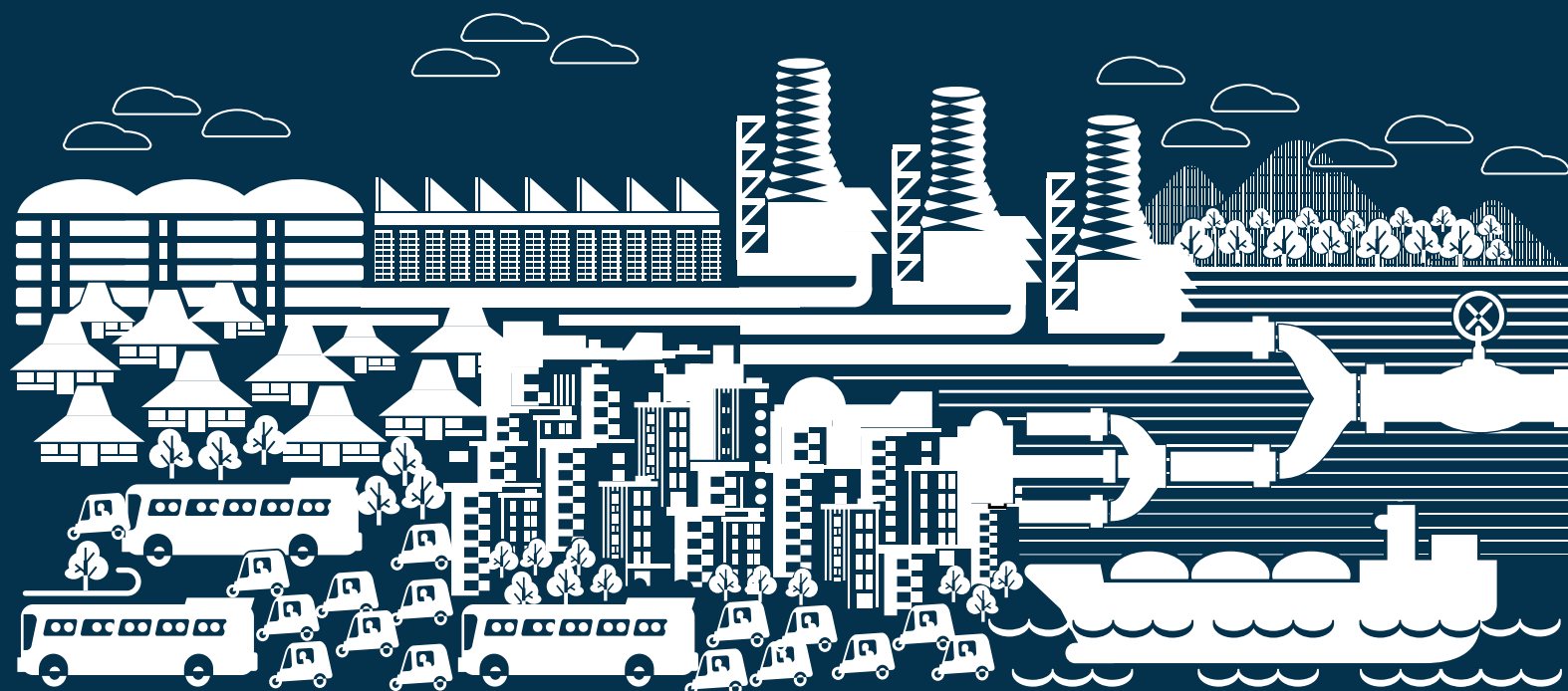


PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk

Annual Report 2015





**One PGN
serving
One Indonesia**

Spurring economic growth

in a changing economy is challenging work. But that's what it takes to build a better future for all of Indonesia.

Meeting domestic demand for natural gas is a critical part of that effort. PGN, the nation's largest natural gas transportation and distribution company, is helping.

We have transformed ourselves into a company dedicated to a single purpose: supplying the expertise, energy and infrastructure needed to support Indonesia's long-range growth.

We are united behind this focus.

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ONE COMPANY *Accomplishing More Together*

What does it take to bring natural gas to the nation?

Expertise, for one thing. We operate the largest pipeline network in Indonesia. Alignment is another. PGN continues to expand across the entire natural gas value chain—upstream, mid-stream and downstream. Most importantly, though, it's leadership. PGN has what it takes. We've launched an enterprise-wide transformation, redefining the relationship our Business Units. The result is not a different PGN—just a better one.

HOW 1PGN ENERGIZES

A BUSINESS UNIT:

Indonesia is placing renewed emphasis on Natural Gas Powered Vehicles, especially for buses and fleets. The high cost of new fueling stations is holding back faster adoption of CNG vehicles. PGN is supplying gas to stationery refueling stations, and also helping bridge supply and demand with mobile refueling units.





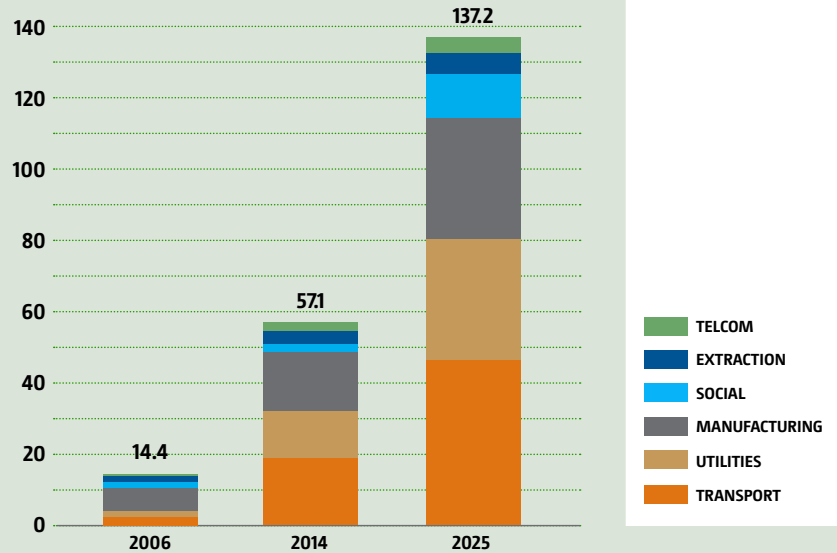
ONE FOCUS ***Raising Financial Performance***

1PGN means capitalizing on our strengths. At PGN, we understand that transformation is meaningless without tangible results. To provide those results, our leadership team is strengthening the structure of our Business Units. By pushing more functionality to their level, we're empowering our Business Units to concentrate more on performance. We share a common focus: achieving PGN's 2016 financial and operating targets.

PGN IS KNOWN FOR ITS ABILITY TO MANAGE LARGE SCALE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS—FROM PLANNING TO OPERATIONAL SUCCESS. WITH INDONESIA’S PLANS FOR AMBITIOUS INFRASTRUCTURE EXPANSION—UPWARDS OF \$137 BILLION BY 2025—PGN IS WELL POSITIONED TO EXPAND ON THIS LEADERSHIP ROLE.

INDONESIA’S INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING BY BROAD SECTOR

(\$US IN BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES, 2014 EXCHANGE RATE)



Source: Price Waterhouse Coopers / Oxford Economics



**AMPLIFYING OUR STRENGTH
IN CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP
MANAGEMENT**

PGN has grown by enhancing its technical and commercial skill. The expansion of natural gas infrastructures are coupled with development of capabilities to handle multi segment of customer to help them prosper. PGN builds on this culture by training more relationship managers with industry specific knowledge.





ONE STRATEGY *Unlocking Operational Value*

POLICY AND PROGRESS

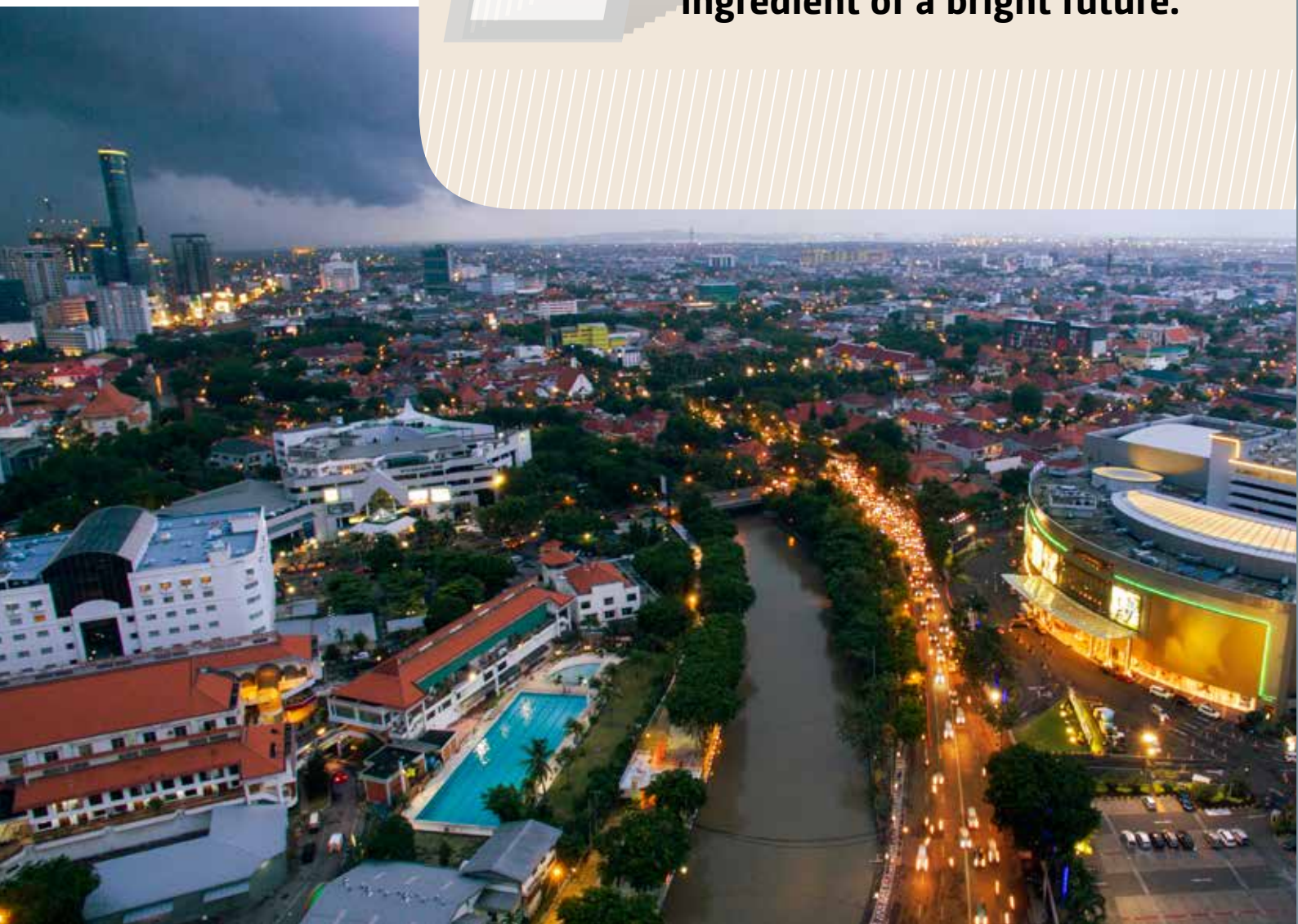
In 2015, Indonesia passed sweeping reforms to its business licensing process, creating a 'one stop shopping' process for commercial startups. Already, the time required for permitting major projects has fallen to less than 25% compared with 2014. This reform—in combination with others—is forecast to have dramatic effect on Indonesia's new business formation and improve overall economic development.

Increasing our operational efficiency is at the top of PGN's to-do list for 2016.

To accomplish that, PGN is moving from a centralized services model to shared services model. This allows PGN to take an active and more strategic role as an adviser or consultant to each Business Unit, helping them meet their assigned targets. And grow.

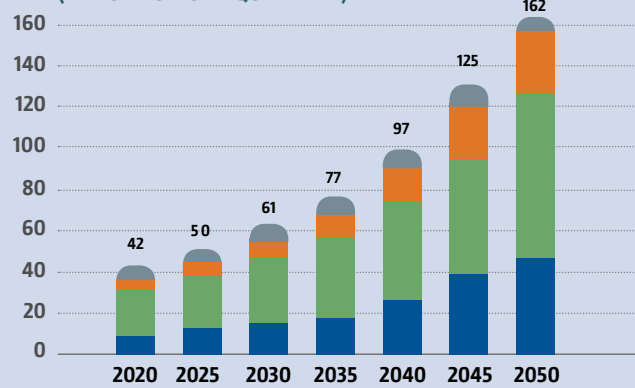
ONE VISION ***Bettering Indonesia's Future***

**Indonesia's economy
is being fueled by clean
natural gas from PGN.
It's the energy of choice
for the nation—the vital
ingredient of a bright future.**





INDONESIA'S NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION PROJECTION (MILION TON OIL EQUIVALENT)



Source: Outlook Energi Indonesia 2014 (Energy National Board)

- POWER PLANT
- INDUSTRY
- HOUSEHOLD, COMMERCIAL, TRANSPORTATION
- NON-ENERGY USES



01

Performance Overview



PGN consistently creating value to stakeholders



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

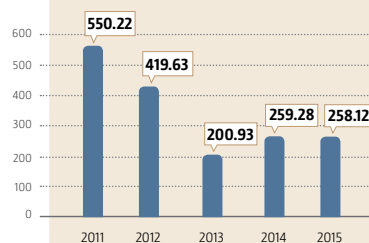
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2015 USD (Diaudit)	2014* USD (Diaudit)	2013 USD (Diaudit)	2012 USD (Diaudit)	2011* USD (Diaudit)
Net Revenues	3,068,790,845	3,253,388,634	3,001,516,630	2,580,234,140	2,230,397,076
Cost of Revenues	(2,105,680,228)	(1,967,906,099)	(1,583,854,969)	(1,107,842,836)	(888,467,843)
Gross profit	963,110,617	1,285,482,535	1,417,661,661	1,472,391,304	1,341,929,233
Other income	94,536,121	48,492,738	27,023,658	21,415,500	20,878,662
Distribution and transmission expenses	(198,752,380)	(223,287,345)	(292,558,975)	(269,894,769)	(280,226,926)
General and administrative expenses	(190,418,733)	(208,194,851)	(216,617,353)	(204,389,934)	(178,257,491)
Other expenses	(102,984,863)	(43,483,142)	(2,156,558)	(1,038,741)	(6,166,815)
Operation profit	565,490,761	859,009,935	933,352,433	1,018,483,360	898,156,663
Other income (expense)	(122,357,405)	70,845,685	132,387,542	129,824,667	(26,182,646)
Income before tax benefit (expense)	443,133,356	929,855,620	1,065,739,975	1,148,308,027	871,974,017
Final tax	(5,768,773)	(1,689,451)	-	-	-
Profit Before Tax Benefit	437,364,583	928,166,169	1,065,739,975	1,148,308,027	871,974,017
Tax Expense - Net	(34,605,679)	(217,142,701)	(227,938,102)	(233,051,777)	(170,073,498)
Profit for the year	402,758,904	711,023,468	837,801,873	915,256,250	701,900,519
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)					
Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	(2,297,573)	7,258,618	(15,767,821)	7,794,787	1,119,417
Remeasurement of defined benefit program	21,281,308	(4,219,314)	24,109,106	(6,827,609)	-
Difference in foreign currency translation of the financial statements of subsidiaries, net	(3,131,231)	(1,118,323)	(14,010,436)	(1,724,744)	(562,756)
Other comprehensive losses after tax	15,852,504	1,920,981	(5,669,151)	(757,566)	(556,661)
Total Comprehensive Income Current Year	418,611,408	712,944,449	832,132,722	914,498,684	702,457,180
Profit for the year Attributable to:					
Owners of Parent Entity,	401,199,880	711,179,798	804,450,586	890,885,456	680,804,733
Non-controlling interests	1,559,024	(156,330)	33,351,287	24,370,794	21,095,786
Total	402,758,904	711,023,468	837,801,873	915,256,250	701,900,519
Total Comprehensive Income Attributable Current Year To:					
Owners of Parent Entity	416,193,057	712,932,890	798,164,240	889,696,452	681,357,195
Non-controlling interests	2,418,351	11,559	33,968,482	24,802,232	21,099,985
Total	418,611,408	712,944,449	832,132,722	914,498,684	702,457,180
EBITDA	941,077,206	1,114,474,001	1,120,408,710	1,209,088,023	1,078,295,431

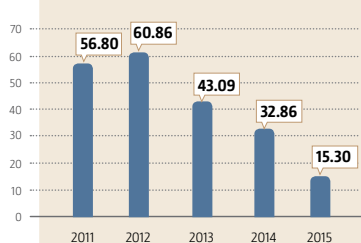
*restated

FINANCIAL RATIOS

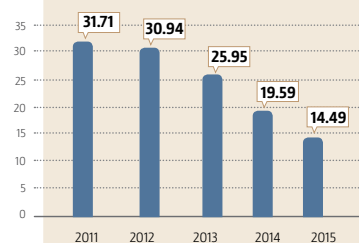
CURRENT RATIO (%)



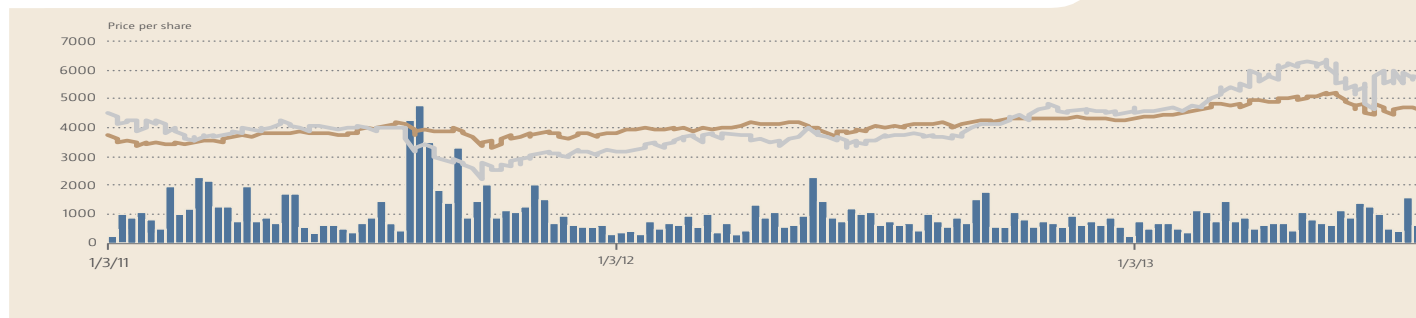
RETURN ON EQUITY (%)



RETURN ON INVESTMENT (%)



PGAS SHARE PRICE MOVEMENT 2011 - 2015



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	2015 USD (Audited)	2014 USD (Audited)	2013 USD (Audited)	2012 USD (Audited)	2011 USD (Audited)
Total Assets	6,495,022,261	5,689,567,974	4,318,010,538	3,908,162,319	3,400,177,005
Total Liabilities	3,472,218,207	2,814,097,930	1,646,866,662	1,553,370,341	1,520,819,736
Total Equity	3,022,804,054	2,875,470,044	2,671,143,876	2,354,791,978	1,879,357,269
Capital Expenditures	972,042,223	1,891,326,349	880,741,897	139,599,881	102,483,665
Net Working Capital	1,055,210,656	1,065,840,733	894,396,119	1,511,068,613	1,232,909,912
Investments in Associated	330,491,978	348,539,492	95,331,310	65,952,471	45,000,454

FINANCIAL RATIOS

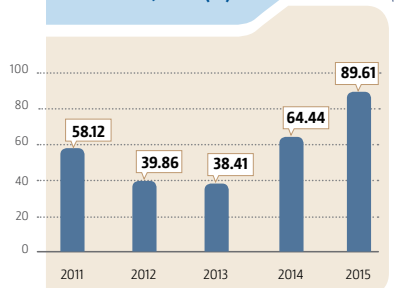
	2015 (Audited)	2014* (Audited)	2013 (Audited)	2012 (Audited)	2011 (Audited)
Gross Profit Ratio (%)	31.38	39.51	47.23	57.06	60.17
The ratio of earnings (loss) to earnings	13.07	21.86	26.80	34.53	30.52
EBITDA Margin (%)	30.67	34.26	37.33	46.86	48.35
Net debt / EBITDA (x)	1.60	0.56	0	0	0
EBITDA / Interest Expense (X)	8.81	16.03	51.25	56.04	38.91
EBITDA / (Interest Expense Principal) (X)	5.03	8.51	8.42	11.75	2.43
Current Ratio (%)	258.12	259.28	200.93	419.63	550.22
Liabilities to Equity Ratio (%)	89.61	64.44	38.41	39.86	58.12
Liabilities to Assets Ratio (%)	41.71	32.57	23.76	24.02	32.12
The ratio of net income (loss) to total assets (%)	14.49	19.59	25.95	30.94	31.71
The ratio of net income (loss) to equity (%)	15.30	32.86	43.09	60.86	56.80
ROCE (%)	11.57	18.90	25.25	30.92	30.02
Ratio Price To Earnings per Share (X)	12.18	16.65	11.21	13.11	12.63
The ratio of price to book value per share of the Company (X)	1.62	4.12	3.62	5.32	4.96

STOCK DATA

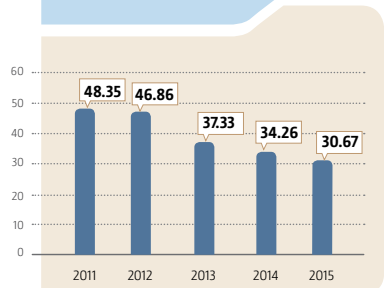
	2015 (Audited)	2014* (Audited)	2013 (Audited)	2012 (Audited)	2011 (Audited)
The weighted average number (sheets)	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196
Common shares outstanding (shares)	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196
Earnings (Loss) per share (USD)	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03

*restated **restated, the conversion of the Financial Statements 2010 (Unaudited) from Rupiah to USD

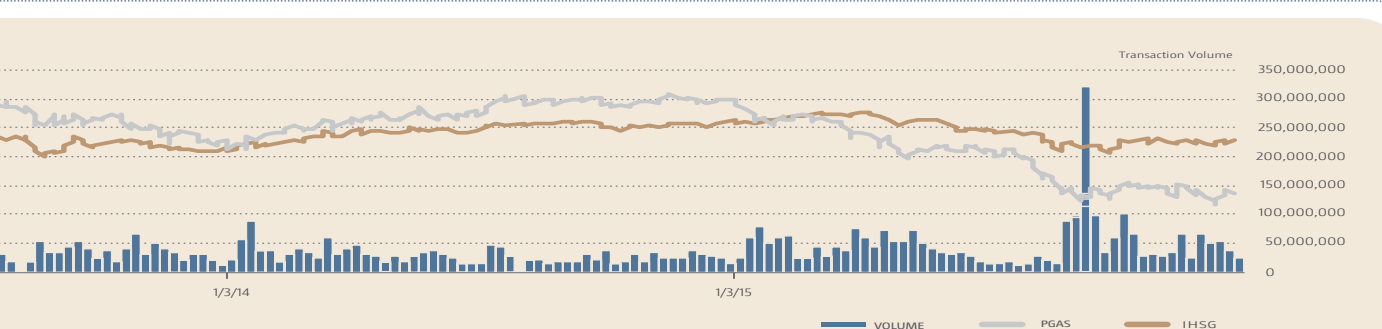
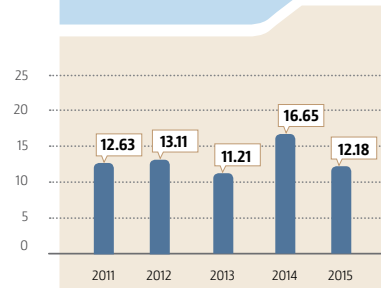
DEBT TO EQUITY (%)

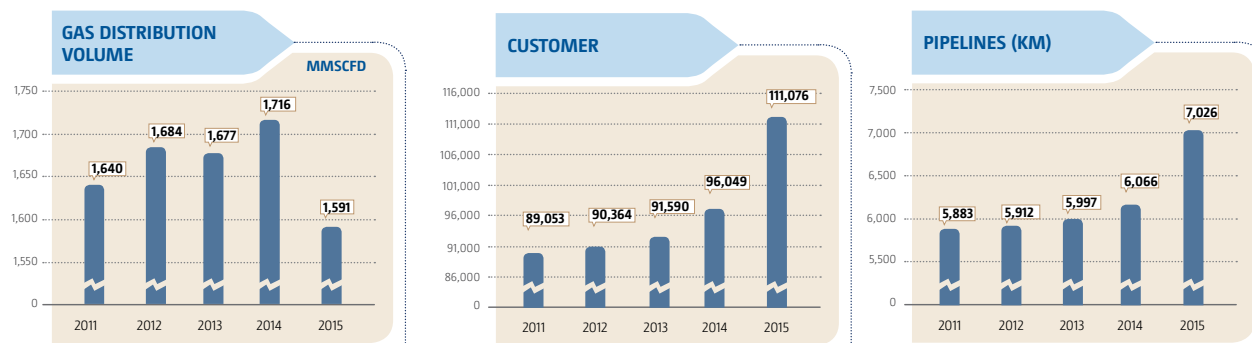


EBITDA (MILLION USD)



PRICE EARNING RATIO (%)





PGAS SHARE PRICE 2015

	2015			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Total Outstanding Shares (share)	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196
Market Capitalization (Rp)	66,542,939,998,020	61,331,015,735,880	104,602,107,865,740	116,359,239,340,800
Highest Price (Rp)	3,160	4,350	4,890	6,050
Lowest Price (Rp)	2,310	2,150	3,855	4,600
Closing Price (Rp)	2,745	2,530	4,315	4,800
Trading Volume Averages (Lot)	316,740	382,169	301,928	317,773

The movement of PGAS stock in 2015 was opened at the level Rp6,050 and closed at Rp2,745 level. PGAS is at its highest level at Rp6,050 on January 2, 2015 and reached the highest closing price at the Rp5,975 on January 2, 2015. As of December 30, 2015, PGN is the 13th largest cap stocks in the Indonesia Stock Exchange and 13th largest market capitalization of state-owned enterprises with a market capitalization of Rp66.54 trillion.

