In addition, the IDIC conducted a process of research and analysis into the corporation's regulations, stipulations, and standard operating procedures that were needed to complete all the planned changes in 2011.

In order to support and improve internal understanding about applicable law and legislation, IDIC conduct a socialization to all employees, drew up a staff guidebook on the law and created a reliable, online information system providing legal reference and designed an IDIC web management system.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

In order to help with managing and developing human resources in IDIC, the corporation will make use of the latest information technology. At this time, IDIC has begun to install, with the assistance of a consultant, an application called *Human Capital Management* (HCM), which has modules on *Personal Administration*, *Organizational Development*, *Travel Management*, *Compensation and Benefits*, and *Payrolls*, which was begun in 2011. The full installation of the HCM information system is expected to be completed by the start of 2012.

During 2011, the IDIC also installed a *Core System* application (*lpsCoreSys*), which includes for the purposes of insurance *e-reporting*, a *Performance Management System*, a *Web Content Management System*, an *IDIC Payment-Channeling System* (*lpsPCSys*), an *IDIC Document-Management System* (*lpsDMSys*), and an *IT Helpdesk System* (*lpsITHelpdeskSys*).

Besides installing these various applications to aid the corporation's performance, IDIC also strengthened its internal information technology safeguards, making the institution's IT infrastructure safer and more reliable.

HUBUNGAN MASYARAKAT

Sepanjang tahun 2011, LPS berusaha untuk meningkatkan hubungan baik dengan *stakeholder* LPS, baik di dalam negeri maupun di luar negeri. Selain itu, LPS juga melakukan upaya-upaya guna meningkatkan *awareness* masyarakat terhadap LPS dan program penjaminan simpanan.

Kegiatan-kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh LPS dalam rangka menjaga dan mempererat hubungan kelembagaan antara lain adalah melakukan kunjungan ke Bursa Efek Indonesia, melakukan *media gathering*, berpartisipasi dalam Kelompok Kerja (Pokja) Edukasi Perbankan yang diprakarsai oleh Bank Indonesia seperti memberikan beasiswa kepada 820 pelajar berprestasi yang memiliki TabunganKu. LPS juga melakukan kunjungan ke beberapa lembaga penjamin simpanan di luar negeri guna mempelajari sistem tata kelola (Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation) dan mempelajari *Differential Premium System* (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation), menerima kunjungan dari Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation dan US Treasury, serta berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan-kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh International Association of Deposit Insurers, asosiasi keuangan internasional dan lembaga penjamin simpanan di luar negeri. Selain itu, pada tahun 2011, sebagai salah satu bentuk hasil penandatanganan nota kesepakatan mengenai pertukaran informasi, pengetahuan, dan pegawai antara LPS dengan Deposit Protection Agency Thailand dan Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation, LPS menjadi salah satu tuan rumah penyelenggara *Tripartite Study Visit* yang diselenggarakan di ketiga negara anggota dan bersama Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation menjadi *co-host* dalam *workshop* mengenai *integrated deposit insurance system* yang diselenggarakan oleh Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Dalam upayanya meningkatkan *awareness* masyarakat terhadap LPS dan program penjaminan simpanan, LPS kerap menyelenggarakan kuliah umum di universitas/sekolah tinggi di beberapa kota, menerima kunjungan beberapa universitas/sekolah tinggi, menyelenggarakan sosialisasi bersama dengan Bank Indonesia kepada bank-bank mengenai program penjaminan simpanan, menyelenggarakan seminar mengenai program penjaminan simpanan seperti seminar tentang "Perubahan Nilai Simpanan: Syarat, Kondisi dan *Exit Policy*" dan seminar tentang "*The Roles of A Deposit Insurer as A Financial Safety Net Player amid Global Imbalances*". LPS juga melakukan kegiatan komunikasi seperti *talkshow* dan iklan di beberapa media cetak dan elektronik (radio dan TV), menyelenggarakan diskusi dengan beberapa pakar dan pengamat ekonomi, perbankan, hukum dan politik, dan menyelenggarakan konferensi pers mengenai Kinerja Keuangan dan Nonkeuangan LPS tahun 2010.

Sebagai bentuk tanggung jawab sosial LPS kepada masyarakat, LPS memberikan santunan kepada kurang lebih 430 anak yatim dan kaum *dhuafa* dan melaksanakan donor darah yang diikuti oleh 150 orang pendonor.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Throughout 2011, the IDIC strove to improve its relations with stakeholders, both within the country and abroad. In addition, the IDIC worked to raise public awareness about the corporation and its deposit insurance program.

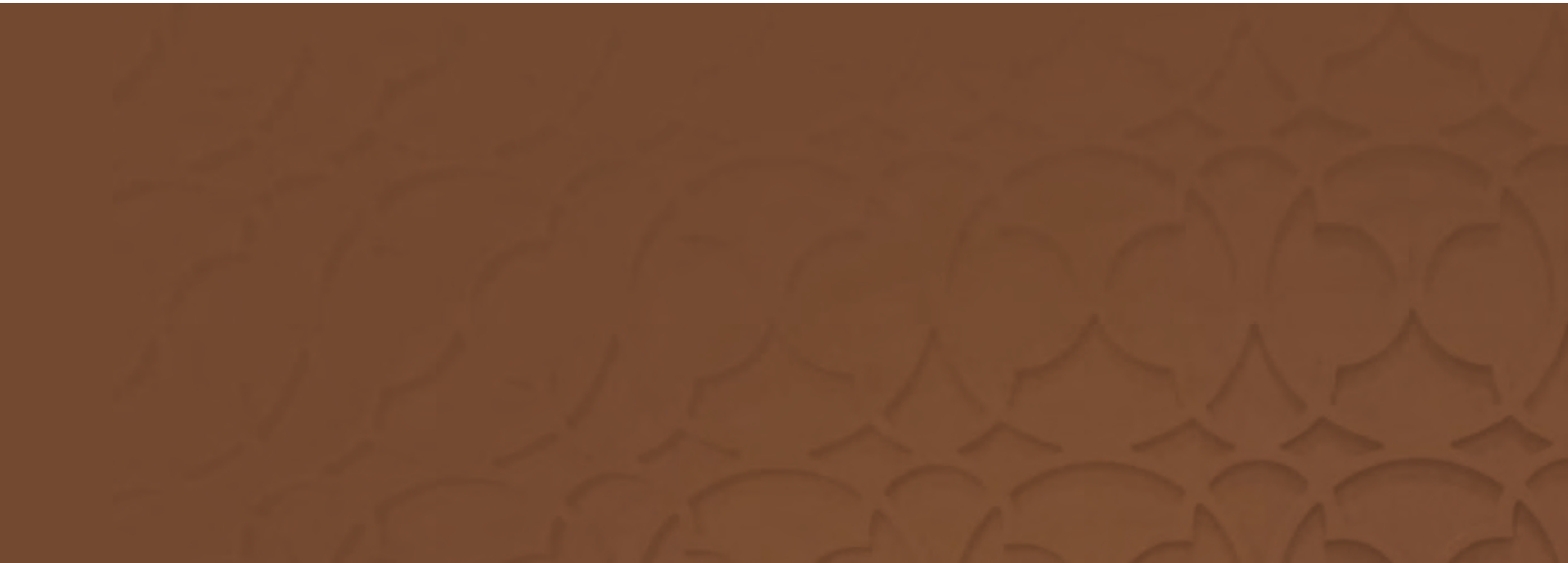
In order, therefore, to maintain and tighten its relationships with stakeholders, the IDIC visited the Indonesia Stock Exchange, held media gatherings and participated in a Working Group on Banking Education, initiated by Bank Indonesia, which awarded scholarships to 820 outstanding students who held *TabunganKu* (MySavings). The IDIC also visited other deposit insurers in order to study governance systems (from the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation) and the Differential Premium System (from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation). IDIC also received visits from the several deposit insurers and other overseas financial institutions, participated in events and researchs organized by the International Association of Deposit Insurers, overseas international financial associations and deposit insurers. Also in 2011, IDIC signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on the exchange of information, knowledge and personnel with the Deposit Protection Agency Thailand and the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation, a Letter of Exchange with Central Deposit Insurance Corporation of Taiwan, IDIC co-hosted the Tripartite Study Visit, which took place in the three member countries, be a co-host, together with Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation, of integrated deposit insurance system workshop which was hosted by Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation.

In its efforts to raise public awareness on IDIC and its deposit insurance program, IDIC held public lectures at universities and colleges in several cities. IDIC also received a number of visits from universities and colleges; conducted outreach activities for banks in collaboration with Bank Indonesia; and organized seminars on deposit insurance programs, including one entitled "Changes in the Amount of Deposit Insured: Terms, Conditions and Exit Policy", and another on "The Roles of a Deposit Insurer as a Financial Safety-Net Player Amid Global Imbalances". IDIC also undertook a number of communication activities by appearing on talk shows, placing advertisements in several radios and television stations, advocating on key opinions in collaboration with observers and experts on the economy, banking, law and politics, and organizing a press conference on IDIC's Financial and Non-Financial Performance in 2010.

As part of its responsibility to the community, IDIC provides benefits to approximately 430 orphans and participates in a blood donor program, which is followed by 150 people.

**TATA
KELOLA**
GOVERNANCE





ORGANISASI DAN INDEPENDENSI

Struktur organisasi LPS menggunakan model *one board tier system* yang dipimpin oleh Dewan Komisiner. Penggunaan sistem ini dipandang lebih sesuai dalam rangka menjaga independensi dan fleksibilitas Dewan Komisiner dalam menjalankan tugasnya.

LPS adalah lembaga independen yang dalam pelaksanaan tugasnya dan wewenangnya, LPS tidak bisa dicampurtangani oleh pihak manapun termasuk oleh pemerintah kecuali atas hal-hal yang dinyatakan secara jelas di dalam UU LPS.

Untuk menjaga akuntabilitas dan transparansi dengan *one board tier system*, LPS melakukan pemisahan fungsi penetapan kebijakan dan pengawasan dengan fungsi pelaksanaan operasional. Dalam UU LPS Pasal 62 yang mengatur struktur organisasi, LPS terdiri atas Dewan Komisiner dan Kepala Eksekutif. Dewan Komisiner bertugas merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan serta melakukan pengawasan dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas dan wewenang LPS, sedangkan Kepala Eksekutif melaksanakan kegiatan operasional LPS. Supaya kekuasaan tidak terpusat pada satu orang anggota Dewan Komisiner, maka anggota Dewan Komisiner yang ditetapkan sebagai Kepala Eksekutif bukanlah orang yang sama dengan Ketua Dewan Komisiner. Selain itu Kepala Eksekutif tidak memiliki hak suara untuk mengambil keputusan dalam rapat Dewan Komisiner.

Pelaksanaan tugas-tugas Dewan Komisiner didukung oleh satuan kerja yang bertanggung jawab kepada Dewan Komisiner. Satuan kerja dibentuk dalam rangka membantu tugas Dewan Komisiner merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan, dan melakukan pengawasan. Satuan kerja tersebut adalah Kantor Dewan Komisiner, Komite Audit, Komite Informasi, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi.

DEWAN KOMISIONER

Dewan Komisiner LPS berjumlah enam orang yang diangkat oleh Presiden. Mereka terdiri dari tiga orang *ex-officio* mewakili Kementerian Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP), serta tiga orang lagi berasal dari dalam dan/atau luar LPS. Dari enam anggota Dewan Komisiner maka satu orang ditetapkan sebagai Ketua Dewan Komisiner dan satu orang lainnya ditetapkan sebagai Kepala Eksekutif.

ORGANIZATION AND INDEPENDENCY

The organizational structure of IDIC applies a one-tier board system, which is led by the Board of Commissioners. The one tier board system was considered more appropriate in order to maintain the independency and flexibility of the Board of Commissioners in carrying out their duties.

IDIC is an independent institution in which in performing its tasks and authorities, other parties, including the government, is unable to intervene the process except for matters which clearly stipulated in the IDIC Law.

To maintain accountability and transparency within the one-tier board system, IDIC separates the functions of policy making and supervision with operational activities. Article 62 of IDIC Law, legislates the organizational structure of the IDIC which consists of Board of Commissioners and Chief Executive Officer. Board of Commissioners is in charge of formulating and setting policies as well as supervising the implementation of the IDIC's duties and authority, while the Chief Executive Officer focuses on operational activities of IDIC. In order to prevent the power is concentrated in one member of the Board of Commissioners only, the board member who is appointed as the Chief Executive Officer is differed from the board member who is appointed as the Chairman. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer does not have voting rights in Board meetings.

In carrying out its duties, the Board of Commissioners is supported by working units which reports to the Board of Commissioners. Those units were established to assist the Board members formulating and deciding policies as well as supervision. The working units are Office of the Board of Commissioners, Audit Committee, Information Committee and Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

IDIC's Board of Commissioners is made up of six individuals appointed by the President. They consist of three *ex-officio* members representing the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia and the Institute of Banking Supervisors (LPP), respectively, along with three others who come from within and/ or outside the IDIC. Of the six members on the Board of Commissioners, one person is designated as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners and another as Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Mengingat pengawasan perbankan pada saat ini masih dilaksanakan oleh Bank Indonesia, sesuai UU LPS Pasal 99 maka anggota *ex-officio* yang berasal dari Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan dirangkap oleh anggota *ex-officio* dari Bank Indonesia.

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 oleh Kepala Eksekutif; dan atau
5. hal-hal lain yang berhubungan dengan tugas LPS.

Sepanjang 2011, Dewan Komisiner LPS telah melaksanakan 65 kali rapat Dewan Komisiner dengan total agenda rapat sebanyak 139 agenda yang terdiri atas 92 agenda non-RUPS dan 47 agenda RUPS.

Susunan anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS per 31 Desember 2011 adalah sebagai berikut:

Anggota merangkap Ketua	: C. Heru Budiargo
Anggota merangkap Kepala Eksekutif	: Firdaus Djaelani
Anggota	: 1. Siswanto
	: 2. Mirza Adityaswara
	: 3. Muliaman D. Hadad (<i>Ex-Officio</i> Bank Indonesia)
	: 4. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany (<i>Ex-Officio</i> Kementerian Keuangan)

Given that banking supervision is currently conducted by Bank Indonesia, in accordance with Article 99 of IDIC Law the *ex-officio* board member from the Institute of Banking Supervisors concurrently assigned to an *ex-officio* member from Bank Indonesia.

In performing its duties, the Board of Commissioners must conduct periodic meetings, at least once a month, to discuss the following matters:

1. establishing policies on deposit insurance ;
2. determining policies to support the banking system stability;
3. evaluating the implementation of deposit insurance program and IDIC's role in maintaining the banking system stability;
4. receiving and evaluating other issues which are reported by the Chief Executive Officer; and / or
5. other issues related to IDIC's duties.

During the course of 2011, IDIC's Board of Commissioners held a total number of 65 board meetings, at which as many as 139 agenda items were discussed; of these, 92 items were non-GSM agenda items and 47 were GSM agenda items.

The composition of IDIC's Board of Commissioners as at 31 December 2011 is as follows:

Member Acting as Chairman	: C. Heru Budiargo
Member Acting as CEO	: Firdaus Djaelani
Members	: 1. Siswanto
	: 2. Mirza Adityaswara
	: 3. Muliaman D. Hadad (<i>Ex-Officio</i> Bank Indonesia)
	: 4. Ahmad Fuad Rahmany (<i>Ex-Officio</i> Ministry of Finance)

KEPALA EKSEKUTIF

Pelaksanaan kegiatan operasional LPS dilakukan oleh Kepala Eksekutif. Dalam melaksanakan tugasnya, Kepala Eksekutif dibantu oleh lima 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 2011, LPS hanya memiliki empat orang Direktur. Posisi Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan pada saat ini masih dirangkap oleh salah satu Direktur LPS

Kepala Eksekutif dan Direktur per 31 Desember 2011 adalah sebagai berikut:

Kepala Eksekutif : Firdaus Djaelani
 Direktur : - Mirza Mochtar, Direktur Keuangan
 - Noor Cahyo, Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank merangkap Direktur Hukum dan Peraturan
 - Salusra Satria, Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko
 - R. Budi Santoso, Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

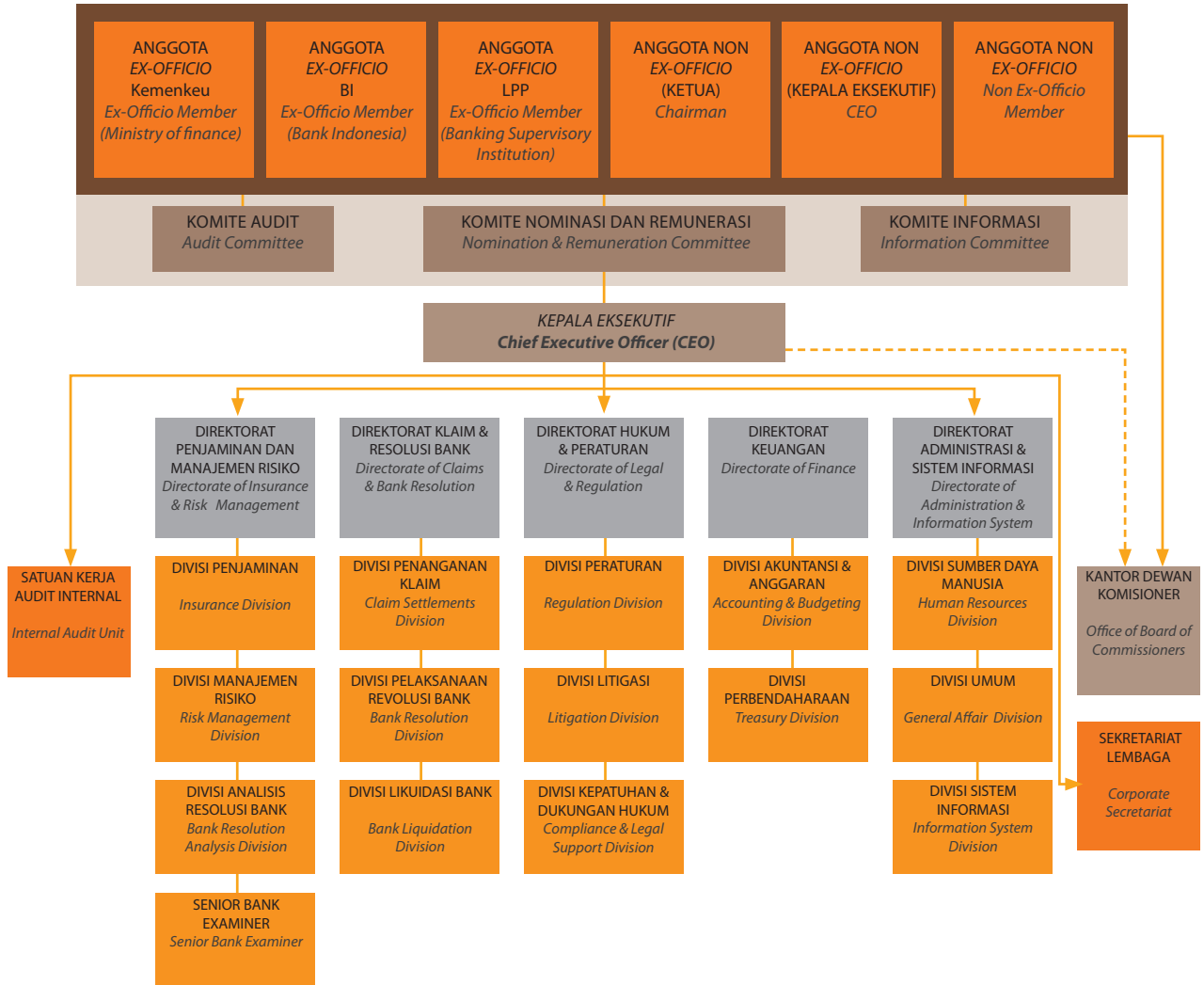
Operational activities of IDIC is managed by the CEO. In performing his duties, the CEO is assisted by five Directors who perform the functions of insurance and risk management, claims and bank resolution, legal and regulation, accounting and finance, and administration and information system. As of end of 2011, IDIC had only four Directors. The position of Legal Director is currently held by one of the other IDIC Directors.

The Chief Executive Officer and Directors as at 31 December 2011 are as follows:

Chief Executive Officer: Firdaus Djaelani
 Directors : - Mochtar Mirza, Director of Finance
 - Noor Cahyo, Director of Claims and Resolution Bank concurrently Director of Law
 - Salusra Satria, Director of Assurance and Risk Management
 - R. Budi Santoso, Director of Administration and Information Systems

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Tata Kelola

Governance

PELAPORAN DAN AKUNTABILITAS

Setiap tahun, LPS wajib menyampaikan Laporan Tahunan kepada Presiden dan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republik Indonesia. Laporan Tahunan terdiri atas laporan kegiatan dan laporan keuangan yang telah diaudit oleh BPK RI. Selain itu, LPS juga harus mengumumkan laporan keuangan yang telah diaudit oleh BPK RI kepada publik melalui surat kabar harian, minimal dua surat kabar yang memiliki peredaran luas.

PENGAMBILAN KEPUTUSAN

Setiap keputusan Dewan Komisiner harus diambil melalui Rapat Dewan Komisiner (RDK). RDK sah apabila dihadiri sekurang-kurangnya lebih dari separuh anggota Dewan Komisiner yang memiliki hak suara. Dalam RDK, pengambilan keputusan dilakukan atas dasar musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat. Apabila musyawarah untuk mencapai mufakat tidak tercapai, keputusan ditetapkan berdasarkan suara terbanyak. Dalam pengambilan keputusan RDK, Kepala Eksekutif tidak memiliki hak suara. Walaupun begitu, keputusan RDK mengikat seluruh anggota Dewan Komisiner.

Secara kolegal, Dewan Komisiner bertanggung jawab terhadap perumusan dan penetapan kebijakan, dan melakukan kegiatan operasional serta melakukan pengawasannya.

KOMITE-KOMITE

Dalam rangka membantu Dewan Komisiner melaksanakan tanggung jawabnya, LPS membentuk Komite Audit, Komite Informasi, serta Komite Remunerasi & Nominasi. Komite-komite, yang dibentuk berdasarkan Pasal 74 ayat (2) UU LPS itu, bekerja secara efektif dan efisien baik dalam merumuskan dan menetapkan kebijakan maupun melakukan pengawasan.

KOMITE AUDIT

Berdasarkan Piagam Komite Audit (*Audit Committee Charter*) yang ditetapkan oleh Dewan Komisiner LPS, Komite Audit bertugas dan bertanggung jawab dalam melakukan pengawasan pengelolaan LPS, untuk mendukung akuntabilitas laporan keuangan dan penguatan struktur pengendalian internal.

REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Every year, IDIC is required to submit an Annual Report to the President of the Republic of Indonesia and the House of Representatives (DPR). In addition, IDIC also has to publically announce its Financial Report, after being audited by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) of the Republic of Indonesia, in at least two national newspapers that have wide circulations.

DECISION MAKING

Every decision made by the Board of Commissioners is valid if board meetings are attended by, at the very least, more than half of the board's members who have voting rights. In Board of Commissioners Meetings, decisions are made through a process of deliberation with the aim of reaching consensus. If deliberations do not result in consensus, a final decision will be determined by a majority vote. In such a majority-vote decision, the Chief Executive Officer does not have the right to vote. Despite this, decisions made by majority vote are still binding for all members of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners is collectively responsible for formulating and making policies relating to IDIC operations, the implementation and supervision of IDIC operational activities.

COMMITTEES

IDIC has formed an Audit Committee, Information Committee and a Nomination and Remuneration Committee in order to assist the Board of Commissioners in executing its responsibilities. These committees, which were established under Article 74, paragraph (2) of the IDIC Law, must work effectively and efficiently both in formulating and establishing policy and in supervision.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Under the Charter of the Audit Committee, which was established by IDIC's Board of Commissioners, the Audit Committee has the duty and responsibility to assist the Board of Commissioners in overseeing the management of the IDIC, particularly in relation to supporting accountability in financial reporting and IDIC's internal management structure.

Komite Audit diketuai oleh seorang anggota Dewan Komisiner, susunan dan profil Komite Audit adalah:

The Audit Committee is chaired by a member of the Board of Commissioners. The composition of the Audit Committee and profiles of its members are as follows:

Siswanto, Ketua

Sekaligus juga Anggota Dewan Komisiner. Informasi profil beliau dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisiner dan Eksekutif Manajemen.

Siswanto, Chair

Also a member of the Board of Commissioners. Please refer to Profile of Board of Commissioners for his profile detail.

Dumoly F. Pardede, Anggota Komite

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak 24 Maret 2008. Jabatan lainnya saat ini adalah Kepala Biro Dana Pensiun di Bapepam LK, Kementerian Keuangan RI. Pendidikan terakhir yang diraihinya adalah memperoleh gelar MBA dari Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio, Amerika Serikat (1992).

Dumoly F. Pardede, Committee Member

Has served as a member of the Audit Committee since March 24, 2008. Other position held at this time is the Head of Pension Funds Bureau at the Capital Market Supervisory Agency (Bapepam) LK, Ministry of Finance. The last educational achievements: obtained by him was an MBA from the Cleveland State University, Cleveland, Ohio, United States (1992).



Komite Audit LPS

kiri ke kanan: Dumoly F. Pardede • Siswanto • Darul Dimasqy K

Darul Dimasqy Kramawiredja, Anggota Komite

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Audit sejak 24 Maret 2008. Saat ini, lulusan S2 program International Management dari International University of Japan (1999) juga menjabat sebagai Kepala Bagian Pemeriksaan Perasuransian, Bapepam LK, Kementerian Keuangan RI.

Darul Dimasqy Kramawiredja, Committee Member

Has served as a member of the Audit Committee since March 24, 2008. Currently, the postgraduate of International Management of International University of Japan (1999) is the Head of Insurance Inspections, Bapepam LK, Ministry of Finance.

Pelaksanaan kajian dan pembahasan Komite Audit di atas dilakukan melalui rapat sebanyak 13 kali dengan unit kerja yang membidangi aktivitas-aktivitas sebagai berikut:

The implementation of the Audit Committee's reviews and discussions concerning the above issues was conducted via meetings with as many as 13 divisions in charge of the following activities:

1. Pelaksanaan implementasi teknologi informasi;
2. Pengelolaan keuangan;
3. Penanganan bank dalam pengawasan khusus;
4. Penanganan klaim penjaminan;
5. Audit internal;

1. Implementation of information technology;
2. Financial management;
3. Handling of banks in special surveillance unit;
4. Settlements of insurance claims;
5. Internal audit;

6. Pelaksanaan program penjaminan;
7. Pengelolaan manajemen risiko;
8. Penanganan permasalahan hukum;
9. Pengelolaan sumber daya manusia;
10. Pengelolaan divisi umum;
11. Pelaksanaan likuidasi bank;
12. Pelaksanaan resolusi bank;
13. Berbagi informasi mengenai konsep dasar komite audit.

KOMITE INFORMASI

Komite Informasi bertujuan untuk mendukung akuntabilitas arus informasi yang dibutuhkan Dewan Komisiner sebagai masukan untuk pengambilan keputusan. Informasi itu dapat berbentuk data, laporan, dan hasil analisis atas situasi terkini yang sedang terjadi di sektor ekonomi, perbankan, dan keuangan.

Susunan dan profil Komite Informasi sebagai berikut:

Mirza Adityaswara, Ketua

Sekaligus juga anggota Dewan Komisiner. Informasi profil beliau dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisiner.

Amanah Abdulkadir, Anggota Komite

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Informasi sejak 1 Juni 2011. Saat ini jabatan lainnya adalah Komisaris Independen PT Wijaya Karya Tbk (2007-sekarang), juga sebagai anggota Tim Ekonomi Kementerian BUMN RI (2007-sekarang). Beliau sebelumnya adalah pengamat ekonomi pada Asian Development Bank (2001-2007) dan Dekan STIMA KOSGORO (tahun 2004-2009). Gelar PhD diraih dari Oklahoma State University, Amerika Serikat, pada tahun 1998.

Lana Soelistyaningsih, Anggota Komite

Menjabat sebagai Anggota Komite Informasi sejak 1 Juni 2011. Jabatannya selain di LPS adalah dosen Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia (1995-sekarang) dan Analis Ekonomi pada PT Samuel Sekuritas Indonesia (1996-sekarang). Pekerjaannya sebelum itu adalah Wakil Ketua Departemen Ekonomi pada Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Indonesia (2005-2009). Pendidikan terakhir adalah Doktor di bidang ekonomi di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2003.

6. Implementation of the insurance program;
7. Risk management;
8. Settlements of legal problems;
9. Human resources management;
10. Management of the General Affairs;
11. Implementation of bank liquidation;
12. Implementation of bank resolution;
13. Information sharing regarding basic concepts of the Audit Committee.

INFORMATION COMMITTEE

The Information Committee aims to support the accountability of the flow of information that is needed by the Board of Commissioners as input for its decision making. Such information may take the form of data, reports, and/or the results of analysis of the current situation in the economic, banking and finance sectors.

The committee's composition and member profiles are as follows:

Mirza Adityaswara, Chair

Also a member of the Board of Commissioners. Please refer to Profile of Board of Commissioners for his profile detail.

Amanah Abdulkadir, Committee Member

Has served as a member of the Information Committee since June 1, 2011. Currently, other roles include: Independent Commissioner PT Wijaya Karya Tbk (2007-present), as well as member of the Economic Team at the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (2007-present). Previous employment included being an economist with the Asian Development Bank (2001-2007) and Dean at the STIMA KOSGORO School of Management (2004-2009). Educationally, She had her PhD at Oklahoma State University, United States, (1998).

Lana Soelistyaningsih, Committee Member

Has served as a member of the Information Committee since June 1, 2011. Other roles include being a professor at the School of Economics, University of Indonesia (1995-present) and an Economic Analyst with PT Samuel Sekuritas Indonesia (1996-present). Previous employment included being Deputy Head of the Economics Department at the School of Economics, University of Indonesia (2005-2009). Educated at the University of Indonesia, she became a Doctor of Economics in 2003.

**Komite Informasi LPS**

kiri ke kanan: Lana Soelistyaningsih • Mirza Adityaswara • Amanah Abdulkadir

Selama 2011, Komite Informasi telah melakukan rapat sebanyak 36 kali. Rapat tersebut membahas berbagai topik antara lain:

1. Kajian terhadap tingkat suku bunga yang wajar;
2. Informasi mengenai perekonomian dan perbankan nasional;
3. Diskusi mengenai PT Bank Century Tbk ditinjau dari perspektif politik dan hukum;
4. Pemaparan mengenai kebijakan fiskal;
5. Pemaparan mengenai pembiayaan perbankan dalam beberapa industri;
6. Pemaparan mengenai media komunikasi dalam kaitannya dengan pemberitaan (kasus PT Bank Century Tbk) atau sosialisasi LPS kepada masyarakat.

During 2011, the Information Committee held 36 meetings. These meetings discussed a broader range of topics than those discussed in meetings during previous years. Such topics included:

1. Review on deposit insurance rate;
2. Information concerning the national economy and banking;
3. Discussions regarding PT Bank Century Tbk from political and legal perspectives;
4. Exposure regarding fiscal policy;
5. Exposure regarding bank financing in several industries;
6. Exposure regarding media communication in relation to coverage (PT Bank Century Tbk) and information dissemination by the IDIC.

KOMITE REMUNERASI DAN NOMINASI

Untuk meningkatkan dan mengembangkan organisasi dan manajemen kepegawaian LPS, Dewan Komisiner membentuk Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi. Pembentukan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi bertujuan mendukung akuntabilitas praktik pengelolaan SDM yang baik (*best practices*) serta tingkat remunerasi yang adil dan seimbang.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

To improve and develop the organization and management of IDIC personnel, the Board of Commissioners established the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee aims to promote accountability within human resources management (*best practices*) and to ensure that the levels of staff remuneration are fair and balanced.



Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi LPS

kiri ke kanan: R. Budi Santoso • C. Heru Budiargo • Irwan Rei

Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi ini beranggotakan tiga orang, susunan dan profilnya yaitu:

C. Heru Budiargo, Ketua

Sekaligus juga adalah Ketua Dewan Komisiner. Informasi profil beliau dapat dilihat pada profil Dewan Komisiner.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of three people, whose profiles are as follows:

C. Heru Budiargo, Chair

Also a member of the Board of Commissioners. Please refer to Profile of Board of Commissioners for his profile detail.

R. Budi Santoso, Anggota Komite

Sekaligus juga Direktur Administrasi dan Sistem Informasi yang juga membawahi bidang Sumber Daya Manusia. Informasi profil beliau dapat dilihat pada profil Direktur.

Irwan Rei, Anggota Komite

Menjadi anggota Komite dari unsur independen sejak 2010. Selain anggota komite di LPS, jabatannya adalah *Managing Director* Multi Talent Indonesia (2006-sekarang), dan anggota independen untuk Komite Remunerasi Donggi Senoro LNG (sejak 2011). Pekerjaan sebelumnya adalah *Managing Director* SRW&Co (2003-2006). Jenjang pendidikan yang pernah dicapainya adalah *Master of Business Administration* (MBA) dari Monash Mt. Eliza Business School, Melbourne, Australia (1995-1997) dan *Master of Science* (MSc) di bidang *Petroleum Engineering* dari University of Southern California, Amerika Serikat (1990-1992).

