



LEMBAGA  
PENJAMIN  
SIMPANAN

Indonesia  
Deposit  
Insurance  
Corporation

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**ANNUAL REPORT  
2005**



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PENJAMIN  
SIMPAMAN

Indonesia  
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# Pengantar Message

## PENGANTAR KETUA DEWAN KOMISIONER

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) didirikan berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan tanggal 22 September 2004 dan mulai aktif beroperasi satu tahun kemudian sejak tanggal 22 September 2005.

Laporan Tahunan 2005 ini merupakan laporan tahunan pertama yang disusun LPS yang meliputi kegiatan operasional sejak tanggal 22 September 2005 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2005. Selain kegiatan operasional, dalam Laporan Tahunan ini disajikan pula ikhtisar laporan keuangan LPS yang telah diaudit oleh Badan Pengawas Keuangan Republik Indonesia (BPK-RI) dengan pendapat wajar tanpa pengecualian. Penyusunan Laporan Tahunan 2005 merupakan wujud pertanggungjawaban LPS sebagaimana ditetapkan dalam Undang-Undang tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (UU LPS).

Dalam tahap awal beroperasinya, LPS lebih fokus untuk melakukan konsolidasi agar dapat segera melaksanakan fungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah bank dan turut serta dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya. Untuk mendukung pelaksanaan fungsinya, LPS menetapkan beberapa peraturan dan ketentuan yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS berupa Peraturan Pemerintah dan Peraturan LPS. Sedangkan dalam rangka manajemen internal, LPS menetapkan beberapa Keputusan Dewan Komisiner, Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif, serta *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) untuk beberapa kegiatan pokok LPS.

Sebagai unsur dalam jaring pengaman sektor keuangan, LPS bersama dengan Bank Indonesia dan Departemen Keuangan telah membentuk Forum Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan. Dalam rangka berbagi pengetahuan dan pengalaman, LPS juga menjalin kerjasama dengan beberapa penjamin simpanan di negara lain serta aktif dalam kegiatan yang diselenggarakan oleh asosiasi internasional penjamin simpanan (*International Association of Deposit Insurers*/IADI).

Pada tahun pertama ini, dengan segala keterbatasan sumber daya dan prasarana yang dimiliki, LPS berupaya meletakkan dasar dan pijakan yang kuat untuk dapat melaksanakan fungsi dan tugas secara efektif pada tahun-tahun mendatang. Pada kesempatan ini, LPS menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih dan penghargaan kepada semua pihak atas dukungan dan kerjasama yang baik selama ini. Semoga Tuhan Yang Maha Esa senantiasa memberikan rahmat dan karunia-Nya kepada kita dalam melaksanakan setiap tugas.

## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

*The establishment of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) was established based on the Law Number 24 Year 2004 concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation dated 22 September 2004. IDIC was officially in effect on 22 September 2005.*

*This Annual Report 2005 is the first ever composed by the IDIC, comprising operating activities since 22 September 2005 up to 31 December 2005. Besides operating activities, this Annual Report also presents line-up of IDIC's financial report which has been audited by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI), who gave unqualified opinion. The publication of this annual reports is a part of the IDIC's liabilities as stated in the Law concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation.*

*At the beginning, the IDIC was more focused on consolidating in order to immediately carry out its function to protect depositors and to actively participate in maintaining banking system stability in accordance with its authorities. To strengthen the implementation of its function, the IDIC established some regulations and acts formulated in the Government Regulation and IDIC Regulation, as it was mandated by the Law of IDIC. Concerning its internal management, the IDIC established some decrees of the Board of Commissioners, Decrees of CEO, and standard operating procedure (SOP) for some IDIC's activities.*

*Being one of players in the financial safety net, IDIC in association with Bank Indonesia and Ministry of Finance have established Forum of Finance System Stability. In order to share knowledges and experiences, the IDIC also cooperates with foreign deposit insurers and actively takes part in the International Association of Deposit Insurers' (IADI) programmes.*

*During the first year of its existence, with minimum resources and infrastructures, the IDIC keeps endeavouring to build a strong foundation to implement its functions and liabilities in the future. In this occasion, on behalf of the IDIC, I would like to extend gratefulness and appreciation to any party for their supports and cooperation. We pray that God the Almighty will always delivers blessings to us.*

Ketua Dewan Komisiner/Chairman

Rudjito



## PENGANTAR KEPALA EKSEKUTIF

Pada tahun pertama beroperasinya LPS yang dimulai sejak 22 September 2005 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2005, kegiatan LPS lebih ditekankan pada penyusunan kerangka kerja serta persiapan sarana dan prasarana dalam mendukung pelaksanaan fungsi dan tugas yang diamanatkan oleh UU LPS. Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, LPS telah menetapkan beberapa Peraturan LPS (PLPS) yang meliputi PLPS tentang Program Penjaminan Simpanan, Likuidasi Bank, dan Penyelesaian Bank Gagal Yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik.

Dalam periode laporan, kegiatan administrasi penjaminan membutuhkan banyak perhatian dan sumber daya LPS. Dalam UU LPS, bank peserta penjaminan harus menyampaikan kewajiban kepesertaan yang antara lain terdiri dari anggaran dasar dan dokumen perizinan bank, surat pernyataan direksi, komisaris, dan pemegang saham, pembayaran kontribusi kepesertaan, serta pembayaran premi penjaminan paling lambat 2 bulan sejak LPS beroperasi efektif atau tanggal 22 Nopember 2005. Untuk meningkatkan pemahaman dan kepedulian masyarakat, LPS juga melakukan sosialisasi kepada kalangan perbankan, akademisi, dan masyarakat di beberapa kota di Indonesia.

Total aset LPS per 31 Desember 2005, mencapai Rp 4,7 triliun atau mengalami kenaikan sebesar 18% dibanding total aset pada saat pendirian per 22 September 2005 yaitu sebesar Rp 4 triliun.

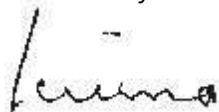
Jumlah kewajiban LPS per 31 Desember 2005 adalah sebesar Rp 430 miliar yang terdiri dari Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp 324,9 miliar (75,5%), Hutang PPh Badan sebesar Rp 104,6 miliar (24,3%) dan hutang lainnya yang rata-rata kurang dari 1%. Sedangkan Ekuitas per 31 Desember 2005 masih didominasi oleh modal awal pemerintah Rp 4 triliun (93,4%), Cadangan tujuan sebesar Rp 56,4 miliar (1,32%) merupakan 20% dari surplus LPS 2005 dan Cadangan Penjaminan sebesar Rp 225,7 miliar (5,27%).

Selama tahun 2005, LPS mencatat surplus setelah pajak sebesar Rp 282,1 miliar. Pendapatan sebesar Rp 705,8 miliar yang antara lain berasal dari premi penjaminan sebesar Rp 541,4 miliar (76,7%), kontribusi kepesertaan sebesar Rp 134,8 miliar (19,1%) dan hasil investasi sebesar Rp 29,6 miliar (4,19%). Sedangkan biaya operasional selama tahun 2005 adalah sebesar Rp 335,3 miliar. Komponen terbesar biaya operasional adalah biaya cadangan klaim penjaminan sebesar Rp 324,8 miliar (96,8%), kemudian biaya umum dan administrasi sebesar Rp 10,5 miliar (3,12%) dan biaya terkait dengan resolusi bank sebesar Rp 2,8 juta.

Apa yang telah kami capai sedikit banyak adalah berkat kerja keras para pekerja dengan dukungan dan kerjasama dari para stakeholders. Pada kesempatan ini, kami ingin mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan yang setinggi-tingginya kepada seluruh pekerja atas loyalitas dan dedikasi yang telah diberikan.

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

Kepala Eksekutif/Chief Executive Officer



Krisna Wijaya

## MESSAGE FROM THE CEO

*During the earlier period of the IDIC's existence from 22 September 2005 to 31 December 2005, the IDIC more focused its activity in arranging the framework and preparation of infrastructures in supporting the implementation of its functions and obligations mandated by the LPS Law. For that reason, the IDIC decided to establish some IDIC Regulations, including IDIC Regulations on deposit insurance scheme, bank liquidation, and resolution of non-systemic failed banks.*

*In the period report, insurance administration activities absorbed most attention and resources of the IDIC. In the LPS Law, participating bank must fulfill their membership liabilities, such as copy of Charter or Bank Lisence, statement from directors, commissioner, and shareholders, membership contribution payment, and insurance premium payment at least 2 months since the IDIC was officially in effect or 22 November 2005. In order to improve public's awareness, the IDIC also staged a campaign among banking communities, scholars, and society in several major towns of Indonesia.*

*The IDIC's total assets in 31 December 2005 reached Rp 4.7 trillion, or 18% up against Rp 4 trillion in the date the IDIC was initially established in 22 September 2005.*

*The IDIC's liabilities in 31 December 2005 reached Rp 430 billion, consisting of insurance claim reserve of Rp 324.9 billion (75.5%), corporate tax payable of Rp 104.6 billion (24.3%), and other payables which was mostly less than 1%. Meanwhile equities in 31 December 2005 was still dominated by the government's initial capital of Rp 4 trillion (93.4%), reserve for special purpose of Rp 56.4 billion (1.32%), and insurance reserves of Rp 225.7 billion (5.27%).*

*During 2005, the IDIC booked a surplus of Rp 282.1 billion after tax. The revenue of Rp 705.8 billion partly came from insurance premiums of Rp 541.4 billion (76.7%), membership contribution of Rp 134.8 billion (19.1%), and investment gain of Rp 29.6 billion (4.19%). Meanwhile, operating expenses during 2005 was Rp 335.3 billion. The biggest component of operating expenses came from the insurance claim reserve of Rp 324.8 billion (96.8%), followed by expenses for general affairs and administration of Rp 10.5 billion (3.12%), and the expenses related to bank resolution of Rp 2.8 million.*

*Our enormous efforts have led us to these achievements, with the helps and supports and cooperation from the stakeholders. In this occasion I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to anybody for their hard works, loyalty, and dedication.*

*I pray that God the Almighty will always bless us. Amen.*

# Ringkasan

*Executive Summary*



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## RINGKASAN LAPORAN TAHUNAN

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) dibentuk berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan, dan beroperasi secara efektif sejak tanggal 22 September 2005. LPS mempunyai fungsi yaitu menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya.

Dalam rangka melaksanakan penjaminan simpanan, pada tahun 2005, LPS menetapkan ketentuan yang berkaitan dengan program penjaminan simpanan, melaksanakan kegiatan administrasi penjaminan serta merumuskan metode analisis untuk penilaian profil risiko bank berdasarkan beberapa rasio-rasio keuangan pokok.

Untuk pelaksanaan penyelesaian atau penanganan bank, pada tahun 2005, LPS belum menangani bank gagal. Namun LPS telah mulai melakukan analisis terhadap bank-bank yang berada Dalam Pengawasan Khusus untuk menentukan tindakan selanjutnya yang akan diambil oleh LPS terhadap bank-bank tersebut.

Sebagai salah satu wujud pelaksanaan fungsinya turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan, LPS melakukan kerjasama dengan Departemen Keuangan dan Bank Indonesia melalui Forum Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (FSSK). Forum ini dibentuk sebagai sarana kerjasama, koordinasi dan pertukaran informasi antara Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan LPS dalam rangka penciptaan dan pemeliharaan stabilitas sistem keuangan.

Dalam hal keuangan, per 31 Desember 2005, total aset LPS tercatat mencapai Rp4.712,1 milyar dan jumlah kewajiban LPS tercatat sebesar Rp430 milyar sedangkan modal sendiri sebesar Rp4.282,1 milyar. Selama periode 22 September s.d. 31 Desember 2005, total pendapatan LPS adalah sebesar Rp705,8 milyar, sedangkan total biaya operasionalnya sebesar Rp335,3 milyar.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The establishment of IDIC was based on the Law Number 24 Year 2004 concerning Deposit Insurance Corporation, and in effect since 22 September 2005. The IDIC functions are to protect depositors and actively participate in maintaining banking system stability in accordance with its authorities.

In implementing the deposit insurance, in 2005, IDIC enacted the regulations concerning deposit insurance scheme, implementing insurance administration practices, and formulating analytic methods of appraisal on bank risk profiles based on the main finance ratios.

As to implementation of bank resolution, in 2005, IDIC has not yet handled the failed banks. However, IDIC has made analyses on banks under special surveillance to define the next steps for the IDIC to take toward the banks.

In implementing its functions to actively maintain banking system stability, IDIC collaborates with Ministry of Finance and Bank Indonesia through the Finance System Stability Forum (FSSK). This forum was established as a cooperation, coordination, and information exchange among the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, and IDIC, to reach and maintain financial system stability.

In the financial figures, in 31 December 2005, the IDIC booked a total assets of Rp 712.1 billion and liabilities of Rp 430 billion, while the capital was Rp 4,282.1 billion. During the period of 22 September to 31 December 2005, the IDIC booked a total revenue of Rp 705.8 billion, and total operating expenses of Rp 335.3 billion.



**Bab I**  
*Chapter I*

**Profil**  
**Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan**

*The Profile of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation*



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## A. PROFIL

### 1. IDENTITAS

Nama Lembaga :

Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS)

Dasar Pembentukan :

Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2004 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan

Tanggal Pembentukan :

22 September 2005

Modal Dasar :

Rp 4.000.000.000.000,00 (empat triliun rupiah), merupakan kekayaan negara yang dipisahkan.

Alamat :

Gedung BRII, Lantai 11

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 44-46

Jakarta 10210

Telp. : (62-21) 5713500 (Hunting)

Fax : (62-21) 5735006, 5735007

Website: <http://www.lps.go.id>

### 2. PENDIRIAN LPS

Industri perbankan merupakan salah satu komponen yang sangat penting dalam perekonomian nasional demi menjaga keseimbangan kemajuan dan kesatuan ekonomi nasional. Stabilitas industri perbankan sangat mempengaruhi stabilitas perekonomian secara keseluruhan.

Pada tahun 1998, krisis moneter dan perbankan yang menghantam Indonesia, yang ditandai dengan dilikuidasinya 16 bank, mengakibatkan menurunnya tingkat kepercayaan masyarakat pada sistem perbankan.

Untuk mengatasi krisis yang terjadi, pemerintah mengeluarkan beberapa kebijakan diantaranya memberikan jaminan atas seluruh kewajiban pembayaran bank, termasuk simpanan masyarakat (*blanket guarantee*). Hal ini ditetapkan dalam Keputusan Presiden Nomor 26 Tahun 1998 tentang Jaminan Terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Umum dan Keputusan Presiden Nomor 193 Tahun 1998 tentang Jaminan Terhadap Kewajiban Pembayaran Bank Perkreditan Rakyat.