PGAS SHARE PRICE INFORMATION 2014

	2014			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Number of Outstanding Shares (sheets)	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196	24,241,508,196
Market Capitalization (USD)	145,449,049,176,000	145,449,049,176,000	135,146,408,192,700	124,237,729,504,500
Highest Price (USD)	6,175	6,100	5,750	5,300
Lowest Price (USD)	5,675	5,425	5,125	4,250
Closing Price (USD)	6,000	6,000	5,575	5,125
Trading volume Average (Lot)	180,411	165,146	200,198	256,276



Dedication to Indonesia

In 2015, through PT Gas Energi Indonesia as its subsidiary, has built refueling gas station in several locations in Indonesia

02

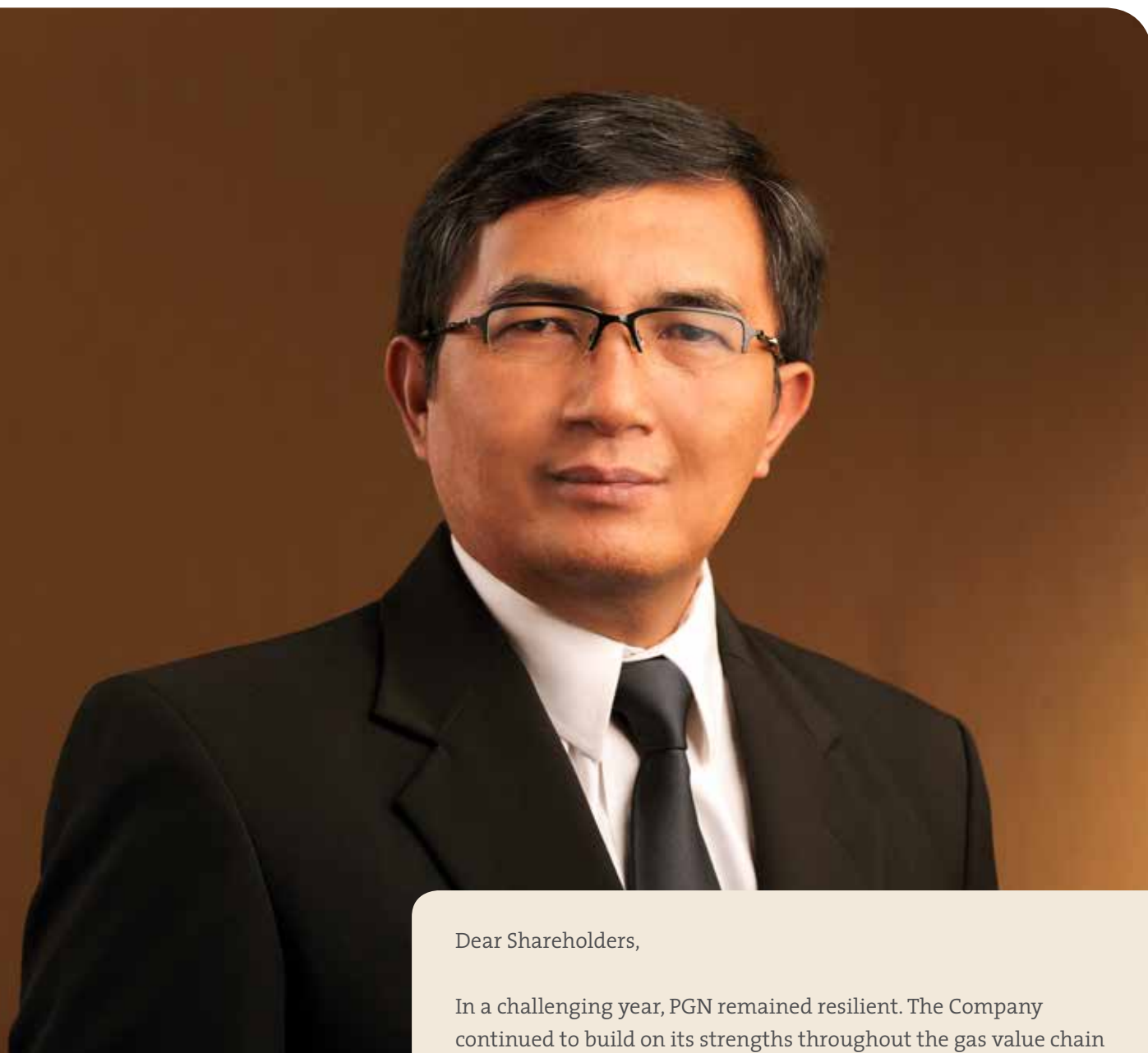
Report to Shareholders

South Sesulu Block
East Kalimantan



REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

02



Iman Sugema
President Commissioner

Dear Shareholders,

In a challenging year, PGN remained resilient. The Company continued to build on its strengths throughout the gas value chain and progressed a transformation that will strengthen the synergy between PGN's upstream, midstream and downstream subsidiaries.



Iman Sugema



Muhammad Zamkhani



Tirta Hidayat

Transformation and synergy are PGN's key word in facing of global economic slowdown and preparing for future growth

ASSESSMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS PERFORMANCE

The extremely challenging market conditions in 2015 negatively impacted the Company's performance. Indonesia's economy registered its slowest growth in six years amid diminishing exports and weakening domestic consumption, causing many of PGN's key customers to contract their operations and consequently reduce their demand for gas. At the same time the Company had to contend with a dramatic fall in the price of crude oil and a depreciating Rupiah, which lost some 10.9% of its value over the year.

As these challenges affected the energy industry as a whole, it is difficult to assess whether the Company could have done more to mitigate the impact. However, we recognize that the Board of Directors' careful management of the business fundamentals over the last few years as well as its moves to diversify the Company's revenue platforms have contributed to PGN's overall resilience. The fact that the Company has not had to downsize capex and lay off staff.

The Board of Director's strict focus on execution has also ensured that despite a decline in revenue from USD3.25 billion in 2014 to USD2.9 billion in 2015, the Company delivered on all its RKAP targets. We also appreciate the Board's efforts to drive efficiencies, which contributed to maintaining the Company's profitability.

The Company has maintained its focus on the vision to be world-class energy company in gas sector at 2020. This demands an ambitious investment agenda over the next five years. The Board of Directors has ensured that the Company has remained on track to reach the goal, with no reduction of planned capital expenditure in 2015. Going forward, we will, together with the Board, continue to seek assurances on future returns before proceeding with further investments.

Planning, building and operating gas infrastructure are PGN's core capabilities, as demonstrated by the completion of the Kepodang-Tambak Lorok pipeline, on time and within budget, in 2015. Collaboration and coordination between our subsidiaries and affiliate, PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (a subsidiary of PT Permata Graha Nusantara), PT PGAS Solution and PT Saka Energi Indonesia highlighted the value that can be created from the synergy within the PGN group.

We believe that the Government's initiative to increase Indonesia's electricity generating capacity—the 35,000 MW project—affords such opportunities. Following considerable research and development, PGN is now in a position to supply off-pipeline locations using CNG systems, which



Mohamad Ikhsan



IGN Wiratmaja Puja



Paiman Raharjo

can support the expansion of power generating capacity in the central and eastern parts of the archipelago. The Company is also seeking opportunities to deliver high value added integrated energy solutions through our affiliate, PT Widar Mandripa Nusantara, a subsidiary of PT Gas Energi Indonesia.

TRANSFORMATION

In 2011 PGN embarked upon a transition to a new corporate structure. This was prompted by two key factors: Regulation of the Minister for SOEs No. 9/2010, which required that downstream oil and gas activities be unbundled; and the decision of PGN's shareholders in 2011 that the Company should must develop its business all along the gas value chain in order to become a world-class gas company. By the time the transformation is complete, in 2020, all operational activities will have been transferred to PGN's growing portfolio of subsidiaries, leaving PGN as the strategic holding, providing policy and direction.

The ethos of the new structure is 'One PGN'—a cohesive team that works collectively towards common strategic objectives. Each subsidiary is able to focus on leveraging its core capabilities. The added value is the synergy created when they work together on a joint project, such as the Kepodang-Tambak Lorok pipeline. Going forward, the Company will seek more opportunities to work as 'One PGN' by positioning itself as the most effective and efficient supplier of integrated solutions across the gas value chain.

COMMITTEE PERFORMANCE AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

As the corporate transformation progresses and the scope of PGN's operations expands, it is essential that the corporate governance arrangements keep pace with the changes. During the year we oversaw several changes to the governance framework, including the establishment of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on January 29, 2015, which fulfills the Company's compliance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014. This Committee has reviewed and provided recommendations on the remuneration system and policy for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors, and reviewed the procedures and policy on Board succession. We are also revising the Board Manual to ensure that it is fully aligned with the Articles of Association and the prevailing regulations.

The Audit Committee continued to monitor the Company's financial reporting, risk management and internal control systems, and on their advice we are taking the necessary actions, in capacity as Board of Commissioner, to ensure that they are continually strengthened as the transformation goes ahead.

PGN's corporate culture and values help to reinforce the implementation of GCG principles throughout the organization. These values are reaffirmed at every meeting and at all levels of the Company, and those in positions of responsibility are expected to lead by example. PGN sets very high standards for integrity, going beyond the statutory requirements for state-owned enterprises by requiring all officers in managerial positions to report their wealth annually to KPK, the Anti-Corruption Commission.

BOARD'S PERSPECTIVE ON THE COMPANY'S PROSPECTS

Despite the setbacks of 2015, we remain optimistic about the overall outlook for the Company. We will continue to monitor the industry and oil price movements closely, but we believe that the Government is taking the right steps to encourage investment and accelerate infrastructure projects, which will reignite the domestic economy. We welcome the Government's commitment to positioned natural gas as an increasingly prominent role in the country's energy mix. As a result, we are confident that we will see a recovery in demand for gas from the industrial segment as well as increasing demand from the power generation sector in connection with the 35,000 MW Project.

Meeting this demand in the short term as well as developing future markets for gas will require both sustained investment and a visionary approach to the planning of an integrated transmission and distribution network, using both pipeline and non-pipeline technologies, to increase natural gas penetration across the country. We believe that PGN, with a strong track record as a major investor in gas infrastructure and with proven capabilities in the upstream, midstream and downstream sectors, is ideally positioned to play leading role in making gas a sustainable energy solution for Indonesia over the long term.

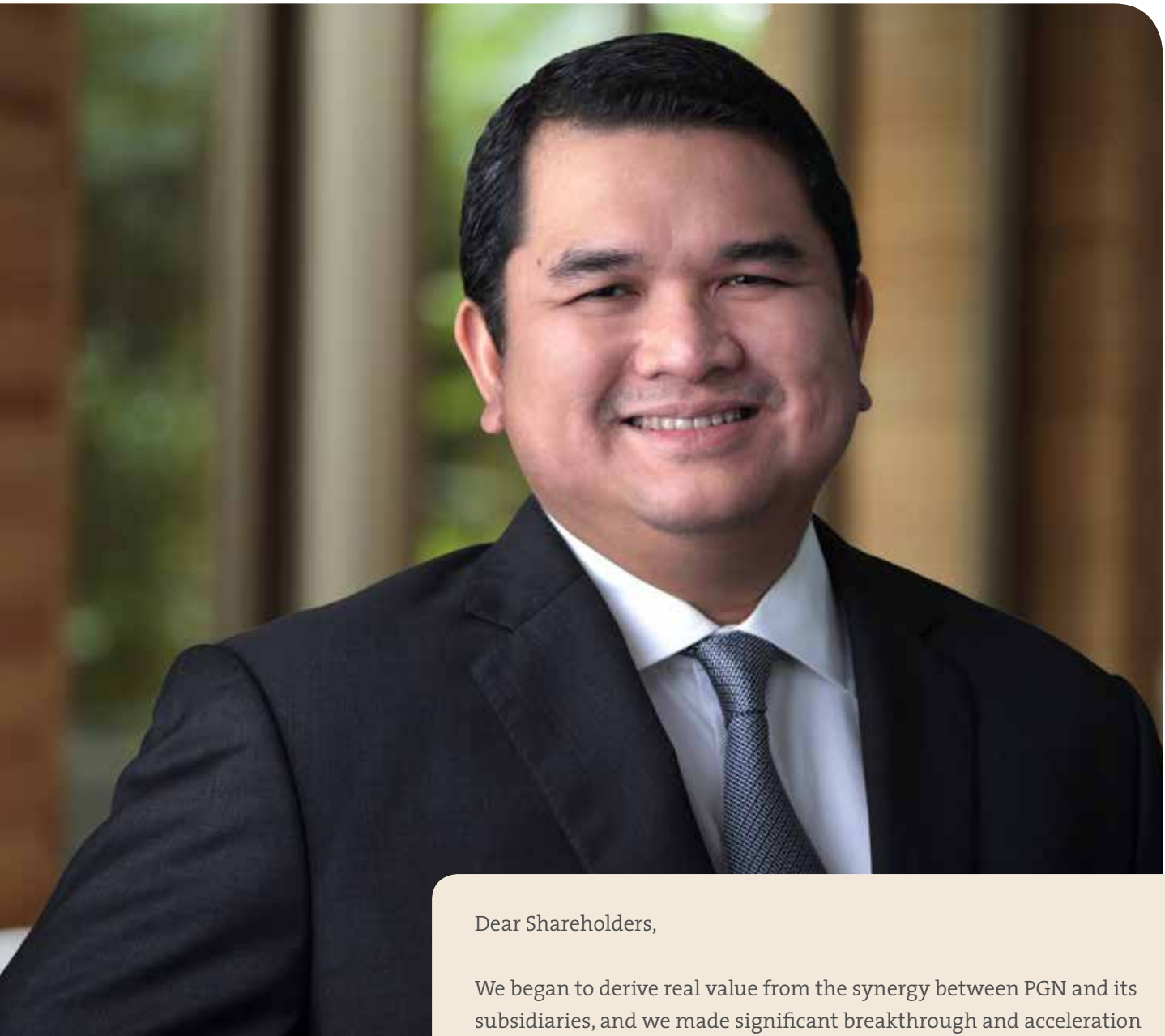
CLOSING

The Company's AGM on April 6, 2015 marked the completion of the term of office of all the members of the Board of Commissioners. The meeting therefore honorably discharged Mr. Bayu Krisnamurthi, Mr. A Edy Hermantoro, Mr. Firmanzah, Mr. Pudja Sunasa and Mr. Widya Purnama from their duties as Board members. With effect from the close of that meeting, I succeeded Mr. Bayu Krisnamurthi as President Commissioner, and my fellow Board members, Mr. Tirta Hidayat, Mr. M. Ikhsan, Mr. Paiman Raharjo and Mr. IGN Wiratmaja Puja were appointed at the same time. In closing, I would like to thank the Board of Directors, our employees, business partners, customers and shareholders for your support during the year.



Iman Sugema
President Commissioner

REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Hendi Prio Santoso
President Director

Dear Shareholders,

We began to derive real value from the synergy between PGN and its subsidiaries, and we made significant breakthrough and acceleration on building the infrastructure that will enable Indonesia to enjoy the benefits of natural gas in future. That establish PGN's fundamentals are still strong in the future, taking into account Indonesia in 2015 is not isolated from the global economic slowdown. This slowdown are shadowed by the significant decline in oil price negatively impacted PGN's performance.



Hendi Prio Santoso

Mochtar Riza
Pahlevi Tabrani

Djoko Saputro

The ability to face the global economic slowdown and lower oil prices PGN become an important capital in strengthening the foundation for future growth through the transformation of corporate and group synergy

PERFORMANCE IN 2015

2015 was a very challenging year for worldwide industry. Against a backdrop of global uncertainty, Indonesia's economic growth slowed to 4.7%. Weakening external demand for Indonesia's commodities, particularly as China's growth stalled, lower than expected the slow pace of government infrastructure spending contributed to subdued domestic consumption. At the same time, Indonesia's currency came under considerable pressure, while the crude oil price plunged to a 6-year low.

These conditions had a significant impact on our 2015 performance. As the economy slowed, we saw demand contraction from the power and industrial segments, and our sales volume fell 7.3% year-on-year to 802 MMSCFD from 865

MMSCFD in 2014. This contributed to a 5.5% decline in consolidated net revenues from USD3.25 billion in 2014 to USD3.07 billion in 2015.

Our top line was also impacted by a new accounting standard (PSAK 65), as a result of which transmission revenue from our subsidiary TGI is no longer consolidated. In compliance with PSAK 65, PGN's consolidated revenue for 2014 has been restated from USD3.4 billion to USD3.25 billion.

Despite the declined, revenues from both distribution and transmission business were ahead of the Targets that have been decided. Target of Company's revenue in 2015 had been adjusted with the economic condition as result of global economic slowdown ('Target'). Volumes transmitted by PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas through the new Kepodang – Tambak Lorok pipeline, to be delivered to Power Plant, contributing to the achievement of the revenue from the transmission segment.

The Rupiah depreciation led to forex losses for the Company upon the translation of our Rupiah-denominated revenue, which accounts for about 18% of total revenue, into US Dollars, the Company's



Muhammad Wahid Sutopo



Jobi Triananda Hasjim



Hendi Kusnadi

functional currency. On the other hand, we realized forex gains on Rupiah expenses such as pipeline maintenance and other service costs.

The drop in the Indonesian Crude Price (ICP) to USD 35.5 per barrel in 2015 has been challenging for the Company. PGN booked USD264 million in revenue from the upstream business, down from USD298 million in 2014, mainly due to the decline of oil and gas commodity price. The Company also risks impairment on its oil and gas assets as a consequence of the plummeting prices. On a more positive note, because the LNG price is linked to the oil price, low oil price become more competitive against conventional piped gas.

Despite the facing many challenges, through efficiency, PGN has maintained its significant profitability. We also benefited from the gains on Rupiah-based expenses noted above. PGN closed the year with an income of USD401 million.

Although these severe headwinds have had a substantial impact on PGN's financial performance, the Company's balance sheet and capital adequacy are still sound. Moreover, our strategic program has remained on track: in 2015 we delivered a number of significant achievements and advanced several programs towards our goal to be world-class energy company in gas sector at 2020, and saw signs of the very real advantages that can be derived from the synergy between PGN's subsidiaries and affiliates.

STRATEGY EXECUTION IN 2015

Developing Gas infrastructure

PGN is not only the principal supplier and transporter of natural gas in Indonesia, it is also the one of the largest investor in Indonesia's gas infrastructure. Over the last decade, PGN has constructed more than 6,000 kilometers of transmission and distribution pipeline, installed two floating LNG storage and regasification units and developed numerous other infrastructure assets across the country.

The ongoing development of both pipeline and non-pipeline infrastructure that will give potential users across Indonesia access to cost-effective gas supplies is fundamental to the success of the Government's energy diversification policy. In 2015 PGN continued to invest in developing new pipeline capacity as well as other gas transportation and distribution infrastructure. Our affiliate, PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (a subsidiary company of Permata), completed the construction of 200 kilometers of offshore and onshore pipeline to connect PLN's Tambak Lorok power plant in Semarang with the Kepodang gas field off the coast of Kalimantan. This project had been delayed for several years before the Government asked PGN to take over in 2014. The work was executed on time and on budget, facilitated by the strong synergy between our subsidiaries PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas, which owns and operates the pipeline, PT PGAS Solution, which construct the pipeline, and PT Saka Energi

Indonesia, which has a participating interest in the Kepodang field. Within a few days of commissioning, the pipeline was transporting the planned volume of 100 MMSCFD of gas to the power plant or 31 MMSCFD average throughout 2015.

This is an important development that will eventually support the development of the gas market in the Semarang area. However, there are many potential markets in the central and eastern parts of Indonesia that cannot feasibly be reached by pipelines. Technological advances have made possible several alternative solutions, including mini LNG, which involves the liquefaction, transportation and/or regasification of LNG on a small scale. In 2015 our subsidiary, PT PGN LNG Indonesia, was appointed by state mining company PT Antam to supply LNG regasification for its ferronickel refining facility in Pomalaa, Sulawesi. PLI is therefore constructing a mini LNG terminal that is strategically placed not only to supply mining sector but to serve other power generation, industrial and residential needs. In the future, similar mini LNG facilities are planned elsewhere in central and eastern Indonesia, several of which will supply the power sector in support of the Government's initiative to install an additional 35,000 MW of generation capacity.

Securing Gas Supply

A secure gas supply is one of the most important links in the natural gas value chain. In line with our vision of becoming a world class energy company in natural gas sector, since 2011, sought to increase PGN's contribution with regard to supply by participating in the upstream sector. Our upstream subsidiary, PT Saka Energi Indonesia, has rapidly established itself as both investor and operator with a growing portfolio of producing and exploration assets. In 2015, while several other operators suspended operations due to the low oil price, PT Saka Energi Indonesia continued drilling and was rewarded with the discovery of gas reserve. However, as well as other oil and gas companies, PT Saka Energi Indonesia's 2015 financial performance declined as a result of the impact of the drop in oil prices and impairment of its assets.

The operation of our two LNG floating storage and receiving units (FSRU) has strengthened the security of PGN's gas supplies and given us the flexibility and they will play an important role in the development of our mini LNG network over the next few years. In 2015 the FSRU Lampung began to deliver LNG to PGN's network in West Java, Jakarta and Banten. Lower LNG prices as a result of the declining oil price have made LNG more attractive to customers, and we expect to see increasing demand over the coming year.

To meet this demand and to meet more of the pent-up energy demand in the rest of the country, we will increase the number of LNG cargoes to FSRU Lampung in 2016 and begin break bulking in the near future.

Growing the Market for Natural Gas

In 2015 we continued to develop the market for gas, implementing a number of incentive programs and connecting new customers in all end-user segments. Expanding natural gas distribution to the underserved household segment is an important component in our strategy. Natural gas has the advantage of being cleaner, more affordable and safer than LPG, which is typically used in urban households. In 2015 we connected 12,727 households through our 'Sayang Ibu' initiative, launched in 2014, bringing our customer base to 107,690.

Keen to accelerate the conversion to natural gas in order to reduce reliance on subsidized LPG, the Government is supporting the expansion of gas distribution to the residential sector in various parts of the country and has entrusted PGN with building household connections for this in 11 cities. In 2016 we are targeting a total of over 53,000 new household connections through both the Sayang Ibu and Government programs.

In recent years PGN has been pioneering the use of CNG as a viable alternative to petroleum-based fuels for vehicles. A growing number of commercial and public transit fleets, including the Transjakarta busway system, have converted to CNG and are enjoying the benefits of this significantly cheaper and cleaner fuel. We added several permanent and mobile CNG

filling stations to the network in 2015. However, the further expansion of CNG faces significant constraints, including the lack of land for CNG stations and the expense of converter kits. The Government has reiterated its commitment to the CNG program but if it is to succeed, we will need to see greater clarity on policy and the development of a roadmap involving all stakeholders, including vehicle manufacturers.

Corporate Transformation

During the year, PGN continued its transformation into an integrated energy solutions provider. Both investment realization and physical execution have continued to improve since 2014, when all development projects were integrated under the Project Management Office (PMO), at over 90% in both cases for the full year 2015.

Once the transformation is complete, PGN's role, as the holding company, will be that of a 'strategic leader' rather than manager, channeling the synergy within the group to create significant added value. This is the 'One PGN' approach. An excellent example of how this is working in practice is the Kepodang-Tambak Lorok pipeline project, which is supplied, constructed, owned and operated by PGN's subsidiaries.

Human Capital

We recognize that our people are our most valuable asset and are fundamental to the success of the Company's transformation. Before embarking on the transformation, we took stock of the competencies, capabilities and qualities needed to make PGN a world-class energy company, and put in place a broad portfolio of education and training, both in-

house and outsourced, for employees at all levels across the organization. Employees assess their competencies annually with their managers, and jointly decide on a course of action to address the gaps. In 2015, PGN held a total of 20,688 person days of education and training for employees.

Ensuring a strong succession pipeline is also vital for the Company's future. PGN is now into the second year of its STAR Program, which is designed to identify and develop future leaders who are capable of addressing the business challenges that lie ahead. Divided into two streams, the Executive Development Program and Management Development Program, it aims to make participants competent in all disciplines so that they have a comprehensive understanding of the entire business, as well as interpersonal skills and leadership skills. The training is delivered through a combination of classroom learning, hands-on learning and mentoring.

The Government wishes to see more transferability across state-owned enterprises at managerial and executive level, and we are proud to note that it has identified PGN's STAR Program as an example of best practice that could be applied to standardize management training in the country's SOEs.

GCG Implementation

Our firm commitment to upholding global best practices and standards on corporate governance is an integral element in achieving our vision of becoming a world-class energy company, as the implementation of GCG principles provides assurance to all our stakeholders that we are working in their best interests.

We took several actions during the year to reinforce and update our governance framework. On January 29, 2015, we formally established the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in compliance with Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 34/POJK.04/2014 regarding Nomination and Remuneration Committees of Issuers or Listed Companies. We are also currently revising the Board Manual, and have continued to disseminate our corporate culture through sessions and activities led by employee's own peers who have been trained as change agents and subject matter experts.

In 2009 we initiated an annual evaluation of GCG implementation in PGN, conducted by an external assessor. Since 2012 these evaluations have been based on the criteria set forth in Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Regulation SK-16/MBU/2012 dated June 6, 2012. In our 2015 assessment we maintained the trend of yearly improvement with a score of 92.14.

Social Responsibility, Health & Safety

We believe that strong and consistent engagement with our stakeholders, to create mutual trust and to ensure that our activities have a net positive impact on the communities in and around which we work, is essential to the long-term growth of our business.

Among the most important priorities on which we engage stakeholders—including our employees, customers, contractors and local communities—are health, safety and environmental responsibility. In 2015, we brought all these activities, together with security management, into a single division to ensure a more seamless and coordinated approach to creating a healthy, safe, secure and environmentally friendly work environment, across all the business units and joint ventures operated by the Company.