Kewenangan dan tanggung jawab utama Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi adalah memberikan pendapat atau rekomendasi kepada Dewan Komisiner termasuk melakukan evaluasi atau kajian kebijakan SDM, terkait sistem kompensasi dan remunerasi secara keseluruhan. Falsafah yang dianut LPS adalah memastikan bahwa sistem kompensasi dan remunerasi yang diimplementasikan sudah cukup kompetitif secara eksternal, yaitu bila dibandingkan dengan lingkungan industri perbankan dan pengawas perbankan pada umumnya. Komite juga memastikan implementasi kebijakan ini secara internal sudah berdasarkan prinsip keadilan. Sehingga LPS dapat memperoleh dan mempertahankan pegawai-pegawai yang *qualified*.

Tugas Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi lainnya adalah membantu Dewan Komisiner melakukan pengawasan terhadap pengembangan dan efektivitas implementasi metodologi kebijakan di bidang manajemen sumber daya manusia dan kemajuan proyek strategis. Yang dimaksud dengan proyek strategis adalah yang terkait dengan rekrutmen, retensi, pelatihan, dan pengembangan karier, serta pengukuran kinerja pegawai, termasuk memberikan masukan terhadap nominasi pemilihan Direktur.

Menimbang Penjelasan atas Pasal 78 ayat (1) UU LPS terkait sistem penggajian yang perlu mempertimbangkan sistem yang berlaku pada industri atau pengawas perbankan, Piagam Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi, serta Cetak Biru Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Manusia 2011-2015, fokus kajian pembahasan Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi selama 2011 meliputi pengembangan dan implementasi sistem-sistem yang berhubungan dengan remunerasi dan nominasi.

R. Budi Santoso, Committee Member

Also a Director of Administration and Information System which responsible for Human Resources Division. Please refer to Profile of Directors for his profile detail.

Irwan Rei, Committee Member

Became a member of the committee from an independent entity in 2010. Besides being a committee member with the IDIC, he serves as Managing Director of Multi Talent Indonesia (2006-present), and an independent member of the Remuneration Committee for the Donggi-Senoro LNG project (since 2011). Previous employment included being Managing Director of SRW&Co (2003-2006). The level of education attained is a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from Monash Mt. Eliza Business School, Melbourne, Australia (1995-1997) and Master of Science (MSc) in Petroleum Engineering from the University of Southern California, United States (1990-1992).

The primary authority and responsibility of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee is to give opinions or recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on evaluations or reviews of human resources policies in relation to the compensation and remuneration system as a whole. IDIC philosophy endeavors to ensure that the compensation and remuneration system implemented is competitive, when compared to the banking industry and the bank supervisory in general. The Committee also ensures that the implementation of this policy internally is based upon the principle of fairness. So that IDIC could get and retain qualified employee.

Duties of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are to assist the Board of Commissioners in supervising the development and effectiveness of implementing policy methodology in human resources management and the progress of strategic projects. The definition of strategic projects is related to recruitment, retention, training and career development, and the measuring of employee performances, including providing input for the selection of director nominees.

By considering the elucidation of IDIC Law, Article 78, Paragraph 1 on payroll system which requires a consideration on the current system applied in the industry or banking supervisor, charter of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, as well as 2011-2015 human resources management blue print, Nomination and Remuneration Committee reviews in 2011 is focusing on development and implementation of system related to nomination and remuneration.

Secara umum, kajian Komite pada bidang remunerasi fokus pada penyusunan sistem remunerasi yang berbasis kompetensi, mendukung terbentuknya budaya berbasis kinerja di LPS, kompetitif terhadap industri atau pengawas perbankan dan meningkatkan motivasi pegawai, tepat biaya, serta selaras dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Pada bidang nominasi, Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi fokus pada penyusunan persyaratan dan spesifikasi kompetensi Direksi LPS.

Mengingat cukup banyaknya sistem dan program SDM yang perlu dibangun dan dievaluasi, maka secara umum Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi melakukan pertemuan secara periodik di tahun 2011 dengan topik-topik sebagai berikut :

1. Kajian terhadap penyederhanaan struktur organisasi LPS yang berdampak pada seluruh kebijakan SDM terkait;
2. Kajian tentang progress penyusunan sistem manajemen kinerja dan rancangan kode etik pegawai pada bulan Maret 2011;
3. Kajian tentang usulan struktur peringkat jabatan dalam sistem kepegawaian LPS pada bulan April 2011;
4. Kajian tentang usulan Standar Etika Pegawai LPS pada bulan Juni 2011;
5. Kajian tentang rancangan kriteria dan update pemenuhan melalui rekrutmen eksekutif pada bulan Juli 2011;
6. Kajian tentang update pemenuhan kebutuhan SDM pada bulan Agustus 2011;
7. Kajian tentang pengelolaan kinerja pegawai, organisasi LPS, kerangka pengembangan SDM, persyaratan kompetensi pegawai, dan update status kepegawaian pada bulan September 2011;
8. Kajian tentang usulan program pasca pengabdian dan *update* tentang penyelesaian sistem manajemen SDM pada bulan Oktober 2011;
9. Kajian tentang usulan kebijakan pengembangan karir pegawai dan *roadmap* implementasi sistem kepegawaian LPS pada bulan November 2011;
10. Kajian tentang pemberian insentif 2010;
11. Kajian tentang usulan program subsidi bunga pinjaman pegawai LPS pada bulan Februari 2011.

Generally, committee review on remuneration is focusing on the establishment of competency based remuneration system to support the establishment of performance based culture, competitive to the industry or banking supervisors and improving employee's motivation, cost effective, as well as in line with the regulations in force.

In terms of nomination, Nomination and Remuneration Committee is focusing on the formulation of Director's requirements and competency specification.

With regards to many HR systems and programs that need to be set and evaluated, in general, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee has held periodical meetings in 2011 to discuss the following issues:

1. Review on the influence of the organizational structure simplification to HR related policies;
2. Review on the progress of the establishment of performance management system and employee ethical code on March 2011;
3. Review on the proposal of rank structure in the employment system of IDIC on April 2011;
4. Review on proposal of Employee Ethical Standard on June 2011;
5. Review on progress update of Executive Management recruitment on July 2011;
6. Review on progress update of the fulfillment of HR needs on August 2011;
7. Review on the performance management, IDIC organization, HR development framework, employee competency requirements and employee status update on September 2011;
8. Review on the proposal of postservice program and update on the completion of HR management system on October 2011;
9. Review on the proposal of employee career development policy and roadmap implementation of employment system on November 2011;
10. Review on incentive for 2010;
11. Review on the proposal of loan rate subsidy program for employee on February 2011;

KETERBUKAAN INFORMASI PUBLIK

Dalam rangka meningkatkan keterbukaan informasi publik, LPS telah memperkuat berbagai infrastruktur untuk menyediakan informasi yang dibutuhkan oleh para *stakeholders*, antara lain melalui penyempurnaan *website* www.lps.go.id dan pengembangan *contact center*. Selain itu, guna merespons opini-opini publik mengenai pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS, manajemen LPS telah berupaya memberikan klarifikasi/penjelasan yang memadai kepada publik, melalui siaran pers dan wawancara di media cetak dan elektronik. Klarifikasi/penjelasan ini diharapkan bisa menjadi penyeimbang agar dapat membangun pemahaman yang utuh tentang pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS secara komprehensif sesuai UU LPS.

KEGIATAN AUDIT INTERNAL

Dalam upaya mendukung pelaksanaan tata kelola lembaga yang baik dan bersih (*good institution governance*), Satuan Kerja Audit Internal memiliki beberapa kegiatan antara lain:

- Melaksanakan kegiatan audit/kajian terhadap divisi/kegiatan di lingkungan LPS;
- Melaksanakan koordinasi dengan komite audit dalam bentuk rapat bulanan;
- Menjadi mitra banding (*counter part*) bagi auditor eksternal;
- Mendukung pelaksanaan tugas manajemen, antara lain berupa pengendalian mutu kegiatan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi, serta perbantuan pada kegiatan penutupan bank.
- berkoordinasi dengan unit kerja lain yang terkait dalam rangka penyusunan ketentuan-ketentuan internal.

PUBLIC INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

In order to promote the enhancement of public information disclosure, IDIC has strengthen its infrastructure to provide stakeholders with necessary information by refining IDIC's website (www.lps.go.id) and developing contact centre. In addition, to respond public opinions on the implementation of IDIC's functions and duties, IDIC management has given adequate elucidation to the public through press releases and interviews in printed and electronic media. The elucidation made by IDIC was expected to balance the news outside and giving a thorough understanding on the implementation of IDIC functions and duties comprehensively in accordance to IDIC Law.

INTERNAL AUDIT ACTIVITIES

In an effort to support the achieving of good corporate governance, the internal audit unit has several activities include:

- Conduct audits/review the divisions/activities within IDIC
- Coordinate with the Audit Committee by holding monthly meetings
- Act as a counterpart to external auditors
- Support the carrying out of management tasks, such as provide assistance with bank closures and assistance with reconciliation and verification activities
- Coordinate with other work units regarding the drafting of terms and provisions.

MANAJEMEN RISIKO

LPS membangun kerangka kerja manajemen risiko untuk mendukung pelaksanaan tugas dan fungsinya, sebagaimana diamanatkan UU LPS. Kerangka kerja manajemen risiko LPS terdiri dari beberapa kegiatan yang meliputi tujuan dan kategori risiko utama, perencanaan risiko, organisasi, tata kelola manajemen risiko, pengendalian internal, identifikasi, pengukuran dan metodologi, pelaporan, mitigasi, pengelolaan *risk appetite*, pencadangan nilai risiko, dan lain-lain.

1. KATEGORI RISIKO

Dalam rangka menjalankan tugas dan wewenangnya, LPS membangun kerangka kerja berdasarkan risiko yang spesifik dihadapi LPS untuk mendukung keefektifan pelaksanaan kegiatan sebagaimana diamanatkan UU LPS. Risiko-risiko yang dihadapi oleh LPS dikategorikan sebagai berikut:

a. Risiko Penjaminan

Risiko penjaminan adalah risiko ketidakmampuan LPS membayar penjaminan Dana Pihak Ketiga dalam hal terdapat bank yang ditutup, baik dalam kondisi perekonomian yang sedang normal maupun pada saat kondisi krisis dan sistemik. Risiko penjaminan ini meliputi seluruh proses dan kegiatan yang berkaitan dengan fungsi penjaminan LPS, yaitu sejak penerimaan premi penjaminan, analisis resolusi bank, tindakan likuidasi bank atau menyelamatkan bank, hingga pembayaran klaim penjaminan atau penjualan bank yang diselamatkan. Format penjaminan yang diselenggarakan oleh LPS didasarkan pada ketentuan yang tertuang di dalam undang-undang tentang LPS.

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko yang muncul karena adanya kesulitan likuiditas yang dialami LPS dalam rangka menjalankan tugas pokok dan fungsinya. Risiko ini tercermin dari ketidakmampuan LPS memenuhi kewajiban yang jatuh tempo dari sumber pendanaan arus kas atau aset likuid yang dapat dipergunakan tanpa mengganggu kegiatan rutin sehari-hari. Risiko likuiditas ini kami kelompokkan ke dalam risiko penjaminan dengan pertimbangan bahwa fungsi utama LPS adalah menjalankan fungsi penjaminan, mengingat kewajiban segera LPS sebagian besar digunakan untuk membayar Dana Pihak Ketiga pada bank-bank yang ditutup. Dengan demikian sebagian besar pengelolaan likuiditas LPS diarahkan untuk memenuhi pelaksanaan fungsi penjaminan tersebut.

Sebagaimana halnya risiko likuiditas penjaminan, risiko pasar juga kami kelompokkan ke dalam risiko penjaminan dengan pertimbangan bahwa pergerakan kurs mata uang portofolio Dana Pihak Ketiga yang dijamin oleh LPS dapat

RISK MANAGEMENT

IDIC has established a risk-management framework to support the implementation of the corporation's duties and functions, as mandated by the IDIC Law. IDIC's risk-management framework consists of several activities, which include goals and main risks categorization, risk planning, organization of risks, governance of risks management, internal control, identification, measurement and methodology, reporting, mitigation, risk appetite management, provisioning value of risk and many others.

1. RISK CATEGORY

In performing its duties and authorities, IDIC established a frame work based on specific risks faced by IDIC in order to promote the effectiveness of activities as mandated by IDIC Law. Risks faced by IDIC are categorized as follows:

a. Insurance Risk

Insurance risk constitutes the risk of inability of IDIC to pay claim insurance of third party fund of liquidated banks, both in normal economic conditions and at times of economic in a crisis and systemic. This insurance risk covers activities carried out by the IDIC's in its role as a deposit insurer, namely receiving insurance premiums, analysing bank resolution, liquidating bank or rescuing bank, as well as paying insurance claims or divesting rescued banks. The insurance format that is executed by the IDIC is based upon the stipulations as laid down in the IDIC Law.

A liquidity risk is a risk that occurs due to difficulties in liquidity experienced by the IDIC in carrying out its main duties and functions. This risk is reflected by an inability of IDIC to cover its due financial liabilities by using its cash sources of fund or liquid assets without negatively affecting the corporation's daily routine. We group this liquidity risk into insurance risk by considering that the main function of the IDIC is to provide insurance, with regards to IDIC's immediate liabilities are largely used to pay the insurance claim of liquidated banks. Thus, IDIC's liquidity management is primarily directed toward the fulfillment of the corporation's insurance function.

As liquidity risk, market risk is also grouped into insurance risk, considering that fluctuations in exchange rates of the portfolio of Deposits that are insured by IDIC can affect IDIC's ability to carry out

mempengaruhi kemampuan LPS dalam menjalankan fungsi penjaminan. Di samping itu, aset investasi LPS dalam surat berharga yang ditujukan sebagai sarana dalam menjalankan fungsi penjaminan juga menghadapi risiko pergerakan suku bunga sehingga risiko pasar ini kami masukkan ke dalam risiko penjaminan.

Risiko kredit atau investasi di LPS digolongkan sebagai *risk-free* mengingat dalam Pasal 82 UU LPS disebutkan bahwa investasi LPS hanya bisa dilakukan pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah RI dan atau BI.

b. Risiko Kepatuhan

Risiko kepatuhan adalah risiko sebagai akibat LPS tidak berhasil mematuhi peraturan Perundang-undangan dalam menjalankan tugas pokok dan fungsinya. LPS selalu mengembangkan budaya kepatuhan pada setiap kegiatan yang dilakukan dengan terus-menerus memantau kesesuaian seluruh kegiatan dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mendasarinya. Sebagai lembaga yang didirikan dengan Undang-Undang tersendiri dan diaudit oleh BPK RI maka perhatian pada kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Perundang-undangan merupakan suatu hal yang bersifat mendasar dan selalu menjadi perhatian bagi seluruh pegawai dalam menjalankan pekerjaannya.

c. Risiko Hukum

Risiko hukum adalah risiko yang timbul akibat adanya tuntutan hukum atau kelemahan aspek yuridis. Pengukuran atas risiko hukum sangat sulit dilakukan, karena dampaknya yang bersifat luas, dapat langsung atau tidak langsung terkait dengan risiko-risiko lain misalnya risiko penjaminan, risiko kepatuhan, risiko operasional, dan dapat berdampak pada aspek keuangan LPS. Karenanya, LPS memfokuskan pada pencegahan terjadinya risiko hukum melalui berbagai pendekatan terhadap kemungkinan munculnya penyebab risiko hukum. Penyebab munculnya risiko hukum antara lain dapat berupa pelanggaran terhadap perjanjian atau kontrak kerja sama, keterlambatan atau kesalahan dalam memberikan respon atas pengaduan yang diterima oleh LPS dan ketidakpatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku baik yang muncul dari institusi LPS maupun dampak dari bank-bank yang ditutup atau diselamatkan.

d. Risiko Reputasi

Risiko reputasi adalah risiko yang dihadapi oleh LPS dengan dampak yang signifikan terhadap reputasi LPS. Aspek integritas, kredibilitas, dan kinerja lembaga merupakan hal-hal yang dapat mempengaruhi reputasi

its insurance function. Moreover, IDIC investment of assets in securities is intended as a means to carry out its insurance function, also faces risks from fluctuations in interest rates, hence, market risk is grouped into insurance risk.

Credit or investment risk in LPS classified as risk-free given the IDIC Act Article 82 states that investment can only be replace in the securities issued by the Government of Indonesia or BI.

b. Compliance Risk

Compliance risk occurs as a result of IDIC not complying with regulations and legislation in carrying out its main duties and functions. IDIC always develops a culture of compliance in each of the activities by continually monitors all activities' conformity with the laws and regulations. As a corporation that was established by the Law and audited by Indonesia's Supreme Audit Board, attention toward compliance with rules and regulations is a basic characteristic within the IDIC and is adopted by the corporation's entire staff in carrying out their work.

c. Legal Risk

Legal risk is a risk resulted from the occurrence of legal charges and judicial weaknesses. The measurement of legal risk is hard to be done due to its wide impact, which include insurance risk, compliance risk and operational risk, and can affected IDIC's financial. Therefore, IDIC focuses upon preventing the occurrence of legal risk by employing a variety of approaches to the possibilities of legal risk causes emergence. The causes of legal risk can include an infringement of an agreement or a contract of cooperation, a delay or an error in responding to a complaint received by the IDIC and non-compliance to prevailing regulations and legislation which are come up from IDIC or as an impact of bank closures or rescue.

d. Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is a risk faced by IDIC that carries a significant impact upon IDIC's reputation. The corporation's integrity, credibility and performance are aspects that can affect its reputation. Reputational risk

LPS. Risiko reputasi muncul karena menurunnya kepercayaan *stakeholders* dan masyarakat luas pada umumnya yang bersumber dari persepsi negatif terhadap LPS. Risiko ini juga dapat muncul karena adanya *gap* antara kinerja LPS dengan harapan atau ekspektasi masyarakat atau hanya karena bersumber dari *rumor*.

e. Risiko Operasional

Risiko operasional muncul karena adanya ketidakcukupan atau tidak berjalannya proses internal, kesalahan manusia, kegagalan sistem informasi, dan adanya faktor eksternal yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap operasional LPS. Risiko operasional ini pada hakekatnya merupakan risiko yang mendasar karena bersifat inheren dan meliputi seluruh kegiatan operasional LPS. Risiko operasional dapat terjadi di semua aktivitas operasional dan berpotensi terjadi pada risiko-risiko yang belum diidentifikasi dengan baik.

f. Risiko Strategis

Risiko strategis adalah risiko yang disebabkan ketidaktepatan dalam pengambilan keputusan atau kegagalan suatu pelaksanaan kegiatan yang bersifat strategis. Risiko strategis merupakan risiko yang dihadapi LPS dalam hal terdapat akumulasi yang signifikan dari risiko penjaminan, risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko operasional, dan risiko reputasi yang menyebabkan LPS kehilangan kemampuan untuk menjalankan perannya sesuai mandat UU LPS.

Termasuk dalam risiko strategis adalah adopsi *18 core principles* dari IADI (*International Association of Deposit Insurance*) antara lain bahwa *Financial Safety Net* (Jaring Pengaman Sistem Keuangan-JPSK) berfungsi efektif, termasuk dalam hal seluruh Dewan Komisiner LPS menjalankan fungsinya secara independen dan fokus pada kepentingan LPS semata-mata yang diamanatkan pada UU LPS.

2. TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO ORGANISASI DAN RISK APPETITE

Secara umum, tujuan pengelolaan risiko adalah agar berbagai risiko dapat dipahami, sehingga berada dalam status terkendali, serta dapat diantisipasi sehingga menunjang tumbuhnya suatu tata kelola yang baik. Dengan tata kelola yang baik maka diharapkan pelaksanaan tugas pokok dan fungsi serta pencapaian target-target yang telah ditetapkan dapat dipenuhi dengan baik.

Manajemen risiko diartikan sebagai upaya yang terkoordinasi untuk mengarahkan dan mengendalikan seluruh kegiatan

can occur as a result of declining confidence on the part of stakeholders and the broader public that is generally due to a negative perception of IDIC. This risk can appear because of a gap between IDIC's performance and the public's hopes and expectations on the other, or purely because of rumors.

e. Operational Risk

Operational risk can appear because of insufficient or internal processes are not running properly, human error, information system failure and other external aspects that effected IDIC's operations. Operational risk is actually a fundamental risk because of its inherent nature and it covers all IDIC's operational activities. Operational risk can occur in each of the corporation's operational activities and generally not new risks, but there may be risks which have not been well identified.

f. Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is risk caused by a lack of precision in decision making or the failure to effectively implement a strategic activity. Strategic risk constitutes the risk faced by the IDIC in the event of a substantial accumulation of insurance risk, compliance risk, legal risk, operational risk and reputational risk, which then causes the IDIC to lose the ability to fulfill its role as mandated in the IDIC Law.

Included in strategic risk is the adoption of 18 core principles issued by the IADI (International Association of Deposit Insurers), which include the effective functioning of a Financial System Safety Net (FSSN). In relation to this, the entire IDIC Board of Commissioners will carry out their functions independently and focus on IDIC's interests as mandated by IDIC Law.

2. THE AIM OF ORGANIZATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND RISK APPETITE

In general, the aim of risk management is to be able to identify various risks, always in a controlled state, as well as to anticipate risks in order to support the growth of good governance. With good governance, it is expected that the implementation of the corporation's primary duties and functions along with the achievement of its predetermined targets can be effectively fulfilled.

Risk management is defined as a coordinated effort to direct and control all IDIC activities associated with risk. Thus, risk

LPS terkait dengan risiko. Dengan demikian, manajemen risiko membantu proses pengambilan keputusan dengan memperhatikan hal-hal di luar dugaan yang dapat mempengaruhi pencapaian tujuan LPS.

a. Tujuan Risiko Penjaminan

Tujuan manajemen risiko penjaminan adalah memastikan bahwa setiap *exposure* telah dapat dikenali dan dikendalikan agar pelaksanaan fungsi penjaminan dalam jangka panjang dapat dikelola dengan baik.

Risk appetite untuk risiko penjaminan ini adalah rendah sampai tinggi dengan pertimbangan:

- Risiko Rendah:
 - Amanat yang diemban oleh LPS bukanlah untuk memupuk laba atau memperoleh keuntungan, akan tetapi untuk menjalankan fungsi penjaminan simpanan nasabah penyimpanan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan. Dengan demikian, kegiatan operasional LPS tidak diarahkan untuk mengambil keuntungan. Penjelasan atas hal ini adalah bahwa perolehan premi dan aktivitas investasi yang berhati-hati, dan mitigasi dalam bentuk jaminan pemerintah merupakan sumber keuangan terpenting untuk menjaga keberlanjutan institusi LPS;
 - Berfungsinya Jaring Pengaman Sistem Keuangan yang dikelola secara baik dan efektif akan berdampak pada risiko penjaminan LPS yang relatif rendah melalui mekanisme dan asumsi- asumsi sebagai berikut:
 - Pengelolaan ekonomi makro yang kondusif bagi perbankan untuk tumbuh secara sehat dan efisien;
 - Risiko industri perbankan dan individual bank yang tetap rendah karena pengaturan dan pengawasan perbankan yang berjalan secara efektif;
 - Berfungsinya *lender of the last resort*;
 - Pengaturan skim penjaminan, khususnya maksimum penjaminan yang bisa dibayar LPS.
- Risiko Menengah dan Tinggi

Dalam situasi krisis (antisipasi krisis maupun penanganan krisis), besar kemungkinan LPS akan menghadapi risiko menengah dan tinggi karena LPS dapat menaikkan maksimum penjaminan Dana Pihak Ketiga perbankan. Hal ini dimaksudkan untuk melaksanakan mandat UU LPS, yaitu fungsi

management assists in the decision making process by taking note of matters beyond expectations that could affect the achievement of IDIC's aims.

a. Aim of Insurance Risk

The aim of insurance risk management is to insure that each exposure has been recognized and controlled in order to the implementation of insurance can be well-managed in the long term.

Risk appetite for insurance risk is on a scale from low to high according to certain considerations:

- Low Risk:
 - The mandate executed by IDIC is not to accumulate financial gain or profit but to perform its functions in insuring depositor's deposits and to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system. Therefore, IDIC's operational activities are not directed toward making a profit. To clarify this, the collection of premiums, prudent investments and mitigation in the form of government guarantees which is the most important sources of fund for the sustainability of IDIC.
 - By managing the financial safety net in a well and effective manner, IDIC's insurance risk will be at a low level through the following mechanism and assumptions:
 - A conducive macroeconomic management will foster a sound and efficient of banking growth.
 - Risks of banking industry and individual banks are remained at a low level due to an effective banking regulations and supervision.
 - The functioning of "*lender of the last resort*".
 - Management of deposit insurance schemes, especially on the maximum coverage limit.
- Medium and High Risk

In a crisis situation (anticipating a crisis as well as handling a crisis), there is a high possibility that IDIC will face medium and high risks because IDIC raises the maximum insurance on banks' Deposits. This aspect is to implement the mandate according to the IDIC Law, namely the function involved in maintaining

ikut menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan dengan membuat masyarakat menjadi tenang. Mitigasi risiko LPS ditunjukkan melalui Pasal 85 UU LPS, yaitu dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal Rp4 triliun maka Pemerintah dengan persetujuan DPR akan menutup kekurangan tersebut.

Pada tahun 2011, untuk menjamin Dana Pihak Ketiga yang sebesar Rp2.830 triliun (*full volume*) atau Rp1.668 triliun maksimum penjaminan (yang berasal dari rekening dengan saldo sampai dengan Rp2 miliar), risiko penjaminan LPS tahun 2011 adalah relatif rendah yang ditunjukkan oleh:

- Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan (*expected loss*) sebesar Rp10,7 triliun;
- Modal awal sebesar Rp4 triliun serta jumlah ekuitas secara keseluruhan yang sebesar Rp16,7 triliun; dan
- Perbankan nasional sepanjang tahun 2011 menunjukkan performa yang baik yang ditunjukkan dengan net NPL di kisaran 0,5% dan pembentukan PPAP adalah sebesar Rp64,3 triliun.

b. Risiko-Risiko Lain

Tujuan manajemen risiko untuk risiko kepatuhan, risiko hukum, risiko operasional, risiko reputasi, dan risiko strategis adalah untuk menjaga kredibilitas LPS. *Risk appetite* untuk kategori risiko-risiko tersebut sangat rendah bahkan cenderung meminimalkan kerugian sekecil-kecilnya. Untuk itu, proses dikelola dengan baik melalui pengukuran *self assessment* dalam *organizational risk management* lembaga. Proses yang lemah akan diperbaiki, termasuk peningkatan keefektifan *internal control*. Di luar itu semua, unsur manusia yang merupakan kunci dalam penyelenggaraan suatu sistem akan terus-menerus ditingkatkan kompetensi dan integritasnya.

3. TATA KELOLA DAN ORGANISASI MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Untuk menghasilkan manajemen risiko yang efektif, terdapat beberapa prinsip yang dilaksanakan, yaitu:

- a. Pengendalian internal secara *check and balance* pada fungsi-fungsi akuntansi, pencatatan, organisasi, anggaran, pelaporan, pemeriksaan independen, maupun arahan kebijakan yang dituangkan di dalam *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)* dalam bentuk Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif (KKE) dan Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK).

the stability of the banking system by reassuring the public remains calm. Mitigation of IDIC's risks is indicated in Article 85 of IDIC Law, which stipulates that IDIC capital that is less than its initial capital of Rp4 trillion will be covered by the government with approval from the House of Representatives.

In 2011, to insure third party fund of Rp2,830 trillion (full volume) or a maximum insurance of Rp1,668 trillion (based on accounts with balances of up to Rp2 billion each), the IDIC's insurance risk in 2011 was relatively low. This is indicated by:

- Provision for Insurance Claim (expected loss) of Rp10.7 trillion; and
- Initial capital of Rp4 trillion together with total equity as a whole of Rp16.7 trillion;
- National banking performed well throughout 2011 as indicated by net NPL ranging at 0.5% and the establishment of deferred productive assets write-off amounted to Rp64.3 trillion.

b. Other Risks

The aim of risk management with regards to compliance risk, legal risk, operational risk, reputational risk and strategic risk is to maintain the IDIC's credibility. Risk appetite is very low even tending to minimize the smallest losses. To achieve this, well-managed processes via self-assessments are utilized to manage the corporation's risk management. Weak processes are improved, including increasing the effectiveness of internal supervision. Beyond that, the substance of human resources is the key to implementing a system that will continue to be improved in terms of its competence and integrity.

3. GOVERNANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT

In order to produce effective risk management, several principles need to be implemented, namely:

- a. Internal control via a system of checks and balances vis-à-vis accounting, record-keeping, organization, calculations, reporting, independent inspections, as well as policy direction as laid out in standard operating procedures (SOPs) in the form of Chief Executive Decisions (CEOD) and Board of Commissioners Decisions (BCD).

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| <p>b. Dewan Komisiner melaksanakan pengawasan aktif dalam pengelolaan risiko dengan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Menetapkan arahan dan kebijakan manajemen risiko; 2) Membentuk komite-komite terkait, khususnya Komite Informasi dan Komite Audit serta Komite Remunerasi dan Nominasi; 3) Membahas laporan profil risiko; dan 4) Membuat keputusan atas tingkat risiko yang bisa diterima. <p>c. Kepala Eksekutif melaksanakan pengendalian internal dan manajemen risiko berdasarkan SOP kewenangan dan limit yang ada serta memastikan kepatuhan terhadap kebijakan yang ditetapkan. Hal terpenting yang dikelola oleh Kepala Eksekutif adalah pengawasan dan pengelolaan tentang budaya risiko, integritas, dan kompetensi karyawan di samping tata kelola risikonya.</p> <p>d. Direktorat Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko melakukan hal-hal berikut.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Melaksanakan riset berdasarkan pendekatan risiko; 2) Mengembangkan metode-metode manajemen risiko untuk disetujui oleh Kepala Eksekutif dan Dewan Komisiner; 3) Melakukan pengendalian dan analisis melalui rapat eksekutif dan pelaporan serta perbaikan proses; 4) Menampung dan mengkaji kembali hasil <i>self assessment</i> dari para <i>risk owners</i> serta menindaklanjuti dengan perbaikan-perbaikan dan pelaporan yang diperlukan; dan 5) Memberi masukan kepada divisi-divisi lain tentang pengembangan budaya risiko. <p>e. <i>Risk owner</i>, yaitu kepala divisi melaksanakan antara lain pekerjaan berdasarkan:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kepatuhan untuk tidak melanggar <i>threshold</i> indikator risiko; 2) Kepatuhan terhadap SOP; dan 3) Melaksanakan <i>self assessment</i> setiap enam bulan atas proses operasional. | <p>b. The Board of Commissioners carry out active supervision in managing risk by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Determining the direction and policies of risk management; 2) Forming relevant committees, especially a Risk Management and Information Committee and an Audit Committee; 3) Examining risk profile reports; and 4) Making decisions about acceptable risk levels. <p>c. The Chief Executive Officer implements internal control and risk management based on existing SOPs, authority and existing limit as well as ensuring compliance with predetermined policies. The important issues managed by CEO are supervising and managing risk culture, integrity and competency of the employee apart from governing the risk.</p> <p>d. The Directorate of Insurance and Risk Management does the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Carries out research based upon approaches to risk; 2) Establishes risk management methods to be approved by the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Commissioners; 3) Carries out control and analysis via executive meetings and reporting along with improving processes; 4) Receives and studies self-assessment results from the risk owners as well as following up with improvements and commentary as needed; and 5) Offering input to other divisions about the developing of a risk culture. <p>e. Risk owners, or divisional heads, carry out their work based on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compliance so as not to breach the limit threshold of risk indicators; 2) Compliance with SOPs; and 3) Implementing self assessments every six months in accordance with operational procedure. |
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4. METODOLOGI MANAJEMEN RISIKO LPS

Dalam menerapkan manajemen risiko, LPS menggunakan beberapa metodologi berikut ini.

- a. *Organizational Risk Management (ORM)*, dijalankan dengan cara *self assessment* oleh para kepala divisi selaku *risk owner* dengan mempertimbangkan *likelihood* dan *impact* pada setiap jenis risiko. ORM digunakan untuk memahami proses bisnis yang mengandung risiko

4. IDIC RISK-MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY

In applying risk management, the IDIC employs the several following methodologies.