Dalam pelaksanaannya, blanket guarantee memang dapat menumbuhkan kembali kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap industri perbankan, namun ruang lingkup penjaminan yang terlalu luas menyebabkan timbulnya moral hazard baik dari sisi pengelola bank maupun masyarakat.

Untuk mengatasi hal tersebut dan agar tetap menciptakan rasa aman bagi nasabah penyimpan serta menjaga stabilitas sistem perbankan, program

## A. PROFILE

### 1. IDENTITY

Name of Institution:

Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC)

Foundation of Establishment:

Law Number 24 Year 2004 concerning Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation

Date of Establishment:

22 September 2005

Initial Capital:

Rp 4,000,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiahs), from the state's separated asset.

Address:

Gedung BRII, Lantai 11

Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 44-46

Jakarta 10210

Telp. : (62-21) 5713500 (Hunting)

Fax : (62-21) 5735006, 5735007

Website: <http://www.lps.go.id>

### 2. THE ESTABLISHMENT of IDIC

Banking industry is one of essential components in the national economy for maintaining the balance of national economy development since it has considerable effects on the whole national economic stability.

Monetary and banking crisis that hit Indonesia in 1998, marked with the liquidation of 16 banks, led to the downturn of the bank's accountability among public.

To survive the crisis, the Government established a series of policies, one of which was to provide assurance to any bank's payment responsibilities, including public deposit (*blanket guarantee*). The scheme was endorsed by the Decree of President of republic of indonesia Number 26 year 1998 concerning Guarantee on commercial Banks Payment Responsibility and the Decree of the President of republic of indonesia Number 193 year 1998 concerning Guarantee on rural Banks Payment Responsibility.

In practise, blanket guarantee was succeeded in reviving banking accountability among public. However the excessive scope of guarantee had caused moral hazard for banks and public.

In order to cope with the situation and develop customers' sense of safety as well as maintain stability of banking system, the blanket guarantee was then replaced by a limited guarantee system.

Law Number 10 year 1998 concerning banking stated that IDIC as the public deposit insurer should be established.



# Bab I

## Chapter I

penjaminan yang sangat luas lingkungannya tersebut perlu digantikan dengan sistem penjaminan yang terbatas.

Dikeluarkannya Undang-Undang Nomor 10 Tahun 1998 tentang Perbankan mengamanatkan pembentukan suatu Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) sebagai pelaksana penjaminan dana masyarakat.

Pada tanggal 22 September 2004, Presiden Republik Indonesia mengesahkan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 tentang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan. Berdasarkan Undang-Undang tersebut, LPS, suatu lembaga independen yang berfungsi menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan turut aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem perbankan sesuai dengan kewenangannya, dibentuk.

Undang-undang ini berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 22 September 2005, dan sejak tanggal tersebut LPS resmi beroperasi.

### 3. FUNGSI DAN TUGAS LPS

#### Fungsi LPS

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

#### Tugas LPS

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;
2. Merumuskan, menetapkan, dan melaksanakan kebijakan penyelesaian Bank Gagal (bank resolution) yang tidak berdampak sistemik;
3. Melaksanakan penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik.

### 4. ORGANISASI

Organ LPS terdiri dari Dewan Komisiner dan Kepala Eksekutif. Dewan Komisiner adalah pimpinan LPS.

#### Dewan Komisiner

Dewan Komisiner adalah pimpinan LPS yang ditetapkan oleh Presiden dan memiliki kewenangan .

*In 22 September 2004, the President of Republic of Indonesia ordained the Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 24 concerning IDIC. With regard to the law, IDIC, an independent institution which has functions to insure customers' deposit and to actively participate in maintaining the stability of banking system in accordance with its authorities, is established.*

*The law is effectively in effect since 22 September 2005, and IDIC is officially operated since then.*

### 3. FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF IDIC

#### Functions of IDIC

1. To insure customers' deposits.
2. To actively participate in maintaining the stability of banking system according with its authorities.

#### Duties of IDIC

1. To formulate and determine implementation policies of deposit insurance;
2. To implement the deposit insurance program;
3. To formulate and determine policies in order to actively participate in maintaining the stability of the banking system;
4. To formulate, determine, and implement policies the resolution policy for failing banks that do not have systemic effects;
5. To perform the handling of the Failing Banks that have systemic effects.

### 4. ORGANISATION

*The body of IDIC consists of the Board of Commissioners and the Chief Executive. Board of Commissioner is the administrator of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation.*

#### Board of Commissioners

*Board of Commissioners is the administrator of IDIC which has an authority on making strategic decisions.*



memutuskan hal-hal yang strategis, yang dipimpin oleh seorang Ketua Dewan Komisiner. Anggota Dewan Komisiner berjumlah 6 (enam) orang dan salah satu ditunjuk sebagai Kepala Eksekutif yang bertugas melaksanakan kegiatan operasional sehari-hari LPS.

Susunan Dewan Komisiner LPS adalah sebagai berikut :

- Ketua Dewan Komisiner : Rudjito
- Anggota Dewan Komisiner :
  1. Krisna Wijaya (Kepala Eksekutif)
  2. Pontas R. Siahaan (Anggota)
  3. Markus Parmadi (Anggota)
  4. Maman H. Somantri (Anggota)
  5. Darmin Nasution (Anggota)

#### Kepala Eksekutif dan Direksi

Kepala Eksekutif dalam menjalankan operasional fungsi penjaminan, manajemen risiko, hukum, keuangan, penyelamatan, likuidasi, dan administrasi dibantu oleh maksimal 5 (lima) orang Direktur yang diangkat dan diberhentikan oleh Dewan Komisiner. Pada tahun 2005 ini, LPS baru memiliki 3 orang Direktur.

Berikut merupakan susunan Kepala Eksekutif dan Direksi:

- Kepala Eksekutif : Krisna Wijaya
- Direksi :
  1. Firdaus Djaelani
  2. Noor Cahyo
  3. Mirza Mochtar

*Board of Commissioners is appointed by the President of Republic of Indonesia and led by a Chairman of the board of commissioners. Members of the board of commissioners consist of 6 (six) persons, one of whom is appointed as the Chief Executive Officer to oversee the operational activities of IDIC.*

*The structure of the board of commissioners of IDIC:*

- *The chairman of Board of Commissioners : Rudjito*
- *Members of Board of Commissioners :*
  1. *Krisna Wijaya (CEO)*
  2. *Pontas R. Siahaan (Member)*
  3. *Markus Parmadi (Member)*
  4. *Maman H. Somantri (Member)*
  5. *Darmin Nasution (Member).*

#### Board of Directors

*On running the operational of insurance, risk management, legal, finance, bank resolution, liquidation, and administration functions, Chief Executive Officer by assisted at most by 5 (five) directors appointed by Board of Commissioners. In 2005, IDIC has 3 directors only.*

*Below is the formation of the board of directors:*

- Executive Directors : Krisna Wijaya*
- Directors :
  1. *Firdaus Djaelani*
  2. *Noor Carhyo*
  3. *Mirza Mochtar.**



### 5. PROFIL MANAJEMEN

#### DEWAN KOMISIONER

##### Rudjito (Ketua Dewan Komisiner)

- o Ketua Dewan Komisiner, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Presiden Komisaris, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Juli 2005-September 2005)
- o Presiden Direktur, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Juli 2000-Mei 2005)



##### Rudjito (Chairman)

- o Chairman of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC), September 2005-now.
- o President Commissioner of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk., July 2005-September 2005.
- o President Director of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk., July 2000-May 2005.

##### Krisna Wijaya (Anggota)

- o Kepala Eksekutif, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Direktur Bisnis Ritel dan Mikro, Bank Rakyat Indonesia (April 2003-Mei 2005)



##### Krisna Wijaya (Chief Executive Officer/Member)

- o Chief Executive Officer/Member of Board of Commissioners of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC), September 2005-now.
- o Micro and Retail Business Director of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk., April 2003-May 2005

##### Pontas R. Siahaan (Anggota)

- o Anggota *Non Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Deputy Pengawasan Instansi Pemerintah Bidang Perekonomian, Badan Pengawasan Keuangan dan Pembangunan (Maret 2001-Oktober 2005)



##### Pontas R. Siahaan (Member)

- o *Non Ex-Officio* Member of Board of Commissioners of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.
- o Deputy of the Economic Sector Government Institution's Supervision of the Financial Development Supervisory Board, March 2001-October 2005.





**Markus Parmadi (Anggota)**

- o Anggota *Non Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Wakil Ketua/Komisaris Independen, PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (September 2003-May 2005)



**Markus Parmadi (Member)**

- o *Non Ex-Officio Member of Board of Commissioners of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.*
- o *Vice Chairman/Independent Commissioner of PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk., September 2003-May 2005.*

**Darmin Nasution (Anggota Ex-Officio Departemen Keuangan)**

- o Anggota *Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Direktur Jendral, Pajak, Mei 2006-sekarang.
- o Ketua Bapepam (December 2005-May 2006)
- o Direktur Jenderal Lembaga Keuangan, Departemen Keuangan (Januari 2000-Maret 2005)



**Darmin Nasution (Ex-Officio Member, Indonesia Ministry of Finance)**

- o *Ex-Officio Member of Board of Commissioner of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.*
- o *Director General of Indonesia Taxation Directorate, May 2006-now.*
- o *Chairman of BAPEPAM, December 2005-May 2006.*

**Maman H. Somantri (Anggota Ex-Officio Bank Indonesia)**

- o Anggota *Ex-Officio* Dewan Komisiner, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Deputi Gubernur Bank Indonesia (2002-sekarang)



**Maman H. Somantri (Ex-Officio Member, Central Bank of Indonesia)**

- o *Ex-Officio Member of Board of Commissioner of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.*
- o *Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Indonesia, 2002-now.*



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## Chapter I

### DIREKSI

#### **Firdaus Djaelani (Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko)**

- o Direktur Penjaminan dan Manajemen Risiko, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Direktur Asuransi, Direktorat Asuransi, DJLK (Juni 2000-2006)



#### **Firdaus Djaelani (Insurance and Risk Management Director)**

- o Insurance and Risk Management Director of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.
- o Insurance Director of Insurance Directorate (DJLK) of Ministry of Finance, June 2000-now.

#### **Noor Cahyo (Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank)**

- o Direktur Klaim dan Resolusi Bank, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Deputy Direktur, Pengawasan Bank I, Bank Indonesia (September 2004-sekarang)



#### **Noor Cahyo (Claim and Bank Resolution Director)**

- o Claim and Bank Resolution Director of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.
- o Deputy Director for Directorate Bank Supervision I of Central Bank of Indonesia, September 2004-now.

#### **Mirza Mochtar (Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan)**

- o Direktur Akuntansi dan Keuangan, Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (September 2005-sekarang)
- o Direktur Pembinaan Akuntan dan Jasa Penilai, Dit. Pembinaan Akuntan dan JP (2000-sekarang)

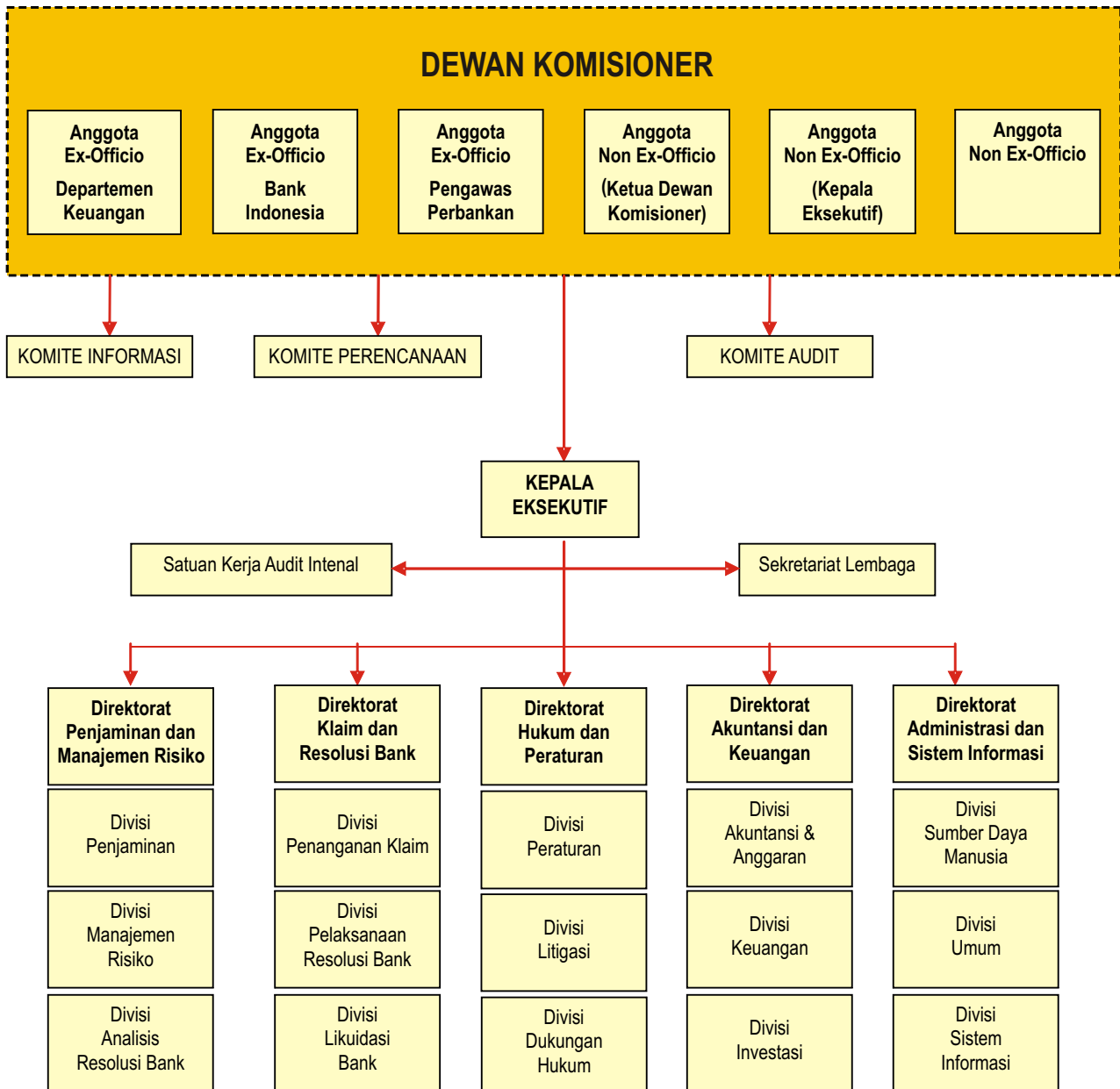


#### **Mirza Mochtar (Accounting and Finance Director)**

- o Accounting and Finance Director of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation, September 2005-now.
- o Director of Supervision of Accountant and Appraisal Service Directorate of Ministry of Finance, 2000-now.



