

paid to the Legal Entity and the audit result referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2), the short difference may be proposed to be included in the budget in the next budget year.

- (2) In the presence of excess difference in the payment of subsidized Oil Fuel of Particular Type between those paid to the Legal Entity and the audit result referred to Article 14 paragraph (2), the Legal Entity shall be obliged to deposit the excess payment to the State General Treasury Account Number 502.000000 as State Mpm-Tax Income within 30 (thirty) days as of the date notification letter on the excess payment is issued by Director General of Budget.

Article 16

This Regulation of the Minister of Finance shall be valid so long the subsidized Oil Fuel of Particular Type is still budgeted/made available in the APBN or Amended APBN.

Article 17

This Regulation of the Minister shall take effect on the date it is stipulated and shall be valid retroactively effective as of January 1, 2009.

For public cognizance, this Regulation of the Minister shall be announced by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On January 12, 2009

MINISTER OF FINANCE

Sgd.

SRI MULYANI INDRAWATI

====(MA)=====

SECOND AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 14 YEAR 1985 CONCERNING SUPREME COURT

(Law of R.I. Number 3 Year 2009, dated January 12, 2009)

WITH THE BLESSING OF THE ONE AND ONLY GOD
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that the power of the court of justice is the power that is free to exercise judicature for the sake of enforcing the law and justice exercised by a Supreme Court and judicature existing below it within the public judicature, religious judicature, military tribunal, and

State administration judicature and by a Constitutional Court;

- b. that Law Number 14 Year 1985 concerning Supreme Court as amended by Law Number 5 Year 2004, no longer justifies with the developing need for public law and State administration under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c. that based on the consideration referred to in letters a and b, it is necessary to establish Law on Second

Amendment to Law Number 14 Year 1985 concerning
Supreme Court.

In view of:

1. Articles 20, 21, 24A, 24B, and 25 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ;
2. Law Number 14 Year 1985 concerning Supreme Court (Statute Book of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1985 Number 73, Supplement to Statute Book of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3316) as amended by Law Number 5 Year 2004 (**BN No. 7060 pages 9A-16A and so forth**) concerning Amendment to Law Number 14 Year 1985 concerning Supreme Court (SB of R.I. Year 2004 Number 9, SSB of R.I. Number 4359);
3. Law Number 4 Year 2004 (**BN No. 7056 pages 9A-16A and so forth**) concerning Power of the Court of Justice (SB of R.I. Year 2004 Number 8, SSB of R.I. of the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4358);

Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

And

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDES:

To stipulate:

A LAW ON SECOND AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 14 YEAR
1985 CONCERNING SUPREME COURT

Article I

Several provisions in Law Number 14 Year 1985 concerning Supreme Court (Statute Book of R.I. Year 1985 Number 73, Supplement to Statute Book of R.I. Number 3316) as amended by Law Number 5 Year 2004 concerning Amendment to Law Number 14 Year 1985 on Supreme Court (SB of R.I. Year 2004 Number 9, SSB of R.I. Number 4359), has been as follows:

1. insert two (2) articles, namely Article 6A and Article 6B in between Article 6 and Article 7 so as to read:

Article 6A

Supreme Judge must have integrity and flawless, just, professional, and experienced in the field of law.

Article 6B

- (1) supreme judge to be must be legal-oriented career judge;
- (2) other than supreme judge to be as referred to in paragraph (1) the supreme judge to be may also be non-career judge.

2. The provision in Article 7 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 7

To be able to be appointed as supreme judge, the supreme judge to be referred to in Article 6B must comply with the terms below:

a. career judge:

1. Indonesian citizen;
2. devotes to the One and Only God;

3. holds

3. holds magister degree in the field of law based on sarjana hukum (bachelor of law) or bachelor degree in other field having expertise in the field of law;
 4. is at least 45 (forty-five) years old;
 5. is spiritually and bodily capable to run duty and obligation;
 6. has experience as a judge for at least 20 (twenty) years, including three (3) years as senior judge; and
 7. has never been charged penalty in the form of temporary dismissal resulting from violating the code of ethics and/or guideline on judge attitude.
- b. non-career judge:
1. complies with the terms referred to in letter a points 1, 2, 4 and 5;
 2. has experience in legal profession and/or law academic for at 20 (twenty) years;
 3. holds doctor and magister certificate in the field of law based on bachelor of law or bachelor of law in other field having expertise in the field of law; and
 4. is never criminally imprisoned by court judgment that has permanent legal power for committing criminal action subject to criminal imprisonment for five (5) years or more.
3. The provision in Article 8 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 8

- (1) Decision on supreme judge shall be issued by the

President from among the names of the candidates proposed by the House of the People's Representatives.