- a. *Organizational Risk Management (ORM)*, which is carried out by way of self assessments by divisional heads in the capacity of risk owners by considering likelihood and impact regarding each type of risk. ORM is used in order to understand the business processes that contain high risks for the IDIC, to improve SOPs so as to increase the

- tinggi di LPS, memperbaiki SOP untuk meningkatkan kualitas SDM, dan fokus yang lebih baik untuk koordinasi pengawasan Dewan Komisiner/ Eksekutif/ auditor internal dan eksternal.
- b. *Lower Cost Test and Business Prospect Evaluation*, yang merupakan evaluasi kondisi bank untuk menetapkan apakah suatu bank akan diselamatkan atau ditutup. Metode yang digunakan adalah *lower cost test* (biaya penyelamatan vs biaya penutupan), di samping mempertimbangkan prospek usaha/kerja sama dan dukungan pemilik. Metode ini digunakan untuk menetapkan tindak lanjut atas bank gagal yang tidak dapat dipertahankan oleh Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP).
- c. *Bank Scoring Index (BSI)*, yaitu melihat kinerja individual bank pada setiap triwulan dengan metodologi formula dari rasio-rasio keuangan dan *prudential standard*. Metode ini dipergunakan untuk melakukan deteksi dini bank-bank yang memerlukan perhatian khusus sebagai pemicu dilakukannya pembicaraan dengan pihak LPP dan eksaminasi oleh LPS serta sebagai masukan dalam penerapan *differential premium*. BSI ini sudah diuji coba pada tahun 2011 dan akan diterapkan secara resmi per April 2012.
- d. *Banking Industry Expected Losses*, yaitu evaluasi kinerja perbankan nasional dan perhitungan *potential loss* yang dilakukan pada setiap triwulan. Metode yang digunakan untuk menghitung *expected loss* adalah dengan perkalian antara *Probability of Default x Loss Given Default x Exposure at Default*. Metode ini digunakan untuk menghitung cadangan klaim penjaminan LPS atau risiko penjaminan. Juga digunakan untuk memperkaya dan pelengkap dalam analisis ekonomi makro.
- e. *Macro Economic Status (MES)*, yaitu evaluasi atas kondisi ekonomi makro serta deteksi dini atas adanya ancaman krisis. Metodologi yang dipergunakan adalah *Banking Stability Index (BSI)* yang dimanfaatkan dalam pembuatan keputusan-keputusan terkait dengan risiko ekonomi makro dan persiapan rapat triwulanan dengan Forum Koordinasi Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (FKSSK).
- f. Di samping metode-metode tersebut di atas, pada saat ini LPS tengah mengembangkan *Differential Premium System, Sales and Purchase Agreement Guidelines*, dan *Survey Reputation Risk and Methodology*.
- quality of the corporation's human resources and to gain a better focus for the coordination of supervision between the Board of Commissioners/ Executive/ and internal and external auditors.
- b. Lower Cost Test and Business Prospect Evaluation, which is an evaluation of bank conditions to determine which banks should be rescued and which ones closed. The method used is a lower cost test (costs for rescue versus costs of closure), alongside considering the prospects of effort / cooperation and owner support. This method is used to decide a follow up on a failed bank that cannot be maintained by the Banking Supervisory Institution (BSI).
- c. Bank Scoring Index (BSI) looks at the performance of individual banks every quarter with a formula methodology based on finance ratios and prudential standards. This method is used to detect early on banks that need special attention and acts as a trigger for discussions with the Institute of Banking Supervisors and an examination by the IDIC as well as providing input for the application of a differential premium. BSI was tested in 2011 and will be officially applied as of April 2012.
- d. Banking Industry Expected Losses comprises an evaluation of national banking performance and calculations of potential losses that are carried out every quarter. The method that is utilized to calculate expected loss is the product between the Probability of Default x Loss-Given Default x Exposure at Default. This method is used to calculate the IDIC's insurance claim reserves or insurance risk. It is also used to enrich and act as a supplement to macroeconomic analysis.
- e. Macroeconomic Status (MES) is an evaluation of macroeconomic conditions as well as a form of early warning regarding a threat of a potential financial crisis. The methodology used is a Banking Stability Index, which is utilized in making decisions in relation to macroeconomic risk and the preparation of quarterly meetings with the Financial System Stability Coordinating Forum (FSSCS).
- f. In addition to the above methods, IDIC is currently developing a Differential Premium System, Sales and Purchase Agreement Guidelines, and a Survey of Reputational Risk and Methodology.

5. PEMBENTUKAN CADANGAN KLAIM PENJAMINAN

Salah satu fungsi LPS adalah menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan. Agar fungsi tersebut dapat berjalan dengan baik maka LPS perlu membentuk Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan. Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan adalah cadangan yang dibentuk pada setiap akhir periode laporan keuangan dengan tujuan untuk mengantisipasi kemungkinan kerugian yang akan terjadi di masa mendatang akibat adanya pembayaran klaim penjaminan.

Pada awal LPS beroperasi sampai dengan tahun kelima pembentukan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan dilakukan secara kumulatif. Selama lima tahun pertama besarnya cadangan yang dibentuk setiap tahun dihitung secara proporsional berdasarkan estimasi jumlah dana pihak ketiga. Dimulai sejak akhir tahun buku 2011, perhitungan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan dilakukan dengan berdasarkan pada *risk exposure* setiap bank dan mempertimbangkan kondisi perekonomian satu tahun ke depan sebagaimana diatur dalam Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) Nomor 023/DK-LPS/VI/2011 LPS tentang Pedoman Perhitungan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan.

Metode yang digunakan untuk melakukan perhitungan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan berdasarkan *risk exposure* masing masing bank peserta penjaminan adalah metode yang mengadopsi pendekatan *credit risk modeling*. Metode tersebut merupakan salah satu pendekatan yang lazim digunakan oleh penjamin simpanan di dunia sebagaimana disebutkan dalam hasil survei asosiasi penjamin simpanan internasional (*International Association of Deposit Insurance/IADI*). Dalam pendekatan tersebut LPS dianalogikan sebagai institusi yang memiliki eksposur risiko yang terdiri dari portfolio bank-bank peserta penjaminan dengan tingkat kemungkinan kegagalan (*probability of default*) tertentu. Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan LPS merupakan hasil kali antara *probability of default*, *exposure at default*, dan *loss given default* setiap bank peserta penjaminan.

Probability of default dihitung dengan metode *Cohort* dengan menganalisis pergerakan rating risiko bank dari waktu ke waktu, sedangkan *exposure at default* merupakan proyeksi total simpanan bank peserta penjaminan satu tahun ke depan. Adapun *loss given default* menunjukkan persentase kerugian yang ditanggung LPS setelah dikurangi dengan rata-rata *recovery rate*. Nilai Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan LPS dihitung dalam dua skenario, yaitu kondisi normal dan kondisi stress, yang kemudian dikompositkan dalam bentuk rata-rata tertimbang dengan bobot yang ditentukan sesuai kondisi stabilitas sistem perbankan. Proses perhitungan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan secara ringkas digambarkan dalam **Gambar 3**.

5. ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVISION FOR INSURANCE

One of IDIC's functions is to insure the deposits of depositors. In order to ensure that this function is fully executed, IDIC needs to form Provision for Insurance. Provision for Insurance is reserve fund that is established at the end of each financial reporting period with the aim of anticipating possible future losses as a result of making insurance claim payments.

During the first five years of IDIC operations, the formation of provision for insurance was undertaken in a cumulative way. During that time, the amount of provision established each year was calculated proportionally based upon the estimated amount of third-party funding. Starting at the end of the 2011 financial year, calculations for Provision for Insurance were conducted based on the risk exposure of each bank and considered in the light of the predicted economic situation one year ahead, in accordance with the Board of Commissioners Decree No. 023/DK-IDIC/VI/2011 IDIC on Guidelines for the Calculation of Provision for Insurance.

The method used to calculate Provision for Insurance is based on the *risk exposure* of each member bank and uses a *credit risk modeling* approach, which is commonly used by deposit insurers around the world as cited in the results of a survey carried out by the International Association of Deposit Insurance (IADI). According to this approach, IDIC is regarded as an institution whose risk exposure comprises the portfolios of member banks that have a certain possibility of failure, or *probability of default*. IDIC's Provision for Insurance constitute the product between the probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default of every member bank.

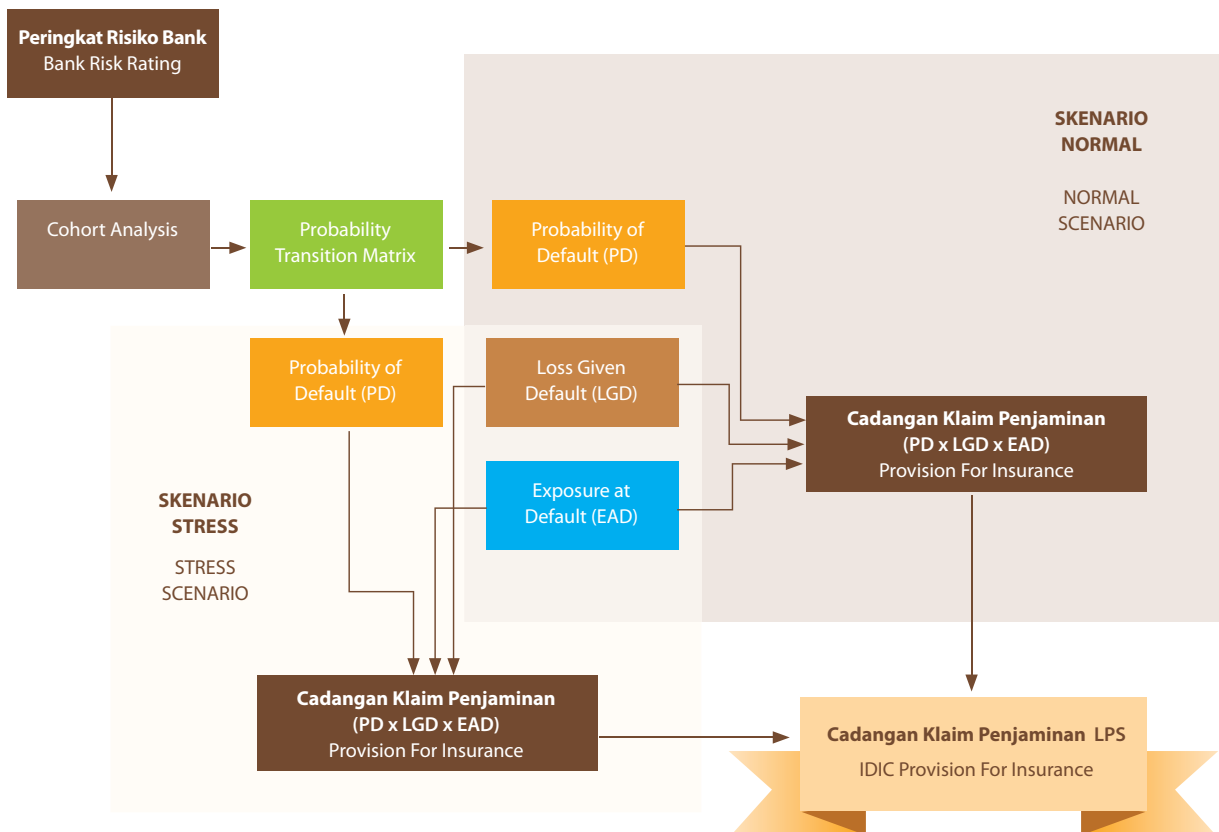
The probability of default is calculated using the Cohort method by periodically analyzing the movements of bank-risk ratings, while exposure at default constitutes a projection of a member bank's total deposits one year ahead. As for loss given default, this points to the percentage of losses that are guaranteed by the IDIC after being reduced by a median recovery rate. The value of IDIC's Provision for Insurance is calculated based on two scenarios, namely normal conditions and stress conditions, which are then composited to produce a weighted median that is considered appropriate to conditions of stability in the banking system. A summary of the process used to calculate Provision for Insurance is presented in the illustration in **Image 3**.

Pada akhir tahun buku 2011, jumlah cadangan klaim penjaminan LPS yang dihitung berdasarkan metodologi di atas adalah sebesar Rp10.691.811 juta.

At the end of the 2011 financial year, IDIC's total provision for insurance as calculated according to the methodology presented above amount to Rp10,691,811 million.

Gambar 3.
Proses Penghitungan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan LPS

Image 3:
Calculation Process for IDIC Provision for Insurance



6. KAJIAN SKIM PENJAMINAN

Risiko yang dihadapi oleh LPS selain berasal dari kegagalan bank peserta penjaminan juga dapat berasal dari skim penjaminan yang diberlakukan. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut LPS melakukan evaluasi skim penjaminan secara periodik untuk memastikan bahwa skim diterapkan secara konsisten dan potensi risiko yang ada dapat diidentifikasi, dimitigasi, dan diminimalkan dampaknya. Skim penjaminan simpanan yang menjadi fokus untuk dievaluasi pada tahun 2011 adalah sistem premi diferensial dan nilai simpanan yang dijamin.

6. INSURANCE SCHEME ASSESSMENT

Risks faced by IDIC not only originate from defaulting member banks; they can also come from the insurance scheme that is put into effect. In connection with this, IDIC periodically evaluates the insurance scheme to confirm that the scheme is applied consistently and in a way to identify, mitigate and minimize the impact of potential risks. The deposit insurance scheme that became the focus of evaluation in 2011 comprised a differential premium system and the amount of deposit insured.

a. Kajian Sistem Premi Diferensial

Dalam rangka melaksanakan tugasnya sebagai penjamin simpanan, LPS menetapkan dan mengenakan premi penjaminan kepada setiap bank peserta penjaminan. Sesuai dengan Pasal 13 UU LPS, tingkat premi yang dikenakan adalah sama untuk setiap bank peserta penjaminan, yaitu sebesar 0,1% dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan, yang dibayarkan untuk dua periode dalam satu tahun. Sistem pengenaan premi seperti ini disebut sebagai *flat rate premium*.

Pengenaan *flat rate premium* tersebut setidaknya menimbulkan dua kritik utama. Pertama, *flat rate premium* dipandang kurang adil bagi bank peserta penjaminan, terutama bagi bank-bank sehat, karena seluruh bank peserta penjaminan harus membayar premi yang sama tanpa memperhatikan tingkat risiko bank. Kedua, *flat rate premium* tidak menciptakan *market discipline*, yaitu tidak mendorong bank-bank yang kurang sehat untuk memperbaiki kondisi keuangannya karena tingkat premi penjaminan tidak berkorelasi dengan risiko bank.

Berdasarkan ketentuan Pasal 15 UU LPS, terbuka kemungkinan untuk mengubah penerapan *flat rate premium* menjadi penerapan tingkat premi yang berbeda antara satu bank dan bank yang lain berdasarkan skala risiko bank, yang pada banyak negara disebut sebagai sistem premi diferensial. Pada tahun 2011, LPS telah melakukan penelitian mengenai *feasibility study* penerapan sistem premi diferensial di industri perbankan Indonesia. Dalam penelitian tersebut, LPS meninjau penerapan sistem premi diferensial dari sudut pandang pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholder*) LPS, yaitu bank peserta penjaminan (diwakili oleh asosiasi), Bank Indonesia, dan Kementerian Keuangan. Selain itu, dikaji pula kondisi-kondisi (*necessary and sufficient conditions*), baik internal maupun eksternal, yang harus dipenuhi dalam rangka penerapan sistem premi diferensial dengan melakukan studi *benchmarking* praktik penerapan sistem premi diferensial di beberapa negara. Secara ringkas, proses penelitian tersebut dapat dilihat pada **Gambar 4**.

b. Assessment of the Differential Premium System

Regarding its duty as a deposit insurer, IDIC sets and imposes insurance premiums on every participating bank. In accordance with Article 13 of the Institute of Banking Supervisors Law, the rate of premiums charged are the same for all member banks, namely 0.1% of the average monthly balance of the bank's total deposits, which is paid twice a year. This system is known as a flat rate premium.

Imposing a flat rate premium raises at least two main criticisms. First, a flat rate premium is considered less fair for member banks, especially for those banks that are financially healthy, because all the member banks must pay the same premium, which does not take into account any risk of bank default. Second, a flat rate premium does not create market discipline, meaning it does not encourage banks that are financially struggling to improve their financial situations because the insurance premium rate does not correlate with the risk of bank default.

Based on Article 15 of the IDIC Law, there is a possibility to change from imposing a flat rate premium to charging different premium rates between one bank and another based upon the level of risk of a bank defaulting. In many countries, this kind of system is referred to as a differential premium system. In 2011, IDIC carried out a feasibility study on imposing a differential premium system in the Indonesian banking industry. In this study, IDIC considered the charging of a differential premium system from the viewpoint of its stakeholders, namely member banks (represented by associations), Bank Indonesia and the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the study assessed the necessary and sufficient conditions, both internal and external, which should be met if such a system were to be introduced, along with studying benchmark practices of how the differential premium system has been applied in several countries. As a summary, the research process used in this feasibility study can be seen in **Image 4**.

Gambar 4. Proses Studi Kelayakan Penerapan Sistem Premi Diferensial (SPD)

Image 4. Feasibility Study Process Regarding the Application of a Differential Premium System (DPS)



- Melakukan kajian atas referensi teoretis dan empiris tentang SPD dan penerapannya di berbagai konteks.
 - Mengidentifikasi kelebihan dan keterbatasan SPD dalam aplikasi praktis di berbagai konteks perekonomian.
 - Merumuskan model penerapan SPD yang kuat, dan menentukan kriteria bagi kondisi ideal untuk penerapannya.
 - *Focus Group Discussion* untuk mengkaji kondisi yang ada sekarang berdasarkan lima aspek sebagai berikut:
 1. operasional
 2. sumber daya
 3. hukum
 4. keuangan
 5. stabilitas sistem keuangan
 - Analisis Data kepada tokoh-tokoh pemangku kepentingan untuk menentukan besarnya "jurang" antara kondisi ideal penerapan SPD dan kondisi yang ada sekarang.
 - Kriteria bagi kondisi ideal dalam menerapkan SPD.
 - Kajian tentang kesiapan penerapan SPD pada konteks perbankan di Indonesia saat ini.
 - Perumusan dan penetapan pilihan alternatif.
 - Rekomendasi tentang langkah-langkah persiapan penerapan SPD di Indonesia.
-
- Conduct study on theoretical and empirical references about DPS and its application in various contexts.
 - Identify excesses and limits of DPS in practical application in various economic contexts
 - Formulate strong DPS application model, and determine criteria for ideal conditions for its application Gap review on ideal and existing condition in the banking industry.
 - Focus Group Discussion to examine current conditions based on the five following aspects:
 1. operational
 2. resources
 3. law
 4. finance
 5. stability of finance system
 - Data Analysis to prominent stakeholders to determine the size of the "gap" between ideal conditions for DPS application and current conditions.
 - Criteria for ideal condition in implementing DPS.
 - Study on readiness for DPS application in current banking context in Indonesia.
 - Formulation and determining of alternative choices.
 - Recommendations about preparatory steps for the application of DPS in Indonesia.

Dari hasil penelitian tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa secara teoritis dan praktis, sistem premi diferensial lebih baik dibandingkan *flat rate premium*. Beberapa hal yang perlu diperhatikan dalam penerapan sistem premi diferensial yaitu:

- 1) Tersedianya payung hukum yang komprehensif dan kuat, bagi pelaksanaan sistem premi diferensial sehingga memungkinkan penjamin simpanan dan otoritas perbankan untuk mengimplementasikan berbagai kebijakan;
- 2) Koordinasi kebijakan yang efektif antara otoritas perbankan dan LPS dalam upaya mengendalikan perilaku pengambilan risiko yang berlebih (*moral hazard*) oleh setiap bank;

From the results of the feasibility study, it was concluded that theoretically and practically speaking, a differential premium rate was better than a flat rate premium. There are several factors that need to be in place for the application of a differential premium system. These are:

- 1) A sufficiently comprehensive and strong legal basis for the realization of a differential premium system so as to enable deposit insurers and banking authorities to implement various policies;
- 2) Effective policy coordination between banking authorities and IDIC in their efforts to control excessive risk-taking behavior (*moral hazard*) on the part of individual banks;

- 3) Kesepahaman antara LPS, otoritas perbankan, dan bank-bank peserta penjaminan terhadap berbagai parameter dan rincian data yang akan digunakan sebagai dasar penentuan sistem premi diferensial; serta
- 4) Kesiapan berbagai infrastruktur penunjang terutama dalam hal operasional, sumber daya manusia, dan teknologi informasi dalam implementasi sistem premi diferensial.

Penerapan Sistem Premi Diferensial setelah diajukan oleh Pemerintah dan mendapatkan konfirmasi persetujuan dari DPR RI direncanakan penerapannya tahun 2014.

b. Kajian Nilai Simpanan yang Dijamin

Kondisi perbankan dan perekonomian telah pulih dari ancaman krisis global 2008. Dengan stabilitas ini LPS mempertimbangkan strategi untuk mengevaluasi kebijakan antisipatif yang telah ditempuh pada waktu krisis, yaitu menaikkan nilai simpanan yang dijamin dari Rp100 juta menjadi Rp2 miliar. Berdasarkan pedoman dari International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), data yang dianalisis dalam penetapan nilai simpanan yang dijamin meliputi antara lain distribusi simpanan dan produk domestik bruto (PDB) per kapita. Di negara-negara maju, nilai simpanan yang dijamin meliputi 2-4 kali PDB per kapita, sedangkan di negara-negara berkembang berkisar antara 5-6 kali PDB per kapita. Untuk distribusi simpanan, menurut *best practice* penjaminan meliputi paling kurang 80% dari total rekening nasabah (syarat minimal berdasarkan Pasal 11 UU LPS adalah 90%), sedangkan simpanan yang dijamin paling tidak meliputi 40% total simpanan.

Dengan asumsi PDB per kapita Indonesia tahun 2011 sebesar US\$3.561 (kurs US\$ 1 = Rp8.945), maka dengan nilai simpanan yang dijamin yang berlaku saat ini sebesar Rp2 miliar sudah mencapai 63 kali PDB per kapita. Sedangkan dari sudut pandang distribusi simpanan, nilai simpanan yang dijamin yang berlaku saat ini telah meliputi 99,87% dari total 101 juta rekening yang ada di sistem perbankan. Jumlah penjaminan tersebut juga telah meliputi lebih dari 49,11% dari total simpanan yang ada pada sistem perbankan.

Pada 2011, LPS telah menyampaikan hasil kajian mengenai nilai simpanan yang dijamin kepada Pemerintah cq. Kementerian Keuangan untuk dapat dibahas bersama. Dalam kajian tersebut, pendekatan yang digunakan adalah bahwa nilai simpanan yang dijamin akan mencapai titik optimal pada level ketika laju pertumbuhan jumlah rekening (atau jumlah nasabah) yang dijamin berada "tepat akan menurun" seiring bertambahnya kumulatif jumlah rekening

- 3) An agreement between IDIC, banking authorities and deposit insurance member banks about the various parameters and details that would be used as a basis for determining the differential premium system; together with
- 4) The readiness of a variety of financial support structures, primarily in operations, human resources and information technology regarding the implementation of a differential premium system.

The application of differential premium system was proposed to the government and after gaining approval from the House of Representatives, IDIC is planning to implement the system in 2014.

b. Assessment of the Amount of Deposit Insured

Banking and economic conditions have recovered from the threat of global crisis in 2008. With this stability, the IDIC has begun to reconsider the strategies used to evaluate anticipatory policies that had been undertaken during the crisis period, such as raising the amount of deposit insured from Rp100 million to Rp2 billion. Based on a manual by the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI), data that was analyzed to determine the amount of deposit insured include deposit distribution and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. In developed countries, the amount of deposit insured is amounted to 2-4 times GDP per capita, whereas in developing countries it ranges between 5-6 times GDP per capita. For deposit distribution, insurance covers at least 80% of the total number of depositor accounts (the minimum requirement based on Article 11 of the IDIC Law is 90%), while deposits that are guaranteed at the very least make up 40% of the total number of deposits.

On the assumption that GDP per capita in Indonesia in 2011 was US\$3,561 (at a rate of exchange of US\$1 = Rp8,945), then the amount of deposit insured in force at that time being Rp2 billion already amounted to 63 times GDP per capita. While seen from the angle of deposit distribution, the amount of deposit insured in force at the time covered 99.87% of the total number of accounts in the banking system, which was around 101 million. This total amount of insurance covered more than 49.11% of the total number of deposits in the banking system.

In 2011, IDIC conveyed the results of its study of deposit insured amount to the Ministry of Finance so as to be able to discuss them together. In this study, the approach used was that the amount of deposit insured would reach an optimal level when the rate of accumulation in the number of accounts (or the number of depositors) that were insured was "appropriate to decline" along with a cumulative increase in the number of accounts (or number of depositors) insured

(atau jumlah nasabah) yang dijamin (*decreasing of marginal cumulative insured deposits point*). Namun demikian, dengan mempertimbangkan potensi dampak krisis hutang Eropa dan krisis ekonomi Amerika pada perekonomian Indonesia, setelah dibahas dengan Pemerintah, penyesuaian nilai simpanan yang dijamin diputuskan untuk ditunda dan akan dibahas kemudian.

7. INDEKS PENILAIAN BANK (*BANKING SCORING INDEX*)

Dalam sistem penjaminan simpanan, bank peserta mengalihkan risiko kegagalan dalam memenuhi kewajiban kepada LPS sebagai akibat pencabutan izin usaha bank. Agar dapat mengelola risiko yang dihadapi secara efektif dan efisien, LPS perlu menilai kondisi kesehatan bank peserta penjaminan secara periodik. Analisis risiko bank peserta penjaminan merupakan alat manajemen internal LPS untuk menganalisis, mengidentifikasi, dan mengantisipasi risiko yang mungkin timbul dari adanya bank bermasalah.

Tujuan dilaksanakannya analisis risiko bank adalah untuk menilai secara berkala kondisi kesehatan keuangan setiap bank, serta untuk mendeteksi secara dini (*early warning signal*) potensi risiko yang dihadapi oleh setiap bank. Dalam melakukan analisis risiko bank, LPS menggunakan sumber data/informasi yang berasal dari laporan keuangan yang disampaikan bank peserta penjaminan. Laporan tersebut meliputi laporan keuangan bulanan, laporan keuangan triwulanan, dan laporan keuangan tahunan yang telah diaudit. Selain itu, dasar penilaian dapat pula mempertimbangkan data/informasi yang diperoleh dari Bank Indonesia; perusahaan pemeringkat; pasar modal; dan media massa. Untuk menunjang pelaksanaan analisis tersebut telah disusun format dan susunan laporan keuangan terstandar dan disertai dengan dukungan sistem informasi yang memadai. Untuk analisis Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, LPS masih mengandalkan data dari Bank Indonesia.

Dalam melakukan analisis individual bank, LPS telah mengembangkan sistem pemeringkat internal yang mengkategorikan bank menjadi 10 peringkat di mana peringkat 1 yang terbaik dan peringkat 10 yang terburuk. Dasar pemeringkatan tersebut dengan menggunakan indikator 10 rasio keuangan pokok bank yang terdiri dari aspek: Permodalan, Kualitas Aktiva, Rentabilitas, Likuiditas, dan sebagainya.

Masing-masing rasio diberikan bobot yang berbeda dengan menggunakan pendekatan *neural network*. Dalam pendekatan tersebut, rasio yang berdasarkan data statistik berkontribusi lebih besar menyebabkan kegagalan suatu bank diberi bobot

(*decreasing of marginal cumulative insured deposits point*). In spite of this, in considering the potential impact of the European debt crisis and the economic crisis in the United States upon Indonesia's economy, after discussing with the government, the adjustment of the amount of deposit insured is postponed and it will be discussed later.

7. BANKING SCORING INDEX

In the system of deposit insurance, a member bank shifts the risk of failure in fulfilling its obligations to IDIC as a result of the revoking of its bank license. So as to be able to effectively and efficiently manage the risks faced, the IDIC needs to periodically appraise the state of its member banks. Risk analysis of member banks is an internal tool used by IDIC to analyze, identify and anticipate risks that may emerge from banks that are struggling.

The aim of carrying out this risk analysis on banks is to evaluate on a regular basis the financial health of each banking institution so as to detect an early warning signal about any potential risks faced by each bank. In conducting the analysis, IDIC uses data and information sources that come from financial reports submitted by member banks. These reports include monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports that have been audited. Besides this, the assessment may also consider data and information obtained from Bank Indonesia, ratings agencies, capital markets, and the mass media. In order to support the implementation of this analysis, a standardized financial report format and structure has been compiled along with an adequate supporting information system. For its analysis of Rural Banks, IDIC still relies on data from Bank Indonesia.

In conducting its individual bank analysis, IDIC has developed an internal rating system that categorizes banks into 10 levels, where level 1 is the best and level 10 the worst. The foundation of this rating system uses indicators based on each bank's 10 main financial ratios, which comprise of Capital, Assets Quality, Profitability and Liquidity and many other.

Each ratio is given a different weight using a neural-network approach. With this approach, a ratio that, based upon statistical data, contributes more to a bank's failure is given a weight that is higher, and vice versa. As for determining the

yang lebih besar, begitu juga sebaliknya. Sedangkan untuk menentukan pengelompokan dan rentang masing-masing rasio menjadi 10 kelompok digunakan sebaran data aktual dalam masing-masing rasio pada setiap kelompok bank. Khusus untuk rasio kecukupan modal (KPMM), rentang penilaian tidak didasarkan pada sebaran data aktual melainkan ditetapkan dalam interval yang sama sebesar 1% dengan diawali rasio KPMM kurang dari 9% yang dimasukkan dalam peringkat 10.

Dalam analisis risiko bank, selain dilakukan penilaian terhadap individual bank juga dilakukan analisis sekawan (*peer group analysis*) yang membandingkan bank tersebut dengan bank lain dalam kelompok yang sama yang dibedakan menurut operasional yakni bank umum konvensional, bank umum kantor cabang bank asing, dan bank umum syariah. Selain itu pengelompokan juga dilakukan berdasarkan aset bank.

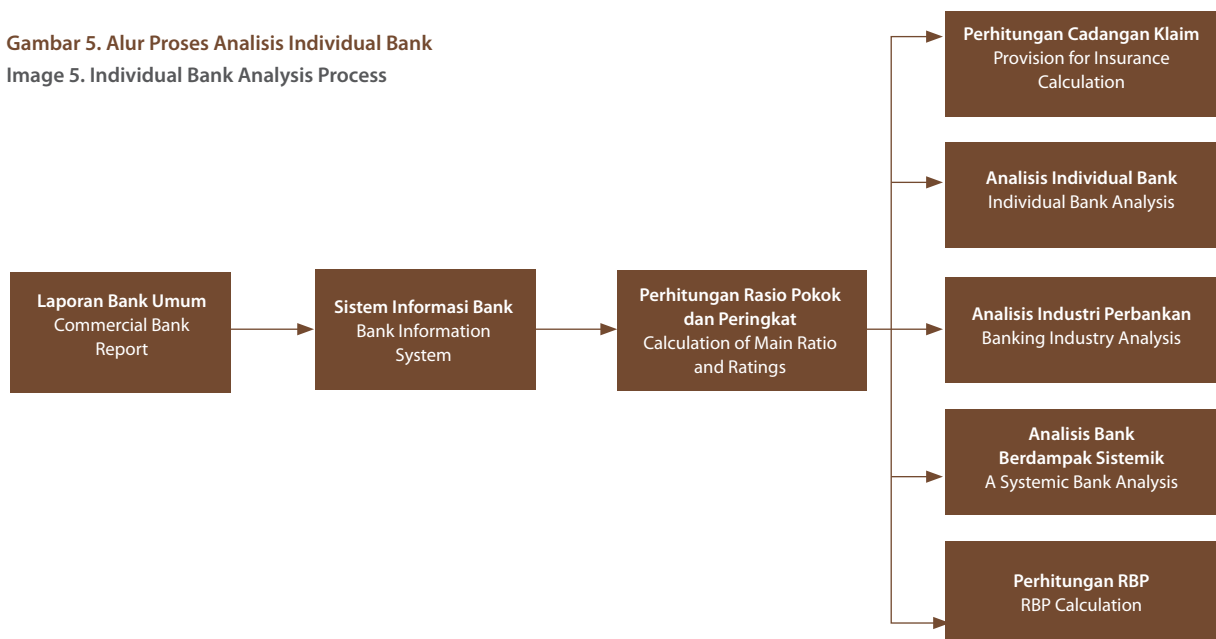
Bank yang dalam beberapa periode berada pada peringkat terbawah, mengalami perubahan kondisi yang signifikan, atau memiliki dampak sistemik, akan dianalisis lebih lanjut. Hasil analisis individual bank yang dikombinasikan dengan analisis sistem perbankan dirumuskan menjadi profil risiko dan peringkat masing-masing bank. Profil risiko dan peringkat tersebut akan digunakan sebagai dasar dalam tindak lanjut dan pemantauan kondisi bank, bahan koordinasi dengan Bank Indonesia, pembentukan cadangan klaim penjaminan, serta ke depan dapat pula dijadikan sebagai dasar pengelompokan bank dalam penerapan sistem premi diferensial.

grouping and range of each ratio to become 10 categories, actual data is distributed within each ratio to every bank category. Specifically for the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), the appraisal range is not based upon the distribution of actual data but rather is set at the same interval with an amount of 1% with an initial CAR ratio of less than 9%, which is entered at level 10.