During the year we undertook diagnostic assessments of the health, safety and environmental management systems, using the results to direct further improvements. We received awards for several safety metrics, including safe working hours and without time accident loss. We achieved 'zero disease due to work' in 2015 but our health promotion efforts also encompass life beyond the workplace, with regular education and clinics on health-related issues including hygiene, quitting smoking, and TB, HIV and AIDS prevention. PGN's top management regularly visit business units and projects across the country, interacting with staff at all levels to motivate them and listen to feedback.

Much of our stakeholder engagement program is focused on empowering communities through education, health and income generation activities, such as the PGN entrepreneur program, through which drivers of gas-powered bajajs can train as mechanics, and housewives can learn new cooking techniques, giving both groups a potential source of additional income.

OUTLOOK FOR 2016

Looking ahead, we expect the current uncertainty to persist at least until the second half of 2016. However, we believe that the overall demand outlook is promising. The Government has projected a return to a growth rate of 5.3%, and has already begun to release a series of economic stimulus packages to support this. If the Government follows through on its commitment to accelerate infrastructure spending, particularly on the 35,000 MW project, we can expect the domestic economy to recover, driving demand for energy, including natural gas. One of the upsides of the drop in the market over the last two years is that the gas sector is now less attractive. This leaves more scope for the long-term operators like PGN to capture new business opportunities when the recovery begins.

With the current volatility in the market, however, we will continue to proceed with caution, and review all CAPEX plans with a thorough evaluation of opportunities and risks before moving on to the next phase of commitment.

Given that caveat, our primary strategic objective over the coming year will be to advance infrastructure development to create an integrated gas market. Over the next few years

this will entail extending the transmission and distribution networks and integrating them with LNG and mini LNG to serve existing and potential markets. We expect to start LNG break bulking in the near future from our FSRU in Lampung to facilitate supply to new markets.

We will continue to support the Government's household gas initiative by developing and operating the infrastructure in 11 cities, while continuing to advance our own 'PGN Sayang Ibu' program to increase the residential customer base. Driving efficiency and cost control will remain a top priority.

The conversion to the greater use of natural gas in Indonesia is not well served by the current approach to gas infrastructure development. Indonesia still has substantial reserves of oil and gas, as proved by our subsidiary SEI's recent discovery, Sidayu Field and South Sesulu block, but to be able to optimize this resource for the benefit of the country, it urgently needs to develop more and increasingly diverse supply infrastructure, and to align demand for gas with the infrastructure and the supply. Rather than the point-to-point approach that has characterized the development of Indonesia's gas industry to date, the development of a nationwide gas market demands a diversified portfolio of capabilities and a joined-up approach to planning and execution that allows capacity to be utilized more effectively and improves security of supply for end users.

PGN has already demonstrated its capabilities in this respect by developing markets in Western Java, East Java and part of Sumatra, and we believe that it can be done on a larger scale. We therefore urge the Government to follow up Regulation that support the implementation of this scheme to increase natural gas utilization in Indonesia.

I would like to thank all our employees, as well as our customers, business partners and the Government, for their ongoing support over this difficult year. We are adapting to the new realities of the market by restructuring our business, creating diversified platforms for growth and preparing our people. We believe this will make PGN a more agile enterprise that is better able to respond to the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead. The investments required to be a world-class energy company are significant; energy is a long-term business. We have been investing in Indonesia's energy future for more than a century and a half. I am confident that PGN will continue to create sustainable value, for our shareholders and for the country, as Indonesia's leading supplier of clean energy.



Hendi Prio Santoso
President Director

STATEMENT LETTER

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

REGARDING

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONTENT OF

THE ANNUAL REPORT 2015

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK

We the undersigned declare that all the information included in the Annual Report 2015 of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk has been fully disclosed and we are responsible for the truthfulness of the content of the Company's Annual Report.

This is our declaration, which has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 15 March 2016

President Director



HENDI PRIO SANTOSO

Director of Finance



MOCHTAR RIZA PAHLEVI TABRANI

President Commissioner




IMAN SUGEMA

Commissioner



MOHAMAD IKHSAN

Director of Technology
and Development



DJOKO SAPUTRO

Director of Human Resources
and General Affairs



HENDI KUSNADI

Commissioner



MUHAMMAD ZAMKHANI

Commissioner



IGN WIRATMAJA PUJA

Director of Investment
Planning and Risk
Management



MUHAMMAD WAHID SUTOPO

Director of Commerce



JOBI TRIANANDA HASJIM

Commissioner



TIRTA HIDAYAT

Independent
Commissioner



PAIMAN RAHARJO

03

Company Profile



Muara Tawar Gas Power Plant



NAME

PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk

BUSINESS

Transmission and distribution of natural gas

OWNERSHIP

The Republic of Indonesia 56.96%

Public 43.04%

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT

May 13, 1965

LEGAL BASIS OF ESTABLISHMENT

PP No.19/1965

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL

Rp7,000,000,000,000

ISSUED AND FULLY PAID CAPITAL

Rp2,424,150,819,600

LISTING IN STOCK

The Company's shares were listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange (now known as Indonesia Stock Exchange) on December 15, 2003 with the Share Code on the Stock: PGAS

CONTACT CENTER

1500645

HEADQUARTERS

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T. (62-21) 80641111

F. (62-21) 6333080

E. contact.center@pgn.co.id

www.pgn.co.id

PGN'S GROUP STRUCTURE

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK. SUBSIDIARIES AND AFILIATES



PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk. is a pioneering state-owned company dating back to 1859, when it was named L.J.N. Eindhoven & CO Gravenhage.

1859

PGN successfully completed the Grissik – Duri Transmission Pipeline and subsequently established a subsidiary in the business of Transmission, namely PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo).

1998

The Company's shares were listed on Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange on December 15, 2003 under the stock trading code PGAS.

2003

1965

On May 13, 1965, pursuant to Government Regulation No. 19/1965, the Company was designated as a State-Owned Company and known as Perusahaan Gas Negara (PGN), and became the official date of inception.

1994

The Company's change in status was accompanied by an expansion in the scope of its business, from natural gas distribution to encompass transmission as well, in which PGN functioned as transporter.

2007

On October 25, 2007, SOE Minister inaugurated SSWJ II gas transmission pipeline, Grissik-Pagardewa segment. The gas is delivered to PT Krakatau Daya Listrik from Pertamina gas field in Pagardewa. In the same year, PGN established PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM), PGASKOM operates and conducts maintenance for PGN's fiber optic cable.

PGN change the par value of shares (stock split) PGN with a ratio of 1 (one) share with a nominal value of Rp500 per share exchanged for five (5) shares with a nominal value of Rp100 per share, bringing the total number of shares to 22,967,185,965 shares.

2008

2009

To optimize the strengths and competencies that have been developed over time by leveraging opportunities for future business expansion, the Company set up a subsidiary company named PT PGAS Solution which engages in the provision of services related to engineering, operations and maintenance, EPC contractors, and trade.

PGN established a subsidiary company, PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PGN LNG). The scope of PGN LNG business among others are procuring LNG and natural gas supply, deviation activity including regasification to the buyer, as well as other business activities.

2012

2011

PGN established two subsidiaries, respectively engaged in upstream and downstream natural gas business. The upstream subsidiary is PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI) while the downstream subsidiary is PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (GEI). PGN ownership stands at 99% of both subsidiaries with 1% owned by PT PGAS Solution.

2014

PGN established subsidiary company PT Permata Graha Nusantara (Permata). The scope of Permata's business among others covers property management, manpower outsourcing services, management facilities, and profitization of company's resources and assets.

In late August 2015, PGN through affiliate PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG) successfully completed the construction of the first segment of pipe Transmission Kaliya from the gas field Kepodang to a power plant Tambak Lorok Semarang along the 201 km and proceed with the commercialization of the pipe.

2015

LINES OF BUSINESS

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

In accordance with the Articles of PGN Association as amended by Act No. 23 On April 6, 2015, PGN business activities are as follows:

1. Planning, development and business development of natural gas down streaming business which includes processing, transportation, storage and trading.
2. Planning, development, development, production, supply, transmission and distribution of artificial gas (hydrocarbon gas).
3. In addition to the main business activities, PGN can provide supporting business activities and other directly related or supporting the primary business activity according to the applicable rules.

RESULTING PRODUCTS OR SERVICES

As SOEs engaged in the gas downstream business, PGN conduct activities in the business of providing infrastructure and natural gas. In the field of infrastructure, PGN develops natural gas infrastructure to connect natural gas source location to the location of natural gas utilization. In the field of natural gas supply, PGN buys natural gas from various natural gas manufacturers for distribution to the various segments of natural gas users. The provision of infrastructure and natural gas are performed in sequences to ensure the distribution of natural gas to the natural gas users meet the international standard of product quality (composition, pressure, temperature gas) and services (customer contact, handling interference).

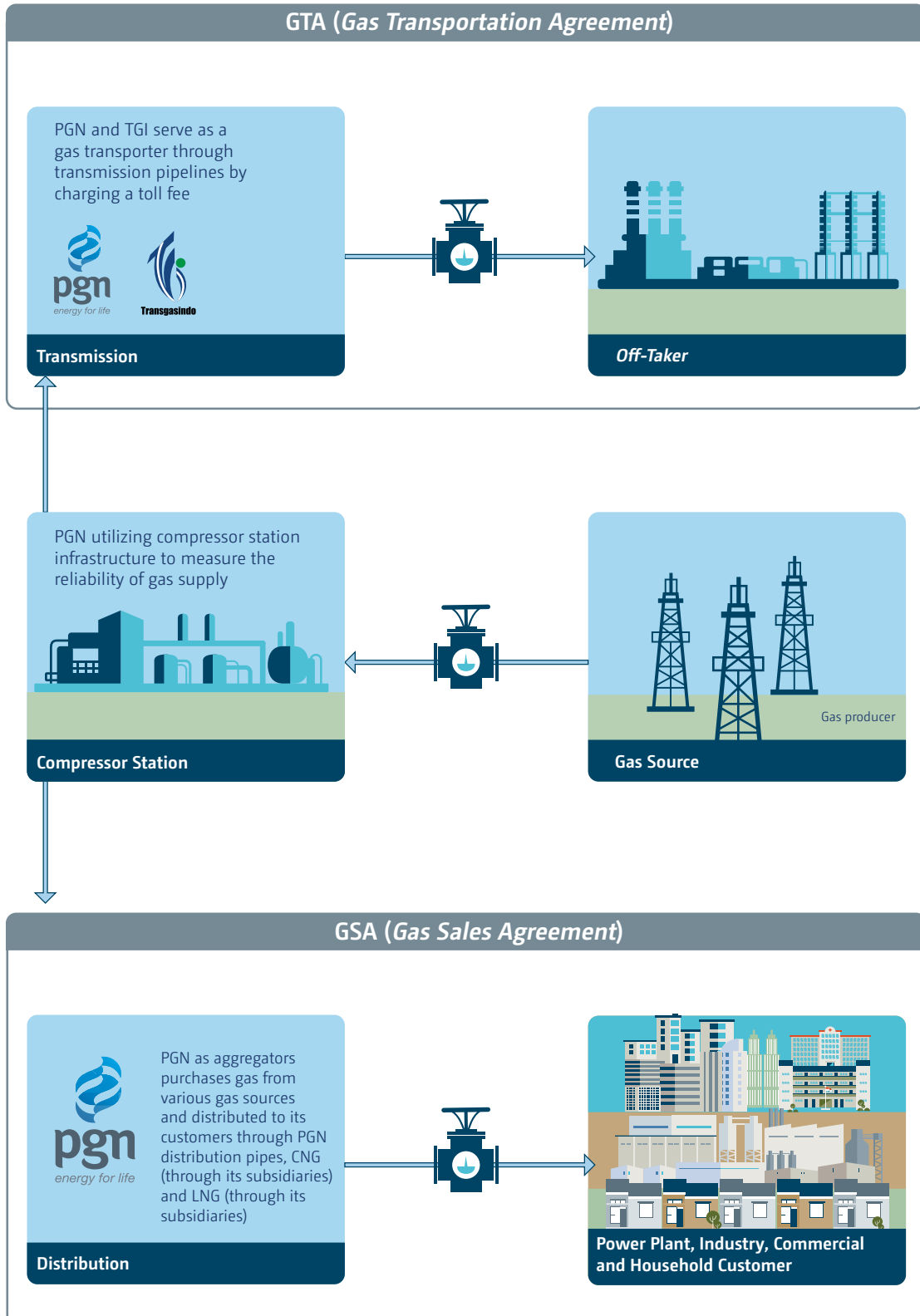
For the purposes of the company management, in operation, PGN divides four (4) principal business segments, namely:

1. Natural gas transportation
2. Natural gas trade
3. Oil and gas business
4. Other activities, which are; telecommunication, construction, LNG, maintenance services, fiber optic capacity rental, property.

In line with its business strategy in 2011 to develop capabilities in oil and gas upstream, as well as by SFAS No. 5 (revised 2009) regarding the operational business segments and for the purpose of assessment and management reporting, in 2013. The company also reported upstream activities of oil and gas as the company's business segments.

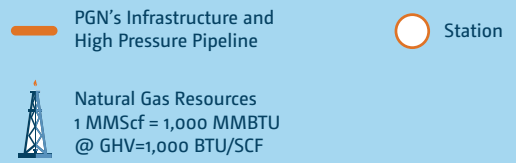
BUSINESS UNIT

By Transformation, PGN make serious efforts to increase productivity from its operational activity through formation and empowerment Business Unit.



FACILITIES AND GAS RESOURCES





Gagas Energi Indonesia
(Gas - ex Pertamina EP Asset 3)
8.98 BSCF

Pertamina EP
Asset 3
19.53 BSCF

Station
Muara Bekasi

Lapindo Brantas
Brantas PSC
112.58 BSCF
Since 2011

PertaminaTAC Ellipse
Jatirangon TAC
42.50 BSCF

Station
Bojonegara

Gagas Energi Indonesia
(Gas-ex WMO PSC)
7.44 BSCF

PHE WMO
West Madura Offshore PSC
79.31 BSCF

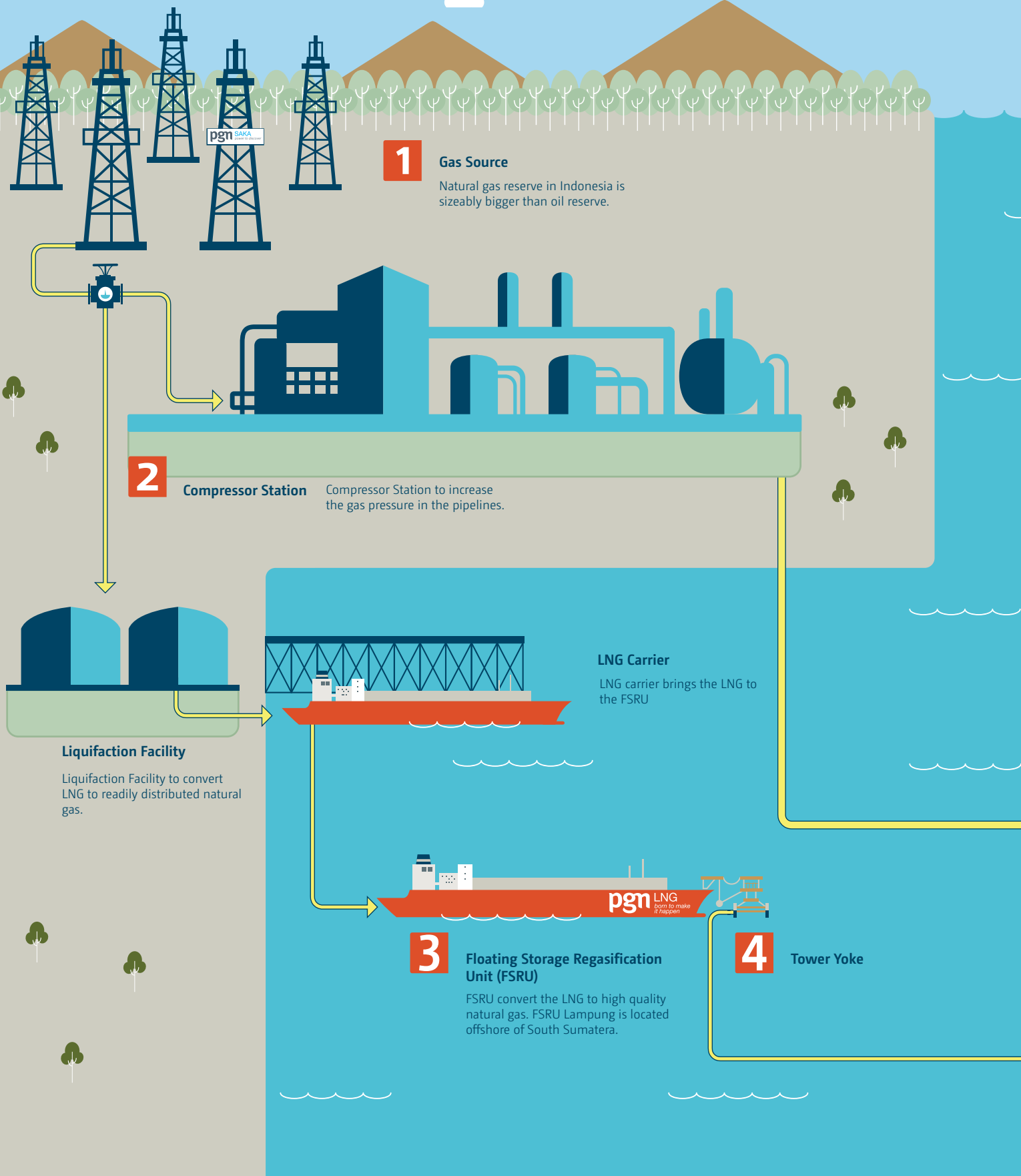
BBG & WNE, IKD SNR
(Gas Ex-TSB)
165.68 BSCF

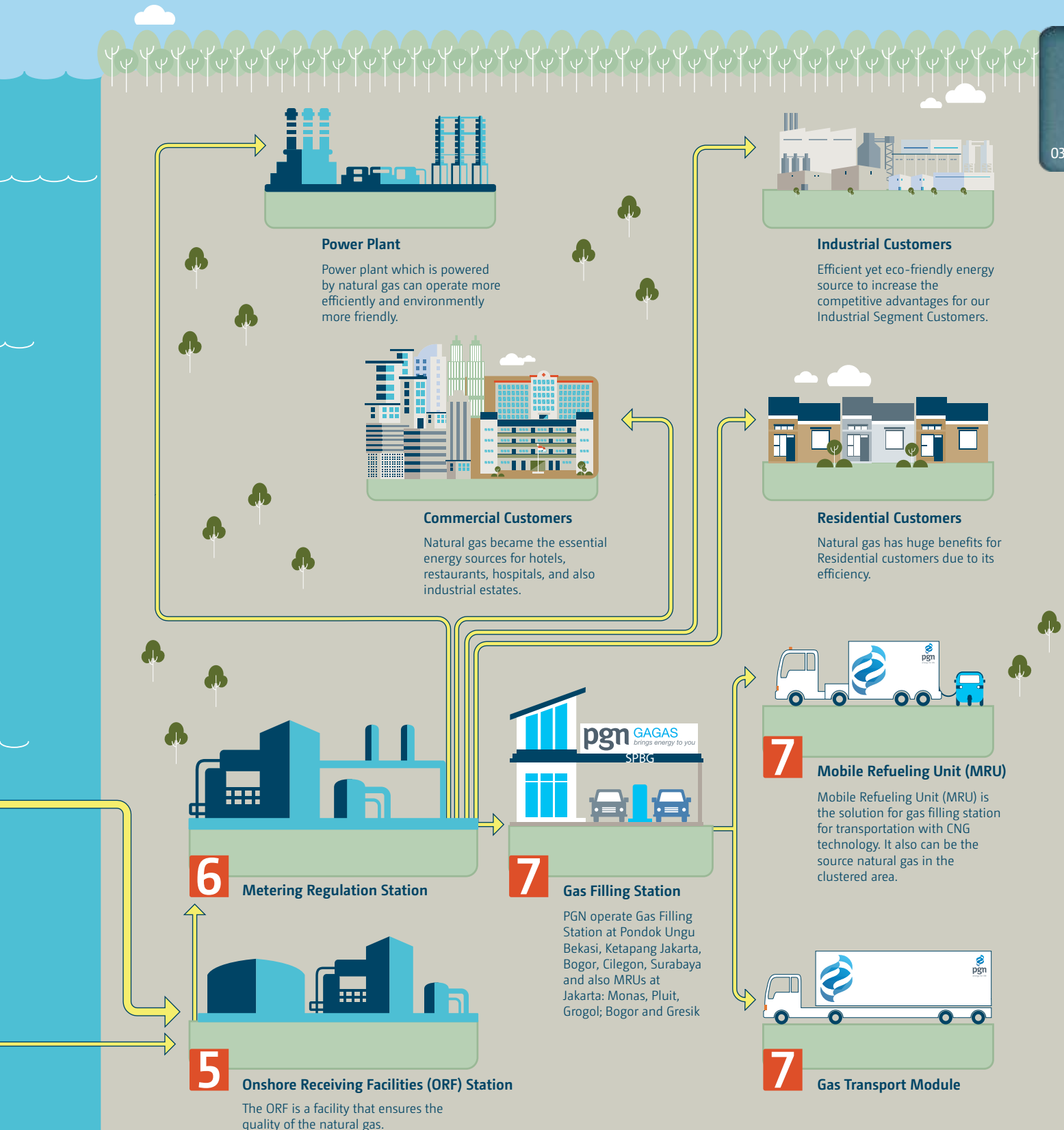
Santos
Madura Offshore PSC
351.00 BSCF

Husky CNOOC
Madura Strait PSC
146.00 BSCF

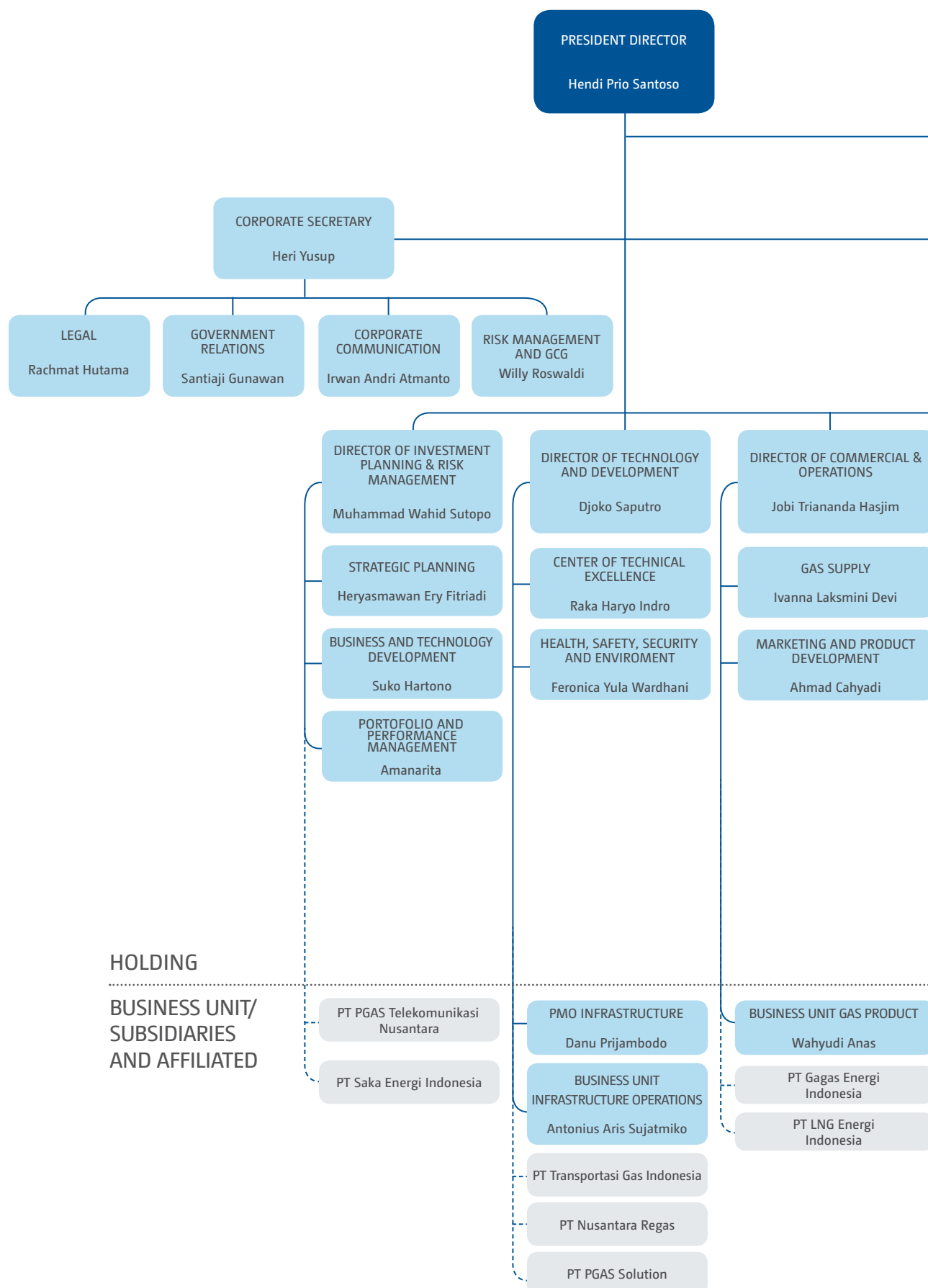
ONE PGN SYNERGY

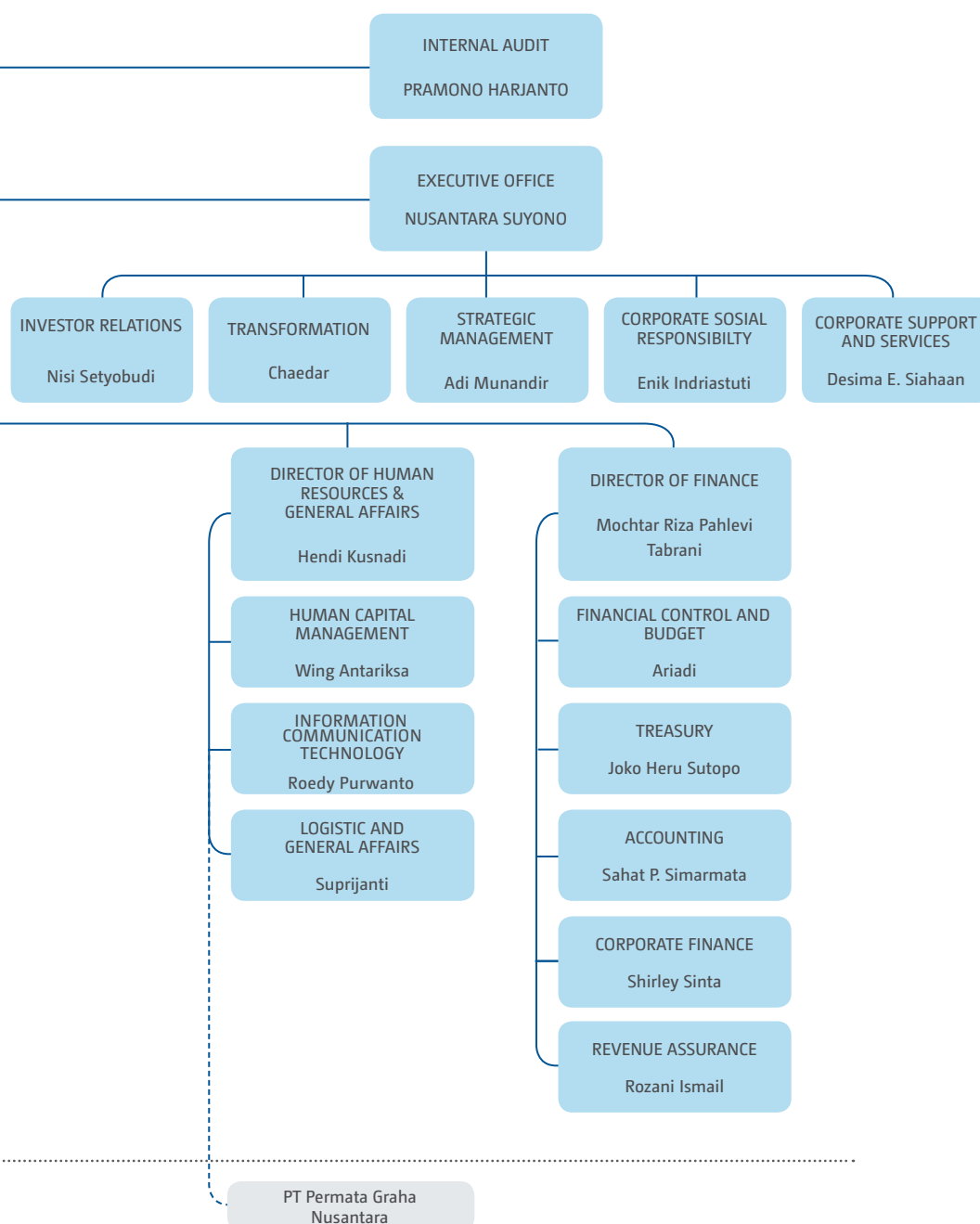
Sustainability of distribution of natural gas is a priority for PGN in giving the best service for every client. For 50 years PGN strengthening the structure of the business to invest and develop expertise in upstream oil and gas fields, the field of mid-stream and downstream





ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE





VISION AND MISSION AND CORPORATE CULTURE

VISION

Become a World-Class
Energy Companies in the
Gas Sector In 2020

MISSION

Improving the added value of company for stakeholders through:

- Customers: Solutions for addressing the needs of safe, value-added, economical and competitiveness improving energy;
- Community: Improving the prosperity and sustainable economic growth through energy independence and the efforts of environment conservations.
- Shareholder / Investor: Optimal creation of corporate value and sustainable through internal and external synergies

Vision and Mission Directors PGN established under Decision No. 000303.K / HM.03 / UT / 2015 dated January 8, 2015.

CORPORATE CULTURE

The corporate culture is the values and philosophies agreed and believed by all PGN employees as the basis and reference for PGN to achieve the goals. PGN defines its corporate culture through the five values, abbreviated into ProCISE and translated into 10 corporate behaviors.

Guidelines for PGN Corporate Culture were established under Decision No. 010705.K / SM.02.02 / UT / 2009 dated May 12, 2009 on Guidelines for Corporate Culture.

ProCISE has become a culture for each PGN employee's behavior.



PROCISE-5 PGN'S CORPORATE VALUES



PGN's Main Behavior Guidelines

Based on the Corporate Culture values as well as the principles of Good Corporate Governance, PGN has compiled the PGN Employee Code of Conduct.

Broadly speaking, the Code of Conduct contains guidelines for PGN Employee behavior in their day-to-day work activities, and guidelines on stakeholder relations. This guide is also intended to provide practical instructions on the matters of conflict of interest, corruption, bribes, gratuities, information management, and others. The Code of Conduct is published, and must be abided by all PGN employees.

I PROFESSIONALISM



PROFESSIONALISM

Always give the best results by increasing competence in the field and responsible for any actions and decisions taken.

1 Competent

2 Responsible

II CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Committed to continuously seek improvement.

3 Creative and
Innovative

4 Adaptive to Change

III

INTEGRITY

**INTEGRITY**

Be honest with yourself and others. Consistent in your thoughts, words and actions based on the noble ethical standards.

5 Honest, Open and Positive Thinking

6 Disciplined and Consistent

IV

WORK SAFETY

**WORK SAFETY**

Always put the health and safety, both for themselves and the environment surroundings.

7 Prioritize Safety and Healthy Work Environment

8 Concern On Social and Natural Environment

V

EXCELLENT SERVICE

**EXCELLENT SERVICE**

Prioritize the satisfaction of both internal and external customers by providing the best services.

9 Prioritize Internal and External Customer's Satisfaction

10 Proactive and Quick Response

PROFILE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS



IMAN SUGEMA

President Commissioner and
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian, born in Kuningan on May 2, 1964 (51 years old). Has a bachelor degree in agribusiness from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB), a Master of Economics from the University of New England and a Ph.D. in Economy of the Australian National University. Recent work experience as Executive Chairman of EC-Think Indonesia (Economics Think Tank), Corp. up to now.

The legal basis for the first appointment as Commissioner was PGN Decision 2015 Annual General Meeting on April 6, 2015.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



MUHAMMAD ZAMKHANI

Commissioner

Indonesian, born in Magelang on November 13, 1966 (49 years old). First joined the Company as Commissioner on May 22, 2012. Has a bachelor degree in Accounting UGM, MBA Finance Rutgers University, USA. Recent work experience as a Deputy of the Ministry of Primary Industries SOEs until now.

The legal basis for the first appointment as Commissioner was PGN Decision 2012 Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, May 22, 2012.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



TIRTA HIDAYAT

Commissioner

Indonesian, born in Banda Aceh on March 09, 1959 (56 years old). Has a bachelor degree in Development Study from University of Indonesia, Master and PhD o Regional Economy from Cornell University. Recent work experience as a Deputy for Economic Affairs of Vice President Secretariat until now.

The legal basis for the first appointment as Commissioner was PGN Decision 2015 Annual General Meeting on Monday, April 06, 2015.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



MOHAMAD IKHSAN
Commissioner

Indonesian, born in Sigli on November 7, 1964 (51 years old). Bachelor of Economics from University of Indonesia, Master of Economics from Vanderbilt University and a Ph.D. on Economics of Illinois University. Recent work experience as an Advisor to the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia until now.

The legal basis for the first appointment of the time as Commissioner was PGN Decision 2015 Annual General Meeting on Monday, April 06, 2015.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



IGN WIRATMAJA PUJA
Commissioner

Indonesian, born on December 21, 1963 (52 years old). Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), Master's and Ph.D. Mechanical Engineering of the University of Kentucky, USA. Most recent work experience as the Director General of Oil and Gas Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, up to now.

The legal basis for the appointment of the first time as PGN Independent Commissioner was 2015 RUPS Decision on April 6, 2015.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



PAIMAN RAHARJO
Independent Commissioner

Indonesian, born in Klaten on June 15, 1964 (51 years old). Bachelor of Economics from University of Indonesia, Master of Economics from the University of Administrative Sciences Prof. Dr. Moestopo and Doctor of Administrative Sciences of the University of Padjadjaran. Recent work experience as Commissioner of PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya until now.

The legal basis for the first appointment as PGN Independent Commissioner was 2015 RUPS Decision on April 6, 2015.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.

PROFILE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



HENDI PRIO SANTOSO
President Director

Indonesian, born in Jakarta on February 05, 1967 (48 years old). Graduated in Finance and Economics from the University of Houston, Texas and the Department of Economics, University of Texas Austin-USA.

Served as Managing Director for a second term on May 22, 2012, which previously served as a Director since June 13, 2008. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer since May 31, 2007. Prior to joining PGN, served as Director of Investment Banking at PT JP Morgan Securities Indonesia (2004-2007). He began his career in Bank Niaga (1990-1991) and continued at Citibank NA, Indonesia (1991-1996).

In 1996 was appointed as Vice President of PT Perdana Multi Finance, then as Development Director of PT Perdana Inti Investama (1996-1998). In 1998-2001 served as Associate Director at PT Bahana Securities, which later served as Director of PT Cipta Investa Anugra (2001-2004).

The legal basis for the first appointment as the Director of Finance is the 2007 Annual General Meeting Decision dated May 31, 2007 and appointment the as the Managing Director is the Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting 2008 dated June 13, 2008. Appointed again as Director by the 2012 Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2012. Assigned as Commissioner PT Saka Energi Indonesia Indonesia since March 1, 2014 until now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



**MOCHTAR RIZA
PAHLEVI TABRANI**
Director of Finance

Indonesian, born in Kuningan on Thursday, July 25, 1968 (47 years old). Graduated as Bachelor of Geological Engineering Trisakti University in 1994 and earned an MBA in Finance from Cleveland State University, USA, in 1997.

He was appointed as Finance Director since June 20, 2008. He previously served as Acting Head of Corporate Finance and Investor Relations Coordinator since February 2008. He is the expert staff president for Corporate Finance and Investor Relations since May 2007.

He began his career in 1997-1999 as Senior Staff at PT Bhakti Investama Tbk, then in 1999-2001 as Senior Manager at PT Bahana Securities, 2001-April 2007 as Vice President of PT Anugra Capital, and 2006-April 2007 as Vice President of PT Alpha Energy.

The legal basis for the first appointment as the Director of Finance is the Decree of the Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary General Meeting 2008 dated June 13, 2008. Appointed again as Finance Director by the Annual General Meeting 2013 on April 17, 2013. Commissioned as a Commissioner of PT Gagah Energi Indonesia since January 1, 2014 to now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



DJOKO SAPUTRO
Director of Technology
and Development

Indonesian, born in Jakarta on September 18, 1962 (53 years old). Graduated as Bachelor of Electrical Engineering STTN Jakarta in 1991 and earned a Master Degree at the University of Manchester, England in 1995.

Served as Director of Technology and Development since May 22, 2012. He began his career in PGN since 1989 interalia as Technical Director and Operations in PGN subsidiary, PT PGN Solution, in 2009 and as Senior Executive Officer Control of Subsidiaries in 2010.

The legal basis for the first appointment as the Director of Technology and Development is Decision 2012 Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2012. Assigned as President Commissioner of PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas from January 1, 2015 until now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



MUHAMMAD WAHID SUTOPO

Director of Investment Planning and Risk Management

Indonesian, born in Jakarta on Tuesday, June 17, 1969 (46 years old). Graduated with a Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Electrical Engineering Bandung Institute of Technology in 1993 and a Master of Management (Executive Program) for the field of International Business from Development Institute of Management Indonesia (IPMI Business School) in Jakarta in 2002.

Served as Director of Investment Planning and Risk Management since April 6, 2011. He previously served as Corporate Secretary since January 2009, Group Head Corporate Planning and Control since October 2010, Head of Investor Relations Division since November 2008.

He began his career as Director of Carrier Sales and International Relations in USA Global Link from the years 1996-1999, as well as International Marketing Manager in 1999-2001, Head of Investor Relations in 2001-2006, and Group Head - Revenue Assurance in 2006-2008 in PT Indosat Tbk.

The legal basis for the first appointment as the Director of Investment Planning and Risk Management Decisions Extraordinary General Meeting 2011 dated April 6, 2011. Commissioned as a Commissioner of PT PGN LNG Indonesia since 2015 until now and as President Commissioner of PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara since 2011 until now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



JOB TRIANANDA HASJIM

Director of Commerce

Indonesian, born in Bandung on Monday, April 06, 1964 (51 years old). Graduated in Mechanical Engineering from Trisakti University in 1988 and holds a MSc Mechanics of Materials of the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow in 1995.

Served as Commercial Director since May 22, 2012. He previously served as Director of Technology and Development since April 6, 2011. His career together PGN served as General Manager of SBU Distribution I West Java (2008-2010) and Head of the SBU Distribution Region I (2010). His last position was Coordinator of Pipeline Gas Development Projects (PPJPGB) of the Company.

The legal basis for the appointment as the first Director of Technology and Development is the Decree of the Extraordinary General Meeting 2011 on April 6, 2011 and is the Commercial Director Decision 2012 Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2012. Assigned as President Commissioner of PT Transportation Gas Indonesia since January 1, 2014 until now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.



HENDI KUSNADI

Director of Human Resources and General Services

Indonesian, born in Kuningan on Monday, February 26, 1962 (53 years old). He graduated with bachelor degree in Civil Engineering at the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1987.

Served as Director of Human Resources and General since May 22, 2012. He began his career in PGN since 1989 interalia as Head of Marketing Division in 2009, acting Head of Operations Division in 2010 and General Manager SBU Distribution Area I West Java in 2010.

The legal basis for the first appointment as the Director of Human Resources and General was Decision 2012 Annual General Meeting on May 22, 2012. Assigned as President Commissioner of PT PGN Solutions since January 1, 2014 until now.

Does not have any affiliation with the members of the Board of Directors and members of the Board of Commissioners, as well as major shareholders and / or controllers.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In facing the changing business environment, PGN has set stages of transformation that begins with the first one as Active Advisor to the ultimate goal of becoming Strategic Leader. The transformation process being implemented requires Change Management of which role is to ensure readiness, willingness, and ability of the organization to operate in new conditions. PGN involves its workers in becoming Change Agents, with main activities include anticipating and accommodating the impact of change, anticipating and accommodating the resistance of change, enabling change Target to work in new conditions, as well as monitoring and guiding the implementation of change. Furthermore, in the process of fulfilling workforce, PGN has conducted placement of workers on the basis of competence and needs of the new organization.

PROFILE AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

PGN employed as many as 1,477 people in 2015, down by 2.17% from that of 2014 amounting to 1,509 people. Yet the decline is in line with PGN's efforts in implementing the business transformation and improving the productivity of the company for the sake of becoming a world-class energy company in the gas sector.

PGN's efforts to create a conducive work environment have yielded tangible results, as indicated by low rate of employee turnover. A low turnover rate will make the cost of labor and recruitment more efficient, which ultimately will impact the company's performance positively.

Throughout the reporting year 2015, there were 32 workers who resigned. Most employees resigned due to natural attritions, namely retirement or death. There were only six workers who ceased working at their own request due to personal reasons.

Copying with changes in the external environment, business development Targets and strategy continue to evolve dynamically. Consequently, human resource management is constantly adjusted to the company's framework and strategic position in the realization of long-term goals which are periodically reviewed.

In keeping with the stages of development laid out in the Company's Long Term Plan (RJPP), HR management has now entered phase two, that is the "Capability Development towards New Business Segments" marked by the realization of investments in upstream and downstream business development. According to this phase, the orientation of HR management has transformed from "Strengthening Human Resources Management Basics" to "Competence Enhancement Enters New Business".

Number of Employees Based on Employment Status

Employment Status	2015	2014
Permanent	1,477	1,509
Contract	-	-
Total	1,477	1,509

Number of Employees by Organizational Level

Organizational Level	2015	2014
Top Management	78	75
Middle Management	168	157
Junior Management	552	586
Staff	679	691
Total	1,477	1,509

Number of PGN and Subsidiary Employees by Education Level in 2015

No	Work Unit	Education Level					Total
		S - 3	S - 2	S - 1	Diploma	SLTA	
1	Head Office (Holding)	1	64	276	96	79	516
2	Business Unit Gas Product	-	4	76	108	63	251
3	Business Unit Infrastructure Operation	-	9	65	78	10	162
4	PMO Infrastructure	-	22	114	39	11	186
5	PGN Seconded to Subsidiaries and Affiliates	-	27	118	136	81	362
Total		1	126	649	457	244	1,477

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT

PGN has a competency development program that is planned, systematic, and focused on the development of the company's business. One of the key competencies development programs that has been implemented consistently is Education and Training Program that maintains and improves the human resources quality.

Each PGN employee is required to have a good competency as needed for his/her position throughout 2015. PGN allocates an average of 6 mandays of training for every employee to support their development and fulfillment of their competencies gaps.

A. Education and Training

No.	Category
1	Education, among others:
	a. Diploma from PTK Akamigas STEM-Cepu: 2 programs, 19 participants
	b. Overseas Post-graduate Program (scholarship): 9 programs, 9 participants
	c. Overseas Post-graduate Program (self-funded): 4 programs, 4 participants
2	Inhouse Training
	a. Managerial Skills: 53 programs, 849 participants
	Among others :
	Coaching for Performance Workshop, SME Assistance Workshop, Managerial Competence Workshop, Workforce Workshop, Modern Mini MBA Workshop, Targeted Selection Interview Workshop, Change Management Training.
	Management Development Program, Champion Supervisor at Work, Champion Supervisor at Work Batch 2, Executive Development Program.
	b. Competence Training (Inhouse): 190 programs, 1,955 participants
	Among others :
	Technical and Operational Field, Young Expert Project Management, Process Safety Management, Cathodic Protection Level 2 (training & certification), Competency and Certification Guidance for HES Environmental Monitoring, Turning Complaint Into WOW Seminar, Contact Center, Valve, Survey and Mapping (GIS&GPS), CSR Lifecycle and ISO 26000, Metallurgy for non-Metallurgist, Technical Guidance in Waste Management within the Framework of Implementation of Clean Production Technology, First Aid Refresher Training, Internal Audit QMS Auditor IRCA Registered, Basic Offshore Safety Induction and Emergency Training (BOSIET) and Certification, First Aid Officers Certification Training by Manpower Ministry, Fitness For Service, Coating Inspector level 1, Energy Auditor, Prevention and Control of HIV / AIDS in the Workplace, LNG Operation and Custody Transfer, Cathodic Protection Level 1, Training for Trainer Basic Safety, PPPU National Competency Certificate Issuance, Internal Audit QMS Auditor, Training and Debriefing of K3 PL Audit for AMI SMM in 2015, Provider Initiated Testing & Counseling HIV/AIDS, Development Program of Radiation Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and Industrial Research Facilities Seminar, NDT Level 1 (PT & MT), Identification and Management of Health Hazards Control of Asbestos at Workplace, CEPAT Program Debriefing, ASME Section VIII Div. Rules For Construction Pressure Vessel, Operation and Conservation of Gas Equipment, Mini Micro LNG, Engineering for Non-Engineers, Level D Firefighter Certification by Manpower Ministry.

No. Category

c. Financial

Cashflow Analysis & Forecasting Technique, Merger and Acquisition, Tac Brevet A - B, Finance for non-Finance, Essential of the Controllershship, Feasibility Study, Chartered Public Accountant Certification, Certified Professional Management Accountant (CPMA).

d. Administrative and General :

High Impact Presentation Skill, Moving from Worker to Leader, Performance Management (Strategy, design & Implementation), Conditions of Contract for EPC, BUMN Interpretation Of Understanding And Deepening of SOE KPU-Based Performance System, Paper Writing Skill, Import procedures, HBB Training and Asset Management, Business Principles and Gratification Control, Mastering Excel 2010, High Impact Presentation Skill, Corporate Valuation, Integrated Supply Chain Management Certification of Government Goods/Services Procurement, Secrets of Impactful Business Communication and Negotiation, Introduction to Professional Certification Workshop, Accountability Mapping Matrix (AMM) Workshop, Career Management Workshop, Infographics with Powerpoint, HC PGN Group Synergy Forum, Electronic Procurement System (SPSE), Time Management Batch, Strength Revolution Batch, Innovation Thinking System, Protocol Professionals.

3 Public Training: 123 programs, 454 participants

a. Domestic Training

General HES Expert, GRI G4 Certified Training On Sustainability Reporting, Project Management Essential, Diesel Engine Maintenance, Air Pollution Control, Corrosion Inspector Level 1, Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management, Domestic Waste Management, Basic Sea Survival, Wastewater Management for MPPA Competence, Training and Certification for Authorized Gas Tester, HES Training and Certification for Fire Fighters Team Level C, HES Training and Certification for Fire, Fighters Team Level D, Effectiveness Guidance of the Implementation of Construction Training, Welding Inspection Training & Certification Course, Project Management, The Real CSR Seminar, T-BOSIET, Environment Auditor Competency Education and Training, Lightning Protection System, Special Techniques Personnel Certification (STTK) for Oil and Gas Calibration and Instrumentation, The 28th Gastech Conference & Exhibition, Technical Guidance for Distribution Pipe Inspector Expert Qualification Batch 11, Seminar New Regulation on Gas Allocation, Professional Safety, Management System Auditor/Lead Auditor with LIVE AUDIT & Examination, Electricity Business Opportunities Seminar, Tax Brevet A and B Training, Certified Professional Management Accountant, Financial Modeling for Capital Investment Planning, Certified Professional Management Accountant Review Training (pre-certification), Certified Professional, Management Accountant Review Training (pre-certification), Implementing Holding Company Management, Strategic Cost Management: Improving Efficiency and Maximizing Profitability, Introduction to Free Trade Agreement, Rules Of Origin, Certificate Of Origin, Certified Professional Management Accountant, Basic Financial Modelling, Bankruptcy, Certified Public Accountant (CPA), Employee Benefits, Retirement Benefits and Taxation Aspects in PSAK (Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards), Certified Financial Analyst, Receivables Management, Certificate of Business, Management-Financial Management, Insurance Basics For Beginners, Strategic Business Analysis, Basic Financial, Management for Non Finance Manager, Customs Expert PPJK Certification, Financial Reporting Analysis: Concept,

No. Category

Strategy & Implementation, Investment Analysis Portfolio, Introduction to ISO 9001-2015 (refer to DIS/ FDIS), Import Procedures Training, Creative Presentation Development, Powerful Presentation Skill, Building Service Culture, Performance Management, Legal English Workshop, Pension Funds in Indonesia Seminar, SOE Employees Mentality Facing AEC Competitiveness in 2015, MS Excel 2013, National Seminar on Internal Audit in 2015, Evaluator Training SOE KPKU, Business Judgement in SOE Environment, National Seminar I of SOEFSP Sinergy 2015, The 3rd Industrial Relations Convention: Pension Schemes for Employees (SSJN), Fraud Auditing 2, Internal Audit Basic Level I, Persuasive Communication Batch I, Persuasive Communication Batch II, Certified Human Resources Professional, Internal Audit Managerial Level, MS Excel 2013 and VBA Macro, SOEs Alignment, Conduct Training Need Analysis & Design Training, KM Summit Indonesia 2015, 3p Pay for Position-Fixed Pay, PNM Reporting Guidance Workshop, E-Learning Development Series, PR Energy Summit 2015, 7 Strategic Tools in Strategic Formulation, HR Summit, Oracle Hyperion Planning 11.1.2: Create & Manage Applications Ed 4, Industrial Dispute Prevention on SOEs and Subsidiaries Workshop, Outsourcing Management & Corporate Legal Drafting Workshop, Siebel 8.1.X BI Publisher Report, KPKU Interpretation and Advanced Assessors, KPKU Interpretation and Assessors, Drafting of Business Contract & Procurement, National Governance and Arrangement of Land and Space Management Workshop, National Meeting on Goods/Services Procurement, Business Continuity Planning, Speak to Change, National Anti-Fraud Conference 2015, Quantitative Risk Assessment, Procedures for SOEs Fixed Assets Write-offs and Transfer of Ownership, HR Booth Camp, Effective Training Officer, National Conference of Professional Risk Management III, QIA Certification, Industrial Relations and Human Resource Management, Inventory and Warehouse Management, ISO 31000 Series 1: ERM Fundamental & International Conference.

b. Overseas Training

Among Others :

SCADA Asia Summit 2015, 23rd European Biomass Conference and Exhibition, Leadership Energy Summit Asia 2015, Conference on International Accounting Issues, Gas Metering and Energy Management.

International Trade Finance, Balance Score Card, Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan, PSAK 1 rev 3012, 4 rev 2013, 65, 23, 24, 25, Finance for Non Finance, Treasury Management, PSAK Update 46, 48, 50, 55, 60, & ISAK 26.

B. Scholarship in Cooperation with Taruna Nusantara High School and AKAMIGAS STEM Cepu

In order to obtain qualified candidates, PGN initiates Scholarship Program on Candidates Pre-Selection (PBSPSCP) in collaboration with Taruna Nusantara High School and AKAMIGAS STEM - Cepu to select scholarship recipients which are prepared as candidates that have the capability in natural gas industry. In 2015 PGN carried out educational scholarships Diploma II & III in AKAMIGAS STEM Gas Technology - Cepu for 19 participants with an investment totalling Rp2,315,695,000.