## Struktur Organisasi

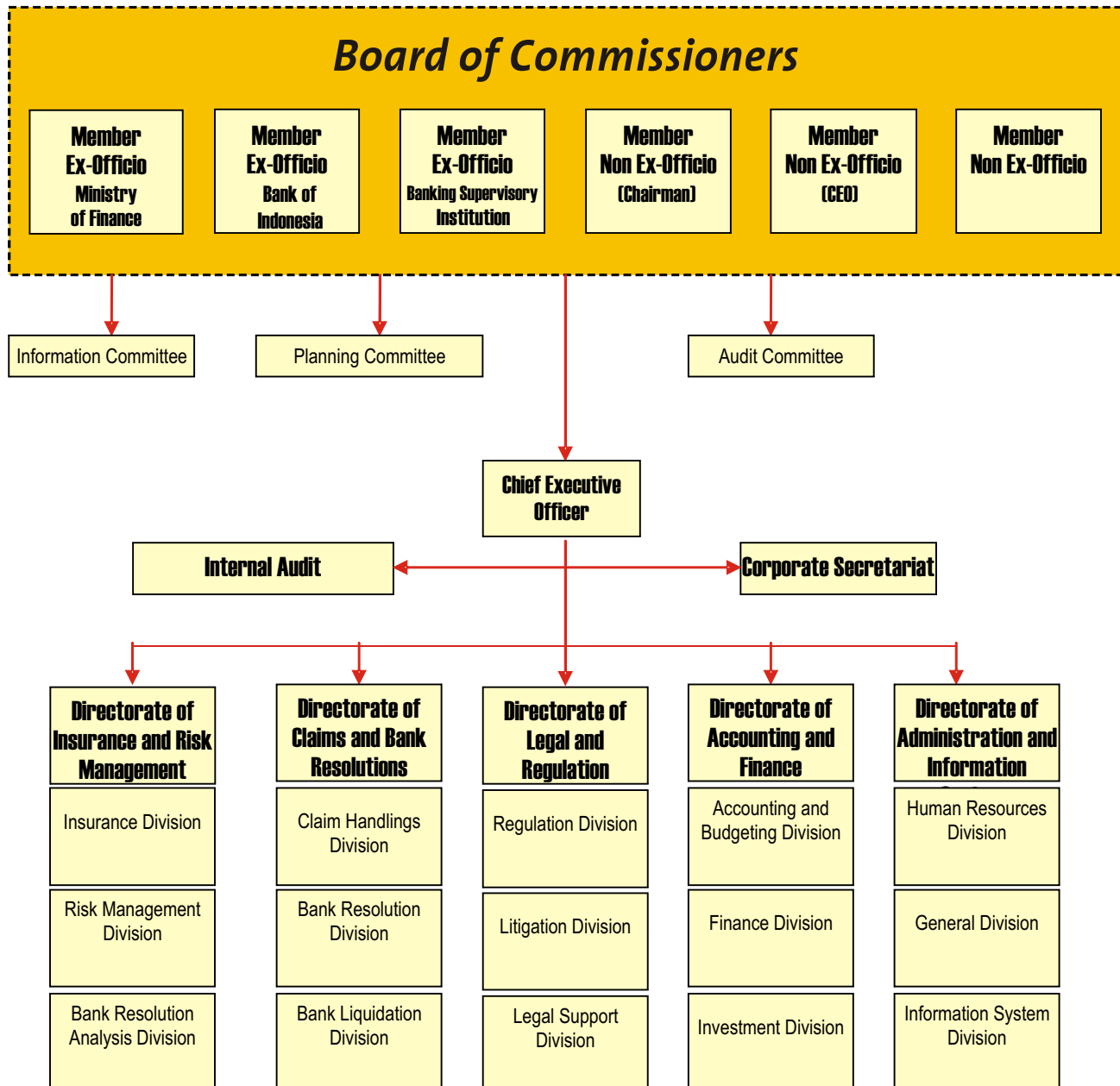




# Bab I

## Chapter I

### IDIC Organisational Structure





## B. SKIM PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN

### 1. SIMPANAN YANG DIJAMIN

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

Jumlah simpanan yang dijamin oleh LPS untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank terhitung mulai tanggal 22 Maret 2007 maksimum Rp100.000.000,- (seratus juta rupiah). Pemberlakuan mengenai jumlah simpanan yang dijamin tersebut dilakukan secara bertahap, sebagai berikut:

1. 22 September 2005 s.d. 21 Maret 2006, seluruh simpanan dijamin,
2. 22 Maret 2006 s.d. 21 September 2006, maksimum simpanan yang dijamin Rp5 Miliar,
3. 22 September 2006 s.d. 21 Maret 2007, maksimum simpanan yang dijamin Rp1 Miliar,
4. Terhitung mulai tanggal 22 Maret 2007, maksimum simpanan yang dijamin Rp100.000.000,-

### 2. PEMBAYARAN KLAIM PENJAMINAN

Dalam hal pencabutan izin usaha suatu bank, LPS wajib membayar klaim penjaminan kepada nasabah penyimpan. Sedangkan yang mencabut izin usaha bank adalah Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan (LPP), yang mana LPP itu sendiri adalah Bank Indonesia.

Dalam rangka pembayaran klaim tersebut, LPS melakukan rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi untuk menentukan simpanan yang layak dibayar.

### 3. PENYELESAIAN DAN PENANGANAN BANK GAGAL

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

1. penyelesaian Bank Gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan melakukan penyelamatan atau tidak melakukan penyelamatan.
2. penanganan Bank Gagal yang berdampak sistemik dilakukan dengan melakukan penyelamatan yang mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama atau tanpa mengikutsertakan pemegang saham lama.

Keputusan untuk melakukan penyelamatan atau tidak melakukan penyelamatan ditentukan oleh LPS dengan sekurang-kurangnya didasarkan pada perkiraan biaya penyelamatan dan perkiraan biaya tidak melakukan penyelamatan.

## B. DEPOSIT INSURANCE SCHEME

### 1. INSURED DEPOSITS

*The IDIC insures bank deposits in the form of current accounts, term deposits, term deposit with original issued discount, savings accounts, and/or other forms of deposits that are equivalently treated as those mentioned earlier.*

*As of 22 March 2007, maximum amount of deposit insured by IDIC is Rp 100.000.000,00 (one hundred million rupiah) for each depositor per bank.*

*The amount of insured Deposit for each account at each bank is determined as follows:*

1. *From 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2005 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2006, the amount of deposit insured is full.*
2. *From 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2006 to 21<sup>st</sup> September 2006, maximum amount of deposit insured is Rp5 billions.*
3. *From 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2006 to 21<sup>st</sup> March 2007, maximum amount of deposit insured is Rp1 billion.*
4. *Since 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2007, maximum amount of deposit insured is Rp100 millions.*

### 2. PAYMENT ON INSURANCE CLAIMS

*If a bank's license is revoked, IDIC is obliged to pay insurance claims to the depositors. Central Bank of Indonesia as a Banking Supervisory Institution is the institution that has authority to revoke the license.*

*In the event of the payment of insurance claims, IDIC should conduct reconciliations and verifications of deposit insured to decide which deposits are payable.*

### 3. RESOLUTIONS AND HANDLING OF FAILING BANKS

*According to the Law, IDIC could resolve or handle failing banks in the following ways:*

1. *The resolution of failing banks that do not have systemic effects is done by resuing or not rescuing it.*
2. *The handling of failing banks that have systemic effects is done by rescuing the banks in which the shareholders can choose to participate or not to participate in it.*

*The decision to rescue or not to rescue a failing bank is determined by IDIC and should consider the estimated cost of rescuing or not rescuing the bank.*



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## Chapter I

#### 4. LIKUIDASI BANK

Dalam hal bank gagal dicabut izin usahanya oleh LPP, LPS melakukan tindakan-tindakan dalam rangka likuidasi bank yaitu diantaranya sebagai berikut:

- pengamanan aset bank sebelum proses likuidasi,
- mengambil alih dan menjalankan segala hak dan wewenang pemegang saham, termasuk hak dan wewenang RUPS,
- memberikan talangan untuk pembayaran gaji pegawai yang terutang dan talangan pesangon pegawai,
- memutuskan pembubaran badan hukum bank, dan
- membentuk tim likuidasi.

#### 5. KEPESERTAAN

Semua Bank, baik Bank Umum maupun Bank Perkreditan Rakyat, yang melakukan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional dan/atau berdasarkan prinsip syariah di wilayah Negara Republik Indonesia wajib menjadi peserta penjaminan.

Kewajiban menjadi Bank Peserta Penjaminan juga berlaku bagi Kantor Cabang dan Bank yang berkedudukan di luar negeri (cabang bank asing) yang melakukan kegiatan perbankan dalam wilayah Republik Indonesia.

Sebagai peserta penjaminan, bank mempunyai beberapa kewajiban antara lain menyerahkan dokumen-dokumen yang diperlukan sehubungan dengan kepesertaan, membayar kontribusi kepesertaan, membayar premi penjaminan, dan menyampaikan laporan berkala.

#### 6. PREMI

Sebagai peserta penjaminan, bank mempunyai kewajiban untuk membayar premi penjaminan sebesar 0,1% dari rata-rata saldo bulanan total simpanan dalam setiap periodenya. Premi penjaminan tersebut dibayarkan sebanyak dua kali dalam satu tahun, yaitu untuk periode 1 Januari s.d. 30 Juni dan untuk periode 1 Juli s.d. 31 Desember.

Dalam menentukan jumlah premi yang harus dibayar, bank melakukan penghitungan premi sendiri dan LPS melakukan verifikasi atas perhitungan premi dimaksud.

Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh LPS dari seluruh bank peserta per 31 Desember 2005, diketahui bahwa 98,28% dari total rekening bank di Indonesia memiliki saldo sampai dengan Rp 100.000.000,00 (seratus juta rupiah).

#### 4. LIQUIDATION

*In the process of liquidating a Failing Bank whose license is revoked, the IDIC shall undertake the following course of actions:*

- *preserve the asset of the bank prior to the liquidation process.*
- *take-over and exercise all rights and powers of the shareholders, including rights and powers of the GSM.*
- *provide advance payment for the accrued and unpaid staff remuneration and severance pay.*
- *decide to dissolve the bank's legal entity.*
- *appoint a liquidation team.*

#### 5. MEMBERSHIPS

*All banks, commercial and rural, that operate within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are obliged to become a member of the Deposit Insurance.*

*The obligation to become a member of the IDIC also applies to office branches of banks that are located overseas who conduct banking activities within the Republic of Indonesia.*

*As a member of deposit insurance, each bank has to submit documents related to its membership, pay the membership contribution, pay the insurance premium, and submit periodical reports.*

#### 6. PREMIUMS

*As a member, each bank is obliged to pay the insurance premium for each period at an amount of 0.1% from the average monthly balance of total deposits. The premium is paid two times a year for payment period of 1 January to 30 June, and period of 1 July to 31 December.*

*On deciding the amount of insurance premium a bank has to pay, the bank must do the premium calculation itself and IDIC will then verify the calculation.*

*Based on the data gathered by IDIC, the percentage of total accounts in Indonesia for the amount of deposits up to Rp100 millions rupiah is 98.28% at 31 December 2005.*



Tabel 1.1./Table 1.1.  
Data Posisi Simpanan/Deposit Insured Position  
Per 31 Desember 2005/at 31 December 2005

| Jumlah Nominal<br>/Amount   | Jumlah Rekening<br>/Account | Prosentase<br>/Percentage | Prosentase kumulatif<br>/Cumulative<br>Percentage | Jumlah Nominal<br>/Amount    | Prosentase<br>/Percentage | Prosentase kumulatif<br>/Cumulative<br>Percentage |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 0 - 50 juta/Million         | 82,244,516                  | 97.03%                    | 97.03%  | 177,102,244,159,895          | 15.67%                    | 15.67%  |
| 50 - 100 juta/Million       | 1,056,028                   | 1.25%                     | 98.28%  | 70,822,848,105,727           | 6.27%                     | 21.94 %   |
| 100 juta - 1 Milyar/Billion | 1,160,352                   | 1.37%                     | 99.65%  | 318,314,699,176,536          | 28.17%                    | 50.11%  |
| 1 Milyar - 5 Milyar/Billion | 152,725                     | 0.18%                     | 99.83%  | 199,301,227,606,829          | 17.63%                    | 67.74%  |
| > 5 Milyar/Billion          | 146,219                     | 0.17%                     | 100.00%   | 364,640,248,320,720          | 32.26%                    | 100.00%   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                | <b>84,759,840</b>           | <b>100.00%</b>            |   | <b>1,130,181,267,369,710</b> | <b>100.00%</b>            |   |



**Bab II**  
*Chapter II*

**Kondisi Makro Ekonomi  
dan Perbankan Indonesia  
Tahun 2005**

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*Indonesia Economy and Banking Condition in 2005*



**LEMBAGA  
PENJAMIN  
SIMPAMAN**

Indonesia  
Deposit  
Insurance  
Corporation





## A. KONDISI MAKRO EKONOMI

Dalam menetapkan kebijakan dan perencanaan strategis, LPS memperhatikan beberapa indikator makro perekonomian antara lain nilai tukar, suku bunga, dan tingkat inflasi.

Dalam program penjaminan LPS, simpanan dalam valuta asing juga dijamin. Dalam rangka mengelola *exposure* yang timbul dari perubahan kurs, LPS perlu memperhatikan perubahan nilai tukar valuta asing. Pada tahun 2005, nilai tukar rupiah mengalami banyak tekanan depresiasi dan ditutup pada level Rp9.831,- per dolar atau terdepresiasi 5,9% dibandingkan posisi akhir tahun 2004.

Nilai simpanan yang dijamin LPS meliputi pokok dan bunga. Untuk mencegah *moral hazard* bagi bank dan nasabah, LPS tidak membayar klaim penjaminan atas simpanan yang memberikan suku bunga melebihi maksimum suku bunga penjaminan. LPS menetapkan maksimum suku bunga penjaminan dengan memperhatikan indikator suku bunga yang berlaku, terutama *BI rate*. Pada periode September sampai akhir Desember 2005, suku bunga *BI rate* telah mengalami kenaikan sebesar 275 bps dari 10,00% menjadi 12,75%.

Dalam rangka mengendalikan pencapaian sasaran tingkat inflasi, Bank Indonesia menetapkan kebijakan moneter yang cenderung ketat. Kebijakan tersebut mempengaruhi fluktuasi simpanan yang ada pada industri perbankan. Secara keseluruhan inflasi IHK 2005 melonjak mencapai 17,11% (yoy), jauh melebihi sasaran tingkat inflasi yang ditetapkan Pemerintah untuk tahun 2005 sebesar 6%±1%.