Besides appraising each individual bank, bank risk analysis also includes a peer group analysis, which compares each bank with others in the same category and is differentiated according to the banks' operations, namely conventional Commercial Banks, Rural Banks, branches of foreign banks and Sharia banks. Apart from that, categorization is also carried out based on the banks' assets.

A bank that during several reporting periods is at the lowest rating, experiencing significant changes in conditions, or poses a systemic risk, will be analyzed further. Results from the individual bank analysis, which are then combined with an analysis of the banking system, are formulated as a risk profile and a rating for each bank. The risk profile and rating are to be used as a basis for follow up and monitoring of the bank's conditions, material for coordination with Bank Indonesia, the establishing of insurance claim reserves as well as, in the future, being reused as a foundation of the bank's grouping in applying the differential premium system.

Gambar 5. Alur Proses Analisis Individual Bank
Image 5. Individual Bank Analysis Process



8. ANALISIS PEREKONOMIAN DAN SISTEM PERBANKAN (MACRO ECONOMIC STATUS)

Pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia mengalami perlambatan dari 5.2% ditahun 2010 menjadi 3,8% pada tahun 2011. Penurunan kinerja ekonomi dunia ini disebabkan oleh melemahnya kinerja perekonomian utama dunia, seperti Amerika Serikat, Zona Eropa, Jepang, serta beberapa negara berkembang utama seperti China dan India. Pelemahan ekonomi global diprediksi berlanjut hingga tahun 2012, dimana pertumbuhan diperkirakan kembali melambat pada level 3.3%.

Pelemahan pertumbuhan ekonomi di kawasan ekonomi utama dunia disebabkan oleh buruknya optimisme konsumen akibat tingginya tingkat pengangguran serta krisis fiskal di Eropa. Di Amerika Serikat dan Zona Eropa, tingkat pengangguran masih bertahan pada kisaran 8-9%, bahkan setelah tiga tahun krisis global berlalu. Tingkat pengangguran yang tinggi ini menurunkan daya beli serta menimbulkan pesimisme yang mendalam di kalangan konsumen dan produsen.

Meskipun kondisi ekonomi global saat ini tidak kondusif, namun kinerja ekonomi domestik hingga kuartal keempat 2011 masih belum menunjukkan penurunan yang berarti. Pertumbuhan ekonomi kuartal keempat 2011 mencapai 6,5%, meningkat dari tahun 2010 yang berada pada 6,1%. Tingginya peran sektor domestik serta fundamental ekonomi yang cukup solid diperkirakan mampu meredam dampak negatif pelemahan ekonomi global. Pada 2012 pertumbuhan ekonomi masih diperkirakan berada pada kisaran 6,2% dengan pendorong utama pada sektor konsumsi dan pembentukan modal tetap bruto (investasi).

Indikator perkembangan tingkat harga umum (inflasi) cukup terkendali dan cenderung rendah pada 2011. Realisasi inflasi (*Year on Year*) tahun 2011 mencapai 3,79%, jauh lebih rendah dari pada tahun sebelumnya yakni 6,96%. Capaian stabilitas tingkat harga ini didukung oleh ketersediaan pangan yang memadai (panen yang baik dan perbaikan saluran distribusi) serta penguatan nilai tukar, terutama pada paruh pertama 2011.

8. ECONOMY AND BANKING SYSTEM ANALYSIS (MACRO ECONOMIC STATUS)

The global economy is considered to have experienced a decline in performance during 2011. This drop in world economic performance resulted from weak performance in the principal world economies, such as the United States, the Eurozone and Japan along with several key developing countries, such as China and India (Graph 6). The weakening of global economy is predicted to be continued in 2012, in which the growth is expected to slow at the level of 3.3%.

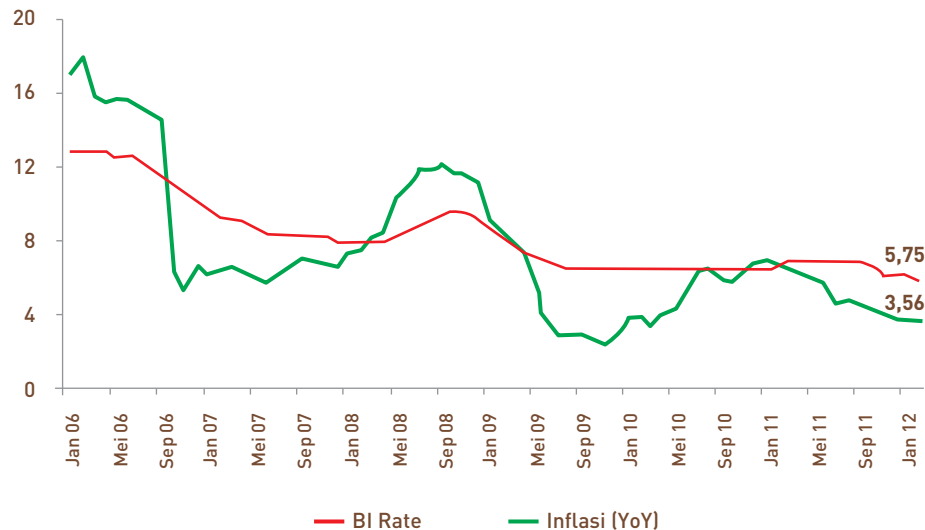
The slow economic growth in the principal economic regions of the world was caused by declining consumer confidence as a result of high levels of unemployment. In the United States and the Eurozone, unemployment remained at around 8-9% even three years after the onset of the global crisis. These high unemployment rates lowered purchasing power and also caused deep pessimism among consumers and producers.

Although global economic conditions at this time were not conducive, domestic economic performance through the fourth quarter of 2011 did not show any meaningful decline. Economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2011 reached 6.5%, an increase compared with 2010, which had a growth rate of 6.1%. The influential role of the domestic sector along with convincing economic fundamentals mean that the impact of the global turmoil is expected to remain limited. In 2012, economic growth is estimated to remain in the range of 6.2% with the main drivers being domestic consumption and the formation of gross fixed capital (investment).

Indicators of growth of inflation has relatively maintained and at low level in 2011. Inflation (year on year) in 2011 was 3.79% lower than the previous year of 6.96%. The stability of price was achieved by the adequate stock of food (good harvest and improvement in distribution channels) as well as the strength in the exchange rate, especially in the first semester of 2011.

Grafik 5. Inflasi Indonesia dan BI Rate

Graph 5. Indonesian Inflation and BI Rate



Sumber: Bank Indonesia dan BPS
Source: Bank Indonesia and BPS

Perkembangan tingkat harga yang terkendali seperti ini memberikan ruang bagi BI untuk melonggarkan kebijakan moneter. Tahun ini setelah menaikkan suku bunga acuan pada bulan Februari 2011 sebesar 25 bps (menjadi 6,75%), BI secara berturut-turut menurunkan tingkat bunga acuan (*policy rate*) sebesar 25 bps dan 50 bps pada Oktober dan November. BI *rate* kembali turun pada bulan Februari 2012 menjadi 5,75%, posisi terendah sepanjang sejarah. Pelonggaran kebijakan moneter ini diikuti dengan penurunan suku bunga simpanan perbankan sehingga tingkat bunga penjaminan LPS juga dapat diturunkan hingga 5.50% di bulan Maret 2012 (**Grafik 5**).

Pada tahun 2011, arus dana asing yang masuk ke dalam sistem perbankan Indonesia diperkirakan mencapai US\$22,5 miliar, sedikit menurun dari tahun sebelumnya sebesar US\$26,2 miliar. Arus dana ini didominasi oleh dana jangka pendek (*hot money*). Pada akhir tahun "*hot money*" diperkirakan mencapai US\$13,5 miliar, menurun dari tahun lalu yang mencapai US\$15,2 miliar. Kontribusi dari dana jangka panjang (*foreign direct investment*) diperkirakan meningkat secara signifikan dari US\$9,8 miliar pada 2011 menjadi US\$12,4 miliar pada tahun sebelumnya. Arus valuta asing dari kegiatan perdagangan (barang dan jasa: *current account*) diperkirakan menurun secara signifikan dari US\$6,3 miliar pada 2011 menjadi US\$2,8 miliar pada tahun sebelumnya.

The development of controlled price rate has given enough space for BI to relaxing its monetary policy. This year, after increasing its policy rate on February 2011 as much as 25 bps (to 6.75%), BI has gradually decreasing its policy rate at 25 bps and 50 bps on October and November 2011. BI rate was decreased again on February 2012 to 5.75% which was the lowest point in the history. Easy of monetary policy was followed by the decrease in the deposit rate so that the insurance could be decrease to the level of 5.50% on March 2012 (**Graph 5**).

In 2011, foreign cash in flow to the Indonesian banking system was expected to reach US\$22.5 billion, a little less than last year of US\$26.2 billion. The cash flow was dominated by short term fund (*hot money*). At the end of the year, "*hot money*" was estimated to reach US\$13.5 billion, decreasing from the previous year of US\$15.2 billion. The contribution of long term fund (*foreign direct investment*) was estimated to rise significantly from US\$9.8 billion in 2011 to US\$12.4 billion in the previous year. The flow of foreign exchange of tradings (goods and services: *current account*) was estimated to significantly decreasing from US\$6.3 billion from 2011 to US\$2.8 billion in the previous year.

Arus dana valuta asing bersih yang positif ini telah membantu peningkatan cadangan devisa. Pada periode Januari-November, cadangan devisa meningkat dari US\$96,2 miliar menjadi US\$112 miliar. Sebelum terjadi pemburukan sentimen global, cadangan devisa sempat mencapai US\$124 miliar.

The positive net cash flow of foreign exchange has helped the raise of foreign exchange reserves. In the period of January-November, the foreign exchange reserves was increased from US\$96.2 billion to US\$112 billion. Before the global sentiments become worse, the foreign exchange reserves has touched US\$124 billion.

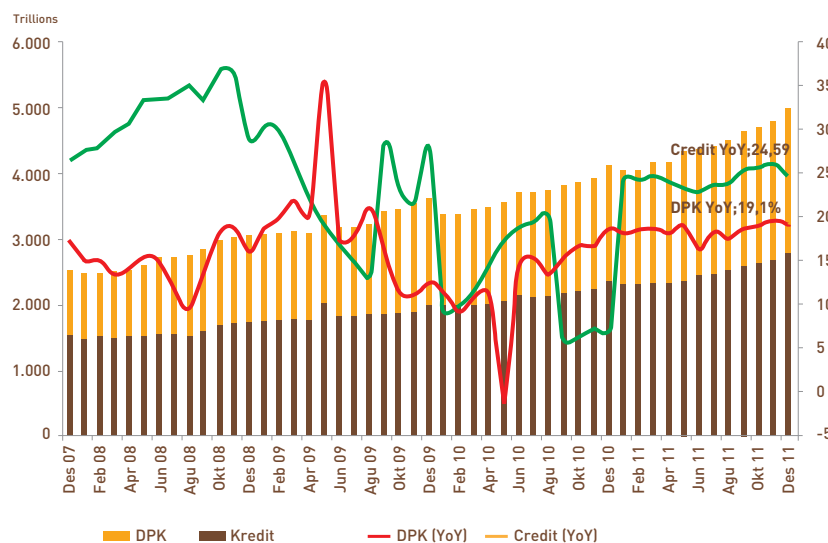
Setelah sempat menguat diparuh pertama tahun 2011 hingga mencapai kisaran Rp8.500 per USD, Rupiah mengalami tekanan akibat memburuknya sentiment global dan kembali diperdagangkan pada level diatas Rp9.000 diawal tahun 2012. Kondisi global yang masih tidak pasti diperkirakan masih akan memberikan dampak negative bagi Rupiah. Pada tahun 2012, rupiah diprediksi berada pada kisaran (rata-rata) 9.200 per USD.

After appreciated in the first half of 2011 to the level of Rp8.500 per USD, Rupiah has been depressed by the unfavoured global sentiment and was traded above Rp9.000 in the early 2012. The unpredictable global condition was affected Rupiah negatively. In 2012, Rupiah is predicted to be in the range of (in average) Rp9.200 per USD.

Secara umum perbankan Indonesia mengalami kinerja yang cukup baik sepanjang tahun 2011. Hal ini ditunjukkan oleh pertumbuhan fungsi intermediasi, dimana total pinjaman dan dana pihak ketiga (DPK), mengalami peningkatan masing-masing sebesar 24,59% dan 19,07% (Desember 2011). Kredit perbankan dan dana pihak ketiga tumbuh lebih tinggi daripada pertumbuhan rata-rata lima tahun yang besarnya masing-masing 22,35% dan 15,99% (**lihat grafik 6**). Pertumbuhan agregat intermediasi ini sejalan dengan kinerja ekonomi dan prospek bisnis yang semakin membaik dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya.

In general, the banking sector in Indonesia performed well throughout 2011. This success is indicated by the growth in its intermediary function, especially with total loans and third party funds, which increased 24.59 % and 19.07%, respectively (December 2011), compared with the same period the year before. Bank loans and deposits grew higher than the average five-year growth rate of 22.35% and 15.99%, respectively (**Graph 6**). This intermediary aggregate growth was parallel with economic performance and business prospects, which were vastly improved from one year earlier.

Grafik 6. Pertumbuhan Dana Pihak Ketiga dan Pinjaman Bank Umum
Graph 6. Deposits and Loan Growth in Commercial Banks



Sumber: Bank Indonesia
Source: Bank Indonesia

Pertumbuhan kredit yang lebih tinggi dari DPK telah menyebabkan likuiditas perbankan mengalami pengetatan. Rasio LDR mengalami peningkatan dari 75,21% (Desember 2010) menjadi 78,77% (Desember 2011). Meskipun LDR meningkat namun posisi likuiditas perbankan diperkirakan masih dalam kondisi yang aman. Hal ini dapat dilihat dari posisi penempatan bank di BI (diluar GWM) yang terus meningkat dari sekitar Rp318 Triliun menjadi Rp509 Triliun di akhir tahun 2011. Dengan ketersediaan likuiditas yang masih memadai serta arah kebijakan moneter yang diperkirakan masih cenderung longgar, pinjaman diperkirakan tetap akan tumbuh di atas 20% pada tahun 2012.

Walau terjadi ekspansi bisnis perbankan yang cukup agresif, indikator kerentanan terutama kecukupan modal dan risiko kredit tidaklah memburuk. Rasio ekuitas terhadap aktiva tertimbang menurut risiko (CAR) pada bulan Desember adalah sebesar 16,05%, jauh di atas ketentuan Bank Indonesia. Sedangkan rasio kredit dengan kategori kurang lancar, diragukan dan macet terhadap total pinjaman (NPL) mengalami tren yang cenderung menurun dari 2,56% pada Desember 2010 menjadi 2,17% pada Desember 2011.

Perkembangan indikator NPL dan CAR menunjukkan tren tata kelola risiko (khususnya kredit) yang semakin membaik. Pencapaian kinerja kehati-hatian yang baik seperti ini adalah buah dari aktivitas pengawasan yang ketat oleh BI serta tata kelola perusahaan yang meningkat secara signifikan pascakrisis 1998. Selain itu, perkembangan teknologi informasi dan operasi, seperti penerapan Sistem Informasi Debitur (SID), juga memberikan manfaat eksternalitas bagi perbankan melalui kemudahan akses dan ketersediaan data.

The higher growth of loans to third party fund has caused the tighten of banking liquidity. Within the past few months, loan to deposit ratios have risen from 75.21% (December 2010) to 78.77% (December 2011) (Graph 4). Even though the total amount of LDR rose, there was still room for banks to expand their loans. It is shown by bank placement position in BI (exclude minimum requirement reserves) which continuously increasing from Rp318 trillion to Rp509 trillion at the end of 2011. With the availability of sufficient liquidity accompanied by non-binding monetary policy, it is thought that loans will grow by more than 20% in 2012.

Although there was a relatively aggressive expansion, the indicators of vulnerability especially capital adequacy and credit risk was still positive. Equity ratio to weighted assets based on risk (CAR) on December was 16.05%, far above BI's regulation. While, the credit risk which classified as nonperforming, in doubts and illiquid to total loans (NPL) was tended to decline from 2.56% on December 2010 to 2.17% on December 2011.

Developments in the NPL and CAR indicators pointed to great improvements in governance (especially loans). The achievement of a good, precautionary performance such as this is a result of the close monitoring activities undertaken by BI as well as significant improvements in corporate governance following the 1998 crisis. In addition, improvements to information technology and operations, such as the establishment of an Information System on Debtors (ISD), have also provided external benefits to banks in the form of ease of access and availability of data.

TABEL 20. PROFIL SEKTORAL PINJAMAN PERBANKAN
TABEL 20. PROFILE OF BANKING LOANS SECTOR

Sektor	% Terhadap (Desember-11) % to loans (December-11)	% Terhadap PDB (2011) % to GDP	Pertumbuhan PDB Growth of GDP		Sector
			2011 (YoY)	2012 (YoY)	
Pertanian, perburuan dan sarana pertanian	5,2	14,7	1,9	3,1	Agriculture, Hunting and Agriculture Facility
Pertambangan	4,0	11,9	-0,3	0,8	Mining
Perindustrian	15,7	24,3	6,7	5,6	Industry
Listrik, gas dan air	2,1	0,8	5,8	4,6	Electricity, Gas and Water
Konstruksi	3,4	10,2	7,8	8,2	Construction
Perdagangan, restoran, dan hotel	18,4	13,8	10,2	9,3	Trade, Restaurants and Hotels
Pengangkutan, pergudangan dan komunikasi	4,3	6,6	9,2	9,9	Transportation, Warehousing and Communications
Jasa Dunia usaha dan Jasa Sosial	12,8	7,2	6,7	6,8	Commercial and Services
Lain-lain	34,0	10,5	6,5	6,5	Others

Meskipun dampak pelemahan ekonomi global diperkirakan terbatas bagi Indonesia, namun tetap perlu diwaspadai. Kesehatan perbankan perlu terus dipantau mengingat terdapat beberapa sektor-sektor ekonomi mengalami pelemahan secara signifikan. Sektor seperti industri dan perdagangan, dimana eksposur pinjaman perbankan (masing-masing) sebesar 15.7% dan 18.4% diperkirakan akan mengalami penurunan pertumbuhan (masing-masing) sebesar 1.1% dan 0.9% ditahun 2012.

Kondisi ekonomi makro yang dinilai kondusif terhadap program-program penjaminan LPS, dikaitkan dengan analisis dan keputusan-keputusan penting menyangkut:

- likuiditas sistem keuangan dan perbankan dalam kaitannya dengan penetapan suku bunga LPS (misal untuk Bank Umum, menurun dari 7% per 31 Desember 2010 ke 6.5% per 31 Desember 2011);
- kajian terhadap maksimum simpanan yang dijamin untuk memberikan sinyal normalnya pemulihan ekonomi (sebagai dampak situasi 2008), meskipun terdapat penundaan dalam implementasinya terkait pelemahan ekonomi global dan krisis hutang Eropa;
- pemahaman situasi yang harus ditindaklanjuti untuk penanganan krisis, beruntung bahwa indikator makro telah memberikan konfirmasi bahwa pada tahun 2011 situasi dan tekanan krisis tidak terjadi.

Despite of the weaken of global economy is predicted to limitedly affecting Indonesia's economy, we need to stay alert. The sound of banking system needs to be monitored due to the exposure of several economic sectors which tend to decreasing significantly. Sectors like Industry and Trade, in which each loans banking exposure of 15.7% and 18.4% are predicted to decline in growth respectively of 1.1% and 0.9% in 2012.

Macroeconomic condition is well-supported IDIC's insurance programs which related to analysis and important decisions on:

- liquidity of banking and financial system in relation to the determination of IDIC insurance rate (e.g. for Commercial Bank, the insurance rate as at 31 December 2010 declined at 7% to 6.5% as at 31 December 2011);
- review on the maximum amount of deposit insured to give a sign of the economy is back to normal (which impacted from the 2008 financial crisis), although the are postponement on the implementation due to the weakening of economic global and Europe debt crisis;
- an understanding on the situation that has to be followed up in order to cope with the crisis, nevertheless the macroeconomic indicators indicate that there was no pressure of crisis as well as a crisis condition.

Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia

Human Resources Development

Dalam menjalankan amanah UU LPS di bidang penjaminan simpanan, LPS telah mempunyai visi dan misi yang jelas. Namun, sejalan dengan dinamika perkembangan ekonomi dan industri jasa keuangan serta organisasi penjaminan, membuat tantangan yang dihadapi LPS juga sangat spesifik, diantaranya:

- Kewenangan hukum yang semakin jelas sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam UU OJK dan draft RUUJPSK;
- Tidak tertutup kemungkinan di masa yang akan datang terdapat perluasan penjaminan LPS untuk produk-produk keuangan di luar perbankan;
- Meningkatnya risiko hukum dan risiko keuangan karena pesatnya pertumbuhan industri perbankan dan industri keuangan serta pengaruh globalisasi yang risikonya mudah menyebar diantara negara dan wilayah ekonomi.

Sejak tahun 2011, tujuan dan strategi pengembangan sumber daya manusia (SDM) sangat fokus kepada meningkatkan akuntabilitas dan kompetensi organisasi. Kedua hal tersebut mempunyai nilai yang sangat penting bagi LPS dan menjadi dasar dalam mewujudkan program-program SDM.

Akuntabilitas harus ada di setiap individu pegawai LPS dan di setiap lapisan organisasi, serta harus ditunjukkan juga kepada seluruh *stakeholders*. Sedangkan peningkatan kompetensi organisasi tidak sekedar terjadi di tataran individu-individu pegawai, tetapi penting untuk pendalaman nilai-nilai organisasi, peningkatan pengelolaan proses dan efektifitas kepemimpinan *transformational*. Bagi LPS, peningkatan kompetensi dan pengetahuan perlu diterjemahkan dalam realisasi eksekutorial yang efektif.

LPS, selama tahun 2011 telah melakukan pengembangan infrastruktur secara menyeluruh guna mendukung pengelolaan SDM, diantaranya dengan mengimplementasikan program dan merealisasikan target sebagaimana disusun dalam Cetak Biru Pengelolaan SDM, mengembangkan sistem manajemen SDM dan sistem pengelolaan kinerja, menyusun persyaratan kompetensi, memperbaiki sistem remunerasi, menyusun Standar Etika sebagai pedoman perilaku pegawai, serta mengembangkan sistem informasi pengelolaan SDM. Keseluruhan hasil pengembangan tersebut diharapkan dapat diimplementasikan di tahun 2012.

In fulfilling its mandate on deposit insurance, IDIC has a clear vision and mission. However, the development of economic and financial industry as well as insurance organization have made IDIC challenges more specific, such as:

- A clearer legal authorization as mandated by the Law of Financial Services Authority and Bill of Law on Financial Safety Net Player.
- The possibility of extension of IDIC insurance for non-banking financial products.
- Rise of law risk and financial risk due to the growing of banking and financial industry as well as globalization impact that easily spread among countries and economic regions.

Since 2011, the aims and strategy of HR development are focused in the enhancement of accountability and competency of organization. Both of them are highly valued by IDIC and become the basis in setting HR programs.

Accountability must be possessed by each IDIC employee and each layers of organization. Accountability must also be shown to all stakeholders. While the development of organization competency is not only conducted in the working level, but it is important to deepen the understandings of organization's values, improvement of process management and transformational leadership effectivity. To IDIC, the enhancement of competency and knowledge should be translated in an effective execution.

Throughout 2011, IDIC carried out a comprehensive infrastructure development in order to support the management of human resources, which included compiling a Human Resources Management Blue Print, developing a system for HR management and a system for performance management, establishing rules and regulations pertaining to competence, repairing the remuneration system, establishing an Employees' Code of Conduct as a directive for staff behavior and an HR management information system. It is hoped that all these developments will be implemented in 2012.



Di samping pengembangan infrastruktur, LPS juga melaksanakan kegiatan pengelolaan SDM yang bersifat rutin seperti pemenuhan kebutuhan SDM, pengembangan pegawai melalui pendidikan dan pelatihan, melakukan pengkajian organisasi, pengelolaan komunikasi pegawai, memberikan pelayanan remunerasi, dan kesejahteraan kepegawaian.

Besides developing its infrastructure, IDIC also implemented other more routine HR management activities, such as meeting HR needs, developing staff capabilities by providing education and training, conducting organizational research, managing staff communication and, providing remuneration, and welfare to all personnels.

PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM MANAJEMEN SDM

Cetak Biru Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Manusia 2011-2015 telah mendapatkan penetapan melalui Keputusan Dewan Komisiner no KEP-006/DK/I/2011 pada tanggal 18 Januari 2011. Cetak Biru merupakan panduan bagi pengelolaan sumber daya manusia di LPS yang memuat misi, tujuan, rencana strategis, *roadmap*, dan konsep dasar (kerangka kerja) pengelolaan SDM untuk tahun 2011-2015.

Dalam hal sistem manajemen SDM, LPS bekerja sama dengan Konsultan untuk mengembangkan sistem kepegawaian, antara lain merumuskan kebijakan struktur kepangkatan, uraian jabatan, kebijakan pengembangan karir pegawai, persyaratan kompetensi, dan sistem remunerasi yang mendekati sistem yang berlaku di industri perbankan.

PEMENUHAN KEBUTUHAN SDM

Kebutuhan SDM pada tahun 2011 telah dipenuhi dengan merekrut 29 pegawai baru yang terdiri dari satu *senior officer*, lima *officer*, 21 *junior officer*, dan dua Staf. Sehingga komposisi SDM LPS sampai dengan akhir tahun 2011 adalah Dewan Komisiner sebanyak enam orang, Direktur sebanyak empat orang, Kepala Divisi sebanyak 15 orang, *Senior Officer*

DEVELOPING AN HR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Human Resources Management Blue Print 2011-2015 was approved by the Board of Commissioners through Board of Commissioners Decree no KEP-006/DK/I/2011 on January 18, 2011. The Blue P rint constitutes a guide for human resource management at IDIC, which contains the mission, aims, strategic plan, roadmap, and basic concepts (work framework) for the management of human resources throughout 2011 until 2015.

With regards to a system for human resource management, IDIC is working in conjunction with consultants to develop an employees' system to formulate policies on rank structure, job descriptions, career development policies, competency requirements, and a remuneration system that approaches the prevailing system in the banking industry.

FULFILLING HR NEEDS

The needs of human resources in 2011 were met by recruiting 29 new personnels, consisting of one senior officer, five officers, 21 junior officers, and two staff. Therefore, the IDIC human resources at end of December 2011 was comprised of six Board of Commissioner members, four Directors, 15 Head

sebanyak 28 orang, *Officer* sebanyak 21 orang, *Junior Officer* sebanyak 48 orang, dan *Staff* sebanyak tiga orang. Berdasarkan jenis pendidikannya, LPS memiliki satu orang pegawai dengan latar belakang pendidikan S3, 50 orang pegawai berpendidikan S2, 57 orang pegawai berpendidikan S1, enam orang pegawai berpendidikan D4, tiga orang pegawai berpendidikan D3, satu orang pegawai berpendidikan D1, dan satu orang pegawai berpendidikan SMU. Dengan tambahan pegawai baru tersebut, maka total jumlah pegawai LPS sampai dengan 31 Desember 2011 adalah 119 orang. Jumlah tersebut meningkat 30,77% dari tahun lalu, dimana LPS memiliki total pegawai sebanyak 91 orang pada tahun 2010.

Kebutuhan penambahan SDM yang direncanakan di tahun 2011 adalah 38 posisi yang terdiri dari delapan posisi yang belum terpenuhi di tahun 2010, 20 posisi baru, dan sepuluh posisi tambahan. Sepuluh posisi tambahan tersebut terkait dengan pembentukan unit organisasi baru di antaranya Subdivisi Pengelolaan Kinerja Lembaga, Kantor Dewan Komisiner, pengembangan dari organisasi Divisi Manajemen Risiko, dan *Bank Examiner*. Pemenuhan atas sisa kebutuhan sebanyak sembilan posisi sedang dalam proses akhir seleksi dan akan selesai pada awal 2012.

Rekrutmen pemenuhan SDM dilakukan baik melalui konsultan perekrutan, perekrutan secara online melalui portal *jobstreet*, maupun melalui konsultan jasa perekrutan eksekutif, serta pemenuhan secara internal.

PENGEMBANGAN KOMPETENSI

Untuk meningkatkan kompetensi dan keterampilan, LPS mengadakan serangkaian pendidikan dan pelatihan baik untuk pegawai maupun Dewan Komisiner. Pelatihan di dalam negeri telah melibatkan 147 pegawai, sedangkan pelatihan di luar negeri melibatkan 90 pegawai. Pelatihan untuk pegawai mencakup pelatihan kepemimpinan secara berjenjang yaitu pelatihan "*Great Leaders, Great Teams, Great Results*" untuk Kepala Divisi atau yang setara, *Building High Team Performance* untuk Kepala Subdivisi, dan *Develop Personal Effectiveness* untuk staf. Ada pula pelatihan internal tentang manajemen risiko dan sistem informasi, pelatihan bahasa Inggris, serta pelatihan-pelatihan lain yang bersertifikasi.

PENGEMBANGAN ORGANISASI

Dari sisi organisasi, LPS telah melakukan pengembangan organisasi dengan melakukan perubahan struktur organisasi. Di samping itu telah ditetapkan pula jenjang struktural organisasi sampai pada jenjang Kepala Sub Divisi guna mendukung efektifitas organisasi dalam menjalankan fungsi dan tugasnya.

of Division, 28 Senior Officers, 21 Officers, 48 Junior Officers and 3 Staff. While based on education, there are one person with doctorate degree, 50 persons with postgraduate degree, 57 persons with bachelor degree, six persons had Diploma-4, three persons had Diploma-3, one person had Diploma-1, and one person graduated from high school. With the addition of new recruits, the total number of IDIC personnel by the end of December 2011 was 119 personnels. It was increase 30.77% from the previous year, whereas IDIC had a total of 91 personnels in 2010.

To fulfill the IDIC's HR needs, which was planned in 2011, 38 job positions were filled. These comprised eight vacant positions that had not been filled in 2010, 20 new positions and 10 additional positions relating to the forming of new units within the corporation, which included a Corporation Performance Management Subdivision, Board of Commissioners, development of the organization's Risk Management Division and a Bank Examiner. In order to meet the remainder of the company's HR needs, there are nine positions that are at the end of their selection processes, which will be completed at the start of 2012.

Recruitment is undertaken in several different ways: using recruitment consultants, online recruitment via a *jobstreet* portal, using a service consultant for executive recruitment and filling posts internally.

IMPROVING COMPETENCE

In order to improve competence and skills among its employees, IDIC launched a series of educational seminars and training sessions for its personnel including the Board of Commissioners. Training inside the country involved 147 personnel, while training abroad catered for 90 personnel. Staff training included step-by-step training on leadership skills titled "*Great Leaders, Great Teams, Great Results*" for Division Heads, and the equivalent "*Building High Team Performance*" for Subdivision Heads and "*Develop Personal Effectiveness*" for staff. Various internal training was also held on risk management and information systems, training to improve English language skills and certified training.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With regards to the organization, IDIC set about making changes to its organizational structure. IDIC had already decided to develop the structural level of the organization to reach the level of the Subdivision Head in order to support the corporation's effectiveness in carrying out its tasks and functions.

Unit kerja yang telah dibentuk untuk mendukung fungsi LPS adalah Kantor Dewan Komisiner, Subdivisi Perencanaan dan Evaluasi Kinerja Lembaga, serta *Bank Examiner*. Pembentukan Subdivisi Perencanaan dan Evaluasi Kinerja Lembaga dilakukan guna mendukung pelaksanaan manajemen kinerja lembaga.

PENGELOLAAN KINERJA PEGAWAI

Mengenai pengembangan sistem manajemen kinerja lembaga, LPS melakukan penyusunan *strategic objective* dan *key performance indicator* hingga tingkat subdivisi. Kebijakan pengelolaan kinerja lembaga akan diselaraskan dengan kebijakan pengelolaan kinerja pegawai individual, dimana hasilnya akan digunakan untuk keperluan rencana pengembangan pegawai di masa depan.

PENGEMBANGAN BUDAYA ORGANISASI DAN IKLIM KERJA

Sebagai pedoman menjalankan tugas dan pekerjaan, LPS telah memiliki Standar Etika Pegawai yang ditetapkan oleh Dewan Komisiner pada tanggal 21 November 2011. Standar Etika Pegawai LPS bertujuan untuk memberikan arahan perilaku dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggung jawab, yang dilandasi oleh nilai-nilai integritas, profesionalisme, independensi, dan tanggung jawab dalam rangka mencapai dan mewujudkan Visi dan Misi LPS. Kami akan meneruskan pengembangan budaya dalam *core values* yang jelas dengan visi dan misi LPS serta tantangan yang kami identifikasi dalam Rencana Strategis LPS.