C. Apprenticeships and Domestic/Overseas Under/Post-graduate Programs

- Employee Quality and Competency Improvement Program
In order to improve the quality and competency of its employees and to gain more global insights about the gas business and the company's progress, as well as to support PGN's vision of becoming a world-class company, PGN in collaboration with Gaz de France organized a Learning and Experience Exchange program for 12 participants.
- Overseas Post-graduate Program
To enhance the quality and competence of employees as well as to gain a more global additional insight and to advance the company's progress, in line with the vision of becoming a world class company, PGN sent nine participants to pursue post-graduate education in leading universities in the United States, this program focuses on studies that are relevant to PGN's business.

D. STAR Program (Executive Development Program)

One of the right steps taken by the Company in the face of change is to create leaders (talents) who excel in the future. This measure has been implemented in a structured and integrated manner in PGN STAR Program since 2013, consisting of Executive Development Program (EDP) and the Management Development Program (MDP).

1. Executive Development Program (EDP).
This is a leadership program for AVP and VP levels designed to support PGN STAR Talent program which aims to prepare the talents to occupy strategic positions in PGN. The program consists of three sessions with five batches/groups of participants. The program is participated by 125 people.
2. Management Development Program (MDP).
STAR Program-MDP is a talent development program for employees at Supervisor up to Manager levels within PGN Group that aims to prepare leaders in the future that are reliable and able to contribute effectively in achieving the vision and mission of the company. STAR-MDP program is integrated with MBA program. Currently PGN is collaborating with leading educational institutions for its implementation. Total number of workers who meets the requirements is 109 people.

E. Learning Management System

In order to improve services in the implementation of Education and Training program, PGN developing Web-based online applications. Purposes of the application of this facility is to accelerate the process both from the administration and implementation of the training as well as the user, enables workers to access training content and information such as the Plan for Education and Training Program Annual Corporate, Syllabus and Training and Learning Module Full Schedule.

F. English Proficiency Program

To develop the employees' ability to communicate in English, the Company provides English language training facility for all employees independently. Employees can choose their own training providers (list provided by the company) and schedules that suit their needs. The Company reimburses the costs to the employees upon the completion of each level of the course.

The Company requires employees at Assistant Vice President and Vice President levels to take an English Proficiency Test (EPT) as one of the requirements in the talent program.

G. SOEs Ambassadors

It is a forum for employees of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) which aims to establish a strong sense of unity among SOEs as they strive to achieve their vision of becoming The World Class SOE. It was established by SOE's PR Forum (FHBUMN) and receives direct support from the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises.

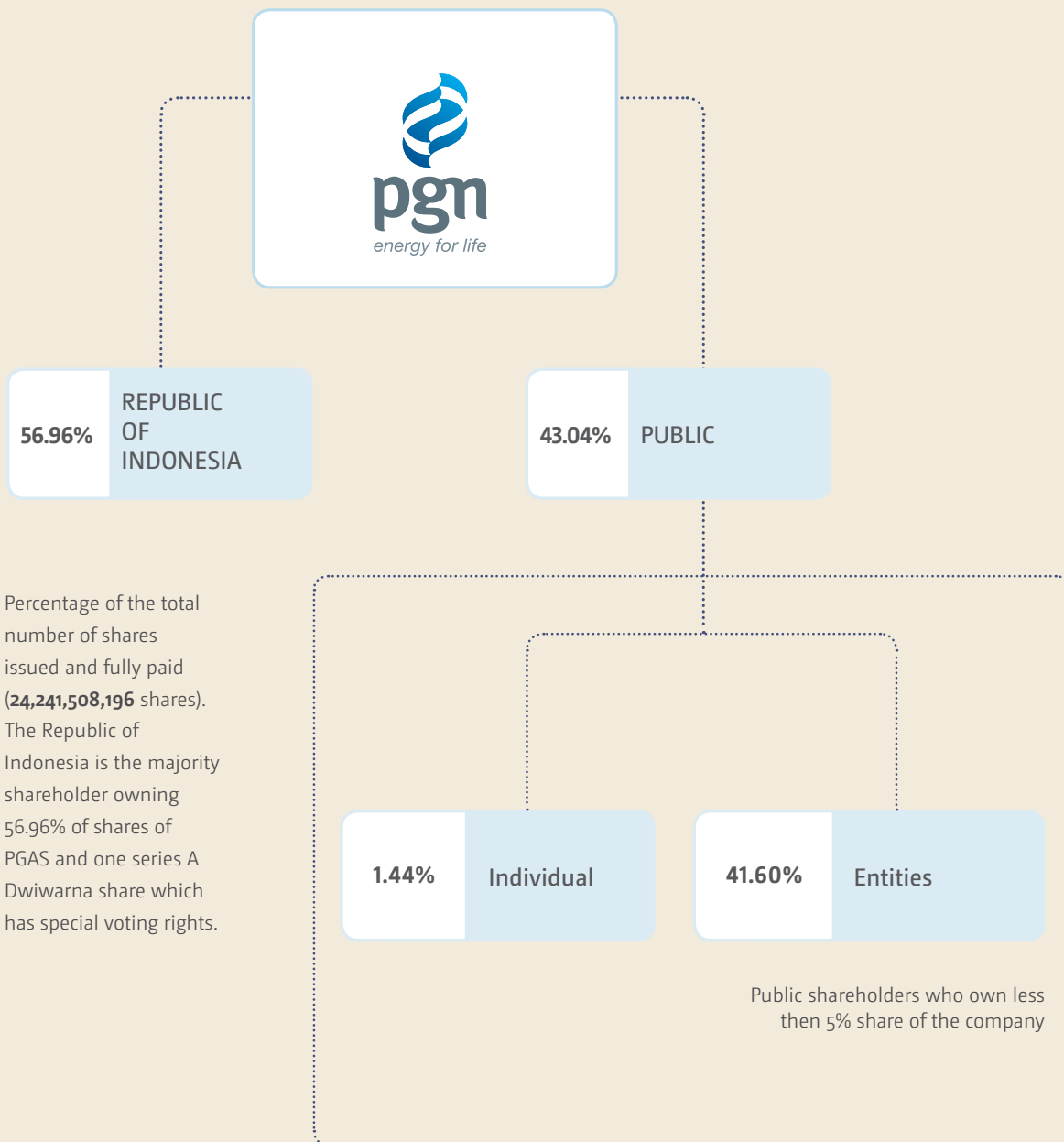
In 2015, PGN sent delegates sent two representatives to join the selection and quarantine process. The duty of SOEs Ambassador is to be the ambassador and representative of young professionals working in SOEs in every activity of Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises.

EXPENSES

Throughout 2015, PGN has organized 20,688 man-days of employees education and training programs with a total cost of Rp39,114,062,860.

COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

Based on the data of Shareholders (DPS) from BAE
as of December 31, 2015



Percentage of the total number of shares issued and fully paid shares (24,241,508,196 shares). The Republic of Indonesia is the majority shareholder that owns 56.96% of shares and one series A Dwiwarna share which has special voting rights.

5% OR MORE SHARES OWNERSHIP AS PER DECEMBER 31, 2015

Name	Owner Status	Total Shares	Percentage
Indonesia	Indonesia	13,809,038,756	56.96%

No shareholder other than Republic of Indonesia owned share above 5%.

INFORMATION OF MAJORITY SHAREHOLDERS

On December 31, 2015, The Republic of Indonesia owned 13,809,038,756 ordinary shares and one Dwiwarna share which has special voting rights. Dwiwarna shares are not transferable, have special rights for capital changes, appointment and termination of members of the Board of Directors and Commissioners, Articles of Association, mergers, consolidations and acquisitions as well as dissolution and liquidation of the Company.

SHARES OWNERSHIP BY THE MEMBERS OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS PER DECEMBER 31, 2015

Name	Title	Total Shares	Shares Percentage
Iman Sugema	President Commissioner and Independent Commissioner	-	0%
M. Zamkhani	Commissioner	-	0%
Tirta Hidayat	Commissioner	-	0%
Mohamad Ikhsan	Commissioner	-	0%
IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Commissioner	-	0%
Paiman Rahardjo	Independent Commissioner	-	0%
Hendi Prio Santoso	President Director	-	0%
Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Director of Commerce	-	0%
Hendi Kusnadi	Director of HR & General Affairs	140,500	0.0005796%
Djoko Saputro	Director of Technology & Development	30,000	0.0001238%
Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	Director of Investment Plan and Risk Management	-	0%
Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Director of Finance	-	0%

INFORMATION OF SUBSIDIARY AND AFFILIATED COMPANIES

Name of the Company	Subsidiary and Associated	Shares Ownership	Line of Business	Company's Description	Status
PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99.997% - PT PGAS Solution – 0.003%	Upstream Business	<p>SEI was established on June 27, 2011 and operates business and investment in the upstream sector, which covers exploration, exploitation, business expansion in oil and natural gas, geothermal and shale gas. Now, SEI has Participating Interest at several oil and gas blocks, in Indonesia or overseas.</p> <p>Nowadays SEI manages 8 blocks in Indonesia and 1 block in the United States of America. SEI is the operator with the possession of interest as much as 100% in Pangkah and South Sesulu PSC, and has interest in Bangkanai, West Bangkanai, Ketapang, Southeast Sumatra, Muara Bakau, Muriah and Fasken field in Texas.</p>	Operate
PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 59.87% - Transasia Pipeline Company Pvt. Ltd. – 40% - Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara – 0.13%	Gas Transportation	<p>Transgasindo founded on February 1, 2002. Currently Transgasindo owns and operates a pipeline of more than 1,000 km connecting the Transmission of Grissik to Duri and Grissik to Singapore with the distribution capacity of 835 MMSCFD.</p>	Operate
PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99.9986% - PT Gas Energi Indonesia – 0.0014%	Processing, transportation, storage and trading. Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	<p>PGN LNG was established on June 26, 2012 and operates Liquefied Natural Gas business, including but not limited to processing, transportation, storage and trading.</p> <p>Since 2014, PLI has operated FSRU Lampung which located in Labuhan Maringgai, with a capacity of 1.5 to 2 MTPA and capacity of 240 MMSCFD. Lampung FSRU facility integrated with SSWJ pipeline linking gas resources in Sumatra with the largest potential customers in Indonesia in West Java.</p>	Operate
PT Gas Energi Indonesia (GEI)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99% - PT PGAS Solution – 1%	Downstream Business	<p>GEI was founded on June 27, 2011 and is currently conducting business on the commercial trade of natural gas and CNG.</p> <p>GEI provides natural gas commodity derived from Perusda and Secondary Market for the needs of electricity, industrial, commercial, household and transportation. The need of natural gas demand for household sector, commercial and industrial serviced with gas pipeline transportation modes, CNG and mini LNG. While to serve the transportation sector, GEI will provide Gas Fuel Filling Station (SPBGs) and Mobile Refueling Unit (MRU), which is a form of PGN support for the program of conversion to CNG fuel.</p> <p>GEI operates five (5) MRU, namely MRU IRTI Monas, MRU Pluit, MRU Aerotrans, MRU Tangel and MRU Gresik. In addition, GEI also operates five (5) SPBGs namely SPBG Hybrid Pondok Ungu, SPBGs PGN Home Office, SPBG PGN Bogor, SPBG Surabaya and SPBG Cilegon.</p>	Operate
PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99.915% - Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai (The Employees Welfare Foundation) Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara (National Gas Company) – 0.085%	Engineering	<p>PGASSOL was established on August 6, 2009 and is currently doing four (4) core business, namely Operation & Maintenance Services (Operational Service and Maintenance of Gas Pipeline Distribution, Operational Services and Maintenance of Gas Pipeline Transmission and the Provision of Information and Integrated Data Control), Engineering services, Engineering Procurement and Construction services, as well as trading services.</p>	Operate

Name of the Company	Subsidiary and Associated	Shares Ownership	Line of Business	Company's Description	Status
PT Permata Graha Nusantara (PERMATA)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99.95% - PGAS Solution – 0.05%	Property management, provider of human resources & facility management, profitization of Company's resources and Assets	Permata was founded on April 24, 2014 and runs 3 (three) business activities, including facility management services, asset management, and entrepreneurial real estate. The role of Permata is to support the growing business activities of PGN mainly in asset management as well as the role to contribute in the provision and management of property in order to support the development of PGN infrastructure efficiently and professionally.	Operate
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)	Subsidiary	- PGN – 99.93% - Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai (The Employees Welfare Foundation) Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara (National Gas Company) – 0.07%	Telecommunication	PGASKOM was established on January 10, 2007 and is engaged in the provision of telecommunications services. Through a range of fiber optic cable network available throughout Jakarta - Sumatra - Batam - Singapore, PGASKOM has been providing services along the lines of the backbone for the subscribers of telecommunications operators, the licensee of Network Access Provider (NAP) / ISP, corporate and PGN. PGASKOM has diversified, from only communication solution providers into ICT (Information, Communication, Technology) provider. With JARTAPLOK permits have been obtained in 2014, PGASKOM can provide Internet services directly to the end user, allowing it to evolve into the use of other products.	Operate
PT Gas Energi Jambi (GEJ)	Joint Venture	- PGN – 40% - PT Wahana Catur Mas – 40% - PT Jambi Indoguna Internasional – 10% - PT Bukaka Corporindo – 10%	Trading, construction, and services	GEJ running business in the fields of trade, development, and services through the distribution of fuel gas, chartering in the field of gas mining, and business efforts in the field of supporting means forming companies and gas construction, as well as other supporting devices.	Has not operate yet
PT Banten Gas Synergi (BaGS)	Joint Venture	- PT Andiracitra Grahawira (68.43%) - PT Banten Global Synergi (14.14%) - PT Banten Global Development (8.57%) - Izma Agyano Bursman (8.71%) - PGN (0.14%)	Transportation, trading, mining	BaGS conducts business in the sector of services, transportation, trade, and mining.	Operate
PT Nusantara Regas (NR)	Joint Venture	- PT Pertamina (Persero) – 60% - PGN – 40%	Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal Facility ("FSRT")	NR was founded on April 14, 2010 and is a joint venture between PT Pertamina (Persero) and the Company. NR primary business activities are to develop and manage a floating storage and regasification facility (FSRT), LNG procurement and the selling of LNG regasification gas output. Since 2012, NR has been operating FSRU Nusantara Regas Satu as the first LNG Receiving Terminal in Indonesia with a regasification capacity of 500 MMSCFD. In particular, the existence of NR is primarily intended to provide gas supply to the centers of PLN's power plants and a number of industry players in West Java. In addition, NR nowadays also provides regasification terminal services to customers according Terminal Service Agreement.	Operate
PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG)	Afiliasi	- PT Permata Graha Nusantara – 80% - PT Bakrie & Brothers Tbk – 20%	Gas Transportation	KJG was established on July 23, 2013 and runs three (3) business activities, including planning, procurement, construction, development and operation of natural gas transmission pipeline and facilities. Storage of natural gas and other gas transportation, and conduct trading activities of transmission pipeline capacity and facilities.	

PT SAKA ENERGI INDONESIA

PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI) is a subsidiary of PGN which was established on June 27, 2011. Currently SEI has offices in The Energy Building, 11th-12th Floor, SCBD Lot 11A, Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 52-53 Jakarta 12190. According to SEI Articles of Association, the objective and goal of SEI is conducting business and investment in the field of upstream oil and gas, which includes exploration, exploitation, business development in the field of oil and gas, coal bed methane gas (CBM) and other sources.



Name of Block	The Percentage of Ownership / shareholding		Operator	Status
	2015	2014		
Ketapang PSC	20%	20%	Petronas	Development
South Sesulu PSC	100%	100%	PT Saka Indonesia Sesulu	Exploration
Bangkanai PSC	30%	30%	Salamander Energy	Development
West Bangkanai PSC	30%	30%	Salamander Energy	Development
Pangkajene PSC	100%	100%	Saka Indonesia Pangkah Ltd.	Production
Muriah PSC	20%	20%	Petronas Carigali Muriah Ltd.	Development
Fasken	36%	36%	Swift Energy Operating LLC.	Production
South East Sumatra PSC	8.91%	8.91%	KNOC Sumatra Ltd	Production
Muara Bakau PSC	11.6%	0%	GDF Suez Exploration Indonesia	Development

At the end of 2015, the Board of Commissioners and Directors of SEI are as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Susilo Siswoutomo	President Commissioner
Hendi Prio Santoso	Commissioner
Nusantara Suyono	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Firman Ardini Yaman	President Director
Tumbur Parlindungan	Commercial Director
Devi Pradnya Paramitha	Director of Finance & Administration

PT GAGAS ENERGI INDONESIA

PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (GEI) is a subsidiary of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (PGN) which is engaged in the processing, transportation, storage and trading of oil and gas and other energy. GEI provides natural gas for power generation, industrial, commercial, household and transportation, targeting customer segment, namely small and medium-sized industrial, commercial and transportation. Gas distribution will be developed in several stages, by taking into account the supply of gas, the size of the existing market, and the ease of implementation. The development strategy that has been prepared by GEI include the development of micro-LNG plant, CO₂ removal, power generation and the development of non-pipeline transportation modes (CNG).

GEI obtain gas supplies from several gas suppliers with PGN operational area. In 2015, GEI sold gas at 19.34 million MMBTU, decreased from previous year 5.03 million MMBTU from the sales in 2014. Most of GEI's supply and sales volume was consolidated, in PGN's sales. In 2015, GEI had to 208 gas commerce or decreased 28% from 2014. From those number of customer from Industry, 94% were customer who are using natural gas through pipelines, meanwhile 6% are using CNG.

GEI strategic objective is to meet the growing demand for natural gas. In order to expand the distribution and utilization of gas for the transportation sector, GEI build SPBGs and Mobile refueling Unit (MRU).

In order to ensure the supply of gas, strengthen its core business, improve the capabilities of diversified related business such as power plants and to significantly creating the gas value chain through the LNG trucking/retail. GEI has



exploring potential gas source and developing potential project. GEI has also step into potential business in Powerplant sector to add value from natural gas development activities. In 2015, GEI had additional facilities in SPBG and Mobile Refueling Unit.

At the end of 2015, the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors of GEI are as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Mochtar Riza	President Commissioner
Pahlevi Tabrani	
Surat Indrijarso	Commissioner
Iman Rochendi Ahmad	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Danny Praditya	President Director
Achmad Rifai	Commercial Director
Wibsono	Director of Finance & Administration

PT PGN LNG INDONESIA

PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI) is a subsidiary of PGN, established on June 26, 2012 aimed at developing LNG business in the group of PGN which is a natural gas liquefaction, storage and shipping of LNG and regasification of natural gas in order to support the core business of PGN in the transportation and distribution of gas to customers.

CPI currently operates Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) located 21 km off the coast of Labuan Maringgai (Lampung), with a capacity of 1.5 to 2 MTPA by issuing 240 MMSCFD.

Improve the mastery of the local market by providing LNG for electricity needs, both from PLN and other industries, as well as business development in the eastern part of Indonesia in order to support the government's program to accelerate the economic development of eastern Indonesia in the central and eastern region of Indonesia.



At the end of 2015, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Director of PLI as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

M. Wahid Sutopo	President Commissioner
Djoko Siswanto	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mugiono	President Director
Joko P Gunawan	Director of Engineering & Operations
Eri Surya Kelana	Director of Finance & Administration

PT PGAS TELEKOMUNIKASI NUSANTARA

PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM) a subsidiary of PGN is engaged in the business of telecommunications network that was founded in 2007. PGASKOM has exclusive rights of PGN to manage and operate a fiber optic network owned by PGN 1,300 km from Jakarta to Singapore border, with a capacity of 160Gbps and using an optical cable 24 to 96 cores. As a reliable backbone providers, PGASKOM has subsidiaries namely PT Telemedia Dinamika Sarana ("TDS") and PGAS Telecommunication International PTE LTD ("PTI") based in Singapore.

PGASKOM is authorized to support their business including License for Fixed Closed Network, License for Principle Packet Switched Based Local Fixed Network (JARTAPLOK), License for Landing Right, License for Internet Interconnection Services (Network Access Provider) and through

its subsidiary TDS which is authorized for Internet access services (Internet Service Provider) and PTI that has a license for Service Based operator ("SBO") issued by the Infocomm Development Authority ("IDA") of Singapore.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	President Commissioner
Roedy Poerwanto	Commissioner
AA GN Ari Dwipayana	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sri Budi Mayaningsih	President Director & Commercial Director
Bambang Ismartono	Director of Engineering & Operations
Noor Diana Prasetyawati	Director of Finance & Administration

PT TRANSPORTASI GAS INDONESIA

PT Transportation Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo) is the owner and operator of the leading natural gas pipelines in Indonesia. Transgasindo shareholders is PGN, Transasia Pipeline Company Pvt. Ltd. and the Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara Employees Welfare Foundation, National Gas Company) with a share ownership amounting to 59.87%, 40% and 0.13% respectively.

Transgasindo is the first Indonesian company that focuses its business in the field of natural gas transportation, both for domestic market in Sumatra and Batam, as well as international market in Singapore. With over 10 years of experience in natural gas transportation business and the zero down time commitment as well as environmentally sound operations, Transgasindo is one of the most reliable transporter with a pipeline of more than 1,000 km both on land or sea.

Transgasindo operates the pipeline path for Grissik - Singapore along the 468 km and Grissik - Duri, Riau along 536 km. Transgasindo also operates a number of compressor stations in Sakernan, Belilas and Jabung (Sumatra), in addition to the meter station at Duri - Riau, Panaran, Batam, and Pemping, Riau Islands. The entire pipeline and stations are monitored for 24 hours, 7 days a week by a special facility.



At the end of 2015, Transgasindo Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors are as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Jobi Triananda Hasjim	President Commissioner
David John Bridges	Vice President Commissioner
Abdul Razak Saim	Commissioner
Agus Cahyono Adi	Commissioner
Naryanto Wagimin	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Irawati	President Director
Doddy Adianto	Director of Engineering
Zuryati Simbolon	Director of Finance & Administration
Abdul Rashid bin Mukri	Director of Operations
Arief Transaindra Kushermawan	Director of Business Development

PT PGAS SOLUTION

PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL) is PGN Subsidiary established on August 6, 2009 which is engaged in services related to engineering, operations and maintenance, as well as the EPC contractor trade. The shareholders of PGASSOL is PGN and the Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara (Employees Welfare Foundation, National Gas Company) with a share ownership of 99.91% and 0.09% respectively.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Hendi Kusnadi	President Commissioner
Edi Purnomo	Commissioner
Susyanto	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dilo Seno Widagdo	President Director & Commercial Director
Sulistyo Elly Hariyanto	Director of Engineering & Operations
Supriyadi	Director of Finance & Administration
Dominica Diniafiat	Director of Human Resources & IT

PT PERMATA GRAHA NUSANTARA

PT Permata Graha Nusantara (Permata) is a Subsidiary of PGN that have business activities in the field of Property and Services including but not limited to the provision and management of property, provision of labor services and facility management, resources privatization and company assets, as well as the related line of business that supports the Company's operations and in the development of the Company's business. The Shareholders of Permata include PGN and PGAS Solution with the share ownership of 99.95% and 0.05% respectively.



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Heri Yusup	Commissioner
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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Adrian Priohutomo	President Director
Dedi Suryadinata	Director of Finance & Administration

PT KALIMANTAN JAWA GAS

PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG) is a limited liability company established on July 23, 2013. KJG Engaged in the transportation of natural gas. KJG shareholders are PT Permata Graha Nusantara 80% of the shares and PT Bakrie & Brothers Tbk 20% of the shares. In late August 2015 Kalija I Transmission pipeline construction has been completed and continued with the commissioning process. The volume of distribution during 2015 is a 31 MMSCFD.

Board of Commissioners and Directors of KJG are as follows:



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Djoko Saputro	President Commissioner
Ade Erlangga Djarwo	Vice President Commissioner
Monty Grianana	Commissioner
Gumilang Hardja Koesoema	Commissioner

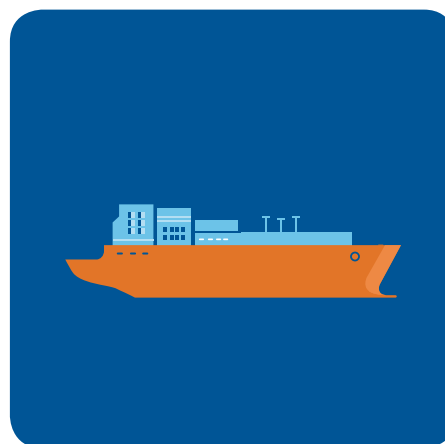
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ismet S.A. Pane	President Director
Bambang Banyudoyo	Vice President Director
Cahyo Triyogo	Director of Engineering & Operations
Rigo Supratman	Director of Finance & Administration

PT NUSANTARA REGAS

PT Nusantara Regas (NR) is a joint venture between PT Pertamina (Persero) and PGN. The company was founded as the State Owned Enterprises (SOE) on April 14, 2010 as stated in Notarial Deed No. 16 and endorsed by the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in Decree No. AHU-24233. AH.01.01 of 2010 dated May 12, 2010.

For more than three decades, the reserves of natural gas which is processed into Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the country have been used to meet export demands. However, the utilization of natural gas for domestic needs as a substitute fuel can not be optimized in view of the unavailability of LNG receiving terminal infrastructure. In an effort to answer these challenges, the Minister of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) through letter number 5-269 / MBU / 2008 dated April 21, 2008, then established a consortium consisting of PT PLN, PT Pertamina and PT Perusahaan Gas Negara to



build and operate an LNG Acceptance Terminal. On development, PLN decided to withdraw and discourse on the construction of Land Based LNG Receiving Terminal eventually be reviewed and replaced with a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU).

The composition of NR Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors at the end of 2015 is as follows:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Yenni Andayani	President Commissioner
Tanudji Darmasakti	Commissioner
Mugiono	Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tammy Meidharma	President Director
Nugroho Rachmadi	Director of Operations & Commercial
Dadang Gandara	Director of Finance & General Affairs

STOCK LISTING CHRONOLOGY

INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING

On December 5, 2003, the Company obtained the effective statement from the Capital Market Supervisory Agency to conduct an Initial Public Offering for public amounted to 1,296,296,000 shares, which consist of 475,309,000 shares from stock divestment of Republic Indonesia Government as Company's Shareholder, and 820,987,000 new shares issuance, with total shares amounted to 4,320,987,000 shares.