## B. KONDISI PERBANKAN

Sampai dengan Desember 2005, fungsi intermediasi perbankan terus menunjukkan perbaikan. Kredit yang disalurkan telah tumbuh 22,7% dengan LDR mencapai 64,7%. Kenaikan *BI rate* yang diikuti oleh kenaikan suku bunga penjaminan telah direspon oleh bank dengan menaikkan suku bunga simpanan, sehingga mendorong pertumbuhan dana masyarakat di perbankan. Pada triwulan terakhir 2005 pertumbuhan DPK mencapai 1,3% (naik Rp 13,8 triliun) lebih besar dari pertumbuhan kredit.

Namun dana yang diterima perbankan tersebut tidak seluruhnya dapat disalurkan dalam bentuk kredit sehingga LDR justru mengalami sedikit penurunan dari 66,4% menjadi 66,2%. Perbankan menempatkan kelebihan dana tersebut pada SBI atau antar bank. Dengan membaiknya profitabilitas dan tidak terlalu

## A. ECONOMY

*In defining strategic policies and planning, IDIC considers some macro economic indicators, such as exchange rates, interest rates, and inflation.*

*The IDIC deposit insurance scheme covers foreign currencies. In managing its exposures, the IDIC needs to monitor the volatility of foreign currencies exchange rate. In 2005, rupiah saw a series of depreciation and was closed at Rp 9,831 a US dollar or depreciated 5.9% against its last position by the end of 2004.*

*The deposit insured by IDIC comprises principal and interest. To prevent moral hazard against the banks and depositors, the IDIC does not pay the claim on deposit paying interest rate higher than maximum interest rate declared by the IDIC. In defining the maximum interest rate, the IDIC considers some rate, especially the BI rate. During period of September to December 2005, the BI rate has increased 275 basis point from 10.00% to 12.75%.*

*In controlling targeted inflation level, Bank Indonesia launched tight money policies which influence deposit in banking industry. The Consumer's Index Inflation 2005 soared to reach 17.11% (yoy), far exceeding the estimated inflation of 6%±1% in 2005 predicted by the government.*

## B. BANKING

*Up to December 2005, banks' intermediary functions improved. The credit grew 22.7% with LDR reached 64.7%. The increase of BI rate, which was followed by increase of maximum interest rate eligible for coverage, was responded by banks by increasing deposit interest rate, which generated public fund in banking industries. During the last three months of 2005 the growth of deposits reached 1.396 (Rp 13.8 trillion up) more than the credit growth.*

*However, the fund received by banking was not entirely distributed in credit, causing the LDR a bit down from 66.49% to 66.2%. The banks placed the surplus in BI Certificate or interbanks. With the profitability improvement and the limited credit growth, the CAR accordingly rose from 19.4% to 19.6%, the highest CAR compared to that of other Asian countries.*



## Bab II

### Chapter II

besarnya peningkatan kredit, rasio kecukupan modal (CAR) juga mengalami peningkatan dari 19,4% menjadi 19,6%. Angka tersebut merupakan CAR tertinggi dibandingkan CAR perbankan di negara-negara Asia lainnya.

Naiknya suku bunga dan risiko di sektor riil telah meningkatkan risiko kredit sehingga meningkatkan pula rasio *Non Performing Loan* (NPL). Rasio NPL gros dan neto kredit perbankan mengalami peningkatan masing-masing dari 5,8% pada akhir 2004 menjadi 8,3% dan dari 1,7% menjadi 4,8%.

Berkenaan dengan hal tersebut, bank perlu didorong untuk menerapkan manajemen risiko yang lebih baik sehingga penyaluran kredit dapat dilakukan secara lebih hati-hati. Perbaikan NPL diharapkan dapat pula dilakukan melalui upaya restrukturisasi kredit dan penerapan strategi memperkecil spread kredit.

Dari sisi likuiditas, ketentuan GWM baru secara umum masih dapat dipenuhi oleh perbankan, antara lain dengan mencairkan SBI/Fasbi. Sementara itu, kondisi pasar uang antar bank (PUAB) rupiah maupun valas relatif stabil. Indikator risiko likuiditas yakni rasio alat likuid terhadap *non-core deposit* (NCD) hanya sedikit meningkat. Kondisi tersebut mencerminkan bahwa secara umum risiko likuiditas dapat dikelola dengan baik mengingat perbankan masih memiliki alat likuid yang cukup memadai.

*The increase of interest rate and risk in real sectors gave way to the increase of credit risk, thus causing the increase of the non performing loan (NPL) ratio. NPL ratio both gross and netto increased, each from 5.8% in late 2004 to 8.3% and from 1.7% to 4.8%.*

*Considering such condition, banks need to be urged to implement a better risk management in order that the credit distribution can be delivered carefully. The improvement of NPL is hoped to be done through effort of credit restructure and strategy to minimize credit spread.*

*Concerning liquidity, new regulation on Required Reserves (GWM) so far can be fulfilled by banks, for instance, by turning the SBI/Fasbi into cash. Meanwhile, the interbank money market of rupiah or foreign currency was relatively stable. The liquidity risk indicator that is liquid instrument ratio on non-core deposit (NCD) only increased a bit. This reflected that generally the liquidity risk can be managed well considering that banks still have sufficient liquid instruments.*



**Bab III**  
*Chapter III*

**Kegiatan  
Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan**

*Operational Highlights*



**LEMBAGA  
PENJAMIN  
SIMPANAN**

Indonesian  
Deposit  
Insurance  
Corporation



# Bab III

## Chapter III

### A. PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN

#### 1. PENETAPAN PLPS MENGENAI PROGRAM PENJAMINAN SIMPANAN

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan program penjaminan Simpanan, pada tahun 2005, LPS menetapkan Peraturan LPS (PLPS) mengenai Program Penjaminan Simpanan yang mengatur mengenai antara lain kewajiban bank peserta penjaminan LPS.

Selain itu, peraturan ini juga mengatur mengenai jenis dan jumlah simpanan yang dijamin LPS untuk setiap nasabah pada satu bank, rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan yang dijamin, pengajuan dan pembayaran klaim serta klaim penjaminan yang tidak layak di bayar.

#### 2. KEPESERTAAN

Sesuai dengan UU LPS, setiap bank yang beroperasi di Indonesia wajib menjadi Peserta Penjaminan LPS. LPS melakukan pengawasan atas kepatuhan bank dalam memenuhi kewajibannya sebagai peserta penjaminan. Disamping itu, LPS menyusun sistem administrasi kepesertaan yang diantaranya memuat profil bank peserta dan posisi simpanan setiap bank.

### A. DEPOSIT INSURANCE

#### 1. INDONESIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (IDIC) REGULATION CONCERNING DEPOSIT INSURANCE SCHEME

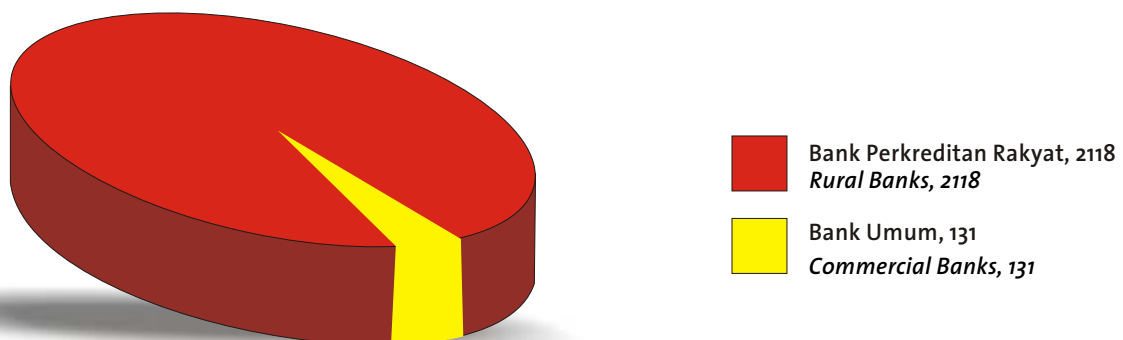
*As an implementation of deposit insurance scheme, in 2005, Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) enacted regulation concerning Deposit Insurance Scheme that rule member bank's obligations.*

*Kinds and amount of insured deposit for each depositor at a bank, verification and reconciliation of deposit insured, claims submissions and payments, as well as ineligible insurance claims are also covered in the IDIC regulation concerning Deposit Insurance Scheme.*

#### 2. MEMBERSHIP

*As stipulated in IDIC Regulation, every bank which operates in Indonesia is obliged to be a member of Deposit Insurance Scheme of IDIC. IDIC examine banks' compliance to their obligations as a member of insurance. Furthermore, IDIC develops a membership administration system consisting the profile of members and bank's deposit position.*

Grafik 3.1/Graphic 3.1  
Jumlah Bank di Indonesia per 30 September 2005  
Sum of Banks in Indonesia up to 30 September 2005





**Tabel 3.1./Table 3.1**  
**Bank Umum dan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Per 30 September 2005/**  
**Commercial Banks and Rural Banks in 30 September 2005**

| No  | Uraian/Detail                                 | Jumlah/Number |
|---|---|---------------|
| <b>I Bank Umum/ Commercial Bank</b>           |   |               |
| 1.  | Bank Umum Milik Negara/ State-Owned           | 5             |
| 2.  | Bank Umum Syariah/ Syaria                     | 3             |
| 3.  | Bank Swasta Nasional/ National Private        | 68            |
| 4.  | Bank Pembangunan Daerah/ Regional Development | 26            |
| 5.  | Bank Campuran/ Joint Venture                  | 18            |
| 6.  | Bank Asing / Foreign                          | 11            |
| <b>Sub total</b>                              |   | <b>131</b>    |
| <b>II Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/Rural Banks</b> |   |               |
| 1.  | BPR Konvensional / Conventional               | 2066          |
| 2.  | BPR Syariah/ Syaria                           | 52            |
| <b>Sub Total</b>                              |   | <b>2118</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>                                  |   | <b>2.249</b>  |

*Sumber/Source: BI*

### 3. PREMI PENJAMINAN DAN KONTRIBUSI KEPESERTAAN

Pendapatan premi selama periode 22 September 2005 sampai dengan 31 Desember 2005 adalah sebesar Rp541,42 milyar. Sedangkan kontribusi kepesertaan yang diterima selama tahun 2005 adalah sebesar Rp134,8 milyar.

### 3. PREMIUMS AND MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTION

*Premium revenues for the period of 22 September 2005 to 31 December 2005 were Rp 541.41 billion. Meanwhile, revenues from the membership contribution in 2005 was Rp 134.8 billion.*



## Bab III

### Chapter III

#### B. PENYELESAIAN / PENANGANAN BANK GAGAL, LIKUIDASI BANK DAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO

##### 1. PENETAPAN PLPS MENGENAI PENYELESAIAN BANK GAGAL YANG TIDAK BERDAMPAK SISTEMIK DAN LIKUIDASI BANK

Dalam rangka pelaksanaan penyelesaian Bank Gagal, LPS telah menetapkan PLPS tentang Penyelesaian Bank Gagal Yang Tidak Berdampak Sistemik, yang mengatur tata cara penyelesaian bank gagal yang tidak berdampak sistemik dan pertimbangan pengambilan keputusan untuk menyelamatkan atau tidak menyelamatkan bank gagal.

Disamping itu, LPS menetapkan PLPS mengenai Likuidasi Bank, dimana peraturan ini mengatur mengenai tindak lanjut dari pencabutan izin usaha suatu bank yang meliputi pembubaran badan hukum bank dan pemberesan aset dan kewajiban bank. Selain itu, peraturan ini juga mengatur fungsi, tugas dan wewenang Tim Likuidasi, serta pertanggungjawaban Tim Likuidasi dalam pelaksanaan likuidasi suatu bank.

Selain itu, LPS menyusun pedoman mengenai rekonsiliasi dan verifikasi simpanan nasabah bank yang dicabut izin usahanya, tata cara pembayaran klaim penjaminan dan tata cara penunjukan bank pembayar klaim penjaminan.

##### 2. ANALISIS PENYELESAIAN/PENANGANAN BANK GAGAL DAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Pada tahun 2005, LPS menganalisis beberapa BPR yang berada Dalam Pengawasan Khusus untuk menentukan tindakan yang akan diambil LPS terhadap BPR dimaksud.

Selain itu, LPS juga melakukan analisis profil risiko setiap bank peserta dan industri perbankan secara periodik untuk mengetahui tingkat kegagalan (EXPOSURE) INDUSTRI PERBANKAN.

#### C. KERJASAMA DENGAN DEPARTEMEN KEUANGAN DAN BANK INDONESIA

Dalam UU ditetapkan bahwa LPS mempunyai dua fungsi, yakni menjamin simpanan nasabah penyimpan dan aktif dalam memelihara stabilitas sistem

#### B. BANK RESOLUTIONS, LIQUIDATION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

##### 1. IDIC REGULATION CONCERNING BANK RESOLUTION FOR FAILING BANKS WHICH DO NOT HAVE SYSTEMIC EFFECTS AND BANK LIQUIDATION

*IDIC regulation concerning bank resolution for failing banks which do not have systemic effects had been set up due to the need of IDIC on bank resolution implementation. it also regulates the systematic of bank resolution for failing banks which do not have systemic effects as well as consideration for making the decision of whether to save or not to save the failing banks.*

*In addition to this, the IDIC enacted the regulation concerning bank liquidation which govern next steps after a bank's license is being revoke, it includes the dismissal of the bank's legal status and bank's assets and liabilities settlement. Moreover, the regulation also regulates functions, duties and authorities of the liquidation team and responsibilities of the liquidation team while liquidating a certain bank.*

*Furthermore, a guideline on reconciliation and verification of customers' deposit whose bank is shut, procedures of deposit insurance payment, and procedures of the appointment of banks for the claim payment was formulated by the IDIC.*

##### 2. ANALYSIS ON THE RESOLUTIONS/HANDLING FAILING BANKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

*In 2005, the IDIC analyzed rural banks under special surveillance to determine actions which will be taken toward the bank.*

*Additionaly, The IDIC analyzes risk profiles of members and banking industries to know the level of exposure in banking industry periodically.*

#### C. THE COOPERATION WITH THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND BANK INDONESIA

*As stated by Law, IDIC has two functions, i.e to insure customers' deposit and to actively participate in maintaining the stability of banking system. As an*



perbankan. Sebagai salah satu wujud pelaksanaan fungsinya yang kedua, pada tanggal 30 Desember 2005 Menteri Keuangan, Gubernur Bank Indonesia dan Ketua Dewan Komisioner LPS menandatangani Keputusan Bersama mengenai Pembentukan Forum Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan (FSSK).