Iklm kerja mendapat perhatian selaras dengan perkembangan LPS. Hal-hal yang merupakan prioritas dari pengelola SDM dan Dewan Komisiner adalah terkait dengan *clarity* (kejelasan peran dan tujuan), *team commitments* (dukungan rekan, bawahan dan atasan), *responsibilities* (tanggung jawab yang disesuaikan dengan kemampuan per individu), serta *standard* pencapaian (yang menantang). LPS yakin hal-hal tersebut akan mendorong tercapainya kinerja organisasi, di lain pihak memberi ikatan terhadap semangat kebersamaan dan hubungan yang baik di antara karyawan. Kebijakan-kebijakan terkait tentang iklim kerja sudah tersedia dan secara bertahap mulai diimplementasikan, namun pengukuran iklim kerja belum dimulai pada tahun 2011.

Work units that have been formed to support IDIC's functions are the Board of Commissioners, the Corporation's Performance Evaluation and Planning Subdivision, and Bank Examiner. The establishing of the Corporation's Performance Evaluation and Planning Subdivision was done in order to support the implementation of the corporation's performance management.

MANAGING STAFF PERFORMANCE

Concerning the development of the corporation's performance management system, IDIC is working with consultants to compile strategic objectives and key performance indicators up to subdivisional level. Policies on the management of the corporation's performance will be synchronized with the policies managing the performance of individual personnel, and the results will be used to meet the needs of the staff development plan in the future.

DEVELOPING AN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND WORK CLIMATE

As a guide in carrying out its tasks and work, IDIC already has an Employee Code of Conduct, which was approved by the Board of Commissioners on November 21, 2011. IDIC Employee Code of Conduct aims to offer directives to staff regarding behavior when carrying out their tasks and responsibilities, which are based on values of integrity, professionalism, independency, and responsibility in attaining and realizing IDIC's Vision and Mission. IDIC will continue the development of culture in clear core values with IDIC's vision and mission as well as challenges identified in the IDIC corporate plan.

Work climate could attract attention in line with the development of IDIC. Issues prioritized by Human Resources Management and Board of Commissioner are related to clarity (clarity of roles and goals), team commitments (support of colleagues, subordinates, and superiors), responsibilities (responsibilities which are adjusted to individual capabilities), as well as achievements standard (that are challenging). IDIC is assured those issues will promote organizational performance, while at the same time will induce togetherness among employee. Policies related to work climate is available and ready to be implemented, but the measurement of work climate has yet been done in 2011.

SISTEM REMUNERASI

Sedangkan untuk sistem penggajian, LPS mempertimbangkan sistem yang berlaku umum pada industri perbankan atau pengawas perbankan. Setiap tahun LPS melakukan kajian ulang komponen penggajian atau kompensasi agar kondisi di LPS sama dengan kondisi yang berlaku di pasar tenaga kerja perbankan. Aspek-aspek yang dijadikan dasar pengkajian misalnya hasil survei remunerasi Industri Perbankan 2010, kemampuan finansial LPS, serta kesesuaian *level* dengan beban tanggung jawab (*internal equity*).

Prinsip pengembangan sistem remunerasi LPS adalah:

- Remunerasi yang memberikan penghargaan terhadap pengembangan kompetensi (*Pay for Person*);
- Remunerasi yang berbasis kinerja pegawai (*Pay for Performance*);
- Remunerasi yang memberikan penghargaan terhadap peran dan tanggung jawab pekerjaan (*Pay for Position*);
- Remunerasi yang kompetitif di pasar perbankan dan pengawas perbankan.

KESEJAHTERAAN PEGAWAI

Kesejahteraan pegawai LPS tak hanya berupa kompensasi penggajian tetapi juga bersifat sosial dan kesehatan. Pegawai juga mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan, tunjangan olahraga, serta keikutsertaan dalam acara-acara sosial seperti perayaan ulang tahun kantor, kegiatan rohani, dan sebagainya. Pegawai LPS juga mendapatkan subsidi bunga pinjaman kepemilikan rumah dan kendaraan bermotor, yang akan diimplementasikan pada tahun 2012.

Dalam rangka meningkatkan komunikasi internal, LPS telah menerbitkan *SDM Newsletter* edisi Triwulan III dan edisi Triwulan IV, yang berisi informasi mengenai perkembangan pegawai, kegiatan-kegiatan pegawai, pelatihan-pelatihan, maupun kebijakan kepegawaian lainnya.

REMUNERATION SYSTEM

Regarding a system for the payment of wages, IDIC is considering a system that is generally used within the banking industry and by bank supervisors. Every year, IDIC carries out frequent studies of the elements involved in paying wages or compensation in order that conditions at IDIC are the same as those prevalent throughout the banking labor market. The main aspects that will become the foundation of this system include the results of a Banking Industry 2010 remuneration survey, IDIC financial capacity, and a level of compliance to burden of responsibility (*internal equity*).

Principles governing the IDIC remuneration system are:

- Remuneration based on staff competence and development (*Pay for Person*).
- Remuneration based on staff performance (*Pay for Performance*).
- Remuneration based on the role and responsibility in connection to the job (*Pay for Position*).
- Remuneration that is competitive in the banking market and among banking supervisors.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE

Welfare for IDIC staff not only constitutes compensation in the form of wage payments but also has social and health features. Staff members also receive health services, sport subsidies, as well as inclusion in social programs, such as corporate anniversary, spiritual activities and so on. IDIC employees also benefit from subsidized interest on loans for home ownership and vehicles, which may be implemented in 2012.

With regard to improving internal communication, IDIC has published a human resources *Newsletter*, editions Quarterly III and Quarterly IV, which contain information about staff development, staff activities, training, as well as other employee issues.

TINJAUAN KEUANGAN LPS 2011 FINANCIAL REVIEW 2011





Laporan Auditor Independen

Independent Auditor's Report



BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Nomor : 02.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2012

Kepada Yth:
Ketua Dewan Komisiner Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan
di
Jakarta

LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN

Kami telah mengaudit Neraca Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) tanggal 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010, Laporan Surplus Defisit, Laporan Perubahan Modal, 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 Nopember 2008, yang menetapkan PT Bank Century Tbk. sebagai Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik. LPS mencatat Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) pada Bank Mutiara Tbk. sebesar harga perolehan yaitu Rp6.762.361.000 ribu posisi 31 Desember 2011, sehingga LPS tidak menaksir jumlah yang dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable amount*) dari nilai tercatat PMS pada Neraca LPS, termasuk pengaruhnya terhadap Laporan Surplus Defisit, Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan pada Laporan Perubahan Modal LPS posisi 31 Desember 2011.

Karena masalah yang diuraikan dalam paragraf diatas dan 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 2011.

Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan pengendalian intern kami sajikan dalam laporan tersendiri yang merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan ini yang disajikan dalam Laporan No.02.b/LHP/XV/03/2012 dan No.02.c/LHP/XV/03/2012 tanggal 21 Maret 2012.

Jakarta, 21 Maret 2012

**BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

Penanggung Jawab Pemeriksaan,



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

Independent Auditor's Report

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 21 March 2012 through its Letter No. 02.a/LHP/XV.3/03/2012 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 2011 and 2010. 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 2011, therefore, IDIC did not carry out a review and estimate the recoverable amount based on the temporary capital placement's value as recorded within IDIC's balance sheet, including its impact on the statement of surplus deficit, special purposes reserve, and insurance reserves on IDIC's equity as of 31 December 2011.

As a result of the issues described in the paragraph above and our scope of work coverage which 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 2011.

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

Jakarta, 21 March 2012
The Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia,
Auditor in Charge,

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

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Laporan Keuangan

Financial Statements

dalam ribuan Rp in thousand Rp

NERACA PER 31 DESEMBER 2011 DAN PER 31 DESEMBER 2010				
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 AND AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010				
Uraian	Catatan	Per 31 Desember 2011	Per 31 Desember 2010	Description
	Notes	As At 31 December 2011	As At 31 December 2010	
Aktiva				Assets
Kas dan Setara Kas	3.6; 4.1	347.892.634	60.762.434	Cash and Cash Equivalents
Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga	3.7; 4.2			Investment in Securities
Surat Berharga Diterbitkan BI (SBI)		1.500.000.000	6.054.500.000	Bank Indonesia Certificate held to Maturity
- Diskonto SBI		(3.249.615)	(67.697.422)	- Bank Indonesia Certificate Discount
Total Surat Berharga Diterbitkan BI		1.496.750.385	5.986.802.578	BI Certificate held to Maturity Net of Discount
Surat Berharga Diterbitkan Pemerintah (SBN)		18.697.066.000	9.445.050.000	Indonesia Treasury Bill Bond hold in Maturity
+ Premium SBN		223.613.122	62.250.607	+ Government Bond Premium
- Diskonto SBN		(357.142.015)	(141.759.955)	- Government Bond Discount
Total Surat Berharga Diterbitkan Pemerintah		18.563.537.107	9.365.540.652	Government Bond held to Maturity Net of Discount and Premium
Total Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga		20.060.287.492	15.352.343.230	Total Investment in Securities
Piutang Premi Penjaminan	4.3	26.261	20.167	Account Receivables-Insurance Premium
Piutang Investasi	4.4	256.463.487	218.301.872	Account Receivables-Interest on Investment
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL)		4.886.815	4.554.744	Account Receivables-Bank in Liquidation
- Akum.Penyisihan Piutang BDL		(1.381.069)	(1.381.069)	- Accumulated Depreciation- AR Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih	4.5	3.505.746	3.173.675	Net Account Receivable-Bank in Liquidation
Piutang Lain-Lain		12.369.789	12.517.131	Other Account Receivables
- Akum.Penyisihan Piutang Lain-Lain		(10.408.536)	(10.408.977)	- Accumulated Depreciation-Other AR
Piutang Lain-Lain Bersih	4.6	1.961.253	2.108.154	Net Other Account Receivable
Penyertaan Modal Sementara	4.7	6.762.361.000	6.762.361.000	Temporary Capital Investment
Aktiva Tetap	3.8; 4.8			Fixed Assets
Harga Perolehan Aktiva Tetap		142.067.282	136.000.074	Partition
- Akumulasi Penyusutan Aktiva Tetap		(16.723.961)	(9.508.744)	- Accumulated Depreciation-Partition
Total Aktiva Tetap		125.343.321	126.491.330	Partition Net of Accumulated Depreciation
Aktiva Lain-Lain	4.9	8.026.880	22.646.766	Total Other Assets
Total Aktiva		27.565.868.074	22.548.208.628	Total Assets
Kewajiban				Liabilities
Hutang Klaim Penjaminan	4.10	37.869.590	36.662.982	Insurance Claim Payable
Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan	3.11; 4.11	10.691.811.203	11.098.230.689	Provision for Insurance Claims
Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan	4.12	11.144.773	5.817.392	Provision for Employee Benefit
Hutang Pajak	4.13	93.223.329	96.756.347	Tax Payable
Hutang Lain-Lain	4.14	5.330.325	12.006.798	Other Account Payable
Total Kewajiban		10.839.379.220	11.249.474.208	Total Liabilities
Ekuitas				Equity
Modal Awal Pemerintah	3.13; 4.15	4.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	Government Initial Capital
Cadangan Tujuan	3.16; 4.16	2.545.297.771	1.459.746.884	Special Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	3.16; 4.16	10.181.191.084	5.838.987.536	Insurance Reserve
Total Ekuitas		16.726.488.855	11.298.734.420	Total Equity
Total Kewajiban dan Ekuitas		27.565.868.075	22.548.208.628	Total Liabilities and Equity

dalam ribuan Rp in thousand Rp

LAPORAN SURPLUS DEFISIT				
PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2011 DAN PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2010				
STATEMENT OF SURPLUS (DEFICIT) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 AND AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010				
Uraian	Catatan	01 Jan - 31 Dec 2011	01 Jan - 31 Dec 2010	Description
	note			
Pendapatan Operasi				Operating Revenues
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan	4.17	5.038.287.135	4.177.577.315	Revenues from Insurance Premium
Pendapatan Hasil Investasi	4.18	1.367.023.044	1.128.996.986	Revenues from Investment
Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan	4.19	71.473	1.574.492	Revenues from Membership Contribution
Pendapatan Denda	4.20	79.442	9.404	Revenues from Fine
Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim	4.21	5.218.721	176.980	Revenues from Claim Recovery
Total Pendapatan Operasi		6.410.679.815	5.308.335.177	Total Operating Revenues
Biaya Operasi				Operating Expenses
Biaya Klaim Penjaminan	3.15; 4.22	45.563.567	25.548.958	Insurance Claims Expenses
- Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan Direalisasi		(45.563.567)	(25.548.958)	- Provision for Realized Insurance Claims
Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	4.23	3.537.144	6.221.982	Expenses Related to Bank Resolution
Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cad. Klaim	4.24	(360.855.919)	3.875.407.817	Expenses of Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims
Biaya Investasi	4.25	242.234.949	196.073.664	Investment Expenses
Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	4.26	143.661.267	103.124.149	General and Administration Expenses
Total Biaya Operasi		28.577.441	4.180.827.612	Total Operating Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) dari Operasi		6.382.102.374	1.127.507.565	Operating Surplus (Deficit)
Pendapatan dan Biaya Lain-Lain				Other Revenues and Expenses
Pendapatan Lain-Lain	4.27	60.897.742	15.841.316	Other Revenues
Biaya Lain-Lain	4.28	(12.942.158)	(3.198.345)	Other Expenses
Pendapatan dan Biaya Lain-Lain		47.955.584	12.642.970	Other Revenues and Expenses
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Sebelum Pajak		6.430.057.958	1.140.150.536	Net Surplus (Deficit) Before Taxes
Pajak Penghasilan Badan				Entity Income Tax
Biaya PPh Badan kini	4.29	1.003.635.369	205.316.009	Current Income Tax
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan	4.29	(1.331.845)	(260.166)	Income Tax Benefit-Deferred
Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Setelah Pajak		5.427.754.434	935.094.693	Net Surplus (Deficit) After Taxes
Alokasi Surplus Defisit:				Surplus (Deficit) Allocation
Cadangan Tujuan (20%)	3.16; 4.17	1.085.550.887	187.018.939	Special Purpose Reserve (20%)
Cadangan Penjaminan (80%)	3.16; 4.17	4.342.203.547	748.075.754	Insurance Reserve (80%)

dalam ribuan Rp in thousand Rp

LAPORAN PERUBAHAN MODAL PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2011 DAN PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2010 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 AND AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010					
Uraian	31 Dec 2010	Penambahan Addition	Pengurangan Subtraction	31 Dec 2011	Description
1	2	3	4	5=2+3-4	
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 of Surplus Deficit
Cadangan Tujuan	1.459.746.884	1.085.550.887	-	2.545.297.771	Special Purpose Reserve
Cadangan Penjaminan	5.838.987.536	4.342.203.547	-	10.181.191.083	Insurance Reserve
Jumlah Alokasi Surplus Defisit	7.298.734.420	5.427.754.434	-	12.726.488.854	Total Allocated Surplus (Deficit)
Jumlah Modal	11.298.734.420	5.427.754.434	-	16.726.488.854	Total Equities

dalam ribuan Rp in thousand Rp

LAPORAN ARUS KAS				
PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2011 DAN PERIODE 01 JANUARI - 31 DESEMBER 2010				
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011 AND AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010				
Uraian	Catatan	01 Jan - 31 Des 2011	01 Jan - 31 Des 2010	Description
Aktifitas Operasi				Operating Activities
Penerimaan dari Premi Penjaminan	5.1	5.039.534.322	4.178.129.905	Cash Receipts from Insurance Premium
Penerimaan dari Hasil Investasi	5.2	1.305.353.563	921.133.609	Cash Receipts from Investment
Penerimaan dari Kontribusi Kepesertaan	5.3	69.973	1.573.992	Cash Receipts from Membership Contribution
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Denda	5.4	350.539	9.505	Cash Receipts from Fines
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim	5.5	4.858.353	4.564.041	Cash Receipts from Clean Recovery
Penerimaan dari Pendapatan Lain-Lain	5.6	60.897.742	15.841.316	Cash Receipts from Other Revenues
Pengeluaran untuk Pembayaran Klaim Penjaminan	5.7	(44.356.959)	(26.517.462)	Cash Disbursement for Insurance Claim
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank	5.8	(3.338.101)	(1.720.207)	Cash Disbursement for Expenses related to Bank Resolution
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Investasi	5.9	(138.511.865)	(134.364.462)	Cash Disbursement for Investment Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	5.10	(123.175.747)	(86.578.072)	Cash Disbursement for General and Administration Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya Lain-Lain	5.11	(12.204.928)	(3.198.345)	Cash Disbursement for Other Expenses
Pengeluaran untuk Biaya PPh Badan	5.12	(1.003.635.369)	(182.624.980)	Cash Disbursement for Entity Income Taxes
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) Talangan BDL	5.13	470.566	1.513.793	Cash Disbursement for Advances of Liquidated Bank
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) Piutang Lain-Lain	5.14	(122.695)	181.902	Cash Disbursement for Other Receivables
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) untuk Aktiva Lain-Lain	5.15	(137.433)	(6.449.505)	Cash Disbursement for Other Assets
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) untuk Hutang Pajak	5.16	(96.756.347)	(87.563.462)	Cash Disbursement for Tax Payable
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) untuk Hutang Lain-Lain	5.17	(10.801.828)	(2.616.853)	Cash Disbursement for Other Payable
Arus Kas Bersih untuk Aktivitas Operasi:		4.978.493.786	4.591.314.714	Net Cash Flow Provided for Operating Activities
Aktifitas Investasi				Investment Activities
Penerimaan (Pengeluaran) Surat Berharga	5.18	(4.684.436.395)	(4.527.876.402)	Cash Receipts (Expenses) of Investment in Securities
Pengeluaran untuk Penyetoran Modal Sementara	5.19	-	-	Cash Expenses for Temporary Capital Placement
Pengeluaran untuk Aktiva Tetap	5.20	(6.927.191)	(39.673.844)	Cash Expenses of Fixed Assets
Arus Kas Bersih untuk Aktifitas Investasi:		(4.691.363.586)	(4.567.550.246)	Net Cash Flow for Investment Activities
Aktifitas Pendanaan				Funding Activities
Penerimaan Setoran Modal Awal Pemerintah		-	-	Initial Capital from the Government
Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktifitas Pendanaan		-	-	Net Cash Flow from Funding Activities
Kenaikan (Penurunan) Arus Kas		287.130.200	23.764.468	Increase (Decrease) of Cash Flow
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Awal		60.762.434	36.997.966	Beginning Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents
Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir		347.892.634	60.762.434	Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Ikhtisar Catatan atas Laporan Keuangan

Summaries of Notes to the Financial Statements

1. RINGKASAN KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI UTAMA

(Nominal Dalam Ribuan Rupiah Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

1.1 Penyajian Laporan Keuangan

Laporan Keuangan LPS per 31 Desember 2011 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. Penyusunan dan penetapan kebijakan akuntansi dimaksud didasarkan pada Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) 1 tentang Penyajian Laporan Keuangan.

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.

Sesuai UU LPS, laporan keuangan wajib disajikan secara tahunan berdasarkan tahun takwim dan harus dapat diperbandingkan antar periode. Periode pelaporan LPS adalah 1 Januari sampai dengan 31 Desember.

1.2 Kelangsungan Hidup

Laporan keuangan disusun dengan asumsi keberadaan LPS berlanjut untuk waktu yang tidak terbatas (*going concern*). Jika diketahui bahwa LPS akan berhenti beroperasi, maka laporan keuangan harus disusun dengan basis likuidasi disertai pengungkapan yang memadai.

1.3 Biaya Historis

Laporan keuangan disusun berdasarkan konsep biaya historis (*historical cost*) kecuali untuk surat berharga yang tersedia untuk dijual dan surat berharga diperdagangkan yang disajikan sesuai nilai wajar.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(Amount stated in this report is in thousand Rupiah unless stated differently)

1.1 Presentation of Financial Statements

IDIC's Financial Statements as of 31 December 2010 were 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 that was subsequently amended through the Board of Commissioners Decree No.003/DK-LPS/III/2007 of 7 March 2007 concerning Accounting Policy. The financial statements are presented in conformity with Indonesian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (PSAK).

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

As mandated by IDIC Law, financial statements should be presented annually for each respective period and should be comparable interperiod. IDIC report period is from 1 January to 31 December.

1.2 Institution's Sustainability

Financial statements were prepared with an assumption that IDIC will be going concern. If there is an indication of IDIC will stop operating, the financial statements should be prepared by using liquidation basis with adequate explanation.

1.3 Historical Cost

Financial statements were prepared based on a historical cost, with an exception for bond available for sale and marketable as presented in fair value.

1.4 Transaksi Dalam Mata Uang Asing

Mata uang yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan LPS adalah mata uang Rupiah (Rp) yang dicatat dengan menggunakan kurs saat terjadinya transaksi, kecuali untuk pembayaran klaim, kurs yang digunakan adalah kurs tengah Bank Indonesia pada saat tanggal pencabutan izin usaha bank. Aset dan kewajiban moneter dalam mata uang asing dikonversi menjadi Rupiah dengan menggunakan kurs tengah Bank Indonesia pada tanggal neraca.

1.5 Transaksi dengan Pihak-pihak yang Memiliki Hubungan Istimewa

Pihak-pihak yang memiliki hubungan istimewa diungkapkan sesuai dengan standar akuntansi keuangan yang berkaitan dengan pengungkapan pihak-pihak yang mempunyai hubungan istimewa.

1.6 Kas dan Setara Kas

Kas dan Setara Kas adalah uang kertas dan logam yang ada di kas kecil, giro bank, giro BI, dan deposito yang jatuh tempo maksimum tiga bulan.

1.7 Investasi Dalam Surat Berharga

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

Investasi LPS disajikan sebagai (i) Diperdagangkan; (ii) Tersedia untuk dijual; dan (iii) Dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo. Pengklasifikasian investasi didasarkan pada Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif yang memuat rencana pelepasan investasi.

1.8 Aktiva Tetap

Aktiva Tetap yang dimiliki oleh LPS disusutkan dengan menggunakan Metode Garis Lurus (*straight line method*) dengan kelompok aktiva dan umur sebagai berikut:

Jenis Aktiva Type of Assets	Kebijakan Umur Aktiva Age of Assets Policy
Aktiva Tetap Kelompok I Fixed Assets Group I	
Bangunan Building	20 tahun
Partisi Partition	8 tahun
Mobil Car	8 tahun
Aktiva Tetap Kelompok II Fixed Assets Group II	
Furniture Kantor Office Furniture	4-8 tahun
KomputerPC dan peralatan elektronik PC and electronic appliances	4 tahun
Laptop dan notebook Laptop and notebook	4 tahun
Fax, PABX, dan Telpn Fax, PABX, and Phone	4 tahun
Software Software	4 tahun

1.4 Foreign Exchange Transactions

Currency used in IDIC's financial statements was in Indonesian Rupiah (Rp) which recorded using the exchange rate applicable at the time of transaction, with an exception for claim payment which used Bank Indonesia middle rate at the date of bank's license revocation. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency was converted into Rupiah by using Bank Indonesia middle rate at the date of balance sheet.

1.5 Transactions with Parties Which Have Special Relations

Parties with special relations were disclosed in accordance to the financial accounting standard on the disclosure of parties with special relations

1.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents is bank notes and coins in cash, bank's demand deposit, demand deposit and time deposit which due in a maximum of three months.

1.7 Investment in Securities

Article 82 paragraph (2) of IDIC Law stipulates that IDIC's investment shall only be in the form securities issued by the Government and/or Bank of Indonesia. The main objective of Investment is to maintain liquidity and is not merely aimed at obtaining capital gain.

Investment in IDIC is presented as (i) traded; (ii) available for sale; and (iii) held to maturity. The classification of investment is based on the Chief Executive Officer's Decree which includes the plan on investment disposal.

1.8 Fixed Assets

Fixed assets owned by DIC is depreciated by using Straight Line with fixed assets age and assets group policy as follows:

1.9 Kapitalisasi Biaya

Biaya perbaikan yang tidak bersifat rutin, termasuk penggantian bagian dari aktiva dan *overhaul*, dikapitalisasi ke aktiva tetap yang bersangkutan apabila pengeluaran tersebut dapat menambah umur ekonomis atau menambah produktifitas aktiva tersebut, dengan jumlah pengeluaran untuk setiap kelompok sebagai berikut:

- a. Untuk Aktiva Tetap Kelompok I sekurang-kurangnya berjumlah Rp100 juta.
- b. Untuk Aktiva Tetap Kelompok II sekurang-kurangnya berjumlah Rp10 juta.

Pembelian aktiva yang transaksinya bersifat rutin dan berjumlah sampai dengan Rp5 juta per unit, langsung dibebankan pada tahun berjalan.

1.10 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.

1.11 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. 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

1.9 Capitalization of Cost

The cost of non-routine maintenance, including replacement is part of assets and overhaul, is capitalized to the fixed assets if such expenditures can extend the economic life or add assets productivity, with total expenditure for each group as follows:

- a. For Fixed Assets Group I at least amounted to Rp100 million.
- b. For Fixed Assets Group II at least amounted to Rp10 million.

Purchases of assets whose transactions are routine and amounted up to Rp5 million per unit, directly charged to current year.

1.10 Temporary Capital Placement

In accordance with Article 27 of the IDIC Law, all funds placed by IDIC to resolve the failed bank shall serve as IDIC's temporary capital placement in the bank. The fund injected into the bank or other company required to rescue and handle the failed bank is presented as Temporary Capital Placement at cost.

IDIC's financial report is not consolidated with the Bank's financial report or other institutions wherein IDIC has placed its temporary capital placement with, since the temporary capital placement is not disbursed for purposes to acquire and is carried out for a long, yet limited timeframe, as stipulated within Article 30, Article 42, and Article 82 of the IDIC Law.

1.11 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for insurance claim constitutes provision that is established in order to cover probable future losses arising from payment of claim liabilities for the depositors of the liquidated failed banks. The provision for insurance claims is presented in the liability section of the balance sheet and is established at the end of each financial statement period.

The provision establishment for FY 2005, was calculated at 60% of the insurance premium revenues. Meanwhile, from FY 2006 to 2010, the provision establishment is calculated every year on a proportional basis in accordance with the estimated total amount of deposits (Third Party Fund). The establishment of the provision for insurance claims is carried out on a cumulative basis up to the end of FY 2010.

IDIC shall, in FY 2011, determine the amount of the provision for each bank based on the bank's risk exposure. The difference between the accumulated provision for

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.

1.12 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 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 dapat ditagih oleh LPS.

1.13 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

each bank and the provision that is calculated based on risk exposure for each bank, will be recognized as expenses or revenues in FY 2011. By 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.

1.12 Account Payables and Receivables Related to the Liquidated Banks

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

Insurance claim payables is liability which must be done by IDIC in order to handle a liquidated bank and noted according to the verification result's amount for the eligible to be paid.

Insurance claim receivables is IDIC's claims to liquidated banks in relation to disbursements made by IDIC in relation to the bank's liquidation, which includes insurance claim payments, advances for the liquidated bank's employees remuneration and severance, and advances for other liquidation expenses. Receivables are stated at the amount that can be collected by IDIC.

1.13 Equity

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

IDIC's capital derives from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. In accordance with Article 81 paragraph (1) of the IDIC Law, IDIC's initial capital was determined at a minimum amount of Rp4 trillion and a maximum of Rp8 trillion.

Furthermore, based on Government Regulation Number 32 of 2005 concerning IDIC's Initial Capital, IDIC's initial capital amounts to Rp4 trillion that is in the form of cash and is treated separately from the state.

In conformance with the IDIC Law, 20% of the surplus gained by IDIC from its operations within a year is allocated for special purpose reserves and 80% is allocated for insurance reserves. In the event a deficit occurs within the year due to insurance claim payments, the deficit will then be calculated as the subtraction in the insurance reserves. If the insurance reserves is inadequate, the deficit will be counted as

LPS. Dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal (kurang dari Rp4 triliun), Pemerintah dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR) menutup kekurangan tersebut dengan Modal Tambahan Pemerintah.

1.14 Pengakuan Pendapatan

Pendapatan Premi diakui dalam periode timbulnya hak LPS atas premi dimaksud sesuai dengan UU LPS (lihat Catatan 2.1). 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.

1.15 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya Klaim Penjaminan dicatat sebesar Hutang Klaim Penjaminan (lihat Catatan 3.12). Untuk tujuan penyajian, biaya klaim tersebut dikurangi dengan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan direalisasi (lihat Catatan 3.11).

the deduction of IDIC's capital. Whenever IDIC's capital is less than its initial capital (less than Rp4 trillion), therefore, the Government, with the approval of the House of Representatives, shall cover the shortage with Government additional capital.

1.14 Revenue Recognition

Premium revenue is recognized at the period in which IDIC's rights on the premium occurs as stipulated within 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 occurs in July.

Revenue derived from interest and fine is recognized at the point of time when the right of interest and fine occurs as stipulated within the IDIC Law and its Standard Operating Procedures.

1.15 Insurance Claim Expenses

Insurance Claim Expenses is recorded at the amount of insurance claim payables (see notes 3.12). For presentation purposes, these insurance claim expenses are deducted by the realized provision for insurance claims (see notes 3.11).