- (2) The supreme judge to be referred to in paragraph (1) shall be chosen by the House of the People's Representatives from among the names of candidates proposed by Judicial Commission.
- (3) One (1) out of the three (3) candidate supreme judges proposed by the Judicial Commission referred to in paragraph (2) shall be elected by the House of the People's Representatives for the respective vacancy.
- (4) The election of supreme judge referred to in paragraph (3) shall be conducted within 30 (thirty) days at the latest effective as of the date the names of the candidates are received by the House of the People's Representatives.
- (5) The proposal for supreme judge by the House of the People's Representatives to the President as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted within 14 (fourteen) days effective as of the date the names of the candidates have been approved at Plenary Session.
- (6) The President shall decide the supreme judge from among the names of candidates submitted by the House of the People's Representatives as referred to in paragraph (5) within 14 (fourteen) working days effective as of the date the submission of names of candidates have been received by the President.
- (7) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court shall be elected from among the supreme judges and shall be decided by the President.

- (8) The President shall decide Junior Chairman of Supreme Court from among the supreme judges proposed by the Chairman of Supreme Court.
- (9) Decision of the President on determination of Chairman, Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court referred to in paragraphs (7) and (8) shall be made within 14 (fourteen) working days effective as of the date the President received the proposed names of candidates.
4. The provision in Article 9 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 9

- (1) Prior to taking his term of office, the Chairman and Vice Chairman of Supreme Court shall pronounce his/her oath or pledge according to his/her religion that reads as follows:
- oath to be pronounced by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court:
"in the name of Allah I swear that I shall comply with all obligations as Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court to my utmost and most judiciously, solidly hold to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and shall implement all statutory regulations judiciously under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. I shall dedicate myself to the country and the nation".
 - pledge to be pronounced by the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court:
"I hereby pledge that I shall diligently comply with the obligations of Chairman or Vice

Chairman of the Supreme Court to my utmost and most judiciously, solidly hold to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall implement all statutory regulations most honestly under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and I shall dedicate myself to the country and the nation".

- (2) The oath or pledge referred to in paragraph (1) shall be pronounced before the President.
- (3) Prior to taking term of office, the supreme judge or Vice Chairman of the Supreme Court shall pronounce his/her oath or pledge according to his/her religion, which reads as follows:
- oath or pledge to be pronounced by the supreme judge or Junior Chairman of Supreme Court:
"In the name of Allah I hereby swear that I shall comply with the obligations of supreme judge or Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court to my utmost and most judiciously, solidly hold to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall implement all statutory regulations most honestly under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall dedicate myself to the country and the nation".
 - pledge to be pronounced by the supreme judge or Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court:
"I hereby pledge that I shall diligently comply with the obligations of supreme judge or Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court to my utmost and most judiciously, solidly hold to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall implement all statutory regulations most honestly under the 1945 Constitution of

the Republic of Indonesia, and I shall dedicate myself to the country and the nation".

- (4) The pronouncement of oath or pledge referred to in paragraph (3) shall be made before the Chairman of Supreme Court.

5. The provision in Article 11 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 11

The Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court and supreme judge shall be dismissed with honor from his/her term of office by the President as proposed by the Supreme Court due to:

- a. decease;
- b. has reached the age of 70 (seventy) years;
- c. on own written request;
- d. is physically or mentally sick for three (3) months continuously as proven by doctor's statement letter; or
- e. is apparently unqualified in running his/her duty.

6. Insert one (1) Article in between Articles 11 and 12, namely Article 11A, that reads as follows:

Article 11A

- (1) Supreme judge may be dismissed without honor during the course of his/her term of office only if he/she:
 - a. is criminally prosecuted for being guilty to have committed criminal act by court judgment that has permanent legal power;
 - b. commits disgraceful deed;

- c. ignores his/her obligations in running his job for three (3) months consecutively;
- d. violates the oath or pledge of term of office;
- e. violates the prohibition referred to in Article 10; or
- f. violates the code of ethics and/or guideline for judge attitude.