FSSK dibentuk sebagai sarana kerjasama, koordinasi dan pertukaran informasi antara Departemen Keuangan, Bank Indonesia dan LPS dalam rangka penciptaan dan pemeliharaan stabilitas sistem keuangan. FSSK mempunyai fungsi antara lain menunjang pelaksanaan tugas Komite Koordinasi dalam rangka pengambilan keputusan terhadap bank bermasalah yang ditengarai berdampak sistemik.

#### **D. KERJASAMA DENGAN DEPOSIT INSURERS NEGARA LAIN DAN INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEPOSIT INSURERS (IADI)**

Sebagai suatu lembaga yang baru dibentuk, dukungan dan kerjasama dari berbagai pihak termasuk dukungan dari Deposit Insurers negara lain maupun *International Association of Deposit Insurers* (IADI) adalah sangat penting bagi LPS.

Kerjasama dengan *Deposit Insurers* negara lain dan IADI tersebut diharapkan dapat saling memberikan pemahaman mengenai praktek-praktek terbaik (*best practices*) dalam program penjaminan simpanan.

*implementation of the second function, in 30 December 2005, the Governor of Central Bank of Indonesia and the Chairman of IDIC signed an agreement on the establishment of Finance System Stability Forum (FSSK).*

*FSSK was established as a means of cooperation, coordination, and information exchange among the Ministry of Finance, Central Bank of Indonesia, and IDIC in order to create and to maintain a finance system stability. The function of FSSK is to support the duties of Coordinating Committee on making decisions about the unhealthy banks which are being considered of having systemic effects.*

#### **D. THE COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPOSIT INSURERS AND INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEPOSIT INSURERS (IADI)**

*As a newly-established institution, IDIC has received a meaningful supports and cooperation from various parties, including foreign deposit insurers and the International Association of Deposit Insurers (IADI).*

*By the cooperation and relationship with foreign Deposit Insurers and IADI, hopefully each deposit insurers could share with others their expertise in deposit insurance scheme.*



**Bab IV**  
*Chapter IV*

**Informasi Keuangan  
Tahun 2005**

*Financial Highlights of 2005*



**LEMBAGA  
PENJAMIN  
SIMPANAN**

Indonesian  
Deposit  
Insurance  
Corporation





## A. IKHTISAR INFORMASI KEUANGAN

### 1. ASET

Per 31 Desember 2005, total aset LPS mencapai Rp4,7 triliun, mengalami kenaikan sebesar 18% dibanding total aset pada saat pendirian per 22 September 2005 yaitu sebesar Rp4 triliun.

### 2. KEWAJIBAN DAN EKUITAS

Jumlah kewajiban LPS sebesar Rp430 miliar terdiri dari Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp324,9 miliar (75,5%), Hutang PPh Badan sebesar Rp104,6 miliar (24,3%), dan hutang lainnya yang rata-rata kurang dari 1%.

Ekuitas LPS per 31 Desember 2005 terdiri dari modal awal pemerintah Rp4 triliun (93,4%), Cadangan tujuan sebesar Rp56,4 miliar (1,32%) dan Cadangan Penjaminan sebesar Rp225,7 miliar.

## A. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

### 1. ASSETS

Up to 31 December 2005, IDIC's total assets reached Rp4.7 trillion, 18% up compared to total assets of Rp4 trillion when it was initially established in 22 September 2005.

### 2. LIABILITIES AND EQUITIES

IDIC's liabilities of Rp430 billion consists of the provisions for insurance claims of Rp324.9 billion (75.5%), entity tax payable of Rp104.6 billion (24.3 %), and other account payables which mostly under 1%.

IDIC's equities in 31 December 2005 comprised the government initial capital of Rp4 trillion (93.4%), special purpose reserve of Rp56.4 billion (1.32%), and insurance reserve of Rp225.7 billion.

Tabel 4. 1/ Table 4.1  
Pendapatan Premi dan Kontribusi Kepesertaan  
Periode 22 September 2005 s/d 31 Desember 2005/  
Revenues from Premium and Membership Contribution  
period 22 September 2005 to 31 December 2005

| No | Uraian/Description  | Jumlah ( Ribuan Rp)/<br>Total in Thousands |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | <b>Pendapatan Premi/Premium Revenues</b>  |  |
|    | i. Bank Umum/Commercial Banks   | 533,925,115                                |
|    | ii. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/Rural Banks   | 7,494,258                                  |
|    | <b>Sub Total</b>  | <b>541,419,373</b>                         |
| 2. | <b>Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan/<br/>Revenues from Membership Contribution</b> |  |
|    | i. Bank Umum/ Commercial Banks  | 132,824,962                                |
|    | ii. Bank Perkreditan Rakyat/Rural Banks   | 1,979,715                                  |
|    | <b>Sub Total</b>  | <b>134,804,677</b>                         |
|    | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>676,224,050</b>                         |



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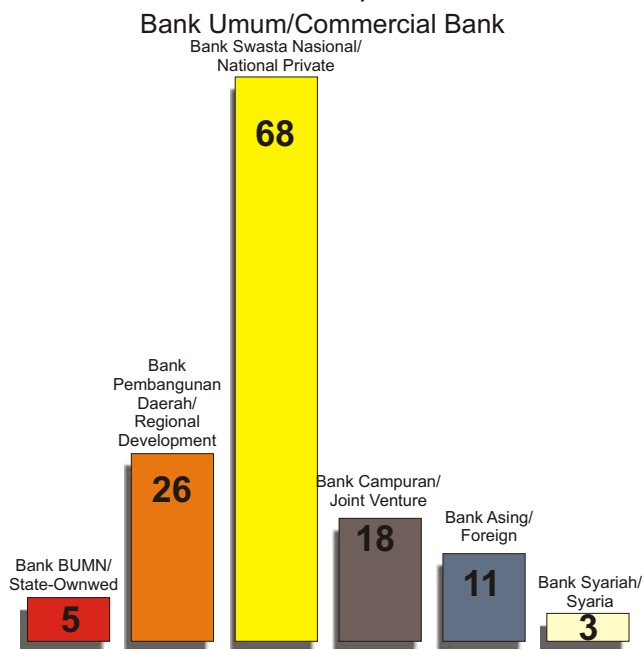
## Chapter IV

### 3. PENDAPATAN

Pendapatan premi penjaminan sebesar Rp541.419.373 ribu atau 76,71% dari total pendapatan merupakan premi dari seluruh bank untuk periode 22 September s.d. 31 Desember 2005. Sedangkan pendapatan kontribusi kepesertaan sebesar Rp134.804.677 ribu atau 19,10% dari total pendapatan merupakan pendapatan yang dihitung sebesar 0,1% dari jumlah ekuitas masing-masing bank per 31 Desember 2004. Selanjutnya, hasil investasi sebesar Rp29.591.868 ribu atau 4,19% dari total pendapatan merupakan pendapatan yang berasal dari investasi pada Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI).

Premi penjaminan sebesar Rp 541.419.373 ribu dapat diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kategori bank pembayar, yaitu Bank Umum dan BPR. Bank umum terdiri dari BUMN (5 bank), bank pembangunan daerah (26 bank), bank swasta nasional (68 bank), bank joint venture (18 bank), bank asing (11 bank), dan bank syariah (3 bank).

Grafik 4.1/Graphic 4.1



### 4. BIAYA OPERASIONAL

Biaya operasional LPS dirancang sedemikian rupa agar bisa menggambarkan fungsi dan tugas utamanya sesuai dengan UU LPS. Biaya tersebut dikelompokkan ke dalam biaya klaim penjaminan, biaya terkait dengan

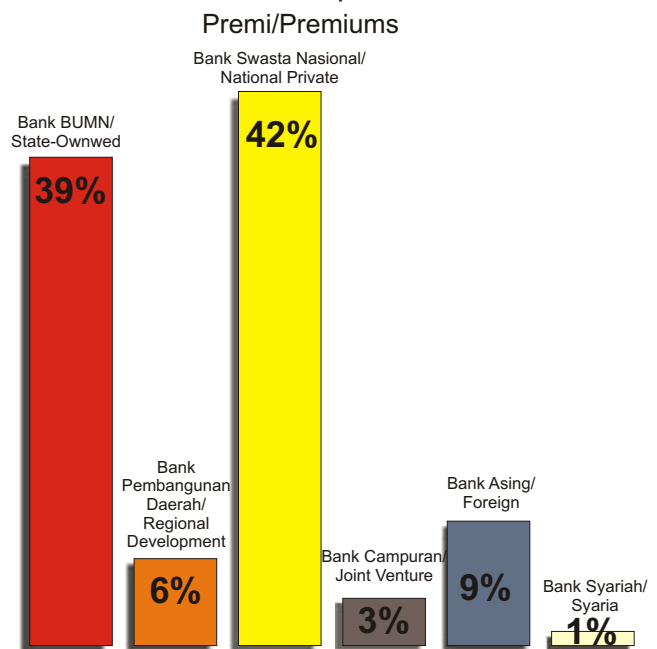
### 3. REVENUES

The revenues from Insurance premium of Rp541,419,373 thousand or 76.71% of the total revenues constitute premiums from all banks for the period of 22 September to 31 December 2005. Meanwhile, membership contribution revenues reaching Rp134,804,677 thousand or 19.10% of the total revenues constitute 0.1% of each bank's equity in 31 December 2004.

Moreover, revenues from investment of Rp29,591,868 thousand or 4.19% of the total revenues constitute revenues from investment on Certificate of Bank Indonesia (SBI).

Insurance premiums of Rp541,419,373 thousand can be classified based on bank categories, which are commercial banks and rural banks. Commercial banks consist of 5 state-owned banks (BUMN), 26 Local government owned banks (BPD), 68 national private banks, 18 joint venture banks, 11 foreign banks, and 3 syariah banks.

Grafik 4.2/Graphic 4.2



### 4. OPERATING EXPENSES

The IDIC's operating expenses are designed in such a way to reflect its functions and duties according to the LPS Law. The expenses are categorized into insurance claim expenses, bank resolution expenses, increasing



resolusi bank, biaya kenaikan (penurunan) cadangan klaim, dan biaya administrasi dan umum. Biaya operasional terbesar adalah biaya cadangan klaim penjaminan (96,88%) dan diikuti dengan biaya umum dan administrasi (3,12%).

*(decreasing) provisions for claim, and administration and general expenses. The biggest operating expenses are the provisions for insurance claim (96.88%), followed by general and administration expenses (3.12%).*

Tabel 4.2/ Table 4.2  
Biaya Operasional/ Operating Expenses  
dalam Ribuan/ in Thousands

|   |                    |             |
|---|--------------------|-------------|
| Biaya klaim penjaminan/ Insurance claim expenses        | 0                  | 0           |
| Biaya resolusi bank/ Bank resolution expenses           | 2,867              | 0%          |
| Biaya cadangan klaim/ Provisions for claim              | 324,851,624        | 97%         |
| Biaya umum dan adm./General and administration expenses | 10,463,041         | 3%          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>335,317,533</b> | <b>100%</b> |

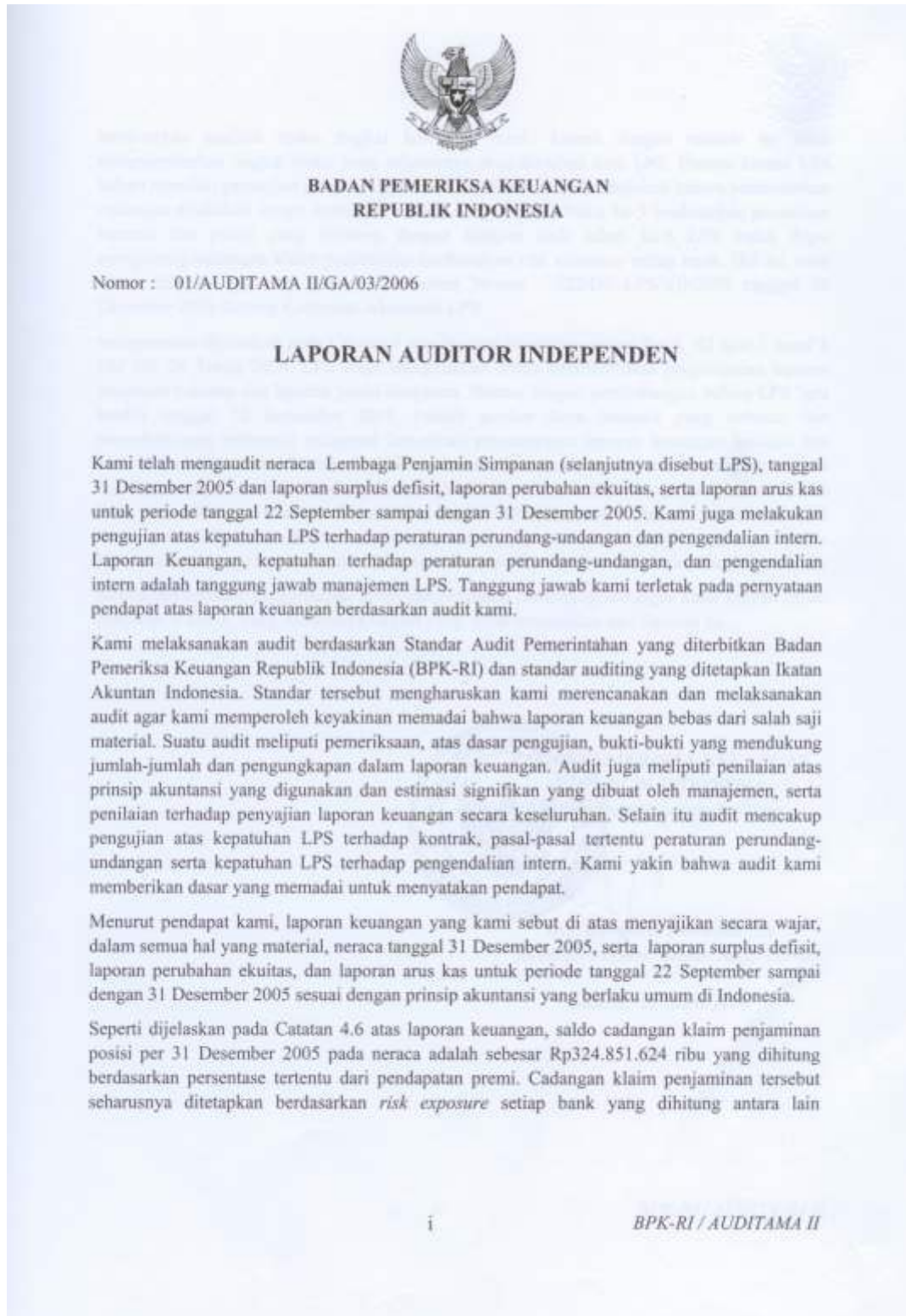


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## Chapter IV

### B. LAPORAN KEUANGAN AUDITAN/AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN





berdasarkan analisis risiko tingkat kesehatan bank, karena dengan metode ini lebih menggambarkan tingkat risiko yang sebenarnya akan dihadapi oleh LPS. Namun karena LPS belum memiliki perangkat yang memadai, maka LPS menempuh kebijakan bahwa pembentukan cadangan dilakukan secara kumulatif sampai dengan tahun buku ke-5 berdasarkan persentase tertentu dari premi yang diterima, dengan harapan pada tahun ke-6 LPS sudah dapat menghitung cadangan klaim penjaminan berdasarkan *risk exposure* setiap bank. Hal ini telah diatur dalam Keputusan Dewan Komisiner Nomor : 022/DK-LPS/XII/2005 tanggal 30 Desember 2005 tentang Kebijakan Akuntansi LPS.