2. PENJELASAN POS-POS LAPORAN KEUANGAN

2.1 Kas Dan Setara Kas

Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

No	Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
A	Kas Rupiah	3.521	10.981	Cash Rupiah
B	Giro Rupiah di Bank Indonesia	257	3.968	Current Account in Bank Indonesia
C	Giro pada Bank Umum :			Current Account in Commercial Bank
1	Bank BRI Rupiah 300	302.159	111.640	Bank BRI Rupiah 300
2	Bank BRI Rupiah 301	351.993	7.119	Bank BRI Rupiah 301
3	Bank BRI Rupiah 309	319.274.978	34.183.298	Bank BRI Rupiah 309
4	Bank Mandiri Rupiah 632	554.880	53.425	Bank Mandiri Rupiah 632
5	Bank BNI Rupiah 965	166.435	68.364	Bank BNI Rupiah 965
D	Giro pada Bank Umum untuk Pembayaran Klaim :			Current Account in Commercial Bank for Claim Payments
1	BRI Rupiah Yogya (Tripillar)-302	-	207.846	BRI Rupiah Yogya (Tripillar)-302
2	BRI Rupiah Majalaya 306	-	19.900	BRI Rupiah Majalaya 306
3	BRI Rupiah (Mranggen)-997	39.802	39.802	BRI Rupiah (Mranggen)-997
4	BRI Rupiah Cililin (G Halu) 999	-	8.842	BRI Rupiah Cililin (G Halu) 999
5	BRI Rupiah (Bekasi Istana Artha)-1992	40.878	40.878	BRI Rupiah (Bekasi Istana Artha)-1992

2. DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT ACCOUNTS

2.1 Cash and Cash Equivalentss

The balance of cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2011 and 2010 comprised of:

No	Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
6	BRI Rupiah Cibinong (Era Aneka Rizki)-5992	238.543	238.543	BRI Rupiah Cibinong (Era Aneka Rizki)-5992
7	BRI Padalarang (Bangun Karsa)-998	273.604	273.604	BRI Padalarang (BangunKarsa)-998
8	BRI Rupiah Garut (Bungbulang)-993/050	155.727	160.208	BRI Rupiah Garut (Bungbulang)-993/050
9	BRI Rupiah Pati (Anugrah Artha)-6992	58.832	58.832	BRI Rupiah Pati (AnugrahArtha)-6992
10	BRI-Bdg (Citaloka)-9994	1.442.895	1.442.895	BRI-Bdg (Citaloka)-9994
11	BRI-Solo (Kencana AM)-7995	17.070	28.525	BRI-Solo (Kencana AM)-7995
12	BRI-Sukoharjo (Sumber Hiobaja)-4994	83.877	85.749	BRI-Sukoharjo (Sumber Hiobaja)-4994
13	Bank BRI-Palopo (Handayani CS) - 64994	68.070	68.070	Bank BRI-Palopo (Handayani CS) - 64994
14	Bank BRI-TelukBetung (Tripanca) - 67995	5.821.211	6.086.018	Bank BRI-TelukBetung (Tripanca) - 67995
15	Bank BRI-Cimahi (Cimahi)-75994	-	55.249	Bank BRI-Cimahi (Cimahi)-75994
16	Bank BRI-Depok (Margot)-92999	2.854	2.854	Bank BRI-Depok (Margot)-92999
17	Bank BRI-Tabanan (Sri Utama)-76998	13.942	13.942	Bank BRI-Tabanan (SriUtama)-76998
18	Bank BRI-Jimbaran (BPR Satya Adhi)-50994	274.298	274.998	Bank BRI-Jimbaran (BPRSatyaAdhi)-50994
19	Bank BRI-Padang (BPR Samudera Air Tawar)-35998	926.501	989.058	Bank BRI-Padang (BPR Samudera Air Taw ar)-35998
20	Bank BRI-Painan (BPR Salido Empati)-04998	228.503	273.772	Bank BRI-Painan (BPR Salido Empati)-04998
21	Bank BRI-Pringsew u (BPR Musajaya Arthadana)-13996	152.726	199.782	Bank BRI-Pringsew u (BPR Musajaya Arthadana)-13996
22	Bank BRI-Unit Siw a(BPR HandayaniC.Sejahtera)-06998	109.239	132.839	Bank BRI-Unit Siw a(BPR HandayaniC.Sejahtera)-06998
23	Bank BRI-Unit Simpidi (BPR Argawa Utama)	4.088	4.088	Bank BRI-Unit Simpidi (BPR Argaw a Utama)
24	Bank BRI--Cab.Gianyar (BPR Swasad Arta)	40.454	40.454	Bank BRI--Cab.Gianyar (BPR Sw asad Arta)
25	Bank BRI-Garut (BPRS Babussalam) - 70990	21.331	21.331	Bank BRI-Garut (BPRS Babussalam) - 70990
26	Bank BRI-Solok (BPR Junjung Sirih)-57308	99.023	203.543	Bank BRI-Solok (BPR Junjung Sirih)-57308
27	Bank BRI-Narogong (BPR Darbeni Mitra)	164.837	28.051	Bank BRI-Narogong (BPR Darbeni Mitra)
28	Bank BRI Cimahi (BPR Cimahi Tengah)-22304	63.843		Bank BRI Cimahi (BPR Cimahi Tengah)-22304
29	Bank BRI Cipeundeuy-(BPR LPK Cipeundeuy)-03305	115.900		Bank BRI Cipeundeuy-(BPR LPK Cipeundeuy)-03305
30	Bank BRI Samarang-(BPR LPK Samarang)-01306	146.641		Bank BRI Samarang-(BPR LPK Samarang)-01306
31	Bank BRI Talegong-(BPR LPK Talegong)-09305	50.623		Bank BRI Talegong-(BPR LPK Talegong)-09305
32	Bank BRI Sukamandi-(BPR LPK Sukamandi)-04306	81.064		Bank BRI Sukamandi-(BPR LPK Sukamandi)-04306
33	Bank BRI Pabuaran-(BPR LPK Pabuaran)-04308	109.710		Bank BRI Pabuaran-(BPR LPK Pabuaran)-04308
34	Bank BRI Batusngkr(BPR Salimpaung Spkt)50306	431.505		Bank BRI Batusngkr(BPR Salimpaung Spkt)50306
35	Bank BRI Tambun (BPR Naratama Persada)-66308	114.553		Bank BRI Tambun (BPR Naratama Persada)-66308
36	Bank BRI PdkGede (BPR Pundi Artha)-90306	20.827		Bank BRI PdkGede (BPR Pundi Artha)-90306
37	Bank BRI Ciputat (BPR Indomitra Mdr)-023300	38.033		Bank BRI Ciputat (BPR Indomitra Mdr)-023300
38	Bank BRI Rp Raha (BPR Mustika Utama)-568302	252.669		Bank BRI Rp Raha (BPR Mustika Utama)-568302
39	Bank BRI Rp RSUDJamil (BPR Dharma Bakti)-004309	203.040		Bank BRI Rp RSUDJamil (BPR DharmaBakti)-004309
40	Bank BRI Rp Sidoarjo (BPR Iswara Artha)-055303	308.169		Bank BRI Rp Sidoarjo (BPR Isw ara Artha)-055303
41	Bank BRI Rp Majalaya (BPR Sadayana Artha)-003306	34.234		Bank BRIRp Majalaya (BPR Sadayana Artha)-003306
42	Bank BRIRp Bjpicing (BPR LPK Bjpicing)-002307	310.119		Bank BRIRp Bjpicing (BPR LPK Bjpicing)-002307
43	BRI Cirebon (BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah)-67303	3.222		BRI Cirebon (BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah)-67303
44	Bank BNI-KCU Jakpus (IFI-Kov) - 6823	13.926.741	14.568.924	Bank BNI-KCU Jakpus (IFI-Kov) - 6823
45	Bank BNI-Cab.Syariah Jak (IFI-Syariah) - 7890	749.213	755.044	Bank BNI-Cab.Syariah Jak (IFI-Syariah) - 7890
Total Kas dan Setara Kas		347.892.634	60.762.434	Total Cash and Cash Equivalents

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 rincian sebagai berikut:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
SBI	1.500.000.000	6.054.500.000	Bank Indonesia Certificate
- Diskonto SBI	(3.249.615)	(67.697.422)	- Discount of Bank Indonesia Certificate
Jumlah SBI Bersih	1.496.750.385	5.986.802.578	Net Total of Bank Indonesia Certificate
SBN	18.697.066.000	9.445.050.000	Government Bond
- Premium SBN	223.613.122	62.250.607	- Government Bond Premium
- Diskonto SBN	(357.142.015)	(141.759.955)	- Discount of Government Bond
Jumlah SBN Bersih	18.563.537.107	9.365.540.652	Net Total of Government Bond
Total Investasi dalam Surat Berharga	20.060.287.492	15.352.343.230	Total Investment

Keseluruhan SBI maupun SBN merupakan surat berharga Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo dan disajikan sebesar harga perolehan setelah amortisasi premium/diskonto. Amortisasi premium/diskonto atas surat berharga yang memiliki kupon dihitung dengan menggunakan metode *effective-interest*. Rincian investasi dalam bentuk SBN adalah sebagai berikut:

2.2 Investment in Securities

Investments held by LPS, placed on securities issued by Bank Indonesia, namely in the form of Bank Indonesia Certificate (SBI) and securities issued by the Government, namely in the form of Government Bond (SBN), with details as follows:

All Certificate of Bank Indonesia and Government Bond are held to maturity and stated at cost after premium/diskonto amortization. Amortization of premium/diskonto on securities with coupons is calculated by using an *effective-interest* method. Details of investments in the form of Government Bond are as follows:

No	Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
1.	Surat Perbendaharaan Negara (SPN)	9.450.000.000	2.908.810.000	1. T-Bill
	- Diskonto SPN	(256.984.692)	(43.906.032)	- Discount of T-Bill
	Jumlah SPN Bersih	9.193.015.308	2.864.903.968	Net Total of T-Bill
2.	SPN Syariah	63.000.000	-	2. Islamic T-Bill
	- Diskonto SPN Syariah	(922.579)	-	- Discount of Islamic T-Bill
	Jumlah SPN Syariah Bersih	62.077.421	-	Net Total of Islamic T-Bill
3.	Surat Utang Negara (SUN - FR)	7.981.453.000	5.951.240.000	3. Government Debt Securities
	+ Premium SUN	194.387.673	62.250.607	+ Premium of Government Debt Securities
	- Diskonto SUN	(97.981.792)	(95.303.067)	- Discount of Government Debt Securities
	Jumlah SUN Bersih	8.077.858.881	5.918.187.541	Net Total of Government Debt Securities
4.	SUN - Syariah (IFR)	651.000.000	500.000.000	4. Islamic Government Debt Securities
	+ Premium SUN Syariah	14.388.546	-	+ Premium of Islamic Government Debt Securities
	- Diskonto SUN - Syariah	-	-	- Discount of Islamic Government Debt Securities
	Jumlah SUN - Syariah Bersih	665.388.546	500.000.000	Net Total of Islamic Government Debt Securities
5.	Obligasi Ritel Indonesia (ORI)	401.613.000	85.000.000	5. Retail Bond
	+ Premium ORI	14.797.022	-	+ Premium of Retail Bond
	- Diskonto ORI	(1.252.952)	(2.550.856)	- Discount of Retail Bond
	Jumlah ORI	415.157.070	82.449.144	Islamic Net Total of Retail Bond
6.	ORI Syariah	150.000.000	-	6. Retail Sukuk
	+ Premium ORI Syariah	39.881	-	+ Premium of Retail Sukuk
	Jumlah ORI	150.039.881	-	Total Retail Bond
	Total Investasi dalam SBN	18.563.537.107	9.365.540.652	Total Investment in Government Bond

Berdasarkan masa jatuh temponya, investasi surat berharga LPS yang dimiliki LPS per 31 Desember 2011 dapat diklasifikasikan sebagai berikut:

According to securities' maturity, IDIC's investment in securities which held by IDIC as at 31 December 2011 can be classified as follows:

Keterangan	Nominal SBI	Nominal SBN	Description
Masa Jatuh Tempo s.d. 1 tahun	1.500.000.000	9.648.000.000	Due up to 1 year
Masa Jatuh Tempo lebih dari 1 tahun s.d. 5 tahun	-	3.461.286.000	Due 1 - 5 years
Masa Jatuh Tempo lebih dari 5 tahun s.d. 10 tahun	-	1.679.066.000	Due 5 - 10 years
Masa Jatuh Tempo lebih dari 10 tahun	-	3.908.714.000	Due more than 10 years
Total Investasi dalam Surat Berharga	1.500.000.000	18.697.066.000	Total Investment in Bond

2.3 Piutang Premi Penjaminan

Saldo Piutang Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp26.261 per 31 Desember 2011 dan Rp20.167 per 31 Desember 2010 merupakan kekurangan pembayaran premi dari Bank Umum dan BPR.

2.3 Account Receivables - Insurance Premium

Account Receivables-Insurance Premium amounted to Rp26,261 as of 31 December 2011 and Rp20,167 as of 31 December 2010 is a shortage on Rural Bank insurance premium payment.

2.4 Piutang Investasi

Piutang Investasi per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.4 Account Receivables - Investment

Account Receivables- Investment as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 consists of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Piutang Hasil Investasi ON Rupiah	226.246.407	195.764.422	Coupon Receivables of ON Rupiah
Piutang Hasil Investasi ON Syariah Rupiah	28.491.555	22.125.000	Coupon Receivables of Islamic ON Rupiah
Piutang Hasil Investasi ORI Rupiah	1.462.609	412.450	Coupon Receivables of ORI Rupiah
Piutang Hasil Investasi ORI Syariah Rupiah	262.916	0	Coupon Receivables of Islamic ORI Rupiah
Total Piutang Investasi	256.463.487	218.301.872	Total of Investment Receivables

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 2011 dan 2010, 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 SUN that is accrued from the last coupon or the settlement date until 31 December 2011 and 2010, while account receivables from accrued coupon interest of SUN that is paid at the settlement date.

2.5 Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi

Saldo Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.5 Accounts Receivables of Banks in Liquidation

Accounts Receivable of Banks in Liquidation as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 consists of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Mitra Banjara	240.864	240.864	AR Claim Recovery
(-) Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(240.864)	(240.863)	(-) Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Tripilar Arthajaya	3.956.762	4.127.142	Total AR Claim Recovery
(-) Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(1.068.018)	(1.068.018)	(-) Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Bangun Karsa	3.250		AR Claim Recovery BPR Bangun Karsa
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim BPR Salido Empati	527.496		AR Claim Recovery BPR Salido Empati
Total Piutang Pengembalian Klaim	4.728.372	4.368.006	Total AR Claim Recovery
(-) Total Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(1.308.882)	(1.308.881)	(-) Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Piutang Pengembalian Klaim Bersih	3.419.490	3.059.125	Net AR Claim Recovery
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Tripillar Artha	-	-	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPR Tripillar Artha
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Mitra Banjarn	15.332	15.332	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPR Mitra Banjarn
(-) Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(15.332)	(15.333)	(-) Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Era Aneka	56.855	56.855	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPR Era Aneka
(-) Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(56.855)	(56.855)	(-) Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Citraloka	81.315	81.315	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPR Citraloka
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPR Satya Adhi	-	28.295	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPR Satya Adhi
Piutang talangan gaji-pesangon BPRS Babussalam	4.941	4.941	AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration BPRS Babussalam
Total Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon BDL	158.443	186.738	Total AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration of Liquidated bank
(-) Total Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(72.187)	(72.188)	(-) Total Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang Talangan Gaji-Pesangon Bersih	86.256	114.550	Net AR derived from Employee Severance-Remuneration
Piutang Bank Dalam Likuidasi Bersih	3.505.746	3.173.675	Net Receivables of Liquidated bank

Seluruh biaya klaim layak bayar s.d. 31 Desember 2011 dari satu bank Umum dan 45 BPR yang telah dilikuidasi adalah sebesar Rp666.315.903 (lihat Catatan 4.22). Atas biaya klaim dimaksud, LPS telah mengakui Piutang Pengembalian Klaim kepada Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) sebesar Rp14.150.768 yang diperoleh dari periode sebelum tahun 2011 sebesar Rp8.932.047 dan pada tahun 2011 sebesar Rp5.218.721, dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

Up to 31 December 2011, all expenses derived from eligible claim payments of one liquidated Commercial Bank and 45 liquidated Rural Banks amounts to Rp666,315,903 (see notes 4.22). Of the claim expenses, IDIC has noted account receivables of claims recovery to liquidated banks amounting to Rp14,150,768 which was collected before the year 2011 and, in 2011, it was amounted to Rp5,218,721, details as follows:

Keterangan Description	Piutang/Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim Diakui Sebelumnya AR/Revenues Claim Recovery in Advance	Piutang/Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim Tahun 2011 AR/Revenues Claim Recovery in 2011	Akumulasi Penyisihan Piutang s.d. 2011 Accum. Deferred of AR up to 2011	Penerimaan Piutang s.d. 2011 Collection of AR Up To 2011	Piutang Bersih s.d. 2011 Net AR Up To 2011
BPR Mitra Banjarn	240.864	-	(240.864)	-	-
BPR Tripilar Arthajaya	8.514.203	-	(1.068.018)	(4.557.441)	2.888.744
BPR Bungbulang	176.980	-	-	(176.980)	-
BPR Bangun Karsa	-	268.736	-	(265.486)	3.250
BPR Anugrah Artha	-	790.838	-	(790.838)	-
BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	-	13.353	-	(13.353)	-
BPR Sumber Hiobaja	-	449.847	-	(449.847)	-
BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati	-	280.620	-	(280.620)	-
BPR Tripanca Setiadana	-	2.500.000	-	(2.500.000)	-
BPR Margot Artha	-	88.335	-	(88.335)	-
BPR Sri Utama	-	247.539	-	(247.539)	-
BPR Salido Empati	-	527.496	-	0	527.496
BPR Swasad Artha	-	40.454	-	(40.454)	-
BPR Argawa Utama	-	4.083	-	(4.083)	-
BPR Darbeni Mitra	-	7.420	-	(7.420)	-
Jumlah Total	8.932.047	5.218.721	(1.308.882)	(9.422.396)	3.419.490

Sampai dengan tahun buku 2008 Piutang Pengembalian Klaim dan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim (lihat Catatan 4.22) 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.

Saldo Piutang Talangan Gaji–Pesangon bersih sebesar Rp86.256 per 31 Desember 2011 dan sebesar Rp114.550 per 31 Desember 2010 merupakan piutang LPS kepada BDL atas pembayaran talangan gaji dan pesangon kepada mantan pegawai bank yang dicabut izin usahanya.

Selain Piutang Pengembalian Klaim dan Piutang Talangan Gaji–Pesangon, LPS juga membukukan pinjaman kepada BDL untuk keperluan talangan biaya operasional Tim Likuidasi (TL) yang selanjutnya disebut Piutang Talangan Biaya Likuidasi. 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 (lihat Catatan 4.9).

Berdasarkan Pasal 54 ayat (1) UU LPS, distribusi dari hasil pencairan aset dan/atau penagihan piutang debitur BDL dilakukan berdasarkan sebagai berikut:

- a. penggantian atas talangan pembayaran gaji pegawai yang terutang;
- b. penggantian atas pembayaran talangan pesangon pegawai;
- c. biaya perkara di pengadilan, biaya lelang yang terutang, dan biaya operasional kantor;
- d. biaya penyelamatan yang dikeluarkan oleh LPS dan / atau pembayaran atas klaim penjaminan yang harus dibayarkan oleh LPS;
- e. pajak yang terutang;
- f. bagian simpanan dari nasabah penyimpan yang tidak dibayarkan penjaminannya dan Simpanan dari nasabah penyimpan yang tidak dijamin; dan
- g. hak dari kreditur lainnya.

Until 2008, claim recovery receivables and earnings derived from claim recovery was made on the basis of the results of the estimated claim recovery report in accordance with the CEO's Decree Number KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 dated 23 May 2007 concerning the calculation for estimating the insurance claim expenses recovery. Since 2009, the admittance of receivables/earnings on the claim recovery was carried out at the announcement of the distribution of liquidated bank's liquidation disposal.

The net balance of receivables derived from employee severance-remuneration advance was amounted at Rp86,256 as of 31 December 2011 and Rp114,550 as of 31 December 2010 comprised of IDIC's receivables to the Bank Under Liquidation derived from advances for the remuneration and severance payments for employees of the liquidated bank.

In addition to receivables of claim recovery and receivables of employee severance-remuneration, IDIC has booked loan to liquidated bank for the advances of liquidation team operating cost which then be called receivables of advances on liquidation expenses. By considering the collectibility of receivables of advances on liquidation expenses and the provisions of Article 54 paragraph (2) IDIC Law that requires the liquidation team operating to be accounted first from each disbursement of liquidated bank's assets, starting from 2009, all loans to liquidated banks for the purposes of liquidation team operating costs reclassified into Advance (see Note 4.9).

According to Article 54 paragraph (1) of IDIC Law, distribution of assets disbursement and/or collection of liquidated banks' receivables is exercised in the following hierarchy:

- a. refund of the advance payment made to the accrued and unpaid remuneration for staff;
- b. refund of the advance payment for the severance payment for the staff;
- c. judicial fees and charges at the court of law, cost of unpaid auction expenses, and cost of operational expenses;
- d. resolution cost incurred by the IDIC and / or payments on insured deposit to be paid by the IDIC;
- e. unpaid taxes;
- f. uninsured portion of deposits and ineligible deposits; and
- g. other creditors.

2.6 Piutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Piutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Piutang Kontribusi Kepesertaan BPR	7.000	5.500	AR for Rural Bank Membership Contribution
Piutang Denda Premi BPR	1.682.282	1.953.378	AR for Rural Bank Premium Fines
Piutang Denda Laporan BPR	10.408.536	10.408.977	AR for Rural Bank Report Fines
(-) Akumulasi Penyisihan Kerugian Piutang	(10.408.536)	(10.408.977)	Accum. Deferred Loss of AR
Piutang Lainnya	271.971	149.276	Misc. Receivables
Piutang Lain-Lain	1.961.253	2.108.154	Other Receivables

Piutang Kontribusi Kepesertaan BPR sebesar Rp7.000 berasal dari dua BPR baru yang mendapatkan ijin pada triwulan IV tahun 2011 dan sampai dengan 31 Desember 2011 belum membayar kewajiban kontribusinya.

Piutang Denda Premi BPR sebesar Rp1.682.282 merupakan Piutang Denda atas keterlambatan dan kekurangan pembayaran premi BPR.

Piutang Denda Laporan BPR merupakan tagihan LPS kepada BPR atas keterlambatan penyampaian laporan berkala berupa Laporan Tahunan, Laporan Posisi Simpanan dan Laporan Bulanan. Berdasarkan UU LPS dan Peraturan LPS (PLPS) No.03/PLPS/2006 tanggal 9 Maret 2006 juncto PLPS No.001/PLPS/2008 tanggal 30 Mei 2008 tentang Pelaporan BPR, jumlah denda pelaporan yang telah ditagihkan kepada 953 BPR sampai dengan 31 Desember 2009 adalah sebesar Rp228.721.000 dengan tingkat ketertagihan sebesar Rp10.410.192 dengan realisasi pembayaran sebesar Rp1.215. Dengan mempertimbangkan Pasal 4 KKE No.KEP.015/KE/III/2008 dan rendahnya tingkat ketertagihan atas piutang denda laporan BPR, LPS melakukan penyisihan atas seluruh piutang sebesar Rp10.408.977.

Selama tahun 2009 s.d. 2010, tidak terdapat mutasi penambahan dan pengurangan atas piutang denda laporan BPR dimaksud sehingga saldo atas piutang maupun akumulasi penyisihan piutang denda laporan BPR per akhir tahun 2009 sama dengan tahun 2008. Pada tahun 2011 terdapat penerimaan piutang denda laporan BPR Margot Artha dari hasil likuidasi BPR yang bersangkutan sebesar Rp441 sehingga saldo akhir Piutang Denda Laporan menjadi sebesar Rp10.408.536.

Piutang Lainnya sebesar Rp271.921 berasal dari kelebihan pembayaran PPh 21 sebesar Rp52.000, dan sisanya merupakan sisa uang muka pegawai yang per 31

2.6 Other Account Receivables

Other Account Receivables (AR), as of 31 December 2011 and 2010, comprised of:

Membership contribution of Rural Banks amounting to Rp7,000 came from two new Rural Banks who had their license on Q4 of 2011 and up to 31 December 2011 have not paid their required contribution.

Receivables of Rural Bank membership contribution fines of Rp1,682,282 was fines receivables on the late and lack of payment of Rural Bank premium.

Receivables of report fines of Rural Bank is IDIC claimed to Rural Banks on the late submission of periodical report such as annual report, deposit report, and monthly report. According to IDIC Law dan IDIC regulation (PLPS) No. 03/PLPS/2006 on 9 March 2006 juncto PLPS No.001/PLPS/2008 on 30 May 2008 concerning Rural Bank report, the total of report fine which have been claimed to 953 Rural Banks as at 31 December 2010 was of Rp228.721.000 with level of collectibility amounted to Rp10.410.192 and realization of payment of Rp1.215. By considering Article 4 of CEO Decree No.KEP.015/KE/III/2008 and low level of collectibility rate on receivables of Rural Bank report fines, IDIC has allowance for all receivables amounting to Rp10.408.977.

During 2009, there was no additional and deduction on receivables of Rural Bank report fines so that the balance on receivables as well as accumulated deferred receivables of Rural Bank report as at end of 2009 equals to 2008. Receivables of report fines of PT BPR Margot Artha as at 31 December 2011 was amounted to Rp441, so that the end balance of report fines amounted to Rp10,408,536.

Miscellaneous receivables of Rp149.276 was from the overpaid of PPh 21 of Rp52.000, the excess of final cut of taxes of Article 4 paragraph (2) on government bond interest coupons by BNI custodian amounting to Rp9.681 and the excess of Rp87.595

Desember 2011 belum disetorkan ke LPS. Atas kelebihan pembayaran PPh 21 sebesar Rp52.000, LPS telah mengajukan permohonan kepada Direktorat Jenderal Pajak untuk pemindahbukuan melalui surat No.S-022/DAKU/VIII/2007 tanggal 31 Juli 2007 namun hingga 31 Desember 2011 belum memperoleh tanggapan.

2.7 Penyertaan Modal Sementara

Saldo Penyertaan Modal Sementara per 31 Desember 2010 dan 2009 masing-masing adalah sebesar Rp6.762.361.000, yang merupakan Penyertaan Modal Sementara (PMS) LPS pada PT Bank Mutiara Tbk.

a. 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 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.

Pada posisi per 31 Desember 2008, saldo PMS adalah sebesar Rp4.977.140.000 yang merupakan 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 M. Sedangkan saldo PMS per 31 Desember 2009 sebesar Rp6.762.361.000

was the excess on employee advances accountable that as of 31 December 2010 has not been returned. To the excess of PPh 21 payment of Rp52.000, IDIC has made a proposal to Directorate General of Taxation for the book-entry through a letter No.022/DAKU/VIII/2007 dated 31 July 2007, but until 31 December 2010 IDIC has not yet received any response.

2.7 Temporary Capital Placement

The balance of Temporary Capital Placement, as of 31 December 2010 and 2009 each amounted to Rp6.762.361.000, which serves as the Temporary Capital Placement placed by IDIC in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk.

a. The Resolution's 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 following the Financial System Stability Committee's determination that PT Bank Century, Tbk was a systemic failed bank in accordance with the Financial System Stability Committee's Number 04/KSSK.03/2008. Based on the IDIC Law, IDIC therefore carried out the resolution for 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 other interests of the Bank as stipulated within Article 6 section 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 a work plan and budget; and d) review the bank's performance and provide guidance to improve bank's performance.

As of 31 December 2008, the balance of Temporary Capital Placement amounted to Rp4,977,140,000 thousands which served as the Temporary Capital Placement placed by IDIC in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk up to 31 December 2008. Through Letter Number No.11/3/DpG/DPB1/Confidential dated 27 January 2009, Bank Indonesia stated that in accordance with the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) Minimum Requirement in 31 December 2008, the total capital required by the Bank (until 31 December 2008) amounts to Rp6.132 billion, therefore additional capital injection was required from IDIC amounting to Rp1.155 billion. Furthermore, the

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.

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2010, LPS telah mengeluarkan biaya penanganan sebesar Rp6.762.361.000. 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 merupakan PMS LPS pada 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.

b. Perlakuan Akuntansi PMS

Sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi dan pedoman akuntansi mengenai PMS (lihat Catatan 3.10) PMS pada PT Bank Mutiara Tbk disajikan sebesar harga perolehan.

Pengakuan dan pengukuran PMS sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Kebijakan Akuntansi (Catatan 3.10) 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

balance of IDIC's temporary capital placement, as of 31 December 2009, amounted to Rp6,762,361,000 thousands that represents the placement of IDIC's Temporary Capital Placement into the Bank that was needed to fulfill the capital adequacy ratio of 8% as of June 2009 as stipulated in BI Letter Number 11/9/DpG/DPB1/Confidential dated 29 June 2009.

Up to 31 December 2009, IDIC's resolution cost amounts to Rp6,762,361,000 thousand. The cost comprised of expenses needed to increase the bank's paid in capital in accordance with the required capital adequacy requirements to be deemed a sound bank. Upon the resolution cost's injection, PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk was taken out from the list of banks under special surveillance unit by BI on 11 August 2009.

According to Article 41 section (2) of the IDIC Law, all cost derived from the failed bank resolution will be IDIC's temporary capital placement in the bank. Therefore, the resolution cost amounting to Rp6,762,361,000 thousands represents IDIC's temporary capital placement in PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk. Changes to the composition of the Bank's share ownership in relation to the temporary capital placement was presented in the Amendment of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's budget as approved by the Minister of Law and Human Rights through its Decree Number AHU-41550.AH.01.02 of 2009 dated 26 August 2009.

b. Accounting Treatment for The Temporary Capital Investment

In conformity with the accounting policy and procedure for the temporary capital placement (see note 3.10) the temporary capital placement on PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk is noted at cost.

The recognition and measurement of temporary capital placement as stated in the accounting policy (see note 3.10) and procedure was based on the economic substance and temporary capital placement's characteristics in accordance with the IDIC Law. The economic substance and temporary capital placement's characteristics differs with the temporary capital injection carried out by an entity for commercial purposes.

The substance of temporary capital placement in accordance with the IDIC Law and its differences with temporary capital injection for commercial purposes are as follows:

- 1) Temporary Capital Placement by IDIC was not made for earning a return, but to perform one of IDIC's function which is to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system as stipulated

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 bukan merupakan investasi. Pasal 82 ayat (2) UU LPS mengatur bahwa kekayaan LPS yang berbentuk investasi hanya dapat ditempatkan pada surat berharga yang diterbitkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia dan/atau Bank Indonesia.
- 3) PMS pada hakekatnya merupakan biaya penanganannya 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.
- 4) 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 nilai sebagaimana diatur dalam PSAK No.48 mengenai Penurunan Nilai Aset karena substansi ekonomi PMS tidak termasuk dalam ruang lingkup pengaturan PSAK dimaksud.

Substansi ekonomi dan karakteristik PMS sebagaimana dimaksud di atas menunjukkan

in Article 4 Letter b of the IDIC Law and to create a sustainable financial sector in Indonesia as mentioned in the General Explanation of the IDIC Law. This differs from the purposes of capital placement made by an entity with the aim of obtaining commercial gains so as to secure a return and/or to possess or control a corporation in order to gain economic benefits

- 2) Temporary Capital Placement was not an investment. Article 82 paragraph (2) of IDIC Law states that IDIC's assets in investment can only be placed in securities issued by the government of Indonesia and / or Bank Indonesia.
- 3) Temporary capital placement essentially was the resolution cost for rescuing a failed bank. Article 41 paragraph (2) of the IDIC Law states that all failed bank resolution cost made by IDIC will be IDIC's temporary capital placement. In contrast with a capital investment made by an entity for a commercial purposes, whereby the amount of capital placement essentially represents an acquisition cost made in order to possess or control the corporation in order to gain economic benefits.
- 4) The ownership in the form of IDIC's temporary capital placement is limited both in terms of the amount and divestment period. In accordance with Article 42 of the IDIC Law, IDIC is obliged to dispose all shares in PT Bank Mutiara Tbk at a minimum price equivalent to the amount of the temporary capital placement placed by IDIC within at least three years after the bank resolution began, which can be extended to a maximum of two times of one year each. Upon that timeframe, IDIC is therefore allowed to divest its shares at a price lower than the temporary capital placement or within the sixth year after the resolution process began.

Generally, the resolution cost on a capital placement 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 recognized as goodwill. In the meantime, temporary capital placement was the resolution cost which does not reflect its normal value and the goodwill recognition is not probable in accordance with the economic substance of temporary capital placement and IDIC Law. In consideration of this, IDIC's accounting policy on temporary capital placement subsidizes the need for a valuation as stipulated in the Standard Accounting Procedure No. 48 on the Asset Value Declination.

The economic substance and temporary capital placement characteristics as mentioned above, shows

bahwa harga perolehan PMS lebih relevan dan bermanfaat dari pada nilai wajarnya dalam pengambilan keputusan.

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.

c. Perkembangan Kondisi Keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk

Berdasarkan Laporan Keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk per 31 Desember 2011 (*unaudited*), jumlah aktiva adalah sebesar Rp13.131.974 juta, kewajiban sebesar Rp12.130.102 juta dan ekuitas sebesar Rp1.001.872 juta. Sedangkan laba tahun berjalan tahun buku 2011 adalah sebesar Rp290.966 juta.

Perkembangan kondisi keuangan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk untuk tahun buku 2011, 2010 dan 2009 adalah sebagai berikut:

that the cost of temporary capital placement is more relevant and advantageous than the normal value based on decision-making.

The measurement of temporary capital placement as the amount of resolution cost will not decrease the quality of financial information needed to describe IDIC's financial capacity within the context of performing its functions. In line with the IDIC Law, IDIC's financial capacity within the context of conducting its functions are not merely reflected from the assets that is owned by IDIC. Article 85 paragraph (1) of the IDIC Law states that in the event that IDIC's capital is less than its initial capital, the Government shall, with the approval of the House of Representatives cover the insufficiency. Furthermore, as stated in Article 85 paragraph (2) of the IDIC Law wherein if IDIC experiences liquidity difficulties, IDIC can therefore seek to borrow from the Government.

c. The Development of PT Bank Mutiara Tbk's Financial Conditions

According to PT Bank Mutiara Tbk's financial statement, as of 31 December 2011 (*unaudited*), the Bank's total assets amounts to Rp13,131,974 million, its total liabilities amounts to Rp12,130,102 million and its equity amounts to Rp1,001,872 million. Meanwhile, the Bank's profit for the respective year amounted to Rp290,966 million.

The progress of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's Financial Condition in 2011, 2010, and 2009 are as follows:

Informasi Keuangan Utama Main Financial Information	Tahun Buku 2011 (Unaudited) - dalam Jutaan Rp Year Book of 2011 (Unaudited)-in million Rupiah	% Kenaikan (Penurunan) 2010- 2011 % Increase (Decrease) 2010 -2011	Tahun Buku 2010 (Audited) - dalam Jutaan Rp Year Book of 2010 (Audited)-in million Rupiah	% Kenaikan (Penurunan) 2009-2010 % Increase (Decrease) 2009 -2010	Tahun Buku 2009 (Audited) - dalam Jutaan Rp Year Book of 2009 (Audited)-in million Rupiah
Total Aset Total Asset	13,131,974	21.77%	10,783,886	43.19%	7,531,145
Total Kewajiban Total Liabilities	12,130,102	21.18%	10,009,692	43.78%	6,962,036
Total Ekuitas Total Equity	1,001,872	29.41%	774,194	36.04%	569,109
Laba/Rugi Bersih Net Surplus/Deficit	290,966	33.49%	217,963	-17.90%	265,483
Rasio Pokok Keuangan Bank Main Financial Ratio	Tahun Buku 2011 Year Book of 2011 (Unaudited)	Perubahan 2010-2011 Changes 2010-2011	Tahun Buku 2010 Year Book of 2010 (Unaudited)	Perubahan 2009-2010 Changes 2009-2010	Tahun Buku 2009 Year Book of 2009 (Unaudited)
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) (Credit and Market Risk)	9.79%	-1.37%	11.16%	1.14%	10.02%
Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Gross	5.54%	-19.30%	24.84%	-12.75%	37.59%
Non Performing Loan (NPL)-Nett	3.96%	-0.88%	4.84%	-4.69%	9.53%
Loan to Deposit Ratio (LDR)	83.96%	13.10%	70.86%	-10.80%	81.66%
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	1.48%	0.46%	1.02%	0.26%	0.76%
Rasio Biaya Operasional terhadap Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO) Operating Expenses to Operating Income Ratio	84.66%	2.91%	81.75%	-10.91%	92.66%
Return on Asset (ROA)	2.42%	-0.11%	2.53%	-1.31%	3.84%
Return on Equity (ROE)	38.91%	-2.77%	41.68%	-361.18%	402.86%
Posisi Devisa Netto (PDN)	1.90%	-12.71%	14.61%	-117.02%	131.63%
Net Open Position					
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)-Rupiah Minimum Statutory Reserves - Rupiah	8.14%	0.03%	8.11%	3.01%	5.10%
Giro Wajib Minimum (GWM)-Valas Minimum Statutory Reserves - Foreign Exchange	8.57%	6.38%	2.19%	0.77%	1.42%

Berdasarkan data tersebut di atas dapat diketahui bahwa secara umum kinerja keuangan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk tahun buku 2011 menunjukkan perbaikan dibandingkan tahun buku 2010.