The Company's shares were officially listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 15, 2003 with trading transaction code "PGAS".

MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION

By the end of 2007, the amount of Company's share was increased to 218,898,805 shares to 4,539,885,805 shares as result from government loan conversion to company and Management Stock Option Plan (MSOP). On January 15, 2008 to February 14, 2008, the exercise window Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP) recorded 54,012,338 stock option rights are distributed. From those amount, it was recorded that 53,551,388 stock option was exercised and resulted in New B Shares amounted to 53,551,388 shares. As a consequence, Company's shares increased to 4,593,437,193 shares. Moreover after the ESOP was ended, on 2008 the company also conducted stock split which changed the amount of company's outstanding shares as a result.

STOCK SPLIT

Based on the Extraordinary General Shareholder Meeting of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk which held in Jakarta on June, 2008, the Company executed stock split of PGAS with ratio 1 (one) share with the nominal amount of Rp500,- (five hundreds Rupiah) per share exchanged with 5 (five) shares with the nominal amount of Rp100,- (one hundred Rupiah) per share so that the amount of shares which was 4,593,437,193 shares become 22,967,185,965 shares. The fraction of stock has become effective on Indonesian Stock Exchange on August 4, 2008.

SHARES BUYBACK

Based on Extraordinary General Shareholder Meeting of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk, which was held in Jakarta on December 22, 2008, the company repurchase its outstanding shares amounted to 1,850,000 shares on October 24, 2008. With the buyback of stock, by the end of 2008, the Company had 1,850,000 Treasury stock and the total number of outstanding stock had become 22,967,185,965 shares.

By the end of 2009, the amount of company's outstanding share increase to 1,274,322,231 shares as result of Government Loan conversion to Company on April and October, 2009 therefore the company's outstanding stock had become 24,241,508,196 shares.

The share stock amount at the end of 2010 to 2015 is 24,241,508,196 shares with the Republic of Indonesia's ownership amounted to 13,809,038,756 shares (56,96%), public amounted to 10,432,469,440 shares (43,04%) which consist of 10,430,619,440 free float shares dan 1,850,000 treasury stock.

No	Description	Republic of Indonesia (amount of shares)	Public (amount of shares)	Treasury (amount of shares)	Total (amount of shares)	Percentage of State Ownership of the Republic of Indonesia
1	Prior to Initial Public Offering (IPO)	3,500,000,000			3,500,000,000	100%
2	IPO (December 15, 2003), listed in the JSX and SSX					
	- Divestment	(864,198,000)	864,198,000			
	- The issuance of new shares without HMETD (pre-emptive rights)		820,987,000			
		2,635,802,000	1,685,185,000		4,320,987,000	61.00%
3	The Conversion of Tax Base/DPP 1 (2004)	56,943,305				
	- Management Stock Option Plan / MSOP 1 (2005-2006)		108,024,675			
	- Management Stock Option Plan / MSOP 2 (2006-2007)		53,930,825			
		2,692,745,305	1,847,140,500		4,539,885,805	59.31%
4	Divestment (Desember 2006)	(185,802,000)	185,802,000			
		2,506,943,305	2,032,942,500		4,539,885,805	55.22%
5	Management Stock Option Plan/MSOP 3 (2007-2008)		53,551,388			
		2,506,943,305	2,086,493,888		4,593,437,193	54.58%
6	Stock Split 5:1 (August 2008)	12,534,716,525	10,432,469,440		22,967,185,965	54.58%
7	Buy Back (October 2008)		(1,850,000)	1,850,000		
		12,534,716,525	10,430,619,440	1,850,000	22,967,185,965	54.58%
8	The Conversion of Tax Base/DPP 2 phase 1 (April 2009)	992,724,172				
		13,527,440,697	10,430,619,440	1,850,000	23,959,910,137	56.46%
9	The Conversion of Tax Base/DPP 2 phase 2 (October 2009)	281,598,059				
		13,809,038,756	10,430,619,440	1,850,000	24,241,508,196	56.96%
10	The number of shares by the end of Financial Year 2015	13,809,038,756	10,430,619,440	1,850,000	24,241,508,196	56.96%

*merged to become the Indonesia Stock Exchange

Whole number of shares and the changes listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange

CHRONOLOGY OF OTHER SECURITIES LISTING AND SECURITIES RATING

On April 23, 2014, the Company had obtained in-principal Approval from Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (SGX-ST) to register the Senior Notes with aggregate principal value up to \$1,400,000,000 and 10 years tenor in Singapore Exchange (SGX). The Senior Notes was offered and sold to qualified institutional buyers, based on Rule 144A from US Securities Act in United States territory and S Regulation from US Securities Act for transaction outside United States territory.

The Company issued Senior Notes Prospectus on May 12, 2014, with the aggregate offering value amounted to US\$1,350,000,000, 10 years tenor, coupon rate for 5.125% per annum and offering price 99.037% from the nominal value (Senior Notes due in 2024). The first interest payment will be paid on November 16, 2014. The senior notes will be due on May 16, 2024.

The Senior Notes due on 2024 ratings are "Baa3" from Moody's Investors Service, Inc., "BB+" from Standard & Poor's Rating Group and "BBB-" from Fitch Ratings Ltd. Senior Notes due on 2024 has been officially registered and traded on di SGX since May 19, 2014.

The Company is required to provide buyback offering to all Outstanding Senior Notes due 2024 at 101% from aggregate principal value if there is a Change of Control Triggering Event. Currently, there are no changes on the amount of outstanding Senior Notes due 2024 from the beginning of the registration to the end of the fiscal year of 2015.

SUMMARY OF BONDS

Type of Securities	Value	Interest Rate	Due date	Rating	
Guaranteed Notes	USD1,350,000.000	5.125%	16 Mei 2024	Standard & Poor	BB+
				Moody's	Baa3
				Fitch	BBB-

CREDIT RATING

Institution	Rating	Outlook
Standard & Poor	BB+	Stable
Moody's	Baa3	Stable
Fitch	BBB-	Stable
Pefindo	idAAA	Stable

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION AND CAPITAL MARKET SUPPORTING PROFESSIONALS

SECURITIES ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

PT Datindo Entrycom
Puri Datindo-Wisma Sudirman
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 34-35
Jakarta Pusat 10220
T. (62-21) 5709009
F. (62-21) 5709020

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Purwanto, Sungkoro & Surja
(Member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited)
Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia Tower 2, Lt. 7
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53
Jakarta 12190
Indonesia
T. (62-21) 52895000
F. (62-21) 52894100

PT PEMERINGKAT EFEK INDONESIA (PEFINDO)

Panin Tower
Senayan City Lantai 17
Jl. Asia Afrika Kav. 19
Jakarta 10270
Indonesia
T. (62-21) 7278 2380
F. (62-21) 7278 7370

STANDARD & POOR'S RATING SERVICES

12 Marina Boulevard
#23-01 MBFC Tower 3
Singapore 018982
T. (65) 6530 6521
F. (65) 6438 2320

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICES SINGAPORE PTE. LTD.SDF

50Raffles Place #23-06
Singapore Land Tower
Singapore 048623
T. (65) 6398 8300

FITCH RATINGS SINGAPORE PTE LTD

6 Temasek Boulevard
#35-05 Suntec Tower Four
Singapore 038986
T.(65) 6796 7200
F.(65) 6336 6802

INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia, Tower 1
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav 52-53
Jakarta Selatan 12190
Indonesia
T. (62-21) 5150515
F. (62-21) 5150330

PT KUSTODIAN SENTRAL EFEK INDONESIA (KSEI)

Gedung Bursa Efek Indonesia Tower 1 Lt.5
Jl. Jend. Sudirman kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190
Indonesia
T. (62-21) 515 2855
F. (62-21) 5299 1199

SECURITIES ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Was first appointed as Securities Administrative Bureau based on the Agreement of Shares Administrative Management in the context of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) PGN with contract No. 030.KK/92/UT/2003 which was made and signed on October 10, 2003. PT Datindo Entrycom provide administrative services of the secondary market where PT Datindo Entrycom responsible for maintaining the shareholders register and undertake the recording of changes to the register of shareholders on behalf of the issuer. The company issued an annual fee on secondary administrative services for 2015 as much as Rp44,000,000 (including VAT).

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM (KAP)

The Company has appointed an external auditor in line with General Annual Meeting of PGN Shareholders PGN on April 6, 2015, which is one of the agenda approved a Public Accounting Firm (KAP) Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (formerly KAP Purwantono, Suherman & Surja) member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited to do Audit Financial Statements for Fiscal Year 2015 based on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners that it is a public accounting firm registered with Bapepam (Capital Markets Implementing Agency). The total cost for the Audit of Consolidated Financial Statements 2015 is Rp2,028,889,500 (including OPE and VAT).

KAP Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited) became the auditor of the Company since fiscal year 2010. The Public Accounting Firm (KAP) has completed its work independently according to professional standards of public accountants, employment agreements and the scope of the audit that has been determined. Accounting Firm Purwantono, Suherman & Surja not provide other consulting services to PGN. Accountant who signed the Independent Auditors' Report for Fiscal Year 2015 was Indra Widjaja Juwana Komala.

INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

The Indonesian Stock Exchange is an institution that runs and provides a system and or the means to bring selling demand and the securities purchase requests of other parties with the aim of trading the effect/securities. Therefore PGN as a Public Company should submit reports, the incidents, information or material facts relating to the Company to the Indonesia Stock Exchange. PGN listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 15, 2003. The annual cost in 2015 amounted Rp206,250,000 (including VAT).

PT KUSTODIAN SENTRAL EFEK INDONESIA (KSEI)

Companies whose securities are registered in KSEI use KSEI services to administer that effect/securities which has been issued by, among others, to obtain data on the parties that the holder of the effect/securities and as part of the distribution process of corporate actions of companies issuing annual fee for membership for 2015 as much as Rp11,000,000 (including VAT).

AWARDS AND CERTIFICATIONS



TOP 50 PUBLIC LISTED COMPANY

The award is given by the IICD - Investor Daily on PGN achievement as one of the 50 best Open Company



TOP 10 SOCIAL BUSINESS INNOVATION COMPANIES AWARD

Award from Warta Ekonomi.



THE BEST ROLE STAKEHOLDER

The award is given by the IICD - Investor Daily.



THE GLOBAL 2000 FORBES

Category the 2000 Biggest Public Companies 2015.



CECT CSR AWARD - SILVER WINNER

Award on CSR Governance Performance of All Sector



AWARDS FOR ZERO ACCIDENT

The Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia



BEST CAMPAIGN 2015

BUMN Award by
Majalah Investor.
TOP 5 GREEN CEO AWARD 2015
Award from Warta Ekonomi.



SAFETY AWARD OF OIL AND GAS

Category "Without Loosing
Working Hours Resulted
by Accident" in the field of
transportation.



THE PLATTS AWARD

Ranked 46 in the category of
Overall Performance in Asia.

Ranked 151 in the category of
Global Performance.



PLATINUM AWARDS

Best Annual Report Cover
in the Asia Pacific Region
in the competition of
Vision Awards Annual
Report 2014 by the
League of American
Communications
Professionals (LACP) in
2015.



THE 1st RANK IN ASIA PACIFIC

Top 50 Annual Report in
the Asia-Pacific Region
in the competition of
Vision Awards Annual
Report 2014 by the
League of American
Communications
Professionals (LACP) in
2015



PLATINUM AWARDS

Best Annual Report
Cover Worldwide in
the competition of
Vision Awards Annual
Report 2014 by the
League of American
Communications
Professionals (LACP) in
2015.



CECT CSR AWARD - SILVER WINNER

Penghargaan atas CSR Governance Performance of All Sector



PLATINUM AWARDS

Category Utilities - Gas in the competition of Vision Awards Annual Report 2014 by the League of American Communications Professionals (LACP) in 2015.



GOLD WINNER INTERNATIONAL ARC AWARD XXIX

Category Non-Traditional Annual Report: Energy Infrastructure.



THE 2nd RANK IN THE WORLD

Top 100 Annual Report Worldwide in the competition of Vision Awards Annual Report 2014 by the League of American Communications Professionals (LACP) in 2015.



10 BIG RATINGS

Best Annual Report in Indonesia Region in the competition of Vision Awards Annual Report 2014 by the League of American Communications Professionals (LACP) in 2015.



GOLD WINNER INTERNATIONAL ARC AWARD XXIX

Category Non-Traditional
Annual Report: Energy
Infrastructure.



THE BEST RECOGNITION 2015

Category Implementing
Industry on the
Reporting of
Environmental
Management
Consistently
Management 2015 of the
Government of East Java
Province.



"PROPER BIRU" RECOGNITION

Program Performance
Rating in Environmental
Management and
Forestry.



BRONZE WINNER STEVIE® AWARD 2015

Publication Award
Category.



THE BEST SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

THE BEST
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
Category Energy, Oil &
Gas NCSR 2014.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF AREA SALES, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES OFFICES

AREA SALES OFFICE

Sales Area Jakarta

Jl. Anyer No. 11 Menteng
Jakarta 10310, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 392 4910
F. (62-21) 315 0361

Sales Area Bogor

Jl. MA Salmun No 41
Bogor 16114, Indonesia
T. (62-251) 8314 506
(62-251) 8316 600
F. (62-251) 8320 168

Sales Area Tangerang

Jl. Pahlawan Seribu
Kavling Komersil Blok AH No. 2
Sektor IIB BSD
Tangerang, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 538 4414
F. (62-21) 538 0035
(61-21) 537 9271

Sales Area Cilegon

Jl. Raya Merak Km. 115
Kel. Rawa Arum Kec. Grogol, Cilegon
Banten 42436, Indonesia
T. (62-254) 574 964
(62-254) 574 968
F. (62-254) 574 988

Sales Area Karawang

Jl. Ahmad Yani No.54
Karang Pawitan
Karawang 41315, Indonesia
T. (62-267) 8454 081
(62-267) 8454 084
F. (62-267) 8454 085

Sales Area Bekasi

Jl. Boulevard Selatan
Ruko Sinpansa Blok SA 11 – SA 12
Sumarecon Bekasi 17142,
Indonesia
T. (65-21) 2957 2216
F. (62-21) 2927 5515

Sales Area Lampung

Gedung Sucofindo Lt. 3
Jl. Gatot Subroto No. 161
Pecoh Raya Tahoman Bandar
Lampung, Indonesia
T. (62-721) 8018 356
F. (62-721) 8018 042

Sales Area Cirebon

Jl. Veteran No.2 Cirebon 45124,
Indonesia
T. (62-231) 203 323
(62-231) 204 486
F. (62-231) 205 046

Sales Area Palembang

Jl. Rimba Kemuning Lorong
Ogan No. 26 – 28 RT 09 RW 05
Kel. Ario Kemuning, Kec.
Kemuning
Palembang 30128, Indonesia
Palembang 30135, Indonesia
T. (62-711) 5611 645
F. (62-711) 5611 162

Sales Area Surabaya

Jl. Raya Ngagel 129-131
Surabaya 60271, Indonesia
T. (62-31) 5028 565
F. (62-31) 5018 127

Sales Area Sidoarjo

Jl. Jaksa Agung Suprpto No. 17
Sidoarjo 61218, Indonesia
T. (62-343) 8050 999
F. (62-343) 8956 782

Sales Area Pasuruan

Jl. Raya Rembang Industri Raya
No. 3
Kompleks PIER Rembang
Pasuruan 67152, Indonesia
T. (62-343) 744 440
F. (62-343) 728 293

Sales Area Semarang

Jl. Diponegoro No. 35
Semarang 50133, Indonesia
T. (62-24) 8644 9100
F. (62-24) 8644 9099

Sales Area Medan

Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 15 D
Medan 20112, Indonesia
T. (62-61) 453 8655
F. (62-61) 415 2396

Sales Area Batam

Gedung Batam Centre
Jl. Engku Putri Batam Centre
Batam 29641, Indonesia
T. (62-778) 467 299
F. (62-778) 467 399

Sales Area Pekanbaru

Komplek Sudirman City Square
Blok C No. 12
Jl. Jend Sudirman
Pekanbaru 28282, Indonesia
T. (62-761) 839 822
(62-761) 789 1533
(62-761) 789 1812
F. (62-761) 839 811

BUSINESS UNIT

Business Unit Infrastructure and Operations

Gedung Graha PGAS Lantai 4,6 & 8
Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 6386 6667
(62-21) 6386 6669
F. (62-21) 6386 6770
(62-21) 6386 6760

Business Unit Gas Product

Gedung Graha PGAS Lantai 9
Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 6386 6667
(62-21) 6386 6669
F. (62-21) 6386 6770
(62-21) 6386 6760

SUBSIDIARIES

PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo)

Jl. Kebon Sirih Raya No. 1
Jakarta 10340, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 315 8929
(62-21) 315 8939
F. (62-21) 310 3757
(62-21) 310 3545

PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)

Kompleks Gedung PGN
Gedung B Lt. 4
Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 633 1345
F. (62-21) 633 1381

PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)

Kompleks Gedung PGN, Gedung
C, Lt. 4
Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 6385 4557
(62-21) 6385 4572
(62-21) 6385 4506
F. (62-21) 6385 4534

PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)

The Energy Building
Lantai 11-12, SCBD, Lot 11a
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53,
Jakarta 12190, Indonesia
T. (62 21) 2995 1000
F. (62 21) 2995 1001

PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (GEI)

Kompleks Gedung PGN
Gedung B Lt. 9 - 10
Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 29071415
F. (62-21) 29071138 / 1140

PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI)

Kompleks Gedung PGN
Graha PGAS Lt. 2
Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 2907 3266 / 2907 3267
F. (62-21) 2907 1133 / 2907 1132

PT Permata Graha Nusantara (PERMATA)

Kompleks Gedung PGN
Gedung B Lt. 8
Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 634 0030
F. (62-21) 634 0031

AFFILIATION

PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG)

Kompleks Gedung PGN
Gedung B Lt. 2
Jl. KH. Zainul Arifin No. 20
Jakarta 11140, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 634 0030
F. (62-21) 634 0031

PT Nusantara Regas (NR)

Wisma Nusantara Lt. 19
Jl. M.H. Thamrin No. 59
Jakarta 10350, Indonesia
T. (62-21) 315 9543
(62-21) 315 9544
F. (62-21) 315 9525

PT Gas Energi Jambi (GEJ)

Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 17
Telanaipura, Jambi
T. (62-741) 670 207
F. (62-741) 670 207

PT Banten Gas Synergi (BaGS)

Kantor Taman E3.3 Unit D6
Kawasan Mega Kuningan Lot 8.6-
8.7
Setiabudi, Jakarta 12950
T. (62-21) 5794 8870
(62-21) 5794 8871
F. (62-21) 5794 8870
(62-21) 5794 8871

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS 2015



JANUARY 2015

PGN and Pertamina signed an agreement for the distribution of Integrated Natural Gas Refueling Stations (petrol stations/SPBU-gas stations/SPBGs).



JANUARY 2015

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources launched a number of PGN infrastructure projects, namely Panaran-Tanjung Uncang gas distribution pipeline project in Batam, PGN gas network project for 4,320 households in Bogor and 382 households in Tangerang.



MARCH 2015

PGN operate gas stations (SPBGs) in Surabaya with a capacity of 0.5-1 MMSCFD or 15:00 - premium equivalent to 9lps 30,000 liters per day, and donated 25 units of converter kit for the official vehicles of Surabaya City Government.



MARCH 2015

Pekanbaru City Government signed a joint development and utilization of natural gas infrastructure.



MARCH 2015

PGN won 2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) awards from the Center for Entrepreneurship Change and Third Sector (CECT). Each award is a Silver Winner for CSR Governance Performance of all Sectors and Special Achievement CSR Environmental Aspect of Sustainability- Renewable Energy.



APRIL 2015

PGN signed a natural gas distribution agreement with PT Millenium Power, which will distribute natural gas to its power plants gradually up to the amount of 225 BBTUD in 2024.



APRIL 2015

PGN signed an agreement with the Ministry of Transportation Directorate General of Sea Transportation, for the utilization of natural gas for transportation by sea.



APRIL 2015

PGN completed the purchase of 11.666% participation interest in the Muara Bakau Block, including 0.038520% participation interest in the Indonesian Deepwater Development Project (IDD Project), through its subsidiaries PT Saka Energi Indonesia.

**JUNE 2015**

PGN held homecoming together as an appreciation to their customers.

**AUGUST 2015**

Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources assigned PGN to manage the domestic gas network that has been built by the Ministry of Energy, in 11 cities / districts with a total of 43,334 house connections.

**AUGUST 2015**

Commissioning phase through pipeline Kepodang-Tambak Lorok to fulfill energy needs in Central Java.

**SEPTEMBER 2015**

PGN signed an agreement with PT National Shipping Company of Indonesia (PELNI) and PT ASDP Indonesia Ferry for the distribution of natural gas as fuel for ships belonging to PELNI and ASDP in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).

**OCTOBER 2015**

PGN developing infrastructure networks in a number of housing in Pasuruan, East Java, as many as 1,370 m3 to 137 households.

**NOVEMBER 2015**

PGN signed an agreement with the Provincial Government of the Riau Islands for cooperation in infrastructure development and utilization of natural gas in the Riau Islands.

**DECEMBER 2015**

PGN received the assignment from the Government to operate a network of natural gas to 3,366 households that will be built in the City Government of Tarakan, North Kalimantan.

04

Management Analysis and Discussion



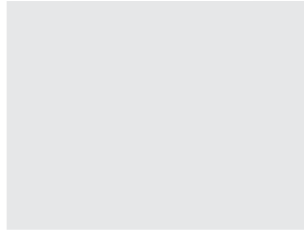
Accuracy of infrastructure operation to secure the natural gas distribution



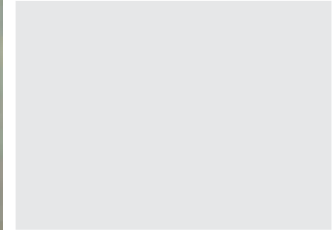
MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION



HENDI PRIO SANTOSO
President Director



DJOKO SAPUTRO
Director of Technology and
Development



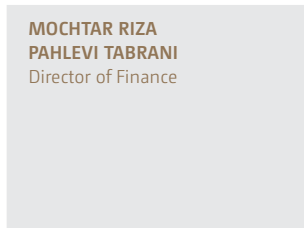
**MOCHTAR RIZA
PAHLEVI TABRANI**
Director of Finance



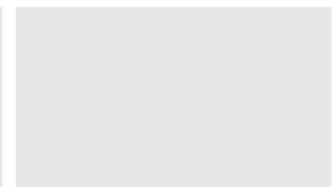
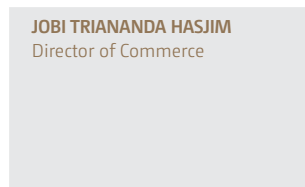
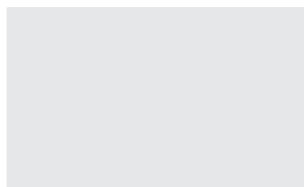
HENDI KUSNADI
Director of Human
Resources and General Service



MUHAMMAD WAHID SUTOPO
Director of Investment
Planning and Risk Management



JOB TRIANANDA HASJIM
Director of Commerce



To be world class energy company in
gas sector on 2020

PGN has been transformed and strengthen
the synergy of PGN group in facing global
economic challenger in order to increase
value in gas value chain from upstream to
downstream

This Annual Report contains statements that are characterized as “forward-looking statements” concerning the future events within the meaning set out in foreign investment law. Future event information typically contains statements using sentences began with or containing meanings of “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “estimate,” “propose,” or equivalent words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Every statement, other than statements of historical facts contained within this annual report, including but not limited to matters regarding future financial position and results of operations and strategy, plan and objective, goal and target, with respect to matters related to development or expansion, dividend payment, as well statements preceded by, followed by, or that contain words “believe,” “expect,” “aim,” “intend,” “will,” “may,” “project,” “estimate,” “target,” “anticipate,” “predict,” “seek,” “shall” or equivalent words with statements related to future events.

Future events using forward-looking statements include known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that are beyond the control of the Company, which may bring upon the actual result, performance or achievement, where they are materially different from the Company's future plan, performance, or achievement as expressed by these forward-looking statements within this annual report.

Forward-looking statements contained within this annual report are stated based on various assumptions in regards to the present and future business strategy and also the environment where the Company will be operating in the future. Readers of this annual report are reminded that forward-looking statements are not and shall never be the kind of statements that provide guarantee of the Company's work performance in the future for the actual result of the Company's work performance and condition in the future may differ materially from what are stated, projected or assumed within those forward-looking statements.

Important factors that may cause actual conditions, performance or achievement of the Company to differ materially from those stated in the prospective statement include but are not limited to the following:

- Changes in regulations in Indonesia, both those that directly as well as indirectly affect the operations of the Company.
- Changes in government policies in the area of oil and gas areas.
- The economic, national, regional or global conditions that affect the economic activities or disturbance of the market due to global factors.
- Changes due to inflation, due to interest rate differential, or due to difference in currency convertability.
- Others (if there are other matters related to PGN's businesses that may influence forward-looking statements within this annual report).

The following management and discussion analysis is intended as an explanation of Company's performance and refers to PGN's Consolidated Financial Report dated December 31, 2015 and 2014 which were audited by accountants Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja, member firm of Earnst & Young Global Limited, attached as an integral part of this Annual Report.

OPERATING OVERVIEW PER BUSINESS SEGMENT

As a State Owned Enterprise engaged in the transmission and distribution of natural gas, refer to the Oil and Gas Law No. 22 of 2001, which requires the separation of entities engaged in the upstream and downstream business, as well as for the benefit of management in running its operations, PGN splits the business into 4 (four) segments, namely (1) Transmission / Transportation Business Segment, (2) Distribution / Commerce Business Segment, (3) Oil and Gas Business Segment, and (4) Other Business Segment including: telecommunication, construction, LNG, buildings and equipment management and leasing and financial lease.