Sebagaimana dijelaskan pada Catatan 5 atas laporan keuangan, sesuai Pasal 92 ayat 3 huruf b UU No. 24 Tahun 2004, LPS wajib mengenakan denda keterlambatan penyampaian laporan keuangan bulanan dan laporan posisi simpanan. Namun dengan pertimbangan bahwa LPS baru berdiri tanggal 22 September 2005, jumlah sumber daya manusia yang terbatas, dan penyebaran informasi mengenai kewajiban penyampaian laporan keuangan bulanan dan laporan posisi simpanan beserta konsekuensi denda keterlambatan belum menjangkau seluruh bank, khususnya Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR) dan BPR Syariah yang jumlahnya ± 2.100 bank dan lokasinya tersebar di seluruh pelosok Indonesia, maka Dewan Komisiner LPS menempuh kebijakan untuk menunda penerapan ketentuan mengenai pengenaan denda keterlambatan penyampaian laporan keuangan bulanan dan laporan posisi simpanan tahun 2005.

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



**BADAN PEMERIKSA KEUANGAN  
REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
Penanggungjawab Audit

**Drs. Haryanto Suwondo, Ak**  
Akuntan, Register Negara No.D-1.246

Jakarta, 10 Maret 2006



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## Chapter IV

### 1. INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

*This is the translation of the auditor's report issued by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI). The official version of this report is in bahasa Indonesia as issued by the BPK-RI on 10 March 2006 No. 01/auditama ii/ga/03/2006. The BPK-RI did not issue an english version of this report.*

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

*We have audited the balance sheet of the Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (IDIC) as of 31 December 2005 and the statement of surplus deficit, statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flow for the period of 22 September to 31 December 2005. We also tested the IDIC's compliance with laws and regulations and internal controls. The financial statements, compliance with laws and regulations, and the internal controls are the responsibility of the IDIC's management. Our responsibility is to express our opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.*

*We conducted audits in accordance with the Government Auditing Standards established by The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia (BPK-RI) and auditing standards established by the Institute of Indonesian Accountants. The standards require us to plan and perform audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, based on a test basis, evidences supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessment on the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, the audit includes testing the IDIC's compliance with contracts, certain articles in laws and regulations, and internal controls. We believe that our audits provide us a reasonable basis to express an opinion.*

*In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the balance sheets as of 31 December 2005, and the statement of surplus deficit, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flow for the period of 22 September to 31 December 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Indonesia.*

*As explained in Note 4.6 to the financial statements, the provisions for insurance claims in the balance sheets as of 31 December 2005 is Rp324,851,624 thousand, calculated based on a certain percentage of the premium revenues. The provisions for insurance claims should be determined on the basis of risk exposure of each bank, which is calculated i.e. based on risk analysis of bank condition, as this method provides a more realistic risk exposure faced by the IDIC. However, since the IDIC has not yet developed an adequate methodology, it decided that the provisions would be established accumulatively for a five*



*year period based on a certain percentage of insurance claims received, with a hope that subsequently the IDIC will be able to calculate the provisions for insurance claims based on the risk exposure of each bank. This policy is stated in the Decree of Board of Commissioners Number: 022/DK-LPS/XII/2005, 30 December 2005 concerning The Accounting Policies of IDIC.*

*As explained in Note 5 to the financial statements, according to article 92 paragraph 3.b The Law No. 24 of 2004, the IDIC is obliged to impose fine on banks that submit delinquent monthly financial statements and deposit position report. However, considering that IDIC was just established in 22 September 2005, has a limited human resources, and that information dissemination about the obligation to submit monthly financial statements and deposit position reports, and fine for delinquent reports was not disseminated to all banks, especially the rural banks (BPR) and the syariah rural banks (BPRS) which consist of ± 2.100 banks that are scattered all around the rural areas of Indonesia, the Board of Commissioners has issued a policy to delay the implementation of the regulation of fine for the late submission of monthly financial statements and deposit position reports of 2005.*

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

*The Audit Board of The Republic of Indonesia,  
Auditor in Charge,  
Drs. Haryanto Suwondo, Ak.  
Accountant, State Register No. D-1.246*

*Jakarta, 10 March 2006*



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## Chapter IV

### 2. NERACA/BALANCE SHEET

#### Neraca/Balance Sheet

Per 31 Desember 2005/Per 31 December 2005

|   | Catatan/Note | dalam Ribuan Rp/<br>in Thousands of Rp |
|---|--------------|--|
| <b>AKTIVA/ASSETS</b>  |              |  |
| <b>Kas dan Setara Kas/Cash and Cash Equivalent</b>                                      | 6.1          | 1.719.107.693                          |
| <b>Investasi dalam Surat Berharga/Investment in Securities</b>                          |              |  |
| SBI yang Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo/SBI Held to Maturity                               | 6.2          | 3.000.000.000                          |
| - Diskonto/Discourt   |              | (9.067.390)                            |
| Investasi Setelah Dikurangi Diskonto/Investment After Discount                          |              | 2.990.932.610                          |
| <b>Piutang Premi Penjaminan/Account Receivable -Insurance Premium</b>                   | 6.3          | 60.303                                 |
| <b>Piutang Lain-Lain/Other Account Receivables</b>                                      |              |  |
| Piutang Denda Premi Bank/ Account Receivable of Fine on Bank's Premium                  |              | 21.781                                 |
| Piutang Bunga Deposit on Call/Account Receivables of Interest on DOC                    |              | 1.784.722                              |
| Piutang Kontribusi Kepesertaan Bank/Account Receivables of Bank Membership Contribution |              | 41.789                                 |
| Piutang Lainnya/Other Account Receivables   |              | 67.253                                 |
| <b>Total Piutang Lain-Lain/Total Other Account Receivables</b>                          |              | <b>1.915.545</b>                       |
| <b>Aktiva Tetap/Fixed Assets</b>  | 6.4          |  |
| <b>Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik/Computers and Electronic Instruments</b>           |              |  |
| - Akumulasi Penyusutan Komputer dan Peralatan Elektronik/ Accumulated Depreciation      |              | 157.380                                |
|   |              | (3.279)                                |
|   |              | <b>154.101</b>                         |
| <b>Total Aktiva/Total Assets</b>  |              | <b>4.712.170.252</b>                   |





|   | Catatan/Note | dalam Ribuan Rp/<br>in Thousands of Rp |
|---|--------------|--|
| <b>KEWAJIBAN/LIABILITIES</b>  |              |  |
| Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan / <i>Provision for Insurance Claims</i>         | 6.5          | 324.851.624                            |
| <b>Hutang Lain-Lain/Other Account Payables</b>                            |              |  |
| Hutang pada Pihak III/ <i>Account Payables to The Third Parties</i>       |              | 472.865                                |
| Hutang PPh 21/ <i>Account Payables of Personal Income Tax</i>             |              | 235                                    |
| Hutang PPh Badan/ <i>Account Payables of Entity Income Tax</i>            |              | 104.596.772                            |
| Premi yang akan Dikompensasikan/ <i>Premiums to be Compensated</i>        |              | 119.598                                |
| <b>Total Hutang Lain-Lain/ <i>Total Other Account Payables</i></b>        |              | <b>105.189.470</b>                     |
| <b>Total Kewajiban/ <i>Total Liabilities</i></b>                          |              | <b>430.041.094</b>                     |
| <b>EKUITAS/EQUITIES</b>   |              |  |
| Modal Awal Pemerintah/ <i>Government Initial Capital</i>                  | 6.7          | 4.000.000.000                          |
| Cadangan Tujuan/ <i>Special Reserve</i>                                   | 6.8          | 56.425.832                             |
| Cadangan Penjaminan/ <i>Insurance Reserve</i>                             | 6.8          | 225.703.326                            |
| <b>Total Ekuitas/ <i>Total Equities</i></b>                               |              | <b>4.282.129.168</b>                   |
| <b>Total Kewajiban dan Ekuitas/ <i>Total Liabilities and Equities</i></b> |              | <b>4.712.170.262</b>                   |



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## Chapter IV

### 3. LAPORAN SURPLUS DEFISIT/ STATEMENT OF SURPLUS DEFICIT

#### Laporan Surplus Defisit/Statement of Surplus Deficit

Untuk Tahun Buku yang Berakhir 31 Desember 2005/  
for The Year Ended 31 December 2005

|   | Catatan/ <i>note</i> | dalam Ribuan Rp<br><i>in Thousands of Rupiahs</i> |
|---|----------------------|---|
| <b>Pendapatan Operasi/Operating Revenues</b>  |                      |   |
| Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan/ <i>Revenues from Insurance Premium</i>                                   | 6.9                  | 541.419.373                                       |
| Pendapatan Hasil Investasi/ <i>Revenues from Investment</i>   | 6.10                 | 29.591.868  |
| Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan/ <i>Revenues from Membership Contribution</i>                       | 6.11                 | 134.804.677                                       |
| Pendapatan Denda/ <i>Revenues from Fine</i>   | 6.12                 | 21.781  |
| <b>Total Pendapatan Operasi/Total Operating Revenues</b>  |                      | <b>705.837.699</b>                                |
| <b>Biaya Operasi/Operating Expenses</b>   |                      |   |
| Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank/ <i>Expenses Related to Bank Resolution</i>                        | 6.13                 | 2.867   |
| Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cad. Klaim/ <i>Expenses of Increase (Decrease) on Provision for Claims</i> | 6.14                 | 324.851.624                                       |
| Biaya Umum dan Administrasi/ <i>General and Administration Expenses</i>                               | 6.15                 | 10.463.041  |
| <b>Total Biaya Operasi/Total Operating Expenses</b>   |                      | <b>335.317.532</b>                                |
| <b>Surplus (Defisit) dari Operasi/Operating Surplus (Deficit)</b>                                     |                      | <b>370.520.167</b>                                |
| <b>Pendapatan dan Biaya Lain-Lain/Other Revenues and Expenses</b>                                     |                      |   |
| Pendapatan Lain-Lain/ <i>Other Revenues</i>   | 6.16                 | 19.812.292  |
| Biaya Lain-Lain/ <i>Other Expenses</i>  | 6.17                 | 3.606.529   |
| <b>Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Sebelum Pajak/Net Surplus (Deficit) Before Tax</b>                        |                      | <b>386.725.930</b>                                |
| Pajak Penghasilan Badan/ <i>Tax</i>   | 6.18                 | 104.596.772                                       |
| <b>Surplus (Defisit) Bersih Setelah Pajak/Net Surplus (Deficit) After Tax</b>                         |                      | <b>282.129.158</b>                                |
| <b>Alokasi Surplus (Defisit)/Surplus (Deficit) Allocation :</b>                                       |                      |   |
| Cadangan Tujuan/ <i>Special Purpose Reserve (20%)</i>   |                      | 56.425.832  |
| Cadangan Penjaminan/ <i>Insurance Reserve (80%)</i>   |                      | 225.703.326                                       |

#### 4. LAPORAN ARUS KAS/ STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

##### Laporan Arus Kas/ Statement of Cash Flow

Untuk Tahun Buku yang Berakhir 31 Desember 2005/  
for The Year Ended 31 December 2005

|  | dalam Ribuan Rp/<br>in Thousands of Rp |
|--|--|
| <b>Aktivitas Operasi/Operation Activities</b>  |  |
| Pembayaran Hutang Pihak III/Payment to Third Parties                                     | (7.950)                                |
| Penerimaan Premi Penjaminan/Proceeds from Insurance Premiums                             | 546.341.331                            |
| Penerimaan Hasil Investasi/Proceeds from Investment                                      | 9.361.534                              |
| Penerimaan Kontribusi Kepesertaan/Proceeds from Membership Contribution                  | 129.901.297                            |
| Pengeluaran Biaya Terkait Dengan Resolusi Bank/Expenses Related to Bank Resolution       | (2.867)                                |
| Pengeluaran Biaya Umum dan Administrasi/General and Administration Expenses              | (10.345.501)                           |
| Penerimaan Jasa Giro/Interest Income   | 5.175.495                              |
| Penerimaan Pendapatan Bunga DOC/Interest from DOC  | 12.852.076                             |
| Pengeluaran Biaya Administrasi Bank/Expenses on Bank Administration                      | (1.672)                                |
| Pengeluaran Pajak atas Jasa Giro dan DOC/Income Tax on Interest Income                   | (3.604.857)                            |
| <b>Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Operasi/Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities:</b>   | <b>689.668.885</b>                     |
| <b>Aktivitas Investasi/Investment Activities</b>   |  |
| Pengeluaran Pembelian SBI Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo/Purchases of SBI Held to Maturity  | (2.970.561.192)                        |
| <b>Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Investasi/Net Cash Flow from Investment Activities</b> | <b>(2.970.561.192)</b>                 |
| <b>Aktivitas Pendanaan/Financing Activities</b>  |  |
| Penerimaan Setoran Modal Awal Pemerintah/Government Initial Capital                      | 4.000.000.000                          |
| <b>Arus Kas Bersih dari Aktivitas Pendanaan/Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>  | <b>4.000.000.000</b>                   |
| <b>Kenaikan (Penurunan) Arus Kas /Increase (Decrease) of Cash Flow</b>                   | <b>1.719.107.693</b>                   |
| Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Awal/Beginning Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents             | 0                                      |
| <b>Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas Akhir/Ending Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>        | <b>1.719.107.693</b>                   |



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### 5. LAPORAN PERUBAHAN MODAL/STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

#### Laporan Perubahan Modal/Statement of Changes in Equity

Untuk Tahun Buku yang Berakhir 31 Desember 2005/for The Year Ended 31 December 2005  
dalam Ribuan Rp/in Thousands Rp

| Nama Perusahaan/Indonesian Name          | 20 September 2005 | Bisa dibayar/<br>Available | 31 Desember 2005 |
|--|-------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| 1  | 2                 | 3                          | 4 = 2 + 3 - 1    |
| Modal dan Pemertintah/Equity and Capital |                   |                            |                  |
| Modal Awal/Initial Capital               | 4.000.000.000     |                            | 4.000.000.000    |
| Alokasi Surplus/Surplus Allocation       | Rp282.129.158     |                            |                  |
| Gedangan - Tujuan Sosial Kawalan         |                   | 53.120.412                 | 53.120.412       |
| Gedangan - Aneka jenis Instrumen Pasif   |                   | 225.008.747                | 225.008.747      |
|  | 4.000.000.000     | 282.129.158                | 4.282.129.158    |

### 6. IKHTISAR CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN (DIKHTISARKAN DARI LAPORAN KEUANGAN AUDITED)

#### 6.1 Kas dan Setara Kas

Saldo Kas dan Setara Kas sebesar Rp1.719.107.693 ribu antara lain berupa kas dan giro.