- (2) The dismissal referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be proposed by the Chairman of Supreme Court to the President.
- (3) The dismissal referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be proposed by the Supreme Court and/or Judicial Commission.
- (4) The dismissal on the ground as referred to in paragraph (1) letters c, d, and e shall be proposed by the Supreme Court.
- (5) The dismissal on the ground as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f shall be proposed by the Judicial Commission.
- (6) Before the Supreme Court and/or Judicial Commission submits proposal for dismissal on the ground as referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5), the supreme judge has the right to defend him/herself before the Panel Judges of Honor.
- (7) The Panel of Judges of Honor shall be established by the Supreme Court and Judicial Commission within 14 (fourteen) working days at the latest effective as of the date the proposal for dismissal is received.
- (8) Membership of the Panel of Judges of Honor shall consist of:
 - a. three (3) supreme judges; and
 - b. four (4) members of the Judicial Commission.

- (9) The Panel of Judges of Honor shall examine the proposal for dismissal within 14 (fourteen) working days at the latest effective as of the date of establishment of the Panel of Judges of Honor.
 - (10) In the case that self-defense referred to in paragraph (6) is rejected, the Panel of Judges of Honor shall submit decision for dismissal to the Chairman of Supreme Court and Judicial Commission within seven (7) working days effective as of the date the examination is completed.
 - (11) The Chairman of Supreme Court shall submit the proposal for dismissal referred to in paragraph (10) to the President within 14 (fourteen) working days effective as of the date decision for proposed dismissal is received from the Panel of Judges of Honor.
 - (12) Decision of the President on the dismissal referred to in paragraphs (2) and (11) shall be made within 30 (thirty) working days effective as of the date the proposed dismissal is received from the Chairman of Supreme Court.
 - (13) Provision on the procedure for establishment, work procedure, and procedure for decision making by the Panel of Judges of Honor shall be mutually governed by the Supreme Court and the Judicial Commission.
7. The provision in Article 12 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 12

- (1) If the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and the Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court dismissed with

honor from their term of office as Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court due to the reason referred to in Article 11 letter c, shall not dismiss automatically from his/her term of office as supreme judge.

- (2) If the supreme judge is dismissed without honor as referred to in Article 11A takes office as Chairman, Vice Chairman, or Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court, the person concerned shall automatically cease from his/her term of office as Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Junior Chairman of the Supreme Court.

8. The provision in Article 13 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 13

The supreme judge before he/she is dismissed without honor as referred to in Article 11A and Article 12 paragraph (2) may be dismissed temporarily from his/her term of office by the President as proposed by the Supreme Court.

9. The provision in Article 20 has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 20

- (1) To be able to be appointed as Registrar of the Supreme Court, the candidate person must comply with the terms below:
 - a. is Indonesian citizen;
 - b. devotes to the One and Only God;
 - c. holds degree of sarjana hukum (bachelor of law)

or degree in other field having expertise in the field of law; and

- d. has at least two (2) years experience as Junior Registrar of the Supreme Court or as chairman or vice chairman of the court in appeal degree.

(2) To be able to appointed as Junior Registrar of the Supreme Court, the candidate person must comply with the terms below:

- a. in accordance with the provision referred to in paragraph (1) letters a, b, and c; and
- b. has experience at least one (1) year as senior judge.

(3) To be able to be appointed as Substitute Registrar of the Supreme Court, the candidate person must comply with the terms below:

- a. in accordance with the provision referred to in paragraph (1) letters a, b and c; and
- b. has experience at least 10 (ten) years as judge at first degree court.

10. Article 31 paragraph (5) is deleted.

11. The provision in Article 31A has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 31A

- (1) Request for test on statutory regulation under the law against the law shall be submitted directly by the applicant or his/her attorney to the Supreme Court and made in writing in Indonesian language.
- (2) The request referred to in paragraph (1) may be made only by the party who deemed that his/her right has been damaged by the enforcement of

the statutory regulation under the law, such as:

- a. Indonesian individual;
- b. customary law community society so long it is valid and is in accordance with the development of the community and the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that governs the law; or
- c. public legal entity or private legal entity.

(3) The application shall at least state:

- a. the name and address of the applicant;
- b. description of the subject of the basis of application explicitly describing that:
 - 1. the contents of the paragraph, article, and/or part of the statutory regulation under the law is deemed to have contravening the law of higher degree; and/or
 - 2. establishment of the statutory regulation fails to comply with the prevailing provisions; and
- c. all matters requested to be adjudicated.

(4) Application for test referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted by the Supreme Court within 14 (fourteen) working days effective as of the date the application is received.

(5) If the Supreme Court is of the opinion that the applicant of his/her request fails to comply with the terms, dictum of judgment shall declare the request is unacceptable.

(6) If the Supreme Court is of the opinion that the request is reasonable, dictum of judgment shall declare that the request is accepted.

(7) If the request is accepted as referred to in paragraph (6), dictum of judgment shall explicitly

declare

declare the content of the paragraph, article and/or part of the statutory regulation under the law that contravenes the statutory regulation of higher degree.