2015 was the implementing year of PGN of the second phase of transformation (2015-2020), namely optimizing the full potential to become a world-class leading energy company in Indonesia. In the business of transmission / transportation and distribution / commerce, transformation marked by restructuring the organization more effective and strategic as well as being active advisor which more involved in strategic control then in operational control engagement. The significant change was to separate the infrastructure and the natural gas commodity business. In accomodating this change, PGN formed two business units, namely Business Unit Infrastructure and Operations (BUIO) as the manager of infrastructure and Gas Business Unit Product (BUGP) as the manager of the commodity. Each business unit manages and has the same responsibility to the operational and financial Targets.

Another significant changes occurred in the business segment of the transmission / transportation were (1) the implementation of the Accounting Standard Statement (PSAK) No. 65 pertaining to Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting Standard Statement (PSAK) No. 66 of the Joint Arrangements that affect the unconsolidation of Transgasindo in PGN financial statements and (2) the implementation of Accounting Standard Statement No. 30 concerning on Lease and Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (IASK) No. 8 with regard to the Interpretation of the transaction containing the lease, which impacted on the infrastructure assets built by KJG (PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas) treated as lease receivables and the revenue of KJG transmission was treated as financial lease.

PROFITABILITY PER BUSINESS SEGMENT:

Business Segment	Transmission/ Transportation		Distribution/ Commerce		Oil and Gas		Other Business		Consolidation	
(million USD)	2015	2014*	2015	2014*	2015	2014*	2015	2014*	2015	2014*
Net income	7.03	30.15	2,612.80	2,909.16	263.70	297.80	185.26	16.28	3,068.79	3,253.39
Segment Expenses	63.15	88.60	1,723.41	1,878.91	258.65	183.15	328.24	149.99	2,373.45	2,300.65
Segment profit	(56.11)	(58.45)	889.39	1,030.25	5.05	114.65	(142.98)	(133.70)	695.35	952.74

* restated



INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR OF COMMERCE JOBI TRIANANDA HASJIM

Q

How would you evaluate the sales performance in 2015?

A

PGN sales volume in 2015 was at 802 MMSCFD, a decline compared to the realization in 2014 that reached 865 MMSCFD. The main cause was the slowdown in the domestic and global economy. There was a decrease in the demand for the industrial commodity and products in the international market, a decline in retail sales and commercial activities as well as a decline in electricity demand. All of these things lead to a decrease in industrial production activities and electricity production causing a decline in PGN gas sales.

Q

How is the development of the household market segmentation?

A

Looking at PGN's history and experience in developing the natural gas distribution business in Indonesia, the development of the household market segment cannot be done separately and independently. Investment and operational costs of natural gas infrastructure for households are very expensive and it is difficult to achieve scale economics from the sales revenue of household gas segmentation. This is because the gas consumption pattern of Indonesian household market segmentation is very low, where the usage only for cooking. This is different from the consumption patterns of household customers in foreign countries, where in addition to cooking; they also use gas for water heater, room heater and others.

PGN as a state owned enterprise will continue to support the development of the household market segmentation, where it is in line with the government program to convert kerosene and LPG to natural gas. PGN is doing that by building an integrated market that serve the entire customer segmentation, ranging from power plants, industrial manufacturing, commercial, and natural gas filling stations and household, so in aggregate PGN's operations to all customer segmentation can achieve economic scale.

Q

How is PGN sales projection in 2016?

A

The economic slowdown caused a decline in PGN gas sales in 2015. Based on projected 2016 economic growth by the economists, Indonesia's economic growth in 2016 will be better than the realization in 2015. The government also plays an active role in supporting economic growth through a number of Economic Policy Package initiated since 2015. The Economic Policy Package is projected to have a positive impact in 2016 and years to come.

Based on the above matter, we are optimistic that PGN gas sales will be better than the realization in 2015 through gas absorption from the PGN existing customers and the market growth as well as the realization of new prospects in West Java and East Java regions and all PGN operational areas in general.

TRANSMISSION / TRANSPORTATION BUSINESS SEGMENT

Gas transmission / transportation is the activity of transporting natural gas owned by shipper from the gas field through high-pressure transmission pipelines to the offtaker's delivery point. In this business segment, PGN get benefits in the form of toll fees, in which the amount is stipulated by the Downstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Agency (BPH Migas). PGN's operator in this business segment is BUIO.

The following tables show an overview of the transmission / transportation outlining the scope of transmission pipeline segments in the unit of kilometers, owner of the gas field, the delivery point and operators undertaking the transmission / transportation.

No.	Transmission Pipeline	Length (Km)	Shipper	Offtaker	Operator
1	Wampu – Belawan	37	PLN	PLN	PGN
2	SSWJ	1,004	• PGN • PLN	• PGN – West Java Distribution • PLN	PGN
	Total	1,041			

In addition to PGN as the operator in the segment of transmission / transportation, Transgasindo and KJG also acting as the operators with the following overview:

No.	Transmission Pipeline	Length (Km)	Shipper	Offtaker	Operator
1	Grissik – Duri	536	ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia	Transgasindo
			PT Energasindo Heksa Karya	PLN - Payo Selincah	
			PGN	PGN (for RAPP, IKPP, Pertamina Lirik, dan Ukui)	
			• PT Pertamina Hulu Jambi Merang • Talisman (Jambi Merang) Limited • Pacific Oil & Gas (Jambi Merang) Ltd.	PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia	
			PLN GEI	PLN - Payo Selincah PT IKPP	
2	Grissik - Batam - Singapura	470	ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd	Gas Supply Pvt Ltd.	Transgasindo
			ConocoPhillips (South Jambi) Ltd	Gas Supply Pvt Ltd.	
			PetroChina International Jabung Ltd.	Gas Supply Pvt Ltd.	
			PGN	• PGN – Distribution Batam • PLN Batam	
			South Sumatera Regional Mining and Energy Company (PDPDE South Sumatera) PT Inti Daya Latu Prima	PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry (LPPPI) • PGN – Batam Distribution • PLN Batam	
3	Kepodang – Tambak Lorok (Kalimantan Jawa I)	201	PLN	PLN	KJG
	Total	1,207			

Transmission/Transportation Business Segment Operating Performance

In 2015, transmission / transportation business segment through BUIO transported natural gas of 17 MMSCFD, from 55 MMSCFD in 2014. It was influenced by the decrease in volume of PGN transmission to PLN Muara Tawar power plants.

Overview on the Performance of Transmission/Transportation Business Segment operated by BUIO as follow:

Transportation	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	MMSCFD	(%)	MMSCFD	(%)	
PGN – BUIO:					
Ke SPBG Jakarta	4	23.5	3	5.5	33.3
Ke PLN Medan	0	0	1	1.8	(100.0)
Ke PLN Muara Tawar	13	76.5	51	92.7	(74.5)
Total	17	100.0	55	100.0	(69.1)

In 2015, Transgasindo and KJG transported 741 MMSCFD of natural gas, from 796 MMSCFD in 2014. A decrease of 6,9% in this business segment is due to decreasing of Transgasindo transmission volume.

Transportation	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	MMSCFD	(%)	MMSCFD	(%)	
Transgasindo*	741	95.9	796	100.0	(6.9)
KJG**:					
Kepodang - Tambak Lorok	31	4.0	-	-	-
Total	772	100.0	796	100.0	-3

*starting in 2015, Transgasindo was excluded from the consolidated financial statements
**KJG revenue is treated as rental income (financial lease).

In August 2015, PGN began operating the segment for Kalimantan-Java I transmission pipeline (section Kepodang - Tambak Lorok) operated by KJG. This transmission pipeline used to transport gas owned by PLN from Kepodang Field to the locations of PLN power generator in Tambak Lorok, Central Java. BPH Migas through BPH Migas Regulation No. 10 of 2015 had stipulated the toll fee for Kepodang-Tambak Lorok transmission pipeline segments amounted to USD2,326/MSCF and effective from the flow of gas to offtaker per August 22, 2015. The pipeline section has also received establishment

of special permission from BPH Migas according to Decree of the Head of BPH Migas No. 28/KT/BPH Migas/KOM/2015.

After going through the commissioning process, KJG began transport gas from Kepodang Field to PT Indonesia Power in Tambak Lorok with total volume for 2015 as much as 31 MMSCFD.

The following tables show the toll fee rates on average:

Operator	2015	2014	Δ (%)
PGN – BUIO	1.15	1.42	(19.0)
Transgasindo	0.61	0.61	0.0
KJG	2,326	-	-

in USD/Mscf

Transmission/Transport Business Segment Revenue

In 2015, transmission/transport business segment by BUIO contributed revenues amounted to USD7.03 million, from USD30.15 million in 2014. A decrease of 76.7% from this segment reflecting of PGN transmission revenue from gas transportation and the effect of GTA from Medco Lematang to PLN Muara Tawar power plants expired.

In 2015, Transgasindo contributed revenues amounted to USD165.27 million, from USD177.69 million in 2014. The decreased in 2014 due to Transgasindo recorded revenue from payment of the differences in toll fee rates of Grissik-Singapore which have been stipulated from 2013 based on BPH Migas Decree 781/07/Ka BPH dated June 11, 2013. In addition, there was a decrease in gas volume transportation by Transgasindo in 2015.

In 2015, KJG start commercialized and contributed revenues amounted to USD22.82 million.

Revenue	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
PGN – BUIO	7.03	3.6	30.15	14.5	(76.7)
Transgasindo*	165.27	83.1	177.69	85.5	(7.0)
KJG**	26.53	13.3	-	-	-
Total	198.83	100.0	207.84	100.0	(4.3)

*Transgasindo revenue is presented in the consolidated financial statements as share in profit of associated entities and joint ventures.

**KJG revenue is presented as other income: financial lease.

DISTRIBUTION/TRADING BUSINESS SEGMENT

Distribution and commercial business segment is the activity of distribution and sales of natural gas to end users either for industrial, commercial and household by using variety of modes, both pipeline and non-pipeline. This business segment is managed by BUGP and GEI. Related to distribution and commercial business activities, PGN earn revenue in the form of sales margin.

The distribution and commercial business activities regions are scattered in several cities in Indonesia. Distribution and commercial business activities managed by the Sales Area.

Nowadays PGN has 16 existing Sales Area that carry out distribution/ commercial business activities as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Medan. | 9. Bogor. |
| 2. Batam. | 10. Cilegon. |
| 3. Pekanbaru. | 11. Tangerang. |
| 4. Palembang. | 12. Cirebon. |
| 5. Lampung. | 13. Semarang. |
| 6. Jakarta. | 14. Surabaya. |
| 7. Bekasi. | 15. Pasuruan. |
| 8. Karawang. | 16. Sidoarjo. |

Nevertheless, for purposes of discussion in this Annual Report, 16 existing sales areas are grouped into three:

- a. Region I.
Covering the Sales Area of Palembang, Lampung, Jakarta, Bekasi, Karawang, Bogor, Cilegon, Tangerang dan Cirebon.
- b. Region II.
Covering the Sales Area of Surabaya, Pasuruan, Sidoarjo dan Semarang.
- c. Region III.
Covering the Sales Area of Medan, Batam dan Pekanbaru.

Gas Distribution/Trading Customers

PGN serving various customer sectors and divide types of customers into 3 (three) segments, namely:

1. Household customers.
Includes housing, flats, condominiums and apartments.

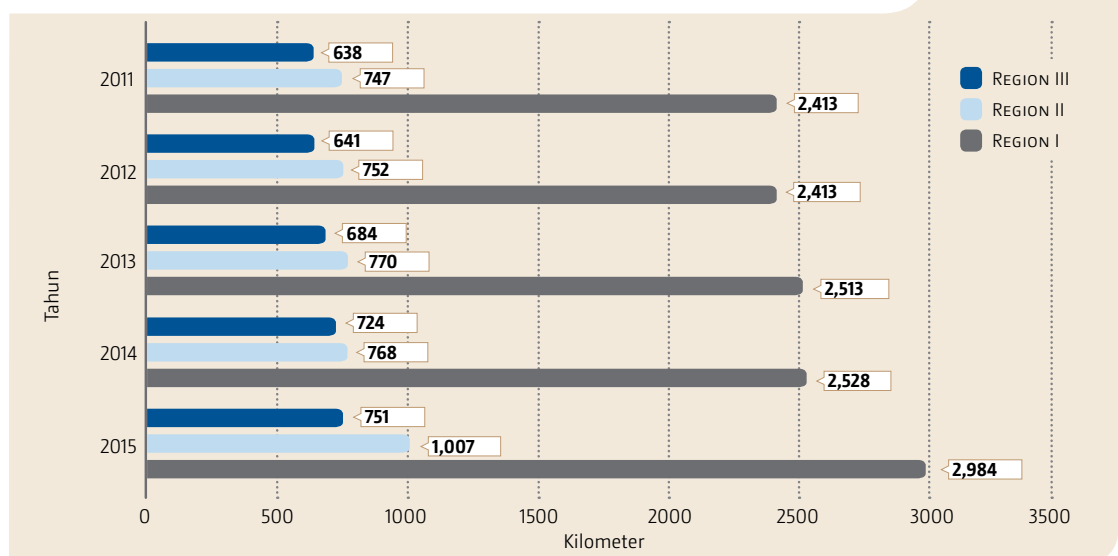
2. Commercial customers.

Includes Small and Medium Enterprises (UMKM), health centers, hospitals, universities, government offices, office complexes, shopping malls, hotels, Gas Fueling stations (SPBGs) and other commercial business.

3. Industrial customers

Includes manufacturing industries and power generation divided into the sectors of chemicals, ceramics, basic metals, fabricated metal, paper, glass, wood, cement, food, textile, lifting oil, power plants and other manufacturing industries. The contract industrial customers applied for five-year period with automatic extension applies for the next five years.

PIPELINES DISTRIBUTION (IN KM)



The length of distribution pipelines in kilometers:

Region/Operational Areas	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Region I	2,984	2,528	2,513	2,413	2,413
Region II	1,007	768	770	752	747
Region III	751	724	684	641	638
Total	4,742	4,020	3,967	3,806	3,798

In addition to transmission and distribution pipelines, subsidiaries and affiliates entity also operate offshore pipeline that transporting gas from FSRU to onshore receiving facility (ORF). Among others FSRU to ORF Labuan Maringgai along 21 Km and from FSRU Nusantara Regas to ORF Tanjung Priok along 15 Km.

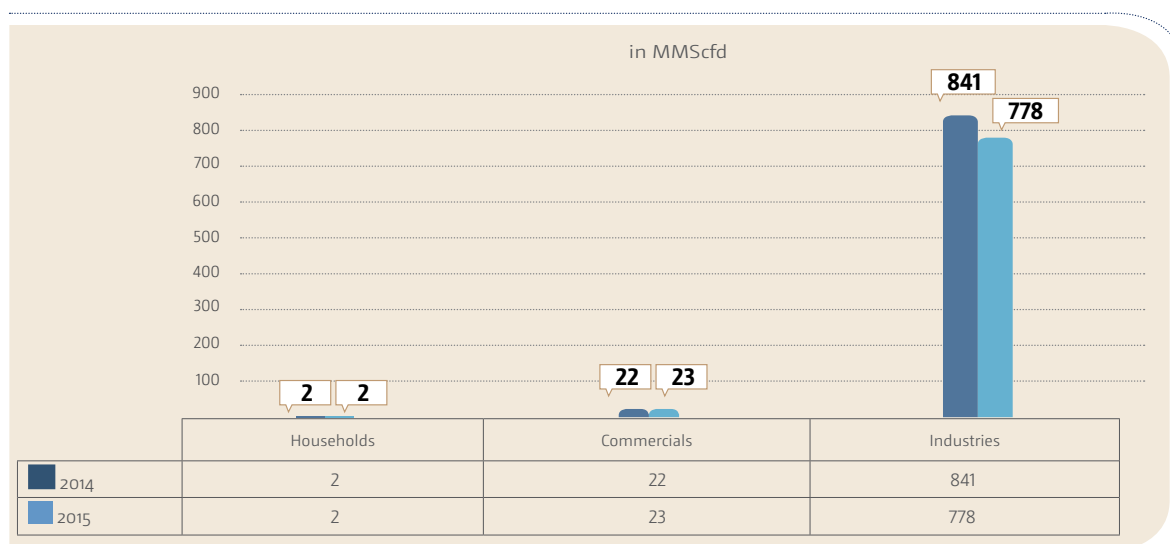
Distribution/Trading Business Segment Operating Performance

In 2015, the distribution/commercial business activities distributed natural gas amounted to 802 MMSCFD, from 865 MMSCFD in 2014.

Region/Operational Areas	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	MMSCFD	%	MMSCFD	%	
Region I	585	72.9	634	73.3	(7.6)
Region II	130	16.3	136	15.7	(4.2)
Region III	87	10.8	95	11.0	(9.0)
Total	802	100.0	865	100.0	(7.3)

A decrease of 7.3% was generally caused by a decline in gas sales in the entire PGN operational areas due to economic slowdown currently especially in electricity and industrial sectors.

In particular the Region III, mainly Medan Sales Area, the sales decline caused by the cessation of gas supplies from Bengala in mid July 2015 and the declining of gas supply by other suppliers due to natural decline. In order to solve the lack of gas supply, on July 31, 2015, PGN bought ex-Arun LNG gas supply from Pertamina Niaga. Effective from August 1, 2015, PGN commercialize ex-Arun LNG gas supply in Medan Sales Area. Gas supply from the Arun LNG had a purchase price which was much higher than the existing gas pipeline supply, consequently PGN adjusted gas prices in Medan Area Sales using a blended price scheme. In addition to the industrial sector, the power plant sector in Batam Sales Area had also experienced a decrease in electricity demand.





INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR OF FINANCE MOCHTAR RIZA PAHLEVI TABRANI

Q

How was the financial performance in 2015 due to the Annual Target?

A

2015 was a challenging year for the global industries in almost nations in the world, including PGN. Financial performance decreased from prior year, gladly, PGN has successfully reached its RKAP target that has adjusted due to global economic condition. Revenue reached 105.6% of the Target, operational cost efficiency with 95.2% of the Target, and generated a total Profit for the Year Attributable to the Owner of the Parent Entity at USD401.20 million.

Q

How was the contribution of subsidiary entities in 2015?

A

In 2015, PGN has 6 subsidiary entities (PGASKOM, PGASSOL, SEI, GEI, PLI and Permata) and 2 associated entities (Transgasindo and Nusantara Regas). the subsidiary and the associated entities support PGN in operations and revenue contribution. Based on PSAK 65 concerning the Consolidated Financial Report and PSAK 66 concerning joint and venture, in terms of the definition, Transgasindo is no longer consolidated into the Financial Report, but it generated net profit in consolidated financial report as well as NR. Of these two affiliates, Transgasindo has generated a dividend of USD18.54 million and NR of USD30.24 million

Q

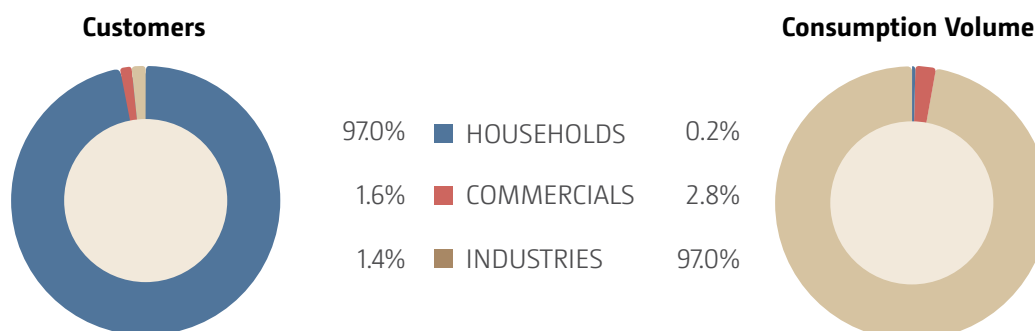
How do the global and the Indonesian economic condition affect to PGN?

A

The slowdown in emerging market and developing economies during 2015 reduces public consumption. Industries mostly hold their investment and cost efficiencies by reducing production, effected to gas consumption in industries and power customers The depreciation of Rupiah to USD impact to PGN consolidated financial report as well as decrease of oil price exposed SEI asset impairment for oil and gas reserves. PGN anticipated with operational cost efficiency and investment priority based on economic reliabilities.

Customer Profile

In PGN business process, the number of customers and the amount of gas sales have an inverse relationship. The number of households customers is substantial but the gas sales volume is low, on the contrary the amount of industrial customers is slight but high in gas sales volume. Sales volume is strongly influenced by the needs and type of gas equipment used by customers.

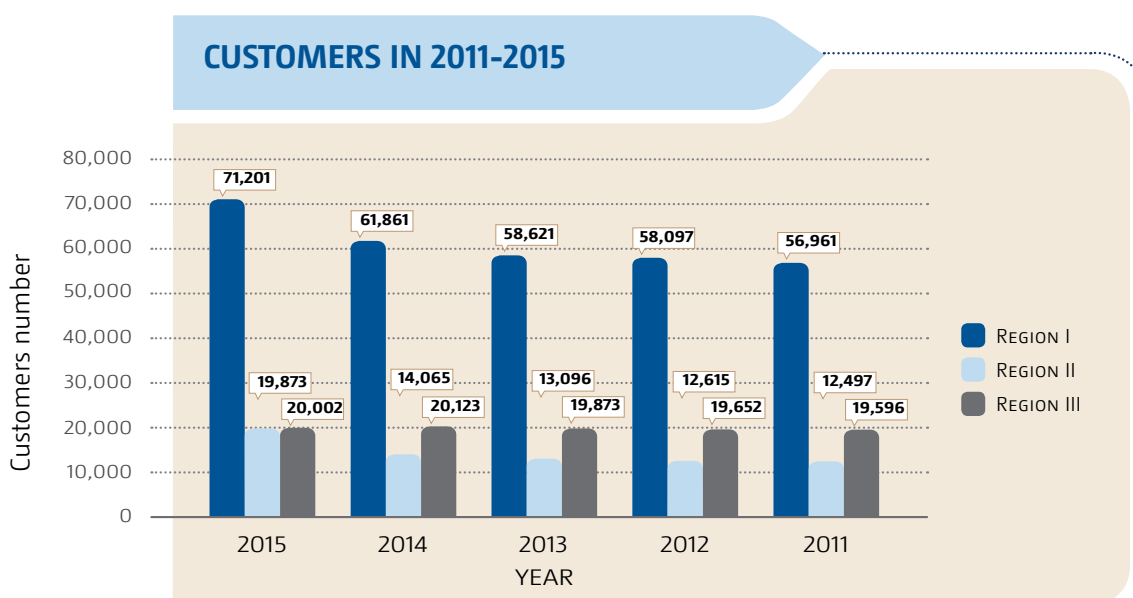


Number of Customers

By 2015, the number of customers amounted to 111,076 customers, an increase by 15.6% compared to the number of customers in 2014, amounted to 96,049 customers. The increased number of customers occurred in Region I and Region II. As for Region III the number of customers has decreased slightly due to a number of households stop being a customer as moved elsewhere.

In terms of customer segments, the number of households customers in 2015 had increased significantly compared to the 2014.

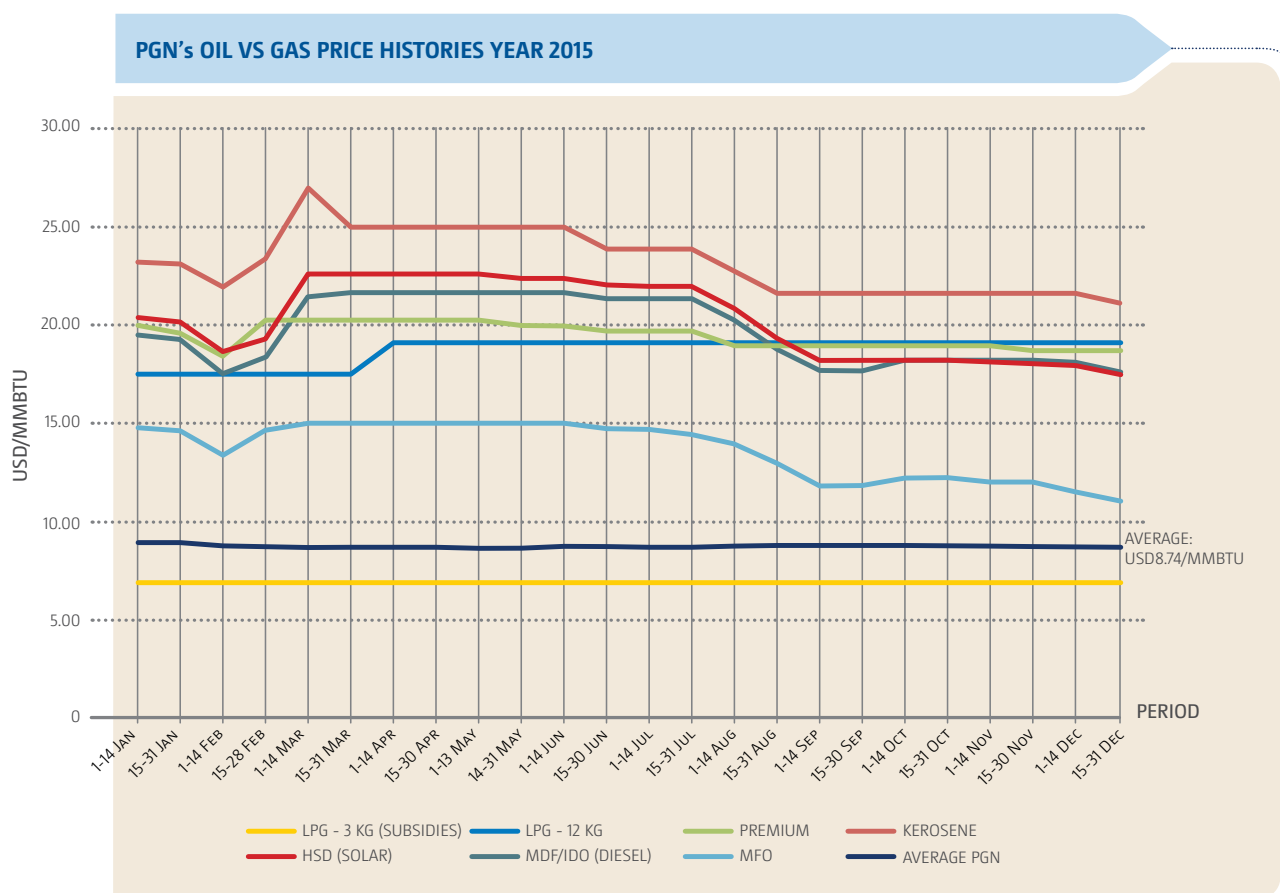
Customer	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	Customer	%	Customer	%	
Households	107,690	96.9	92,858	96.7	16.0
Commercials	1,857	1.7	1,752	1.8	6.0
Industries	1,529	1.4	1,439	1.5	6.2
Total	111,076	100.0	96,049	100.0	15.6



Gas Price Adjustment

In 2015, PGN did not adjust the gas selling price except in Medan Sales Area. Adjustments were made in 2 (two) times. Adjustment Phase I conducted on August 1, 2015 with an increase of 65% due to increased cost of gas purchases by 69% due to the inclusion of ex-Arun LNG gas to the gas distribution system of Medan Sales Area. The adjustment of phase II performed on December 1, 2015, as agreements with gas suppliers and related stakeholders of PGN, gas price in Medan Sales Area was decreased by 12%. The decline in the selling price of PGN's gas back to back with a decrease in gas price from the supplier.