#### 6.2 Investasi dalam Surat Berharga

Keseluruhan Investasi dalam Surat Berharga yang dimiliki LPS ditempatkan dalam bentuk Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) sebesar Rp2.990.932.610 ribu.

Keseluruhan SBI yang dimiliki LPS merupakan SBI Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo dan disajikan sebesar harga perolehan yang diamortisasi.

Tingkat bunga SBI berkisar 12,75% dengan broker fee berkisar antara 0,05% s.d. 0,1%.

#### 6.3 Piutang Premi Penjaminan

Saldo Piutang Premi Penjaminan adalah sebesar Rp60.303 ribu merupakan piutang atas kekurangan pembayaran premi oleh 23 Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR)/Bank Perkreditan Rakyat Syariah (BPRS).

#### 6.4 Aktiva Tetap

Saldo Aktiva Tetap sebesar Rp154.101 ribu berupa

### 6. RESUME OF NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (DIGESTED FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS)

#### 6.1 Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Cash and cash equivalents balance of Rp 1,719,107,693 thousand includes cash and demand deposit.

#### 6.2 Investment in Securities

All IDIC's investments are placed in Bank of Indonesia Certificate (SBI) of Rp2,990,932,610 thousand.

The IDIC's SBI are held to maturity and presented at amortized cost.

The SBI rate was around 12.75% with brokerage fee about 0.05% to 0.1%.

#### 6.3 Insurance Premium Receivables

The balance of insurance premium receivables of Rp60,303 thousand is receivables to 23 rural banks (BPR) and syariah rural banks (BPRS) as result of less payment on insurance premium.

#### 6.4 Fixed Assets

The balance of fixed assets of Rp154,101 thousand



peralatan komputer dan elektronik sebesar Rp157.380 ribu setelah dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan komputer dan elektronik sebesar Rp3.279 ribu.

*constitutes of the computers and electronics Rp157,380 thousand after accumulated depreciations of Rp3,279 thousand.*

### 6.5 Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

### 6.5 Provisions for Insurance Claim

Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan sebesar Rp324.851.624 ribu dibentuk dengan menggunakan pendekatan persentase dari pendapatan premi penjaminan. Cadangan yang dibentuk adalah untuk mengantisipasi kemungkinan kerugian akibat pembayaran klaim eks bank yang dilikuidasi.

*Provisions for insurance claim of Rp324,851,624 thousand is established by using percentage approach from insurance premium revenues. The provision is established to anticipate the possibilities of loss due to claims payment of liquidated banks.*

Pada prinsipnya, pembentukan Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan harus didasarkan atas suatu analisis tingkat kesehatan bank. Saat ini LPS mengembangkan perangkat yang memadai untuk menentukan jumlah cadangan yang didasarkan atas suatu analisis risiko tingkat kesehatan bank.

*Principally, the establishment of provisions for insurance claim has to be based on an analysis of banks' performance. Now, IDIC is developing a feasible tool to define the provisions based on an analysis of banks' performance.*

### 6.6 Hutang Lain-Lain

### 6.6 Other Payables

Hutang Lain-Lain sebesar Rp105.189.470 ribu terdiri dari :

*Other payables of Rp105,189,470 thousand comprising of :*

|  | dalam Ribuan Rp/<br>in Thousands of Rp |
|--|--|
| Hutang pada Pihak ke III/Payables to The Third Parties     | 472.865                                |
| Hutang PPh 21/Payables of PPh 21                           | 235                                    |
| Hutang PPh Badan/Payables of Entity PPh                    | 104.596.772                            |
| Premi yang Akan Dikompensasikan/Premiums to be Compensated | 119.598                                |
| <b>Saldo Hutang Lain-Lain/Balance of Other Payables</b>    | <b>105.189.470</b>                     |

### 6.7 Modal Awal Pemerintah

### 6.7 Government Initial Capital

Saldo Modal Awal Pemerintah per 31 Desember 2005 adalah sebesar Rp4 triliun. Berdasarkan surat Menteri Keuangan No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 tanggal 16 September 2005 perihal Persetujuan Penarikan/Pemindahbukuan Dana Rekening 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 September 2005 telah dilakukan pemindahbukuan dana dari rekening 502.000002 ke rekening No.519.000117 atas nama LPS di Bank Indonesia sebesar Rp4 triliun yang merupakan setoran modal awal Pemerintah pada LPS.

*The Government initial capital as of 31 December 2005 was Rp4 trillion. According to the decree of the Minister of Finance No.SR-115/MK.05/2005 16 September 2005 concerning the Agreement of Withdrawal/Overbooking of Fund Account 502.000002 for The Initial Capital and the Power of Attorney No.SKU-214/MK/2005 from Minister of Finance to Director General of Treasury 16 September 2005, in 30 September 2005 the overbooking of Rp4 trillion has been done from account 502.000002 to No.519.000117 on behalf of IDIC in Bank of Indonesia as government initial capital in the IDIC.*

### 6.8 Cadangan Tujuan dan Cadangan Penjaminan

### 6.8 Special Purpose Reserve and Insurance Reserve

Saldo Cadangan Tujuan sebesar Rp56.425.832 ribu merupakan 20% dari surplus setelah pajak, sedangkan saldo Cadangan Penjaminan sebesar Rp225.703.326 ribu merupakan 80% dari surplus setelah pajak.

*Special purpose reserve of Rp56,425,832 thousand constitutes 20% of surplus after tax, while insurance reserve of Rp225,703,326 thousand constituting 80% of surplus after tax.*



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### 6.9 Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan

Saldo Pendapatan Premi Penjaminan sebesar Rp541.419.373 ribu terdiri dari pendapatan premi bank umum sebesar Rp533.925.115 ribu dan BPR sebesar Rp7.494.258 ribu.

Premi Penjaminan Bank Umum dan BPR tersebut merupakan pendapatan premi periode 22 September sampai dengan 31 Desember 2005 yang dihitung sebesar  $0,1\% \times 101/184$  dari rata-rata saldo bulanan simpanan bulan Januari Juni 2005.

Dari Premi Penjaminan BPR sebesar Rp7.494.258 ribu, sebesar Rp2.658.081 ribu belum dapat diidentifikasi nama BPR penyeter dan belum dapat dipisahkan antara setoran premi penjaminan atau kontribusi kepesertaan.

### 6.10 Pendapatan Hasil Investasi

Saldo Pendapatan Hasil Investasi sebesar Rp29.591.868 ribu merupakan diskonto atas pembelian Sertifikat Bank Indonesia (SBI) Dimiliki Hingga Jatuh Tempo.

### 6.11 Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan

Saldo Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan sebesar Rp134.804.677 ribu terdiri dari pendapatan kontribusi kepesertaan bank umum sebesar Rp132.824.962 ribu dan BPR sebesar Rp1.979.715 ribu.

Pendapatan Kontribusi Kepesertaan Bank Umum dan BPR dihitung sebesar  $0,1\%$  dari saldo ekuitas bank peserta per 31 Desember 2004 atau dari modal disetor bagi bank baru berdiri setelah tahun 2004.

### 6.12 Pendapatan Denda

Saldo Pendapatan Denda sebesar Rp21.781 ribu terdiri dari pendapatan denda premi bank umum sebesar Rp11.192 ribu dan BPR sebesar Rp10.589 ribu yang disebabkan keterlambatan pembayaran premi oleh 1 (satu) Bank Umum dan 23 BPR.

### 6.13 Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank

Biaya Terkait dengan Resolusi Bank sebesar Rp2.867 ribu merupakan biaya perjalanan dinas dalam rangka mengurus penutupan PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya di Yogyakarta.

### 6.14 Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

Biaya Kenaikan (Penurunan) Cadangan Klaim Penjaminan

### 6.9 Revenues from Insurance Premium

*Revenues from insurance premium Rp541,419,373 thousand comprising premium revenues from commercial banks Rp 533,925,115 thousand and Rural Banks Rp 7,494,258 thousand.*

*Insurance premium from commercial banks and Rural Banks is premium revenues for the period of 22 September to 31 December 2005, counted  $0.1\% \times 101/184$  of monthly average of deposit balance January-June 2005.*

*From the Rural Bank insurance premiums of Rp7,494,258 thousand, Rp2,658,081 thousand has not been identified the name of Rural Bank as a payer and has not been separated between insurance premium and membership contribution.*

### 6.10 Revenues from Investment

*Revenues from investment Rp29,591,868 thousand is gained from discount of SBI held to maturity.*

### 6.11 Revenues from Membership Contribution

*Revenues from membership contribution Rp134,804,677 thousand comprises of contribution from commercial banks Rp132,824,962 thousand and Rural Bank Rp1,979,715 thousand.*

*Membership contribution revenues of commercial banks and Rural Bank is calculated at  $0.1\%$  of banks' equity balance per 31 December 2004 or of the paid capital for banks established after 2004.*

### 6.12 Revenues from Fine

*Revenues from fine Rp21,781 thousand consisting of fine on commercial bank premium of Rp11,192 thousand and Rural Bank of Rp10,589 thousand as a result of late premium payment by 1 commercial bank and 23 Rural Banks.*

### 6.13 Expenses Related to Bank Resolution

*Expenses related to bank resolution Rp2,867 thousand consisted of travel expenses dealing with the liquidation of PT BPR Tripillar Arthajaya in Yogyakarta.*

### 6.14 Expenses of Increase/Decrease on Provisions for Insurance Claim

*Expenses of increase/decrease on provisions for insurance*



sebesar Rp324.851.624 ribu berasal dari pembentukan cadangan klaim penjaminan untuk tahun 2005 yang merupakan tahun buku pertama berdirinya LPS. Pembentukan cadangan klaim penjaminan dapat dilihat pada catatan 6.5.

#### 6.15 Biaya Umum dan Administrasi

Saldo Biaya Umum dan Administrasi LPS sebesar Rp10.463.041 ribu antara lain terdiri dari biaya kepegawaian, biaya publikasi dan kehumasan, dan pajak atas investasi.

#### 6.16 Pendapatan Lain-Lain

Saldo Pendapatan lain-lain sebesar Rp19.812.292 ribu terdiri dari pendapatan jasa giro sebesar Rp5.175.494.000,- dan pendapatan bunga *deposit on call* (DOC) sebesar Rp14.636.798 ribu.

#### 6.17 Biaya Lain-Lain

Saldo Biaya lain-lain sebesar Rp3.606.529 ribu terdiri dari biaya administrasi bank sebesar Rp1.672 ribu dan pajak atas jasa giro dan DOC sebesar Rp3.604.857 ribu.

#### 6.18 Pajak Penghasilan Badan

Biaya Pajak sebesar Rp104.596.772 ribu merupakan pajak penghasilan badan yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak sesuai dengan UU perpajakan yang berlaku. Perhitungan Pajak Penghasilan Badan tersebut dilakukan dengan mempertimbangkan beberapa koreksi fiskal positif dan negatif.

Dalam Rancangan Undang-undang tentang Perubahan Keempat atas Undang-undang nomor 7 tahun 1983 tentang Pajak Penghasilan pasal 9 ayat 1 huruf c diatur bahwa cadangan penjaminan untuk LPS dapat dikurangkan dari penghitungan Penghasilan Kena Pajak (Pasal 9 ayat 1 huruf c RUU Pajak Penghasilan : 'Untuk menentukan besarnya Penghasilan Kena Pajak bagi Wajib Pajak dalam negeri dan bentuk usaha tetap tidak boleh dikurangkan : a)...; b)...; c) pembentukan atau pemupukan dana cadangan, kecuali: 1)..., 2)..., 3) cadangan penjaminan untuk Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan, 4)...'). Namun demikian, dalam ketentuan perpajakan yang berlaku sekarang, perhitungan Pajak Penghasilan Badan atas surplus LPS belum secara spesifik diatur.

*claim Rp324,851,624 thousand is from the establishment of provisions for insurance claim in 2005, the first year of IDIC. The establishment of provisions for insurance claim can be seen in note 6.5.*

#### 6.15 General and Administration Expenses

*The general and administration expenses Rp10,463,041 thousand resulted from employee expenses, publication and public relation expenses, and tax on investments.*

#### 6.16 Other Revenues

*Other revenues of Rp19,812,292 thousand consisted of interests on demand deposit of Rp5,175,000 and interests on deposit on call (DOC) of Rp14,636,798 thousand.*

#### 6.17 Other Expenses

*Other expenses of Rp3,606,529 thousand comprising of bank administration expenses Rp1,672 thousand and tax on demand deposit service Rp3,604,857 thousand.*

#### 6.18 Entity Income Tax

*Tax expenses of Rp104,596,772 thousand constituting tax on entity incomes calculated at tax tariff in accordance with the current tax law, by considering several positive and negative fiscal corrections.*

*The draft of laws on the fourth amendment of Law Number 7 Year 1983 concerning Income Taxes article 9 paragraph 1.c regulates that the insurance reserve for the IDIC can be deducted from the taxable incomes (article 9 paragraph 1.c of Draft of Laws concerning Income Taxes: 'In determining the amount of taxable incomes for domestic taxpayers and fixed business entities, cannot be deducted; a).....; b)...; c) establishment or accumulation of reserved fund, except; 1)..., 2)..., 3) insurance reserve for the IDIC, 4)...'). However, according to the current tax laws, the treatment of entity income tax on IDIC surplus has not been specifically regulated.*

*The IDIC has been trying to be considered free from entity income tax through a letter to the Minister of Finance No. S-011/DK-LPS/XII/2005 30 December 2005 on IDIC's Entity Income Tax, and a letter to the Tax Director General No. S-178/DK-LPS/XII/2005 27 December 2005 on Entity Income Tax for IDIC. Until the date of issuance of this report, the IDIC has not received any reply yet.*



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LPS sedang mengusahakan agar LPS dapat dipertimbangkan untuk dibebaskan dari pengenaan Pajak Penghasilan Badan melalui surat kepada Menteri Keuangan No. S-011/DK-LPS/XII/2005 tanggal 30 Desember 2005 perihal Pajak Penghasilan Badan LPS dan surat kepada Direktur Jenderal Pajak No. S-178/DK-LPS/XII/2005 tanggal 27 Desember 2005 perihal Pajak Penghasilan (PPH) Badan bagi LPS. Sampai dengan diterbitkannya laporan keuangan ini, jawaban atas kedua surat dimaksud belum diterima oleh LPS.