(8) Judgment of the Supreme Court approving the request referred to in paragraph (7) must be announced in the State Gazette or Regional Gazette within 30 (thirty) working days effective as of the date the judgment is read out.

(9) If the statutory regulation under the law is not contravening the statutory regulation of higher degree and/or is not contravening in the establishment thereof, dictum of judgment shall declare the request is rejected.

(10) The provision on procedure for testing statutory regulation under the law shall be governed in Regulation of the Supreme Court.

12. The provision in Article 32 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

Article 32

(1) The Supreme Court shall exercise highest supervision over the implementation of judicature of the Supreme Court existing under it in the implementation of the power of justice.

(2) Other than the supervision referred to in paragraph (1), the Supreme Court shall exercise highest supervision on the implementation of administrative duty and finance.

(3) The Supreme Court is authorized to ask for information on all matters relating to judicature technicality exercised by all judiciary bodies existing under its authority.

(4) The Supreme Court is authorized to provide guidance, reminder, or reprimand to the courts in all judiciary bodies existing under its authority.

(5) The supervision and authority referred to in paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) shall not diminish the freedom of the judge to examine and adjudicate any case.

13. Insert two (2) articles in between Article 32 and Article 33, namely Article 32A and Article 32B, that read as follows:

Article 32A

(1) Internal supervision over the supreme judge's attitude shall be conducted by the Supreme Court.

(2) External supervision over the supreme judge's attitude shall be conducted by the Judicial Commission.

(3) The supervision referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be guided by the code of ethics and guidance over the judge's behavior.

(4) The code of ethics and guidance over referred to in paragraph (3) shall be stipulated by the Judicial Commission and the Supreme Court.

Article 32B

The Supreme Court must give access to the society to obtain information on:

- a. judgment of the Supreme Court and/or
- b. cost of the court session.

14. Article 38 is deleted.

15. The provision in Article 80C has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 80C

The term of office of registrar of the Supreme Court must be adjusted to the provision in this Law within one (1) year effective as of this Law is enacted.

16. Insert one (1) article in between the provision in Article 80C and Article 81 namely Article 80D which shall read as follows:

Article 80D

Prior to establishment of code of ethics and guidance for judge's attitude based on this Law, the existing code of ethics and guidance judge's attitude are hereby declared still valid to the extent they do not contravene this Law.

17. The provision in Article 81A has been amended so as to read as follows:

Article 81A

- (1) The Supreme Court budget is charged to separate budget item in the State Budget and Expenditure.
- (2) The budget item referred to in paragraph (1) shall not include registrar cost and cost for civil case settlement process, either in the case of general

judicature or settlement of State administration case.

- (3) For settlement of civil case and State administration case referred to paragraph (2), cost for registrar matter and cost for case settlement process shall be charged to the party or the litigating party.

- (4) The cost for registrar matter referred to in paragraph (3) shall constitute the State non-tax income duly stipulated in accordance with the provision in the statutory regulation.

- (5) The Supreme Court has the authority to decide and charge cost for settlement of case referred to in paragraph (3).

- (6) Audit on management and accountability on the budget and costs referred to in paragraphs (1), (4), and (5) shall be conducted by the Finance Audit Agency in accordance with the provision in the statutory regulation.

18. Insert two (2) articles, namely Article 81B and Article 81C in between Article 81A and Article 82 so as to read as follows:

Article 81B

Code of ethics and guidance for judge's attitude should have been stipulated within three (3) months as of this Law is enacted.

Article 81C

Article 81C

The implementing regulation of this Law should have been stipulated within six (6) months as of this Law is enacted..

Article II

This Law shall take effect as of the date it is enacted.

For public cognizance, this Law shall be announced by placing it in the Statute Book of the State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta

On January 12, 2009

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Enacted in Jakarta

On January 12, 2009

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

ANDI MATTALATTA

STATUTE BOOK OF THE STATE OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2009 NUMBER 3

ELUCIDATION

OF

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 3 YEAR 2009

CONCERNING

AMENDMENT TO LAW NUMBER 14 YEAR 1985

CONCERNING SUPREME COURT

I. GENERAL

Article 24 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia explicitly states that the power of judges is power that is free to exercise judicature in enforcing the law and justice. The Supreme Court is one of the executors of the power of judges subordinating judiciary bodies within general judiciary, religious judiciary, military tribunal, and State administration judiciary.