According to the above information, it is known that PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk's financial performance in 2011 was generally improving in comparison to its conditions in 2010.

2.8 Aktiva Tetap

Saldo Aktiva Tetap per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Harga Perolehan Bangunan	106.818.742	102.116.042	Building-At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(6.828.637)	(1.701.934)	-Accum. Depreciation
Bangunan-Bersih	99.990.105	100.414.108	net-building
Harga Perolehan Partisi	13.265.858	15.405.809	Partition-At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(2.235.510)	(1.783.871)	-Accum. Depreciation
Partisi-Bersih	11.030.348	13.621.938	net-partition
Harga Perolehan Peralatan Kantor	6.673.050	8.383.512	Office Equipment - At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(2.422.614)	(2.751.101)	-Accum. Depreciation
Peralatan Kantor-Bersih	4.250.436	5.632.411	net- Office Equipment
Harga Perolehan Komputer dan EDP	11.965.188	6.692.556	Computer and EDP-At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(3.857.405)	(2.520.195)	-Accum. Depreciation
Komputer dan EDP-Bersih	8.107.783	4.172.361	net- Computer and EDP
Harga Perolehan Peralatan Elektronik	3.333.082	3.402.155	Electronic Instruments-At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(1.379.558)	(751.644)	-Accum. Depreciation
Peralatan Elektronik-Bersih	1.953.524	2.650.512	net- Electronic Instruments
Harga Perolehan Peralatan Lain-Lain	11.362		Other Equipments - At Cost
- Akumulasi Penyusutan	(237)		-Accum. Depreciation
Peralatan Elektronik-Bersih	11.125		Net Other Equipments - At Cost
Total Aktiva	142.067.282	136.000.074	Total Assets
Total Akumulasi Penyusutan	(16.723.961)	(9.508.744)	Total Accum. Depreciation
Total Aktiva Tetap-Bersih	125.343.321	126.491.330	Total Fixed Assets Net

Mutasi Aktiva Tetap selama tahun buku 2011 dapat dirinci sebagai berikut:

Mutation of Fixed Assets during 2011 was comprised of the following:

Keterangan - Rincian Mutasi	Klasifikasi Aktiva Assets Classification	Nomina Amount	Description - Details of Mutation
Penyelesaian Notaris dan BPHTB Lt.20-21 Equity Tower	Bangunan	4.702.700	Completion Notary and BPHTB Lt.20-21 Equity Tower
Penghapusan Partisi Lt.11 BRI II	Partisi	(2.188.375)	Deletion of Partition Lt.11 BRI II
Penambahan Partisi Lt.21 Equity Tower	Partisi	48.423	Addition of Partition Lt.21 Equity Tower
Penghapusan Peralatan Kantor Lt.11 BRI II	Peralatan Kantor	(1.877.394)	Deletion of Office Equipment Lt.11 BRI II
Pengadaan meja, dekorasi, lukisan, rak dan lemari besi	Peralatan Kantor	166.934	Procurement of desks, decorations, paintings, shelves, and SDB
Penghapusan Komputer-EDP tahun 2011	Komputer dan EDP	(434.891)	Deletion of Computer - EDP in 2011
Pengadaan komputer, data center, printer, SPSS dan SAP	Komputer dan EDP	5.707.523	Procurement Computer, Data Centre, Printers, SPSS and SAP
Penghapusan Peralatan Elektronik tahun 2011	Peralatan Elektronik	(126.814)	Deletion of Electronic Instruments in 2011
Pengadaan TV, SoundSys, Kamera dan Papan Elektrik	Peralatan Elektronik	57.740	Procurement of TV, Soundsys, Camera and Electric Board
Pengadaan Peralatan Golf	Peralatan Lain-Lain	11.362	Procurement of Golf Equipment
Total Mutasi Aktiva Tetap		6.067.208	Total Fixed Asset Mutation

Penghapusan Partisi, Peralatan Kantor, Komputer-EDP dan Peralatan Elektronik terkait dengan perpindahan aktivitas kantor dari Gedung BRI-II ke Gedung Equity Tower serta telah selesainya masa manfaat dari beberapa aktiva tersebut (lihat Catatan 4.28).

Eradication of partition, office supplies, computer-EDP and electronic equipments in relation to movement activities of IDIC office from BRI II Tower to Equity Tower as well as the completion of usage period of those several activities (see notes 4.28)

2.9 Aktiva Lain-Lain

Saldo Aktiva Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.9 Intangible Assets

Other Assets as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Beban Dibayar Dimuka	-	812.592	Prepaid Expenses
Pajak Dibayar Dimuka	649.923	13.539.484	Prepaid Taxes
Uang Muka	444.848	371.910	Advances
Uang Muka Operasional Likuidasi	2.393.765	1.988.738	Liquidation Operational Advances
Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan	2.786.193	1.454.348	Deferred Tax Assets
Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian	702.400	2.445.510	On-going Assets
Aktiva Lainnya	1.049.751	2.034.184	Other Current Assets
Total Aktiva Lain-Lain	8.026.880	22.646.766	Total Other Current Assets

Saldo Pajak Dibayar Dimuka sebesar Rp13.539.484 merupakan hasil *accrue* per 31 Desember 2010 dari beban pajak investasi SBI yang dibayar dimuka.

Prepaid taxes balance amounting to Rp13.539.484 resulted from accruals, as of 31 December 2010, from the SBI investment and prepaid tax.

Uang Muka sebesar Rp444.848 terdiri dari pengeluaran untuk kegiatan operasional yang belum dipertanggungjawabkan sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2011, yang terdiri dari uang muka kepada vendor penyedia jasa *core-business* Rp269.500 dan uang muka biaya audit investigatif BDL sebesar Rp175.348.

Advances amounting to Rp444,848 comprised of expenses on operating activities which have not yet been reported as of 31 December 2011, such as advances to core business consultants of Rp269,500 and advances for liquidated bank audit investigative expenses of Rp175,348.

Uang Muka Operasional Likuidasi sebesar Rp2.393.765 merupakan akun sementara untuk menampung talangan biaya operasional dari semua BDL hingga informasi mengenai ketertagihan piutang dimaksud diperoleh pada saat pengumuman distribusi maupun penerimaan hasil likuidasi BDL (lihat Catatan 4.5). Rincian atas uang muka operasional likuidasi dimaksud adalah sebagai berikut:

Advances for liquidated banks' operating cost of Rp2,393,765 was a temporary account to keep the advances for operating expenses of all liquidated banks so that information on the collection of receivables gathered on the announcement of distribution of liquidated bank's assets disposal. Details of the liquidation team's operating advances (see note 4.5) were as follows:

Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) Liquidated Bank	31-12-2011	31-12-2010
BPR Mitra Banjarn	534.985	689.985
BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	195.465	195.465
BPR Samadhana	200.094	200.094
BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	116.747	116.747
BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	24.714	24.714
BPR Citraloka	216.336	261.476
BPR Babussalam	54.938	116.459
BPR Margot Arta Utama	-	190.574
BPR Musajaya	110.026	110.026
BPR Kencana Artha	-	70.627
BPR LPK Samarang	157.728	12.572
BPR LPK Talegong	37.596	
BPR Indomitra	399.990	
BPR Iswara Artha	103.565	
BPR Mustika Utama Raha	154.001	
BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah	87.500	
Total Uang Muka Operasional Likuidasi	2.393.765	1.988.738
Total Advances for Liquidation Operational		

Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan sebesar Rp2.786.193 berasal dari akumulasi penyisihan PPh Badan atas biaya cadangan manfaat karyawan yang telah dicatat secara akuntansi tetapi belum diakui oleh perpajakan. Aktiva Pajak Tangguhan dihitung sesuai tarif pajak yang berlaku atas saldo Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan sebesar Rp11.144.772 (lihat Catatan 4.12).

Aktiva Dalam Penyelesaian sebesar Rp702.400 adalah nilai perolehan perangkat lunak atas implementasi SAP-*Human Capital Management* (HCM) sebesar Rp459.105, implementasi *Core System* sebesar Rp184.795 dan implementasi *portal web* sebesar Rp58.500.

Aktiva Lainnya sebesar Rp1.049.751, terdiri dari *security deposit* atas gedung dan instalasi telepon LPS di Equity Tower sebesar Rp672.620 dan pembelian fasilitas keanggotaan (*membership*) olahraga sebesar Rp377.131.

2.10 Hutang Klaim Penjaminan

Saldo Hutang Klaim Penjaminan per 31 Desember 2011 sebesar Rp37.869.590 dan per 31 Desember 2010 sebesar Rp36.662.982 merupakan saldo klaim layak bayar yang belum diajukan klaim pembayarannya oleh nasabah yang bersangkutan (lihat Catatan 4.22).

Hutang Klaim Penjaminan diakui sebesar simpanan nasabah layak bayar berdasarkan hasil verifikasi LPS yang telah ditetapkan oleh LPS.

Rincian Hutang Klaim Penjaminan per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 adalah sebagai berikut:

Deffered tax assets of Rp2,786,193 derived from the accumulated of deffered entity tax on expenses of provision for employee benefit which was recorded in the accounting but not recognized by taxation. Deffered tax assets was calculated according to the current tax tariff on the expenses of provision for employee benefit amounted to Rp11,144,772 (see note 4.12).

Assets in completion of Rp702,400 was consisted of the purchase value of software on SAP implementation-*Human Capital Management* (HCM) of Rp459,105, core system implementation of Rp184,795 and web portal implementation of Rp58,500.

Other assets of Rp1,049,751 which consists of security deposit on building and phone installation at Equity Tower of Rp672,620 and the purchase of sport facility membership amounting to Rp377,131.

2.10 Insurance Claims Payables

The insurance claim payable's balance as of 31 December 2011 amounted to Rp37,869,590 and as of 31 December 2010 amounted to Rp36,662,982 which represents the amount of eligible deposits whose claims have not been submitted by the depositors (see note 4.22).

Insurance Claim Payable is recognized as the amount of eligible deposits based on the result of the verification of the depositor's deposit within the liquidated banks as determined by IDIC.

Details on insurance claim payables as of 31 December 2011 dan 2010 are as follows:

NO	Keterangan Description	31-12-2011	31-12-2010
1	Hutang klaim – Bank IFI Claim Payables – Bank IFI	14.827.450	15.475.464
	Jumlah hutang klaim – Bank Umum	14.827.450	15.475.464
	Total Claim Payables - Commercial Bank		
1	Hutang klaim – BPR Tripillar Arthajaya Claim Payables – BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	201.745	201.745
2	Hutang klaim – BPR Cimahi Claim Payables – BPR Cimahi	66.115	66.115
3	Hutang klaim – BPR Mitra Banjara Claim Payables – BPR Mitra Banjara	28.067	28.067
4	Hutang klaim – BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga Claim Payables – BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	43.892	43.892
5	Hutang klaim – BPR Samadhana Claim Payables – BPR Samadhana	-	-
6	Hutang klaim – BPR Gunung Halu Claim Payables – BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	19.000
7	Hutang klaim – BPR Bekasi Istana Artha Claim Payables – BPR Bekasi Istana Artha	40.878	40.878
8	Hutang klaim – BPR Era Aneka Rezeki Claim Payables – BPR Era Aneka Rezeki	238.543	238.543
9	Hutang klaim – BPR Bangunkarsa Claim Payables – BPR Bangunkarsa	273.604	273.604
10	Hutang klaim – BPR Bungbulang Claim Payables – BPR Bungbulang	155.943	160.423
11	Hutang klaim – BPR Anugrah Artha Claim Payables – BPR Anugrah Artha	58.832	58.832

NO	Keterangan Description	31-12-2011	31-12-2010
12	Hutang klaim – BPR Citraloka Claim Payables – BPR Citraloka	1.442.895	1.442.895
13	Hutang klaim – BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri Claim Payables – BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	17.070	28.525
14	Hutang klaim – BPR Sumber Hiobaja Claim Payables – BPR Sumber Hiobaja	83.877	85.749
15	Hutang klaim – BPR Handayani Cipta Claim Payables – BPR Handayani Cipta	68.070	68.070
16	Hutang klaim – BPR Tripanca Setiadana Claim Payables – BPR Tripanca Setiadana	15.981.671	16.246.479
17	Hutang klaim – BPR Babussalam Claim Payables – BPR Babussalam	21.331	21.331
18	Hutang klaim – BPR Margot Arta Utama Claim Payables – BPR Margot Arta Utama	2.854	2.854
19	Hutang klaim – BPR Sri Utama Claim Payables – BPR Sri Utama	13.942	13.942
20	Hutang klaim – BPR Satya Adhi Perdana Claim Payables – BPR Satya Adhi Perdana	274.298	274.998
21	Hutang klaim – BPR Samudera Air Tawar Claim Payables – BPR Samudera Air Tawar	926.501	989.058
22	Hutang klaim – BPR Salido Empati Claim Payables – BPR Salido Empati	228.503	273.772
23	Hutang klaim – BPR Musajaya Claim Payables – BPR Musajaya	152.716	199.772
24	Hutang klaim – BPR Handayani Cipta Sejahtera Claim Payables – BPR Handayani Cipta Sejahtera	109.239	132.839
25	Hutang klaim – BPR Argawa Utama Claim Payables – BPR Argawa Utama	40.454	4.088
26	Hutang klaim – BPR Swasad Artha Claim Payables – BPR Swasad Artha	4.088	40.454
27	Hutang klaim – BPR Junjung Sirih Claim Payables – BPR Junjung Sirih	99.023	203.543
28	Hutang klaim – BPR Darbeni Mitra Claim Payables – BPR Darbeni Mitra	164.837	28.051
29	Hutang klaim – BPR Cimahi Tengah Claim Payables – BPR Cimahi Tengah	63.843	-
30	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Cipeundeuy Claim Payables – BPR LPK Cipeundeuy	115.900	-
31	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Samarang Claim Payables – BPR LPK Samarang	146.641	-
32	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Talegong Claim Payables – BPR LPK Talegong	50.623	-
33	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Pabuaran Claim Payables – BPR LPK Pabuaran	109.710	-
34	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Sukamandi Claim Payables – BPR LPK Sukamandi	81.064	-
35	Hutang klaim – BPR Salimpaung Claim Payables – BPR Salimpaung	431.505	-
36	Hutang klaim – BPR Naratama Bersada Claim Payables – BPR Naratama Bersada	114.553	-
37	Hutang klaim – BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera Claim Payables – BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	20.827	-
38	Hutang klaim – BPR Indomitra Claim Payables – BPR Indomitra	38.033	-
39	Hutang klaim – BPR Iswara Artha Claim Payables – BPR Iswara Artha	308.169	-
40	Hutang klaim – BPR Mustika Utama Raha Claim Payables – BPR Mustika Utama Raha	252.669	-
41	Hutang klaim – BPR Sadayana Artha Claim Payables – BPR Sadayana Artha	34.234	-
42	Hutang klaim – BPR Dharma Bhakti Smadang Claim Payables – BPR Dharma Bhakti Smadang	203.040	-
43	Hutang klaim – BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah Claim Payables – BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah	3.222	-
44	Hutang klaim – BPR LPK Bojongpicung Claim Payables – BPR LPK Bojongpicung	310.119	-
45	Hutang klaim – BPR Artha Nagari Madani Claim Payables – BPR Artha Nagari Madani	-	-
	Jumlah hutang klaim – BPR Total of Claim Payables - Rural bank	23.042.140	21.187.518
	Total Hutang Klaim Total of Claim Payables	37.869.590	36.662.982

2.11 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp10.691.811.203 per 31 Desember 2011 dan Rp11.098.230.689 per 31 Desember 2010 dapat dirinci sebagai berikut:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Klaim	11.098.230.689	7.248.371.830	Balance at the beginning of the Year: Provision for Insurance
+ Pembentukan (<i>release</i>) cadangan	(360.855.919)	3.875.407.817	+ The establishment of provision
- Penggunaan cadangan untuk realisasi biaya klaim	(45.563.567)	(25.548.958)	- Provision usage
Cadangan Klaim	10.691.811.203	11.098.230.689	Provision for Insurance

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 sampai dengan akhir tahun 2010. Pembentukan Cadangan Klaim pada tahun 2010 didasarkan atas target akumulasi cadangan klaim sebesar 0,5% dari realisasi Simpanan tahun 2010, sehingga diperoleh akumulasi cadangan klaim pada akhir tahun 2010 sebesar Rp11.098.230.689.

Pada tahun 2011 LPS menghitung cadangan klaim penjaminan berdasarkan *risk-exposure* bank. Nilai cadangan klaim penjaminan yang dibentuk berdasarkan *risk-exposure* dimaksud pada akhir tahun 2011 adalah sebesar Rp10.691.811.203. Dengan mempertimbangkan realisasi biaya klaim selama tahun 2011 sebesar Rp45.563.567 maka jumlah cadangan klaim yang harus di-*release* pada tahun 2011 adalah sebesar Rp360.855.919 (lihat Catatan 4.24).

2.12 Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan

Saldo Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan per 31 Desember 2011 dan per 31 Desember 2010 adalah sebagai berikut:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Saldo Awal Tahun: Cadangan Manfaat	5.817.392	4.055.645	Balance at the beginning of the Year: Provision for Employee Benefits
+ Pembentukan cadangan	5.441.366	1.928.670	+ The establishment of provision
- Penggunaan cadangan	(113.985)	(166.922)	- Provision usage
Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan	11.144.773	5.817.392	Provision for Employee Benefits

Cadangan Manfaat Karyawan merupakan pengakuan kewajiban diestimasi atas jasa masa lalu yang diberikan oleh karyawan, yang dihitung dari *take home pay* pegawai dikalikan jumlah tahun masa kerja pegawai

2.11 Provision for Insurance Claims

Provision for Insurance Claims amounted Rp10,691,811,203 as of 31 December 2011 and Rp11,098,230,689 as of 31 December 2010, whose details are as follows:

Ideally, the establishment of provision for insurance claim is based on the risk exposure of each bank. In view of lack of data and information that is needed to identify the risk exposure of each bank, IDIC adopts a policy to estimate the provision for insurance claims based on certain percentages of the estimated deposit. The establishment of provision for insurance claim were based on the target of accumulated provision for insurance claims in 2010 at 0.5% from realized deposit at the end of 2010 so that the accumulated provision for insurance claim gained in 2010 was Rp11.098.230.689.

In 2011, IDIC used bank's risk exposure to calculate provision for insurance claim. The amount of provision for insurance claim by the end of 2011 was amounting to Rp10,691,811,203. By considering realization of claim expense in 2011 of Rp45,563,567 so that the total of provision for claim which should be released in 2011 amounted to Rp360,855,919 (see notes 4.24).

2.12 Provision for Employee Benefits

Provision for Employee Benefits on 31 December 2011 and 2010 are as follows:

Provision for employee benefits was a recognition of the estimated employee's past service which is calculated from the employee's take home pay multiplied by the length of service period subtracted by the provision for

yang bersangkutan dikurangi dengan cadangan manfaat yang telah dibentuk periode sebelumnya. Perhitungan cadangan manfaat karyawan dimaksud didasarkan pada peraturan perundang-undangan di bidang ketenagakerjaan, Keputusan Dewan Komisiner (KDK) No.KEP-031/DK/XII/2010 tanggal 15 Desember 2010 mengenai Gaji dan Tunjangan bagi Anggota Dewan Komisiner LPS dan KDK No.KEP-013/DK/IV/2011 tanggal 20 April 2011 mengenai Sistem Penggajian LPS.

employee benefits that has already been formed in the previous period. Calculation of accrued employee benefits is based on current regulation on employment, Board of Commissioner's Decree No.031/DK/XII/2011 dated December 15, 2010 on Payroll and Allowance for Board Member, and Board of Commissioner's Decree No.013/DK/IV/2011 dated April 20, 2011 on IDIC Payroll System.

2.13 Hutang Pajak

Saldo Hutang Pajak per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.13 Tax Payables

The balance of Tax Payables as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Hutang PPh 21	2.675.562	1.314.253	Income Tax Payables - PPh 21
Hutang Pajak Investasi	90.423.600	72.600.200	Investment Tax Payables
Hutang PPh 23	75.439	145.002	Income Tax Payables - PPh 23
Hutang PPh 4 (2)	35.040	761	Income Tax Payables - PPh 4 (2)
Hutang PPh 25	-	16.602.271	Income Tax Payables - PPh 25
Hutang Penyetoran PPN	13.688	5.102	Deposit of Income Tax Payables - PPN
Hutang PPh Badan	-	6.088.758	Entity Income Tax Payables
Hutang Pajak	93.223.329	96.756.347	Tax Payables

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

Tax payables, other than Investment Tax Payables, was due to time differences that occurred between tax recognition/cutting and tax payment to the State's Treasury.

Hutang Pajak Investasi per 31 Desember 2011 sebesar Rp90.423.600 terdiri dari:

Investment tax payables as of 31 December 2011 amounted to Rp90,423,600 was comprised of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	Description
Pajak Investasi terhutang atas hasil akru kupon dan diskonto SBN	86.879.523	Investment Tax Payables Accrued Coupon and Discount of Government Bond
Pemotongan PPh Final atas hasil investasi SBN per akhir tahun yang dilakukan oleh Pihak III namun belum dibayarkan oleh LPS	3.544.077	Discount on Final PPh on Investment Return of Government as of end of year done by third parties yet paid by IDIC
Hutang Pajak Investasi	90.423.600	Investment Tax Payables

2.14 Hutang Lain-Lain

Saldo Hutang Lain-Lain per 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.14 Other Account Payables

Balance of Other Account Payables as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Premi Yang Akan Dikompensasi	2.458.253	1.204.971	Premium to be compensated
Pendapatan Diterima Dimuka	-	120.379	Unearned Revenues
Hutang Kepada Pihak III	1.840.831	10.005.505	Account Payables to Third Party
Hutang Lainnya	1.031.241	675.943	Other Account Payables
Hutang Lain-Lain	5.330.325	12.006.798	Other Payables

Premi yang Akan Dikompensasi sebesar Rp2.458.253 berasal dari kelebihan pembayaran premi periode II tahun 2011 dari Bank Umum sebesar Rp2.267.122 dan dari BPR sebesar Rp191.131.

Hutang kepada Pihak III sebesar Rp1.840.831 merupakan tagihan atas biaya-biaya yang terjadi pada tahun 2011 yang s.d. tanggal 31 Desember 2011 belum dibayar oleh LPS, antara lain:

- Hutang atas jasa kustodian Rp374.882;
- Hutang atas jasa tenaga kerja Rp243.496;
- Hutang atas jasa konsultan sebesar Rp266.000;
- Hutang untuk sewa mobil/kendaraan dinas sebesar Rp232.854;
- Hutang atas fee jasa bank pembayar sebesar Rp199.044;
- Hutang atas jasa Bloomberg untuk jaringan dan informasi sebesar Rp135.802;
- Hutang atas AJB tahap II Equity Tower sebesar Rp87.491.

Hutang Lainnya sebesar Rp1.031.241 adalah biaya yang masih terutang kepada pegawai/divisi, terutama terkait dengan pembayaran uang muka biaya audit investigatif dan biaya rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi, biaya perjalanan dinas, serta kompensasi dan remunerasi.

2.15 Modal Awal Pemerintah

Saldo Modal Awal Pemerintah per 31 Desember 2010 adalah sebesar Rp4 triliun. Berdasarkan Surat Menteri Keuangan No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 tanggal 16 September 2005 perihal Persetujuan Penarikan/Pemindahbukan Dana Rekening No.502.000002 untuk Modal Awal LPS dan Surat Kuasa No.SKU-214/MK/2005 dari Menteri Keuangan kepada Direktur Jenderal Perbendaharaan tanggal 16 September 2005, pada tanggal 30 November 2005 telah dilakukan pemindahbukan dana ke rekening LPS di BI No.519.000117 sebesar Rp4 triliun yang merupakan setoran modal awal Pemerintah pada LPS.

Jumlah modal awal sebagaimana tersebut di atas diatur dalam pasal 81 ayat (1) UU LPS yang menyatakan bahwa modal awal LPS disetorkan sekurang-kurangnya Rp4 triliun dan sebesar-besarnya Rp8 triliun. Selanjutnya dalam pasal 85 ayat (1) UU LPS dinyatakan bahwa dalam hal modal LPS kurang dari modal awal sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 81 ayat (1), Pemerintah dengan persetujuan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat menutup kekurangan tersebut.

Premium to be compensated of Rp1.204.971 was derived from the excess of premium payment for the second period of 2011 from Commercial Banks amounted to Rp2,267,122 and Rural Banks amounted to Rp191,131.

Account payables to third party of Rp1,840,831 was other parties claimed on expenses occurred in 2010 which until 31 Decemer 2011 has not been paid by IDIC, such as:

- Payables on custodian service charge of Rp4.484.761;
- Payables on outsourcing service charge of Rp243,496;
- Payables on consultant service charge of Rp266,000;
- Payables on car rental fee of Rp232,854;
- Payables on payor bank service charge of Rp199,044;
- Payables on Bloomberg service charge for providing network and information of Rp135,802;
- Payables on the 2nd Equity Tower purchase instalment of Rp87,491.

Other payables of Rp1,031,241 was an expenses payable to employee/division, mainly related to the payment of advances for audit investigative and expenses on reconciliation and verification, expenses on business trips as well as compensation and remuneration.

2.15 Government's Initial Capital

The Government's Initial Capital as of December, 31 2010 amounts to Rp4 trillion. In accordance with the Minister of Finance Decree No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 dated 16 September 2005 concerning the Agreement to Withdraw/Overbook Funds within Account 502.000002 for Initial Capital and the Power of Attorney No.SKU-214/MK/2005 from the Minister of Finance to the Director General of Treasury dated 16 September 2005, the overbooking of Rp4 trillion 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.

The amount of initial capital was stipulated in the Article 81 paragraph (1) of IDIC Law which stated that IDIC initial capital was deposited at a miinimum of Rp4 trillion and a maximum of Rp8 trillion. Furthermore, in Article 85 paragraph (1) of IDIC Law was stated that in a case IDIC's capital is less than the initial capital as mentioned in the Article 81 paragraph (1), the government, by approval of the House of Representatives, covers the shortage.

2.16 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 2011 dan 31 Desember 2010 adalah sebagai berikut:

Keterangan	31-12-2011	31-12-2010	Description
Cadangan Tujuan	2.545.297.771	1.459.746.884	Provision for Special Purpose
Cadangan Penjaminan	10.181.191.083	5.838.987.536	Provision for Insurance
	12.726.488.854	7.298.734.420	

2.17 Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan selama tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan Bank Umum	4.963.969.237	4.117.104.024	Insurance Premium Revenue from Commercial Bank
Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan BPR	74.317.898	60.473.291	Insurance Premium Revenue from Rural Bank
Total Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan	5.038.287.135	4.177.577.315	Total Insurance Premium Revenue

Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan setiap tahun merupakan akumulasi pendapatan premi dari dua periode semester dalam tahun yang bersangkutan. Pendapatan premi semester I 2011 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 2011 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.

2.18 Pendapatan Hasil Investasi

Pendapatan Hasil Investasi terdiri dari hasil diskonto SBI dan hasil investasi SBN yang berasal dari bunga kupon dan amortisasi diskonto/premium.

2.16 Special Purpose Reserves and Insurance Reserves

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

The balance of Special Purpose Reserves and Insurance Reserves as of 31 December 2011 and 2010 are shown below:

2.17 Revenues from Insurance Premiums

Revenues from Insurance Premiums in 2011 and 2010 comprised of:

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

2.18 Revenues from Investment

Revenues from Investment comprise of discount on the purchase of Bank Indonesia's Certificate (SBI) and return of investment from Government Bond (SBN) derived from either its coupon rate and amortized discount/premium.

Pendapatan Hasil Investasi tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Revenues from Investment in 2011 and 2010 comprised of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Hasil Investasi dari SBI	357.320.237	271.048.168	Investment Return of SBI
Hasil Investasi dari SPN	265.502.199	182.471.943	Investment Return of T-Bill
Hasil Investasi dari ORI	21.174.745	8.941.695	Investment Return of ORI
Hasil Investasi dari ON	723.025.863	666.535.180	Investment Return of ON
Total Pendapatan Hasil Investasi	1.367.023.044	1.128.996.986	Total Investment Return

Hasil investasi tersebut 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 (lihat Catatan 4.25).

Revenues from investment include accrued investment revenue up to the end of the year prior to the deduction of the investment tax PPh Article 4 paragraph (2) in accordance with the final tax for the investment (see note 4.25).

2.19 Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan

Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2011 adalah sebesar Rp71.473 dan tahun 2010 adalah sebesar Rp1.574.492. Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan tahun 2011 sebesar Rp71.473 berasal dari kewajiban pembayaran kontribusi dari 34 BPR baru yang mendapatkan ijin pada akhir tahun 2010 dan selama tahun 2011.

2.19 Revenues from Membership Contribution

Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2011 was of Rp71,473 and 2010 amounted to Rp1,574,492. Revenues from Membership Contribution in 2011 of Rp71,473 was derived from the obligation of contribution payment from 34 new Rural Banks who had its license at the end of 2010 and during 2011.

2.20 Pendapatan Denda

Pendapatan Denda selama tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.20 Revenues from Fines

Revenues from fines in 2011 and 2010 comprise of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Pendapatan Denda Premi BPR	26.442	7.404	Revenue of Rural Bank Premium Fines
Pendapatan Denda Laporan Bank Umum	-	2.000	Revenue of Commercial Bank Report Fines
Pendapatan Denda Laporan BPR	53.000	-	Revenue of Rural Bank Report Fines
Total Pendapatan Denda	79.442	9.404	Total of Revenue of Fines

Pendapatan Denda Laporan BPR tahun 2011 sebesar Rp53.000 merupakan denda atas keterlambatan penyampaian Laporan Posisi Simpanan BPR Margot Artha yang disetorkan bersamaan dengan penyelesaian likuidasi atas BPR (DL) dimaksud (lihat Catatan 4.6).

Revenues from Rural Bank Premium Fines in 2011 of Rp53,000 was due to the Rural Bank's submission of deposit report of BPR Margot Artha which was deposited along with liquidated bank's asset disposal (see note 4.6)

2.21 Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim s.d. 31 Desember 2011 dan 2010 adalah sebesar Rp5.218.721 dan Rp176.980. Pendapatan sebesar Rp5.218.721 dimaksud diperoleh dari pengembalian klaim dari 12 BDL sebagaimana diuraikan pada Catatan 4.5 bagian Piutang Pengembalian Klaim.

2.21 Revenues from Claims Recovery

Revenues from claims recovery until 31 December 2011 and 2010 was amounting to Rp5,218,721 dan Rp176,980. Revenues of Rp5,218,721 was collected from the claim recoveries of 12 liquidated banks as described in note 4.5 on claim recovery payables.

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim diakui berdasarkan Laporan Hasil Estimasi Pengembalian Klaim yang disusun sesuai KKE No.KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 tentang Perhitungan Estimasi Pengembalian Biaya Klaim Penjaminan. Estimasi

Revenues from claims recovery was recognized in accordance with the result report of estimated claim recovery which formulated based on CEO Decree No.KEP.034/LPS/V/2007 on the calculation of estimated

Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim dihitung dari Estimasi *Surplus/Defisit* BDL pada periode tertentu.

Dalam menghitung *surplus/defisit* dimaksud, Estimasi Penerimaan diperoleh dari penjumlahan realisasi/penjualan aset BDL dengan estimasi nilai aset yang belum dicairkan sesuai Neraca Sementara Likuidasi (NSL) yang disetujui LPS. Sedangkan Estimasi Pengeluaran dihitung dari realisasi biaya likuidasi BDL ditambah dengan sisa anggaran BDL periode berjalan. Pencatatan Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim untuk pertama kali dilakukan pada bulan berikutnya setelah NSL disetujui LPS. Mulai tahun buku 2009, pengakuan Piutang/Pendapatan Pengembalian Klaim dilakukan pada saat pengumuman distribusi hasil likuidasi BDL.

2.22 Biaya Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya Klaim Penjaminan selama tahun 2011 sebesar Rp45.563.567 merupakan simpanan layak bayar berdasarkan Laporan Hasil Verifikasi dan Rekonsiliasi Simpanan Nasabah BDL atas 17 (tujuh belas) BPR (DL).