### 7. PENERAPAN KETENTUAN PENGENAAN DENDA KETERLAMBATAN PENYAMPAIAN LAPORAN

Undang-undang No.24 Tahun 2004 tentang LPS pasal 9 huruf d menyatakan bahwa setiap Bank wajib menyampaikan laporan secara berkala dalam format yang ditentukan dalam Peraturan LPS dan pasal 92 ayat 3 huruf b menyatakan bahwa terhadap pelanggaran sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 huruf d dikenakan denda Rp1 juta per hari keterlambatan penyampaian laporan untuk jangka waktu paling lama 12 bulan.

Selanjutnya Peraturan LPS No.1/PLPS/2005 tanggal 26 September 2005 tentang Program Penjaminan Simpanan Pasal 20 ayat 1 huruf a. dan huruf b menyatakan bahwa setiap bank wajib menyampaikan secara berkala kepada LPS yaitu laporan posisi simpanan setiap akhir bulan, paling lambat tanggal 15 (lima belas) bulan berikutnya dan laporan keuangan bulanan, paling lambat pada akhir bulan berikutnya. Pasal 47 peraturan tersebut mengatur laporan posisi simpanan untuk akhir bulan September 2005 dan Oktober 2005 serta laporan keuangan bulanan bulan September disampaikan paling lambat tanggal 22 Nopember 2005. Selanjutnya, Pasal 41 mengatur bank yang terlambat menyampaikan laporan dimaksud dalam pasal 20, dikenakan sanksi denda sebesar Rp1 juta per hari kalender keterlambatan untuk setiap laporan yang harus disampaikan.

Namun demikian, dengan pertimbangan bahwa LPS baru berdiri tanggal 22 September 2005, jumlah sumber daya manusia yang terbatas, dan penyebarluasan informasi mengenai kewajiban penyampaian laporan keuangan bulanan dan laporan posisi simpanan beserta konsekuensi denda keterlambatan, belum menjangkau seluruh bank khususnya BPR dan BPRS yang jumlahnya ± 2.100 bank dan lokasinya tersebar di seluruh pelosok Indonesia, maka Dewan Komisiner LPS menempuh kebijakan untuk menunda penerapan ketentuan mengenai

### 7. THE APPLICATION OF THE SANCTION REGULATION ON LATE SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

*The law No.24 year 2004 concerning IDIC article 9 paragraph d states that every bank is obliged to submit reports periodically using certain forms defined in the IDIC's regulation and aticle 92 paragraph 3.b states that any violation against the article 9 alphabet d is subjected to fine of Rp1 million per day of late submission for maximum 12 months' period.*

*Moreover, the IDIC's regulation No.1/PLPS/2005 dated 26 September 2005 concerning the Deposit Insurance Program article 20 paragraph 1.a and 1.b states that any bank is obliged to submit periodically to IDIC a deposit position report in the end of every month, at the latest in 15<sup>th</sup> day of the following month and submit a monthly financial report at the latest at the end of the following month. Article 47 of the regulation regulates report of the deposit position by the end of September 2005 and October 2005 and a monthly financial report of September to be submitted at the latest in 22 November 2005. Article 41 regulates banks which is late to submit the reports as mentioned in the article 20, is subjected to fine of Rp1 millionper day of late submission for every report that they are obliged to submit.*

*However, considering that IDIC was just established in 22 September 2005, with limited human resources and that the information on obligation to submit monthly financial report and deposit position report along with the fine for late submission has not reached the whole banks especially the ± 2.100 Rural Bank and Rural Banks whose locations are scattered all around the rural areas of Indonesia, the Board of Commissioners made a policy to delay the implementation of the regulation of fine on late submission of the monthly financial report and the report of deposit position 2005. It is regulated in PLPS No.3/PLPS/2006 concerning Report of Rural Bank.*





pengenaan denda keterlambatan penyampaian laporan keuangan bulanan dan laporan posisi simpanan tahun 2005. Hal tersebut diatur dalam PLPS No.3/PLPS/2006 tentang Laporan Bank Perkreditan Rakyat.

## 8. PERISTIWA KEMUDIAN

Pada bulan Januari 2006, LPS telah menerima surat dari Bank Indonesia yang memberitahukan adanya 3 (tiga) BPR Dalam Pengawasan Khusus yang tidak dapat disehatkan lagi (Bank Gagal). Ketiga BPR tersebut adalah PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya, PT BPR Cimahi dan PT BPR Mitra Banjaran.

Setelah melakukan pertimbangan, maka LPS memutuskan untuk tidak menyelamatkan 3 (tiga) BPR tersebut dan meminta kepada BI untuk mencabut izin usahanya. Selanjutnya BI telah mencabut izin usaha ketiga BPR yaitu dengan:

- a. Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No.8/1/KEP.GBI/2006 tentang Pencabutan Izin Usaha PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya tanggal 19 Januari 2006.
- b. Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No.8/3/KEP.GBI/2006 tentang Pencabutan Izin Usaha PT BPR Cimahi tanggal 26 Januari 2006.
- c. Keputusan Gubernur Bank Indonesia No.8/11/KEP.GBI/2006 tentang Pencabutan Izin Usaha PT BPR Mitra Banjaran tanggal 7 Februari 2006.

Untuk melaksanakan penyelesaian Bank Gagal, Kepala Eksekutif membentuk Tim Pelaksanaan Penjaminan Simpanan dan Likuidasi dengan Keputusan Kepala Eksekutif. Tim ini terdiri dari Tim Penanganan Klaim, Tim Verifikasi dan Tim Penanganan Likuidasi.

Berdasarkan hasil verifikasi Tim Verifikasi sampai dengan 10 Maret 2006, simpanan nasabah yang layak bayar untuk masing-masing BPR adalah:

| No                   | Nama BPR/<br>Names of Banks | Simpanan Dibayar/ Paid<br>Deposit<br>(Ribuan Rupiah/ in<br>Thousands of Rupiah) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.                   | PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya   | 23.978.168  |
| 2.                   | PT BPR Cimahi               | 0   |
| 3.                   | PT BPR Mitra Banjaran       | 2.798.208   |
| <b>Jumlah/ Total</b> |                             | <b>26.776.376</b>   |

## 8. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

*In January 2006, the IDIC received a letter from Bank Indonesia informing that there were 3 Rural Banks under special surveillance, which were unable to recover (failed banks). The three Rural Banks were PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya, PT BPR Cimahi, and PT BPR Mitra Banjaran.*

*Having made some considerations, the IDIC decided not to save the 3 (three) Rural Banks and proposed to BI to revoke their permits. In response, the BI revoked their permits with:*

- a. *Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No.8/1/KEP.GBI/2006, 19 January 2006, concerning The Revocation of PT BPR Tripilar Arthajaya's permit.*
- b. *Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No.8/3/KEP.GBI/2006, 26 January 2006, concerning The Revocation of PT BPR Cimahi's permit.*
- c. *Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia No.8/11/KEP.GBI/2006, 7 February 2006, concerning The Revocation of PT BPR Mitra Banjaran's permit.*

*In conducting the resolution on the failed banks, the Executive Director established The Team for Handling Deposit Insurance and Liquidation with an executive director's decree. The team consists of claim handling team, verification team, and liquidation handling team.*

*Based on the verification results made by the Verification Team up to 10 March 2006, the customers' deposits which are qualified to be paid in each Rural Bank were:*



# Bab IV

## Chapter IV

Sampai dengan 10 Maret 2006 LPS telah membayar simpanan nasabah yang layak bayar sebesar Rp26.776.376 ribu dengan rincian sebagai berikut:

*Up to 10 March 2006 the IDIC has already paid the qualified deposits of Rp26,776,376 thousand with details as follow:*

| No                   | Nama BPR/BPR<br>Names        | Simpanan Layak Bayar<br>(Ribuan Rupiah)/ Deposits<br>Qualified to Pay (In Thousand<br>Rupiah) |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1.                   | PT BPR Tripilar<br>Arthajaya | 25.896.179  |
| 2.                   | PT BPR Cimahi                | 15.931  |
| 3.                   | PT BPR Mitra                 | 2.928.425   |
| <b>Jumlah/ total</b> |                              | <b>28.840.535</b>   |



# Daftar Istilah

*Glossary*



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# Daftar Istilah

## Glossary

**Bank:** badan usaha yang menghimpun dana dari masyarakat dalam bentuk Simpanan, dan menyalurkannya kepada masyarakat dalam rangka meningkatkan taraf hidup rakyat banyak;

**Bank Gagal:** bank yang mengalami kesulitan keuangan dan membahayakan kelangsungan usahanya serta dinyatakan tidak dapat lagi disehatkan oleh LPP sesuai dengan kewenangan yang dimilikinya

**Bank Indonesia:** Bank Sentral Republik Indonesia;

**Bank Perkreditan Rakyat:** bank yang melaksanakan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional atau berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah yang dalam kegiatannya tidak memberikan jasa dalam lalu lintas pembayaran.

**Bank Umum:** bank yang melaksanakan kegiatan usaha secara konvensional dan/atau berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah yang dalam kegiatannya memberikan jasa dalam lalu lintas pembayaran.

**Cadangan Penjaminan:** dana yang berasal dari sebagian surplus Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang dialokasikan untuk memenuhi kewajiban di masa yang akan datang dalam rangka pelaksanaan tugas dan wewenang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan;

**Cadangan Tujuan:** dana yang berasal dari sebagian surplus Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang digunakan antara lain untuk penggantian atau pembaruan aktiva tetap dan perlengkapan yang digunakan dalam melaksanakan tugas dan wewenang Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan;

**Deposito:** simpanan yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan pada waktu tertentu berdasarkan perjanjian nasabah penyimpan dengan bank.

**Dewan Komisiner:** organ tertinggi Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan;

**Giro:** simpanan yang penarikannya dapat dilakukan setiap saat dengan menggunakan cek, bilyet giro, sarana perintah pembayaran lainnya atau dengan pemindahbukuan.

**Keputusan Dewan Komisiner:** Keputusan yang ditetapkan oleh Dewan Komisiner Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang memuat aturan intern;

**Bank:** an enterprise which collects public fund in the form of savings, and delivers it to public for their welfares.

**Failing Bank:** a bank that experiences financial difficulties and endangering the continuation of its business and is declared cannot be rescued by the LPP in accordance with its authorities.

**Bank of Indonesia:** Central bank of the Republic of Indonesia.

**Rural Banks:** banks which operate conventionally or based on syaria principals and do not deliver services in outgoing and incoming payment.

**Commercial Banks:** banks which operate conventionally and/ or based on syaria principals and deliver services in outgoing and incoming payment.

**Insurance Reserve:** the fund allocated partially from the IDIC surplus, which is allocated to fulfill future obligation(s) under its duties and responsibilities.

**Special Reserve:** the fund allocated partially from the DIC surplus for certain purposes such as the replacement or refurbishment of fixed assets and accessories that is used to carry out its duties and responsibilities.

**Term Deposits:** deposits which can only be withdrawn at a certain period of time as stated in the agreement between the depositor and the bank.

**The Board of Commissioner:** the highest organs in IDIC.

**Current Accounts:** deposits which can be withdrawn any time by using cheque, bill of exchange, other forms of payment instruction or by moving the book keeping.

**The Board of Commissioners decree:** the decree issued by the IDIC Board of Commissioners that contain internal regulation



**Komite koordinasi:** komite yang beranggotakan Menteri Keuangan, LPP, Bank Indonesia, dan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan yang memutuskan kebijakan penyelesaian dan penanganan suatu Bank Gagal yang ditengarai berdampak sistemik.

**Lembaga Pengawas Perbankan:** Bank Indonesia atau lembaga pengawasan sektor jasa keuangan;

**Merger:** penggabungan dari dua bank atau lebih, dengan cara tetap mempertahankan berdirinya salah satu bank dan membubarkan bank-bank lainnya dengan atau tanpa melikuidasi.

**Nasabah:** pihak yang menggunakan jasa bank.

**Nasabah Debitur:** nasabah yang memperoleh fasilitas kredit atau pembiayaan berdasarkan Prinsip Syariah atau yang dipersamakan dengan itu berdasarkan perjanjian bank dengan nasabah yang bersangkutan.

**Nasabah Penyimpan:** nasabah yang menempatkan dananya di bank dalam bentuk simpanan berdasarkan perjanjian bank dengan nasabah yang bersangkutan.

**Penjaminan simpanan nasabah bank:** penjaminan yang dilaksanakan oleh Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan atas simpanan nasabah;

**Peraturan Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan:** peraturan yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan dalam rangka penjaminan serta penyelesaian dan penanganan Bank Gagal;

**RUPS:** Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham

**Sertifikat Deposito:** simpanan dalam bentuk Deposito yang sertifikat bukti penyimpanannya dapat dipindahtangankan.

**Simpanan:** dana yang dipercayakan oleh masyarakat kepada bank berdasarkan perjanjian penyimpanan dana dalam bentuk Giro, Deposito, Sertifikat Deposito, Tabungan dan/atau bentuk lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

**Tabungan:** simpanan yang penarikannya hanya dapat dilakukan menurut syarat tertentu yang disepakati, tetapi tidak dapat ditarik dengan cek, bilyet giro, dan/atau alat lainnya yang dipersamakan dengan itu.

**The Coordinating Committee:** the Committee whose members are the Ministry of Finance, LPP, Bank of Indonesia, and the IDIC that determines the resolution and handling policy of a Failing Bank that is predicted to have a systemic effect.

**The banking supervisory institution:** central Bank of Indonesia or finance supervisory institution.

**Merger:** a unification of two or more banks by preserving one of the banks and dismissing the others with or without liquidating them.

**Customer:** the party who use bank services.

**Debtors:** customers who get credit facilities or syariah-based financing facilities or any other similar forms as agreed by the bank and the customer.

**Depositors:** customers who put their fund at banks in forms of deposit as agreed by the bank and the custome.

**Deposit Insurance,** is the insurance implemented by the IDIC (Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation) on bank customers' deposits.

**Regulation of IDIC:** regulation established by IDIC in terms of deposit insurance scheme as well as the resolution and handling of the failing banks.

**GSM:** the General Shareholders Meeting as stipulated in the law and regulations.

**Term deposit with original issued discount:** a form of term deposit which certificate can be hand over.

**Deposit:** public fund at a bank which have been agreed to be put in the deposit forms of current accounts, term deposits, term deposit with original issued discount, and/or other forms that are equivalently treatead as those mentioned earlier.

**Savings:** deposit which can only be withdrawn with regard to the agreed precondition, and cannot be withdrawn by cheque, bill of exchange, and/ or other forms that are equivalently treated as those mention earlier.







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