This Law is Second Amendment to Law Number 14 Year 1985 as amended by Law Number 5 Year 2004, specifically relating to supervision, no longer justifies with the developing needs for public law and state affairs under the 1945 Constitution.

Supreme Court shall be the highest State court of all judiciaries existing below it. Therefore, the Supreme Court shall exercise the supervision of highest level over judiciary body within general judiciary, religious judiciary, and State administration judiciary. However, the Supreme Court is not the only supervising institution since the Judicial Commission is also exercising supervision externally. Based on Article 24B of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Judicial Commission is authorized to propose appointment of supreme judge and has other authorities to maintain and hold upright honor, dignity and prestige, and attitude of

the judge. Accordingly, clarity on the supervision constituting the authority of the Supreme Court and the supervision constituting the authority of the Judicial Commission shall be necessary. Supervision exercised by the Supreme Court shall cover implementation of judicial duty, administration, and financial matter, while the supervision exercised by the Judicial Commission shall be supervision over the judge's attitude, including that of the supreme judge. In the context of supervision harmonious cooperation between the Supreme Court and Judicial Commission shall be necessary.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article I

Point 1

Article 6A

Self-explanatory.

Article 6B

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "candidate supreme judge originating from career judge" shall be supreme judge having active status as judge at judiciary body under the Supreme Court nominated by the Supreme Court.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "candidate supreme judge originating from non-career" shall be candidate supreme judge originating from outside judiciary body.

Point 2

Article 7

Letter a

Point 1 and point 2

Self-explanatory.

Point 3

What is meant by "magister in law" shall be academic degree on strata 2 in the field of law, including magister in syari'ah science or magister in police science.

Points 4 through 7

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Point 1

Self-explanatory.

Point 2

What is meant by "legal profession" shall be occupation of an individual based on expertise education in the field of law or statutory regulation, such as, advocate, legal advisor, notary, law enforcement agent, academics in the field of law, and employee whose job concerns the law or statutory regulation.

Points 3 and 4

Self-explanatory.

Point 3

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Point 4

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Point 5

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Point 6

Article 11A

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

What is meant by "commits action of defects" shall be if the supreme judge concerned due to his/her attitude, act, and action either within or outside the court has caused disgrace to the prestige of the supreme judge.

Letters c through f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraphs (2) and (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Establishment of Panel of Judges of Honor referred to in this provision shall be ad hoc (case by case).

Paragraphs (8) through (13)

Self-explanatory.

Point 7

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Point 8

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Point 9

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Point 10

Self-explanatory.

Point 11

Article 31A

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "individual" shall be individual person or group of persons having the same interest.

Letters b and c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraphs (3) through (10)

Self-explanatory.

Point 12

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Point 13

Article 32A

Paragraph (1)

Internal supervision on supreme judge's attitude is still necessary in spite of the existence of external supervision exercised by the Judicial Commission. This is meant to provide more comprehensive supervision so as to keep maintaining the honor, dignity and prestige, and attitude of the supreme judge.

Paragraphs (2) through (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 32B

Access to public shall mean to obtain judgment of the Supreme Court through Information System of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia 9SIMARI).

Point 14

Self-explanatory.

Point 15 of Article 80C and point 16 of Article 80D

Self-explanatory.

Point 17

Article 81A

Paragraph (1)

Based on this provision the Supreme Court shall

compile annual activities and budget, including budget for implementation of the registrar's duty.

Paragraphs (2) through (6)

Self-explanatory.

Point 18

Article 81B and Article 81C

Self-explanatory.

Article II

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATUTE BOOK OF THE STATE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 4958

—==(MA)==—

OPERATIONS OF BANK OF INDONESIA NATIONAL CLEARING SYSTEM BY LOCAL CLEARING OPERATORS OTHER THAN BANK OF INDONESIA

(Circular of Accounting and Payment System Director No. 11/15/DASP, dated June 18, 2009)

To

ALL PUBLIC BANKS

IN INDONESIA

In connection with Bank of Indonesia Regulation No. 7/18/PBI/2005 dated 22 July 22, 2005 (**BN No. 7614 pages 11A-32A and so on**) concerning Bank Indonesia National Clearing System (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2005 No. 65, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No.4516), to improve the

smoothness and efficiency of the operations of Bank of Indonesia National Clearing System (SKNBI), it is necessary to re-regulate provisions on the operations of SKNBI by Local Clearing Operators (PKL) other than Bank of Indonesia in a Circular of Bank of Indonesia as follows.

I. REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURE FOR THE OPERATIONS OF SKNBI

A. Requirements for the Operations of SKNBI by Other-than-B.I. PKL.