Perincian biaya klaim, pembayaran biaya klaim dan hutang klaim dari masing-masing BDL adalah sebagai berikut:

insurance claim recovery expenses. Estimation of claim recovery revenue calculated from estimated liquidated bank surplus/deficit at certain period.

In calculating the surplus/deficit, estimated earning was obtained from the sum of liquidated bank's assets disposal with estimated value of indisposed assets according to temporary liquidation balance sheet approved by IDIC. Meanwhile estimation of expenses was calculated from the liquidated bank's liquidation cost added by excess budget of liquidated bank at respective year. Notes on claim recovery revenue for the first time was done in the next month after the temporary liquidation balance sheet approved by IDIC. From fiscal year of 2009, recognition of receivables/revenues on claim recovery has done at the announcement of the distribution of liquidated banks' liquidation result.

2.22 Insurance Claim Expenses

Insurance claim expenses for 2011 of Rp45,563,567 was derived from deposits that are eligible for payment based on the results of the reconciliation and verification of deposits of 17 liquidated Rural Banks.

Details of the insurance claim expenses, insurance claim payment and insurance claim payables of each liquidated banks are as follows:

No	Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) Liquidated Bank	Biaya Klaim Claim Expenses		Pembayaran Biaya Klaim s.d. 31/12/11 Payment of Claim Expenses Up to 31/12/11	Hutang Klaim per 31/12/11 Claim Payables As at 31/12/11	
		s.d. 31/12/10 Up to 31/12/10	2011 s.d. 31/12/11 Up to 31/12/11			
1	Bank IFI	131.123.056	-	131.123.056	116.295.606	14.827.450
	Jumlah Bank Umum (DL) Total Commercial Bank (In Liquidation)	131.123.056	-	131.123.056	116.295.606	14.827.450
1	BPR Tripillar Arthajaya	35.092.774	-	35.092.774	34.891.029	201.745
2	BPR Cimahi	80.164	-	80.164	14.049	66.115
3	BPR Mitra Banjarn	3.045.615	-	3.045.615	3.017.548	28.067
4	BPR Mranggen Mitraniaga	1.302.692	-	1.302.692	1.258.800	43.892
5	BPR Samadhana	-	-	-	-	-
6	BPR Gunung Halu	19.000	-	19.000	-	19.000
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	176.980	-	176.980	21.037	155.943
11	BPR Anugrah Artha	1.567.208	-	1.567.208	1.508.375	58.832
12	BPR Citraloka	53.698.042	-	53.698.042	52.255.148	1.442.895
13	BPR Kencana Arta Mandiri	3.000.405	-	3.000.405	2.983.335	17.070

No	Bank Dalam Likuidasi (BDL) Liquidated Bank	s.d. 31/12/10 Up to 31/12/10	Biaya Klaim Claim Expenses		Pembayaran Biaya Klaim	Hutang Klaim
			2011	s.d. 31/12/11 Up to 31/12/11	s.d. 31/12/11 Payment of Claim Expenses Up to 31/12/11	per 31/12/11 Claim Payables As at 31/12/11
14	BPR Sumber Hiobaja	911.084	-	911.084	827.208	83.877
15	BPR Handayani Cipta Sehati	537.475	-	537.475	469.405	68.070
16	BPR Tripanca Setiadana	356.542.841	-	356.542.841	340.561.170	15.981.671
17	BPRS Babussalam	632.759	-	632.759	611.428	21.331
18	BPR Margot Artha	88.335	-	88.335	85.482	2.854
19	BPR Sri Utama	247.539	-	247.539	233.597	13.942
20	BPR Satya Adhi Perdana	3.156.130	-	3.156.130	2.881.832	274.298
21	BPR Samudera Air Tawar	7.203.367	-	7.203.367	6.276.866	926.501
22	BPR Salido Empati	2.856.156	-	2.856.156	2.627.653	228.503
23	BPR Musajaya	7.150.420	-	7.150.420	6.997.704	152.716
24	BPR Handayani Cipta Sejahtera	1.432.628	-	1.432.628	1.323.389	109.239
25	BPR Swasad Artha	40.454	-	40.454	-	40.454
26	BPR Argawa Utama	4.088	-	4.088	-	4.088
27	BPR Junjung Sirih	3.800.111	-	3.800.111	3.701.088	99.023
28	BPR Darbeni Mitra	38.070	255.915	293.985	129.148	164.837
29	BPR Cimahi Tengah	-	1.077.327	1.077.327	1.013.484	63.843
30	BPR LPK Cipeundeuy	-	1.386.737	1.386.737	1.270.837	115.900
31	BPR LPK Samarang	-	1.066.651	1.066.651	920.010	146.641
32	BPR LPK Talegong	-	1.244.652	1.244.652	1.194.030	50.623
33	BPR LPK Pabuaran	-	2.132.776	2.132.776	2.023.067	109.710
34	BPR LPK Sukamandi	-	631.981	631.981	550.917	81.064
35	BPR Salimpaung	-	4.345.116	4.345.116	3.913.611	431.505
36	BPR Naratama Bersada	-	2.917.859	2.917.859	2.803.305	114.553
37	BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	-	1.161.014	1.161.014	1.140.187	20.827
38	BPR Indomitra	-	10.063.534	10.063.534	10.025.501	38.033
39	BPR Iswara Artha	-	2.336.683	2.336.683	2.028.514	308.169
40	BPR Mustika Utama Raha	-	3.156.490	3.156.490	2.903.821	252.669
41	BPR Sadayana Artha	-	5.259.430	5.259.430	5.225.196	34.234
42	BPR Dharma Bhakti Smadang	-	4.459.542	4.459.542	4.256.502	203.040
43	BPRS Syarif Hidayatullah	-	3.222	3.222	-	3.222
44	BPR LPK Bojongpicung	-	4.064.636	4.064.636	3.754.517	310.119
45	BPR Artha Nagari Madani	-	-	-	-	-
	Jumlah BPR (DL) Total Rural Bank (In Liquidation)	489.629.280	45.563.567	535.192.847	512.150.707	23.042.140
	JUMLAH TOTAL	620.752.336	45.563.567	666.315.903	628.446.313	37.869.590

Untuk tujuan penyajian laporan keuangan, Biaya Klaim Penjaminan yang terjadi pada setiap periode dikurangi dengan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan Direalisasi.

For the presentation purpose of financial statements, insurance claim expenses occurred in each period is deducted by realized claim insurance reserve.

Akumulasi Biaya Klaim Penjaminan yang telah dibukukan sampai dengan 31 Desember 2011 mencapai Rp666.315.903. Dari total Biaya Klaim Penjaminan tersebut, diantaranya sebesar Rp628.446.313 (94%) telah dibayarkan kepada nasabah BDL yang bersangkutan, sehingga saldo hutang klaim per 31 Desember 2011 tersisa sebesar Rp37.869.590 (6%).

Atas akumulasi Biaya Klaim Penjaminan sebagaimana dimaksud di atas, LPS berhak mendapatkan pembayaran pengembalian klaim dari hasil pencairan aset dan/atau penagihan Piutang BDL sebagaimana diatur dalam ketentuan Pasal 54 UU LPS (lihat Catatan 4.5).

Accumulated insurance claim expenses booked until 31 December 2011 reached Rp666,315,903. From total of insurance claim expenses, as much as Rp628,446,313 (94%) has paid to the respective liquidated banks' depositors, so that the balance of claim payables as at 31 December 2010 amounted to Rp37,869,590 (6%).

From the accumulated insurance claim expenses as mentioned above, IDIC has a right to have the payment of claim recovery from the dismissal of assets and/or liquidated banks' receivables collections as regulated in the Article 54 of IDIC Law (see note 4.5).

2.23 Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.23 Expenses Related to Bank Resolution

Expenses related to bank resolution in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Biaya Verifikasi Klaim	1.624.734	1.053.507	Claim Verification Expenses
Biaya Jasa Konsultan Terkait BDL	394.790	-	Consultant for Liquidated bank Expenses
Biaya Jasa Bank Pembayar	280.658	4.484.761	Payment Bank Service Expenses
Biaya Pengamanan Aset BDL	10.400	18.725	Liquidated Bank Assets Security Expenses
Biaya Rapat Koordinasi	43.990	22.122	Coordinating Meeting Expenses
Biaya Perjalanan Dinas (BDL)	140.510	-	Business Trip Expenses
Biaya Resolusi Lainnya	47.990	29.948	Other Resolution Expenses
Biaya Operasional Penanganan Bank Gagal	994.072	612.919	Operational of Failed Bank Resolution Expenses
Total Biaya Resolusi Bank	3.537.144	6.221.982	Total Bank Resolution Expenses

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank merupakan biaya LPS yang berhubungan dengan proses penutupan BDL dan proses penyelamatan bank. Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank tahun 2011 terutama merupakan biaya penyelamatan satu bank umum (PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) dan biaya yang terkait proses likuidasi 35 dari 45 BPR yang ditutup s.d. tahun 2011.

Expenses related to bank resolution is IDIC's costs related to the process of liquidating and resolving failed banks. Expenses related to bank resolution in 2011 largely comprise of the rescuing cost of one Commercial Bank (PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk) and liquidation cost of 35 Rural Banks out of 45 Rural Banks whose licenses were revoked up to year 2011.

Biaya Operasional Penanganan Bank Gagal sebesar Rp994.072 merupakan biaya operasional terkait dengan penanganan PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk yang terjadi selama tahun 2011.

Operating expenses for the resolution of the failed banks amounted to Rp994,072 were operating expenses related to the resolution of PT Bank Mutiara, Tbk throughout 2010.

2.24 Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.24 Increase/Decrease Expenses on Provision for Claims

Increase/Decrease Expenses on Provision for Claims in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Biaya Ken (Pen) Cad Klaim Penjaminan Bank Umum	(402.638.972)	3.819.308.916	Inc (Dec) of Provision for Insurance Expenses of Commercial Bank
Biaya Ken (Pen) Cad Klaim Penjaminan BPR	41.783.053	56.098.901	Inc (Dec) of Provision for Insurance Expenses of Rural bank Bank
Total Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cad. Klaim	(360.855.919)	3.875.407.817	Total Inc (Dec) of Provision for Insurance Expenses

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan dimaksud terkait dengan pembentukan cadangan klaim sebagaimana telah dipaparkan pada Catatan 4.11 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 4.11 on Provision for Insurance Claim.

2.25 Biaya Investasi

Biaya Investasi tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.25 Investment Expenses

Investment expenses in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Pajak Investasi	238.169.961	193.071.304	Investment Tax
Biaya Kustodian	4.064.988	3.002.360	Custodian Expenses
Total Biaya Investasi	242.234.949	196.073.664	Total Investment Expenses

Beban Pajak Investasi dicatat terkait dengan pengenaan PPh final atas Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebagaimana diuraikan pada Catatan 4.18.

Expenses on investment tax related to the imposition of final income tax on the revenues on investment return as prescribed in notes 4.18

2.26 Biaya Umum dan Administrasi

Biaya Umum dan Administrasi tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

2.26 General and Administration Expenses

General and Administration Expenses in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Biaya Kepegawaian	103.845.267	77.290.791	Employee Expenses
Biaya Konsultan	3.571.861	3.757.681	Consultant Expenses
Biaya Rapat	266.831	195.680	Meeting Expenses
Biaya Publikasi dan Kehumasan	10.020.499	2.207.565	Publication and PR Expenses
Biaya Representasi	711.981	501.429	Representation Expenses
Biaya Perkantoran	4.400.269	7.268.376	Office Expenses
Biaya Peralatan Kantor	1.403.968	1.172.655	Office Equipment Expenses
Biaya Komunikasi	1.136.421	1.112.385	Communication Expenses
Biaya Transportasi dan Kendaraan	4.954.710	3.826.751	Transportation and Vehicles Expenses
Biaya Komputer	347.996	261.617	Computer Expenses
Biaya Penyusutan dan Amortisasi	10.906.440	4.484.629	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses
Biaya Umum	2.095.024	1.044.588	General Expenses
Total Biaya Umum dan Administrasi	143.661.267	103.124.149	Total of General and Administration Expenses

2.27 Pendapatan Lain-Lain

Pendapatan lain-lain tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Pendapatan Jasa Giro	60.801.256	14.316.420	Revenue on Current Account Service
Pendapatan Bunga DOC	-	1.524.896	Revenue on DOC Interest
Pendapatan Lainnya	96.486	-	Other Revenue
Total Pendapatan Lain	60.897.742	15.841.316	Total Other Revenue

Pendapatan Lainnya sebesar Rp96.486 berasal terutama dari penerimaan setoran komitmen dari peserta yang mengikuti penjualan PT Bank Mutiara Tbk dan selisih kurs.

2.27 Other Revenues

Other revenues in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

Other revenues amounted to Rp96,486 was came from the collection of commitment deposit of bidders in the PT Bank Mutiara Tbk divestment and exchange rate.

2.28 Biaya Lain-Lain

Biaya lain-lain tahun 2011 dan 2010 terdiri dari:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Biaya Administrasi Bank	44.398	30.077	Bank Administration Expenses
Pajak atas Jasa Giro	12.160.530	2.863.289	Tax on Current Account Service
Pajak atas Bunga	737.230	304.979	Tax on Interest
Kerugian Penghapusan Aktiva	-	-	Loss on Assets Deletion
Total Biaya Lain	12.942.158	3.198.345	Total Other Expenses

2.28 Other Expenses

Other expenses in 2011 and 2010 consisted of:

2.29 Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Biaya Pajak Penghasilan Badan secara akuntansi pada tahun 2011 dan 2010 adalah sebagai berikut:

Keterangan	2011	2010	Description
Pajak Kini	1.003.635.369	205.316.009	Current Tax
Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan	(1.331.845)	(260.166)	Revenue on Deferred Tax
Total PPh Badan	1.002.303.524	205.055.843	Total Entity Tax

2.29 Entity Income Tax

Entity Income Tax in 2011 and 2010 are shown as follows:

Beban Pajak Kini sebesar Rp1.003.635.369 untuk tahun 2011 dan Rp205.316.009 untuk tahun 2010 ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan sesuai tarif pajak yang berlaku terhadap *surplus* menurut pajak atau *surplus* setelah koreksi fiskal berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku. Berdasarkan penegasan Direktorat Jenderal Pajak (DJP) nomor S-326/PJ/2011 mengenai Penerapan Peraturan Perpajakan tentang Pembentukan Cadangan Penjaminan yang Boleh Dikurangkan sebagai Biaya oleh LPS, disebutkan bahwa cadangan penjaminan yang boleh dikurangkan sebagai biaya oleh LPS diperhitungkan sebesar 80% dari *surplus*/laba komersial tanpa ada penyesuaian fiskal.

Current Income Taxes amounting to Rp1,003,635,369 for 2011 and Rp205,316,009 for 2010 derived from the calculation in accordance to tax tariff on surplus based on tax or surplus after fiscal correction based on the tax regulation within the respective period. Based on the affirmation of Directorate General of Taxation (DGT) number S-326/PJP/2011 on the enforcement of Taxation regulation on the establishment of provision for insurance which is deductible as an expense by IDIC, stated the provision for insurance that can be deducted as an expense by IDIC is amounting to 80% of surplus/commercial profit without any fiscal adjustments.

Dengan adanya penegasan atas peraturan perpajakan mengenai pembentukan cadangan penjaminan yang boleh dikurangkan sebagai biaya dimaksud maka penentuan penghasilan/surplus kena pajak yang telah digunakan LPS dan DJP pada tahun pajak sebelumnya menjadi berubah. Berdasarkan penegasan dimaksud maka PPh Badan LPS tahun pajak 2011 diperhitungkan sebesar Rp0, namun demikian terjadi kurang bayar untuk tahun pajak 2009 dan 2010 dengan total kurang bayar sebesar Rp1.003.635.369, yang harus dibayarkan dan dibebankan pada tahun pajak 2011.

Penghasilan Pajak Tangguhan sebesar Rp1.331.845 untuk tahun 2011 dan sebesar Rp260.166 untuk tahun 2010 ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan tarif pajak yang berlaku atas perbedaan temporer pada pengakuan biaya secara akuntansi dan perpajakan pada periode yang bersangkutan, yaitu atas biaya cadangan manfaat karyawan (lihat Catatan 4.12).

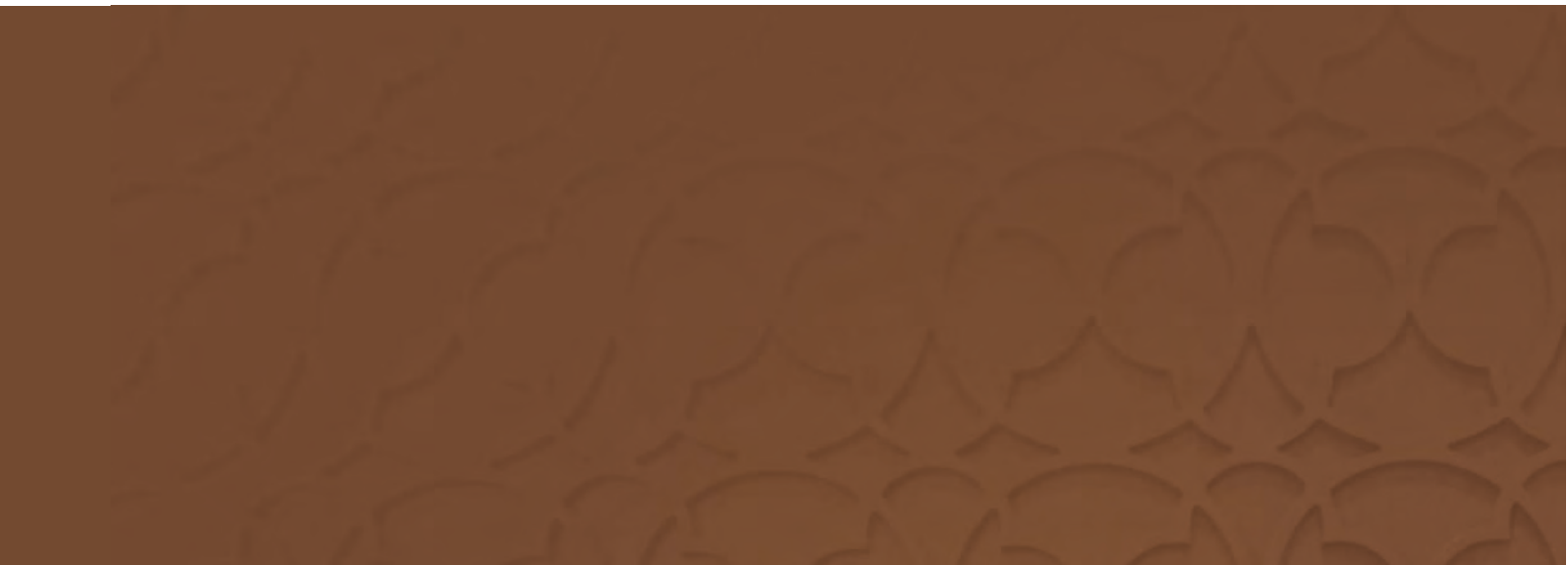
By the affirmation of the taxation regulation on the establishment of provision for insurance which can be deducted as an expenses, the determination of revenues/surplus after tax which was used by IDIC and DGT in previous year of taxation changed. According to the affirmation, Entity Income Tax of IDIC in taxation year of 2011 was Rp0, however there are payment shortage for taxation year of 2009 and 2010 with a total of Rp1,003,635,369, which must be paid in taxation year of 2011.

Deferred Income Tax Benefits of Rp1,331,845 for 2011 and Rp260,166 for 2010 was determined on the basis of the calculation of tax tariff on temporary differences of the expenses recognition in accountancy and taxation terms for the respective period that represents expenses derived from employee benefits (see notes 4.12).

RENCANA LPS 2012

CORPORATE PLAN 2012





LPS senantiasa mengambil langkah-langkah yang dipandang perlu serta menyesuaikan diri dengan perkembangan kondisi ekonomi dan perbankan terkini dalam rangka mendukung pencapaian tugas dan fungsi LPS, yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya.

Dalam rangka melaksanakan tugas dan fungsi tersebut terutama di tahun 2012, LPS telah menyusun rencana kerja dalam bentuk program-program yang dapat menghadapi dinamika perkembangan kondisi ekonomi dan perbankan di masa depan. Program-program yang disiapkan telah menyesuaikan dengan arahan Dewan Komisiner dalam RKAT tahun 2012, Peta Strategis, serta Visi dan Misi LPS.

Program-program yang telah disusun tersebut meliputi program prioritas dan program pendukung. Program prioritas untuk melaksanakan fungsi LPS sedangkan program pendukung adalah untuk menyiapkan infrastruktur yang dapat mendukung pelaksanaan fungsi LPS di antaranya dengan melakukan penyempurnaan ketentuan-ketentuan LPS dan perbaikan mekanisme proses kerja, mengevaluasi atau menyusun *standard operating procedure (SOP)*, memastikan kepatuhan pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas LPS pada ketentuan-ketentuan yang berlaku, mengembangkan kompetensi SDM, melakukan efisiensi biaya, membangun sistem teknologi informasi (di bidang SDM dan *website*), sosialisasi program penjaminan simpanan, peningkatan tata kelola LPS yang lebih baik, serta mengembangkan pusat pelayanan informasi (*contact center*).

PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN

Program kerja LPS dalam menjalankan fungsi pertama LPS, yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah, pada tahun 2012, dengan program prioritas antara lain :

1. peningkatan ketepatan pembayaran premi bank dan peningkatan kebenaran perhitungan premi;
2. peningkatan kepatuhan bank peserta dalam hal penyampaian kewajiban sebagai bank peserta seperti penyampaian laporan keuangan dan laporan posisi simpanan bank;
3. terciptanya administrasi yang baik untuk data kepesertaan, premi, kontribusi dan denda;
4. pengembangan kebijakan manajemen risiko lembaga, pelaksanaan assesment risiko lembaga, dan melakukan pemantauan implementasi manajemen risiko;

IDIC always takes measures deemed necessary to adapt to the development of current economic and banking condition in order to support the achievement of the vision of IDIC, which is becoming a trusted deposit insurer in maintaining the stability of the national banking system.

To realize this vision, IDIC has prepared plans and strategies to anticipate and deal with future dynamics of banking and economic condition. Programs were prepared in accordance with Board of Commissioners direction in 2012 Work and Budget Plan, Strategic Map as well as vision and mission of IDIC.

Those programs consist of priority programs and supporting programs. The priority programs aim for implementing of IDIC functions, while supporting programs aim for preparing infrastructure to support the implementation of IDIC functions such as by refining IDIC regulations and working process mechanism, evaluating or comprising standard operating procedures, ensuring compliance to the provisions in force when executing its functions and duties, developing competencies among IDIC's human resources (HR), being cost efficient, developing system of information technology (for HR and website), socialization of deposit insurance program, enhancing governance, and developing contact centre.

IN INSURING DEPOSITOR'S DEPOSITS

In carrying out its primary task, which is to insure deposit, IDIC's priority programs for 2012 include:

1. improving compliance among member banks in the delivery of their obligations, such as submitting financial statements and reporting the status of their bank deposits;
2. ensuring on-time delivery of premium membership payments and enhancing the accuracy of premium calculation;
3. ensuring a well-administrated of membership data, premium, contribution and fines;
4. developing corporate risk management policies, conducting corporate risk assessment and monitoring risk management implementation;

5. pelaksanaan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi, serta pembayaran klaim yang tepat waktu sesuai dengan ketentuan;
6. pelaksanaan proses likuidasi yang kredibel;
7. pengelolaan keberatan atas pelaksanaan proses penanganan klaim dan likuidasi bank.
8. finalisasi kajian *Differential Premium*.

MEMELIHARA STABILITAS SISTEM PERBANKAN

Sebagai lembaga yang dipercaya berperan aktif memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, maka LPS akan terus melakukan upaya-upaya yang diperlukan guna menciptakan iklim yang kondusif bagi sistem perbankan.

Program prioritas yang dilakukan untuk mendukung tercapainya fungsi LPS tersebut, antara lain:

1. pemantauan kondisi individual Bank dan kondisi perekonomian & sistem perbankan;
2. penanganan bank gagal yang diselamatkan secara efisien dan efektif;
3. penjualan saham bank yang diselamatkan;
4. pengawasan dan *monitoring* yang baik untuk bank gagal yang diselamatkan;
5. pengelolaan keberatan atas pelaksanaan proses resolusi bank.
6. tindak lanjut LPS terhadap penerapan UU OJK, meliputi organisasi, fokus kegiatan, data, eksaminasi, kerjasama, peraturan-peraturan internal, dan sosialisasi.
7. kontribusi dan persiapan dalam pembahasan RUU JPSK maupun antisipasi pelaksanaannya, termasuk penyusunan *Crisis Management Protocol*.

5. conducting reconciliation and verification as well as claim payment in timely manner and in accordance with provisions in force;
6. carrying out a credible liquidation process;
7. managing objections on the implementation of claim settlements and bank liquidation.
8. finalizing review on *Differential Premium*.

IN MAINTAINING BANKING SYSTEM STABILITY

As a trusted institution that actively maintaining the stability of the banking system, IDIC will continue to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the stability is maintained.

The priority programs undertaken to support the achievement of this objective include:

1. monitoring individual bank condition as well as economic and banking system condition;
2. conducting the resolution of failed banks efficiently and effectively;
3. conducting divestment of the rescued bank;
4. supervising and monitoring rescued failed bank;
5. managing objections on the implementation of bank resolution.
6. following up on the application of FSA Law, including organization, focus of activities, data, cooperation, internal regulations, and socialization.
7. contributing and preparing for the discussion of FSN Bill as well as anticipating the implementation of the Laws, including the establishment of *Crisis Management Protocol*.

LAMPIRAN

APPENDICES

Lampiran:

Appendices

TABEL 1. BANK GAGAL YANG DICABUT IZIN USAHANYA PADA TAHUN 2011

TABLE 1. FAILED BANKS WHOSE LICENSES WERE REVOKED FOR THE PERIOD OF 2011

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	Data Simpanan Per Tanggal CIU Deposit Data as of the Revocation Date	
			Jumlah Rekening Total Accounts	Nominal (Rp Juta) Balance (Million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	2.330	1.760
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	1.050	1.107
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	1.231	4.460
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	2.074	2.450
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	8.953	4.422
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	609	5.004
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	831	5.408
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	255	10.037
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	37	24
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	414	2.375
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	1.147	4.494
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMA dang	18-Aug-2011	1.213	4.487
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	3.441	5.225
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	2.794	4.251
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (on the reconciliation and verification process)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
JUMLAH Total			26.379	55.504

TABEL 2. SIMPANAN TIDAK LAYAK DIBAYAR
TABLE 2. INELIGIBLE-FOR-PAYMENT DEPOSITS

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	SIMPANAN TIDAK LAYAK DIBAYAR (STLB) Ineligible-for-payment Deposits	
			Jumlah Rekening Total Accounts	Nominal (Rp Juta) Balance (Million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	257	1,014
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	47	230
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	402	2,688
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	177	1,809
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	137	10
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	102	1,688
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	30	567
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	7	1
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	30	21
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	3	8
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	34	13
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMAAdang	18-Aug-2011	33	1
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	131	19
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	253	152
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (on the reconciliation and verification process)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
Jumlah Total			1.643	8.219

TABEL 3. STLB – KARENA KREDIT MACET
TABLE 3. INELIGIBLE-FOR-PAYMENT DEPOSITS DUE TO NON-PERFORMING LOANS

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	STLB-KREDIT MACET Ineligible-for-Payment Deposits Due To Non-Performing Loans	
			Jumlah Rekening Total Accounts	Nominal (Rp Juta) Balance (Million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	179	259
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	39	68
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	48	20
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	11	1
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	137	10
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	82	5
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	24	2
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	7	1
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	-	-
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	3	8
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	34	13
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMAAdang	18-Aug-2011	33	1
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	131	19
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	253	152
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (in the process of reconciliation and verification)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
Jumlah Total			981	559

TABEL 4. STLB – KARENA SUKU BUNGA MELEBIHI SUKU BUNGA PENJAMINAN

TABLE 4. INELIGIBLE-FOR-PAYMENT DEPOSITS DUE TO INTEREST RATES EXCEED THE INSURANCE RATE

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	STLB-SUKU BUNGA	
			Ineligible-for-Payment Deposits Due To Excessive Interest Rates Jumlah Rekening Total Accounts	Nominal (Rp Juta) Balance (Million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	78	755
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	-	-
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	279	2.607
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	166	1.807
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	-	-
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	20	1.684
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	6	565
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	-	-
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	-	-
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	-	-
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	-	-
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMA dang	18-Aug-2011	-	-
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	-	-
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	-	-
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (In the process of reconciliation and verification)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
Jumlah Total			549	7.418

TABEL 5. STLB – KARENA TIDAK ADA ALIRAN DANA MASUK

TABLE 5. INELIGIBLE-FOR-PAYMENT DEPOSITS DUE TO NO CASH IN FLOW

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	STLB - ALIRAN DANA	
			Ineligible-for-Payment Deposits Due To No Cash In Flow Jumlah Rekening Total Accounts	Nominal (Rp Juta) Balance (Million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	-	-
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	8	161
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	75	60
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	-	-
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	-	-
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	-	-
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	-	-
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	-	-
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	30	21
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	-	-
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	-	-
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMA dang	18-Aug-2011	-	-
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	-	-
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	-	-
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (in the process of reconciliation and verification)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
Jumlah Total			113	242

TABEL 6. SIMPANAN LAYAK DIBAYAR
TABLE 6. ELIGIBLE-FOR-PAYMENT DEPOSITS

No	Nama Bank Name of Bank	Tanggal Cabut Izin Usaha (CIU) Date of License Revocation	SIMPANAN LAYAK DIBAYAR Eligible Deposit Paid	
			Jumlah Rekening Total Account	Nominal (Rp Juta) Net Balance* (million Rp)
1	PD BPR LPK Samarang	24-Jan-2011	1.935	964
2	PD BPR LPK Talegong	24-Jan-2011	1.002	1.253
3	PD BPR LPK Pabuaran	07-Feb-2011	770	2.133
4	PD BPR LPK Sukamandi	07-Feb-2011	1.886	632
5	PT BPR Salimpaung Sepakat	20-Apr-2011	8.816	4.344
6	PT BPR Naratama Bersada	26-Apr-2011	463	2.940
7	PT BPR Pundi Artha Sejahtera	11-May-2011	519	1.161
8	PT BPR Indomitra Mandiri Ciputat	24-May-2011	178	10.064
9	PT BPR Syariah Syarif Hidayatullah	29-Jul-2011	7	3
10	PT BPR Iswara Artha	11-Aug-2011	373	2.335
11	PT BPR Mustika Utama Raha	15-Aug-2011	119	3.156
12	PT BPR Dharma Bhakti SMA dang	18-Aug-2011	1.036	4.460
13	PT BPR Sadayana Artha	07-Sep-2011	2.365	5.246
14	PD BPR LPK Bojong Picung	04-Oct-2011	2.379	4.065
15	PT BPR Artha Nagari Madani (dalam proses rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi) (in the process of reconciliation and verification)	15-Dec-2011	-	-
Jumlah Total			21.848	42.754

Keterangan :

*) saldo simpanan layak dibayar setelah diperhitungkan dengan bunga/pajak dan nilai batas maksimum penjaminan serta set-off kewajiban bagi nasabah yang pada saat bersamaan memiliki kewajiban

Notes:

*) Deposit balance is eligible for payment after calculating interest/tax and the maximum value limit of the insurance together with a set-off by liabilities for a customer who has liabilities

TABEL 7. PROGRESS PENCAIRAN KLAIM SIMPANAN LAYAK DIBAYAR
TABLE 7. PROGRESS OF CLAIM DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEPOSITS ELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENT

No	TAHUN Year	JUMLAH BANK DICABUT IZIN USAHA Total of Liquidated Banks	SIMPANAN LAYAK DIBAYAR Eligible to be paid deposit		Realisasi Pencairan oleh Nasabah atas Simpanan Layak Dibayar (Akhir DESEMBER 2011) Realization of Claim Payments on Eligible- for-Payment Deposits (As At End of December 2011)			
			SALDO NETTO SAMPAI DENGAN BATAS PENJAMINAN & SETELAH SET- OFF PINJAMAN Net Balance Up To the Coverage Limit & After Setting Off of Loans		Rekening Accounts	Nilai (Rpjuta) Amount (million Rp)	Rekening Accounts	Nilai (Rpjuta) Amount (million Rp)
			Rekening Accounts	Nilai (Rpjuta) Amount (Million Rp)				
1	2006	6 BPR	4.228	39.540	811	39.115	99%	
2	2007	5 BPR	6.567	8.749	698	7.977	91%	
3	2008	4 BPR	3.133	58.147	1.849	56.522	97%	
4	2009	5 BPR dan 1 Bank IFI	22.520	491.824	6.465	459.735	93%	
5	2010	10 BPR	12.043	18.042	1.103	16.880	94%	
6	2011	15 BPR	21.848	42.754	1.860	31.391	73%	
Jumlah Total		46	70.339	659.057	12.786	611.621	93%	



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