The price of gas was still more competitive than the price of fuel, especially diesel prices (High Speed Diesel/ HSD) and fuel oil (Marine Fuel Oil/MFO). Throughout 2015, the average selling price of PGN's gas was about 40% of the average price of HSD and 60% of the average price of MFO. Furthermore, The price of natural gas tends to be stable, while the prices of HSD and MFO changed every 2 weeks. Gas prices are more stable which facilitate customers to conduct production planning and calculation of operating cost.



Distribution/Trading Business Segment Revenue

In 2015, the distribution/commercial business segment through BUGP contributed revenue amounted to USD2,612.80 million, from USD2,909.16 million in 2014. A decrease of 10.2% from this business due to lower revenues from the industrial segment at 10.0% due to global economic slowdown, but on the other hand there was an addition of revenue from the gas fuel filling station (SPBG) segment amounted to 374.6% which was the additional program of gas fuel filling station (SPBGs) by GEI.

Customer Segment	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Industries	2,562.76	98.0	2,848.33	97.9	(10.0)
Commercials	43.65	1.7	55.94	1.9	(21.9)
SPBG (gas fuel filling station)	2.22	0.1	0.47	0.02	372.3
Households	4.17	0.2	4.43	0.2	(5.9)
Total	2,612.80	100.0	2,909.17	100.0	(10.2)

* restated

OIL AND GAS BUSINESS SEGMENT OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Oil and gas business segment is PGN business activity and investment in the upstream sector, which includes exploration, exploitation and business development in the oil and gas field.

The business activities are aimed at securing supply and keeping PGN's business portfolio in the sector of energy through its subsidiaries namely SEI. In this business segment SEI earn revenue derived from petroleum, natural gas and LPG. Production and lifting costs, the cost of oil and gas assets depreciation and the allocation of costs related to exploration and exploitation treated as core business expenses.

Oil and Gas Business Segment Operating Performance

In 2015, PGN through SEI invested in the upstream sector on February 2015, SEI had acquire 11.6% ownership in Muara Bakau Block from GDF SUEZ Exploration Indonesia B.V.

SEI had made the acquisition of participating interest ownership in several oil and gas blocks in Indonesia and overseas. To manage the portfolio of upstream business, SEI has had several subsidiaries, namely:

1. PT Saka Ketapang Perdana
2. Saka Indonesia Pangkah BV
3. Saka Indonesia Pangkah Ltd
4. Saka Pangkah Llc
5. PT Saka Indonesia Sesulu
6. PT Saka Energi Sumatera
7. PT Saka Bangkanai Klemantan
8. PT Saka Energi Bangkanai Barat
9. PT Saka Energi Muara Bakau
10. PT Saka Energi Internasional
11. Saka Energi Muriah Ltd

In addition, several blocks of oil and gas that had been dominated by SEI, namely:

No	Block	Ownership (%)	Status
1	Pangkajene PSC	100.0	Production
2	South Sesulu PSC	100.0	Exploration
3	Fasken	36.0	Production
4	South East Sumatera PSC	8.9	Production
5	Ketapang PSC	20.0	Development
6	Bangkalanai PSC	30.0	Development
7	Muriah PSC	20.0	Development
8	Bangkalanai Barat	30.0	Exploration
9	Muara Bakau PSC	11.7	Development

Following was the yield of petroleum, natural gas and LPG:

Lifting*	2015	2014	Δ (%)
Petroleum (in BBLs)	2,575,497	2,229,468	46.2
Natural gas (in MMSCF)	34,901	26,034	34.0
LPG (in MT)	46,833	35,148	33.3

*BBLs = 1 barrel equals to 42 gallons or 159 liters

MMSCF = Million Standard Cubic Feet, 1 MMSCF equals to 28,320,5m³

MT = Metric Ton, 1 MT equals to 1,000kg

Oil and Gas Business Segment Revenue

In 2015, the oil and gas business segment through the SEI managed to contribute a revenue of USD263.70 million and USD297.80 million in 2014. The decrease in revenue as much as 11.5% of this business was caused by a drop in revenues from business segments of petroleum and LPG respectively by 38.4% and 36.0%, however on the other hand there was an addition of revenue from the natural gas business segment amounted to 84.8% which was the addition of natural gas lifting of oil and gas fields.

Lifting	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Petroleum/crude oil	125.55	47.6	204.34	68.6	(38.6)
Natural gas	119.78	45.4	64.66	21.7	85.3
LPG	18.37	7.0	28.80	9.7	(36.2)
Total	263.70	100.0	297.80	100.0	(11.5)

*restated

OTHER BUSINESS SEGMENT

Other business segments is another business which is directly related to and/or supporting PGN primary effort in accordance with the prevailing Law and regulations through its subsidiaries and affiliates.

Other business activities include:

1. Telecommunications
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM), founded in January 2007 and started operating in March 2008 provides bandwidth Jakarta-Singapore, fiber optic networks, Internet service providers, application, SCADA and ICT services.
2. Construction
PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL), founded in August 2009 and began operating since 2010 providing technical services, construction and maintenance.
3. LNG
PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI), founded in June 2012 and has been commercially operating a container and LNG regasification terminal (FSRU) in Lampung since November 2014.
4. The buildings and equipment management and leasing PT Permata Graha Nusantara (Permata), which was established in June 2014 and has been operating commercially since 2014. Engaged in the sector of property and services including, among others, the provision of facilities to support customers business operations such as building management, office services, services in transportation and other services and optimizing asset utilization as well as the provision of products for commercial and residential property.

5. Financial Lease

PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG), which was founded in July 2013 through the ownership of Permata starting from August 2015 had been commercially operating the transmission of Kalimantan - Java I (Kaliya I) pipeline from Kepodang - Tambak Lorok to supply natural gas to the Tambak Lorok PLN. The main business was the transmission of natural gas, but the impact of the implementation of PSAK No. 30 pertaining to the Lease and the Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) no. 8 of Interpretation of the transactions with lease resulting the revenue of KJG treated as financial lease on the other business segment.

Other Business Segment Operating Performance

1. Telecommunication
In 2015, PGASKOM had several licenses to support its business such as Fixed Closed Network License, Principle Implementation of Local Fixed Network Based Packet Switched (JARTAPLOK) lisence, Landing Right Permit, Interconnection Services (Network Access Provider) lisence and through its subsidiaries namely PT Telemedia Dinamika Sarana (TDS) that were licensed Service Based Operator (SBO) issued by the Infocomm Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) in Singapore.

In 2015, PGASKOM managed to maintain the reliability of the backbone network of Jakarta-Batam-Singapore with a reliability rate of 99.9% and had also managed to maintain the reliability of network access and lastmile in some cities such as Batam, Jambi, Palembang, Lampung, Cilegon, Serang, Jakarta, Bandung and Surabaya with a reliability level of 99.9%.

The Operating performance of PGASKOM can be seen as follows:

Business Segment	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	Mbps	%	Mbps	%	
Operator	136,020	24.5	546,526	68.95	(75.11)
NAP / ISP	350,661	63.2	218,833	27.61	60.24
Corporate	49,296	8.9	3,751	0.47	1,214.21
PGN Group	18,929	3.4	23,538	2.97	(19.58)
Total	554,906	100.0	792,647	100.0	(29.99)

2. Construction

In August 2015, PGASSOL had completed Kalija I transmission pipeline (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok) used to transport gas from Kepodang field to PLN power plant in Tambak Lorok, Central Java.

The Operating performance of PGASSOL can be seen as follows:

Business Segment	2015	
	Project	%
Operations and Maintenance	27	12.1
Engineering	156	69.6
Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC)	21	9.4
Trading	18	8.0
Consultant	2	0.9
Total	224	100.0

3. LNG

LNG business is managed by PLI and NR. In 2015, PLI had distributed gas resulted by regasification amounted to 3,943,799 MMBTU to PGN. NR transport 76,523,316 MMBTU gas to PLN.

PLI operates the facilities of Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal (FSRT), which consists of a Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU), Mooring System, the offshore pipeline and Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF) located in Labuhan Maringgai, Lampung cooperate with Hoegh LNG Lampung as owner of FSRU in operating the FSRU. During gas distribution, the capacity of gas delivery from the FSRU is 45 to 240 MMSCFD and then channeled through the gas pipeline along 21 Km offshore that connecting FSRU with ORF Labuhan Maringgai, furthermore gas is supplied to the customer in the Island of Java.

The Operating performance of PLI can be seen as follows:

Delivery*	2015	2014	Δ (%)
Natural Gas (MMBTU)	3,943,799	6,606,516	(40.3)

*MMBTU = million British Thermal Unit, 1 MMBTU equals to 28,3205m³

The operating performance Nusantara Regas can be seen as follows:

Delivery*	2015	2014	Δ (%)
Natural Gas (MMBTU)	76,523,316	73,720,431	104

*MMBTU = million British Thermal Unit, 1 MMBTU equals to 28,3205m³

4. The building and equipment management and leasing

The building and equipment management and leasing carried out by Permata began in 2014. In 2015, the performance of Permata as follows:

Business segment	2015	
	Revenue (Billion rupiah)	%
Building management	95.62	37.28
Supporting office	57.20	22.30
Offtake Station Management	40.00	15.60
Transportation	28.69	11.19
Other	34.98	13.64
Total	256.49	100.0

5. Financial Lease

By August 2015, PGN through affiliate entity KJG starting commercialization Kalimantan-Jawa segmen I Transmission pipeline. KJG Operating performance can be seen as follows:

Transportation	2015		2014		Δ (%)
	MMSCFD	(%)	MMSCFD	(%)	
Operator KJG:					
Distribute to PLN Tambak Lorok	31	100.0	-	-	-
Total	31	100.0	-	-	-

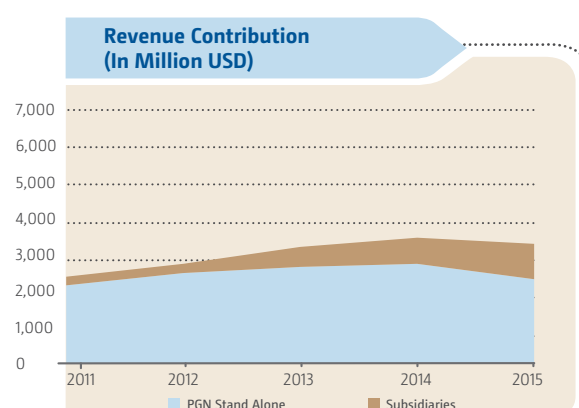
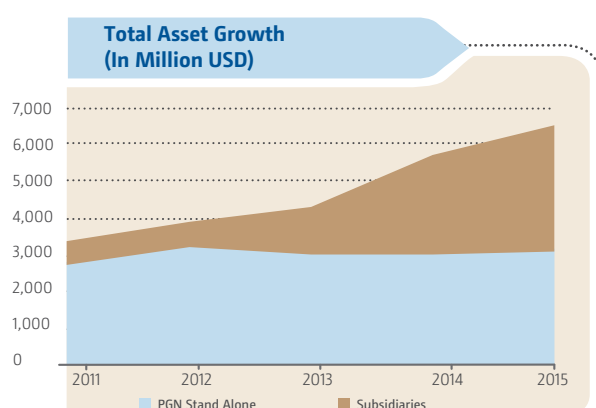
DESCRIPTION OF THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Since January 1, 2015, PGN implements PSAK No. 65 regarding the Consolidated Financial Statements and PSAK No. 66 of the Joint Arrangements that affect to the change of PGN full control against Transgasindo to be jointly controlled so as to change the accounting method which was previously consolidated into the equity method. PGN also implement PSAK No. 24 on employee benefits where PGN disclose information on contingent liabilities to simplify the clarification and disclosure. Thus, PGN restated consolidated financial statements for the year ending on December 31, 2014.

The restatement of Financial Statements are reflected in the changes on each account in the Statements of Financial Position and the Income Statement and Other Comprehensive Income are fully presented in Record 4 of the consolidated financial statements in 2015.

NET REVENUE

Net revenue is derived from four business segments covering business segments, transmission/transportation, distribution/commercial business segments, oil and gas business segments and other business segments that include (1) telecommunication, (2) construction, (3) building and equipment management and leasing, (4) the processing of liquid gas and (5) financial lease.



The contribution of each segment to operating income in 2015 is as follows:

Business Segment	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Transmission / Transport	7.03	0.2	30.15	0.9	(76.7)
Distribution / Commerce	2,612.80	85.1	2,909.16	89.4	(10.2)
Oil and Gas	263.70	8.6	297.80	9.2	(11.5)
Other:					
Telecommunication	6.38	0.2	8.66	0.3	(26.3)
Construction	151.71	4.9	-	-	100.0
Finance lease income	22.90	0.8	-	-	100.0
Miscellaneous	4.26	0.2	7.62	0.2	(44.1)
Total	3,068.78	100.0	3,253.39	100.0	(5.7)

*restated

During 2015, PGN recorded a Net Revenue of USD3,068.78 million and USD3,253.39 million in 2014. The decrease in revenue as much as 5.7% was mainly due to a decrease in the revenue of transmission business, oil and gas business and distribution business. Meanwhile, distribution business that gave contribution by 85.1% of consolidated revenue gave highest impact to the decrease of net revenue. The decrease of distribution revenue amounted to USD296.36 million or 10.2% compared to 2014 caused by declining of gas consumption of industrial and power plant customers due to global economic slowdown.

In 2015, since the operation of KJG, PGN recorded financial lease through KJG for USD22.90 million and PGN contributed revenue of the construction on transmission pipeline Kepodang - Tambak Lorok through PGASSOL amounted to USD151.71 million.

25.6% of total consolidated net income was the result of sales transactions with Government related entities for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 29.7% for the year ended on December 31, 2014.

COST OF REVENUE

Cost of PGN revenues in 2015 was consist of the purchase of gas from the suppliers, the cost for oil and gas production activities, construction and LNG purchase and the operation of FSRU totaling USD2,105.68 million. The cost of revenue increased by 7.0% or USD137.77 million, from USD1,967.91 million in 2014. The increase in cost due to increase in the cost of oil and gas production amounted to USD78.13 million, an increase in the cost of purchasing and LNG regasification process amounted to USD50.53 million. Starting in 2015, PGN recorded a cost of construction of transmission pipeline for Kepodang - Tambak Lorok through PGASSOL amounted to USD119.58 million. On the other hand, here was a decline in the purchases of natural gas from suppliers amounted to USD110.46 million.

Cost of Revenue	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Natural Gas Purchase	1,619.14	78.2	1,729.61	87.9	(6.4)
Operating Expenses Oil and gas	251.83	10.5	173.72	8.8	45.0
LNG purchase	115.11	5.6	64.58	3.3	78.2
Cost of Construction	119.58	5.7	-	0.0	100.0
Total	2,105.68	100.0	1,967.91	100.0	7.0

*restated

The cost of revenue of natural gas purchase amounted to USD1,619.14 million came from several suppliers such as ConocoPhillips, Pertamina, Santos and other suppliers. The decline in natural gas purchases due to the declining of natural gas consumption by customers.

Supplier	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
ConocoPhillips	877.96	54.2	874.26	50.6	0.4
Pertamina	384.17	23.7	393.01	22.7	(2.3)
Miscellaneous	357.01	22.05	462.35	26.7	(22.8)
Total	1,619.14	100.0	1,729.61	100.0	(6.4)

*restated

Cost of revenues of oil and gas amounted to USD251.85 million derived from blocks that were already in production at SEI. The increase in cost of revenue was along with the increasing amount of oil and gas production and increases in the cost of depreciation, depletion and amortization in 2015 compared to 2014.

Cost	2015		2014*)		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Cost of Production and lifting	101.49	40.3	78.23	45.0	29.7
Cost of Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization	150.36	59.7	95.49	55.0	57.5
Total	251.85	100.0	173.72	100.0	44.9

*restated

Cost of LNG revenues amounted to USD115.11 million resulted from the purchase of LNG and the cost of LNG regasification process. The increase in cost of revenue was mainly due to increased of overhead cost in the LNG regasification process which directly add to the cost of regasification in 2015 compared to 2014.

Cost	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
LNG purchase and regasification process	115.11	100.0	64.58	100.0	78.3
Total	115.11	100.0	64.58	100.0	78.3

*restated

Cost of revenues in the form of construction cost amounted to USD119.58 million derived from construction expense paid to PGASSOL contractors for construction activities of the Kepodang - Tambak Lorok transmission pipelines.

Cost	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Construction expense	119.58	100.0	-	-	100.0
Total	119.58	100.0	-	-	100.0

*restated

GROSS PROFIT

In 2015, PGN gross profit decreased by 25.1% to USD963.11 million, from USD1,285.48 million in 2014. The decrease by USD322.37 million was primarily due to a decrease in the distribution business revenue due to declining of gas consumption by industrial and electricity customers due to global economic slowdown. Additionally, gross profit was also affected by the increase in gas purchase prices, the increase of oil and gas production cost that consists of the production and lifting cost, cost of depreciation, depletion and amortization and FSRU operating costs as well as depreciation of Rupiah.

DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION EXPENSE

In 2015, Distribution and Transmission Expense decreased by 11.0% to USD198.75 million compared to USD223.29 million in 2014. This was mainly due to decrease of salaries and employee benefits by 48.4% to USD16.18 million, decrease of repairs and maintenance expense by 69.7% to USD5.79 million, the expense of equipment and parts drop by 86.8% to USD1.43 million and the expense of general services increased by 44.8% to USD27.82 million. In proportion, depreciation expense remains the biggest cost component of Distribution and Transmission which was 56.3% of total Distribution and Transmission Expense in 2015.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

In 2015, General and Administrative Expenses decreased by 8.5% to USD190.42 million compared to USD208.19 million in 2014. This was mainly due to rental expenses decreased by 88.50% to USD1.29 million, travelling and transportation expense drop by 33.4% to USD4.05 million, promotional expenses decreased by 19.1% to USD10.84 million and expense allowance for impairment losses decreased by 63.5% to USD2.33 million.

OTHER INCOME

In 2015, other income increased by 94.9% to USD94.54 million, from USD48.49 million in 2014. This increase was primarily due to the receipt of insurance claims amounted to USD36.0 million and income of the interest on loan of the capitalization in the construction of Kepodang - Tambak Lorok transmission pipelines amounted to USD10.15 million.

OTHER EXPENSES

In 2015, other expenses decreased by 39.5% to USD5.34 million, from USD8.82 million in 2014. The decrease was primarily due to a correction on the purchase of natural gas in 2013 amounted to USD1.2 million in 2014.

IMPAIRMENT OF OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

In 2015, there was an increase in impairment of oil and gas properties amounted to 101.7% to USD97.65 million, from USD34.66 million in 2014. This decline was related to the condition of global drop in oil prices which had occurred since the end of 2014. Oil And Gas Property consists of Exploration and Evaluation Assets and Oil and Gas Properties.

At the end of each period/year of reporting, the company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be experienced an impairment. If such indication exists, or when testing for impairment of assets, the company makes a formal estimate of recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset which is the higher amount between the fair value of an asset or CGU deducted by costs to sell with its value in use, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU is greater than its recoverable amount, the asset is considered for suffering an impairment and the carrying value of assets lowered down to its recoverable amount.

In calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their net present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the specific risks to the asset. In determining fair value deducted by costs to sell, recent market transactions is used, if available. If there are no such transactions, the company uses an appropriate valuation model to determine the fair value of the asset. The counting of these calculations are corroborated by multiples valuation or other available fair value indicators. Assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss has been recognized in the period/year before may no longer

exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the entity then estimates the recoverable amount or CGUs. Impairment losses are recognized in the previous period / year for an asset other than goodwill which is reversed only if there are changes in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss is recognized. In this case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount and the carrying amount, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in the period/year before. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss. After such reversal, the depreciation of these assets is adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised asset's carrying amount, deducted by the remaining value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

OPERATING PROFIT

In 2015, PGN contributed an Operating Profit amounted to USD565.69 million decreased by 34.2% compared to 2014. The decline was mainly due to a decrease in the revenue of distribution businesses. This was related to declining consumption of industrial and electricity customers due to global economic slowdown. In addition, the operating profit was also affected by the increase in gas purchase prices, the increase of oil and gas production cost, in particular the cost of depreciation, depletion and amortization and FSRU operating costs as well as Rupiah depreciation. An increase in the impairment of oil and gas properties amounted to \$62.99 million also affecting the operating profit. Although in 2015 there was a decrease in operating expenses by 9.8% or USD42.31 million.

FINANCE INCOME

In 2015, finance income decreased by 40.48% to USD16.22 million, from USD27.25 million in 2014. This was due to a decrease in the placement of deposits. The interest rate on deposits for 2015 was at 9.5% - 10.1% for Rupiah deposits and 1.00% - 2.06% for deposits in USD.

FINANCE COST

Finance Cost in 2015 amounted to USD119.16 million, from USD73.65 million in 2014, an increase of 61.8% mainly due to increased interest expense on the bonds payables amounted to USD33.27 million and interest expense of the syndicated loan amounted to USD12.24 million. On February 18, 2015 and July 22, 2015, PGN withdrawn syndicated loan amounted to USD320 million and USD330 million. Then on December 8, 2015, SEI withdrawn syndicated loan amounted to USD300 million. On May 12, 2014 the Company issued Bonds worth USD1.35 billion which will due on May 16, 2024, with an interest rate of 5.125% per annum, paid semi annually on May 16 and November 16, and began on November 16, 2014.

IMPAIRMENT ON GOODWILL

In 2015, there was an increase in the impairment of goodwill amounted to USD47.23 million (Hess Indonesia Ltd. and Hess Pangkah Pangkah LLC) on USD5.23 million (Saka Indonesia Pangkah LLC) in 2014. This decline was related to the global drop in oil prices which had occurred since the end of 2014.

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the net assets of companies acquired entities at the date of acquisition. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at the carrying amount deducted by any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for annual reduction of value (impairment) and when there are indications that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment for goodwill is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating units (CGU) or group of CGU related to the goodwill. If the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill can not be reversed in the next period / following year.

LOSS ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE-NET

In 2015, there were loss on foreign exchange net of USD14.30 million, while in 2014 there were gain on foreign exchange-net of USD49.07 million. The net loss on the foreign exchange due to the strengthening of exchange rate of USD against foreign currencies, but the position of foreign currency assets greater than liabilities position in foreign currency. The position of USD against the Japanese Yen on December 31, 2014 was JPY 119.33 / USD strengthened to JPY 120.46 / USD on December 31, 2015 and the position of the United States Dollar against Rupiah at December 31, 2014 was IDR 12,440,00 / USD strengthened to IDR 13,795,00 / USD on December 31, 2015.

LOSS ON CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVE-NET

In 2015, there was a loss in the change of fair value of derivatives net amounted to USD6.66 million while in 2014 there was a gain on change in fair value of derivative-net amounted to USD2.18 million in 2014. With these derivative financial instruments, PGN hedge the changes the fair value of the liability from fluctuations risk in the exchange rate of USD/JPY pursuant to the long-term loans denominated in Japanese Yen obtained from JBIC.

SHARE IN PROFIT OF JOINT VENTURES

Share in Profit of joint venture consists of Transgasindo and NR profit share. In 2015, there is a decrease in the Share in Profit of joint venture amounted to USD16.84 million which is primarily due to the recognition of a loss as the final award of the arbitration amounted to USD39.56 million by Transgasindo.

PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)

In 2015, Profit Before Tax Benefit (Expense) drop by 47.1 % to USD437.36 million from USD928.17 million in 2014. The decline was due to a number of things, such as an increase in the financial cost, the net loss on foreign exchange, an increased impairment of goodwill and decrease in profits of an entity of associations and venture .

TAX EXPENSE - NET

In 2015, tax expense net decreased by 84.1% to USD34.61 million of USD217.14 million in 2014. This was caused by a decrease in current income tax expense related to a decrease in the operational performance of PGN mainly due to declining gas consumption by industrial and electricity customers due to global economic slowdown. According to Law No. 36 of 2008 which is effective from January 1, 2009 concerning a single rate of corporate income tax, PGN is subject to income tax at 25%. Then, according Minister of Finance Regulation No. 238 / PMK.03 / 2008 dated December 30, 2008, the Company obtained an additional reduction of income tax rate amounted to 5% as an incentive for open shareholding company in which it share ownership meets the criteria of public for more than 40%, owned by 300 parties and each party has less than 5 % of total paid up shares. Under these provisions, PGN paid income tax at 20% in 2014.

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAXES

Presentation of the Other Comprehensive Income After Tax appear after the validity of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 1 (Revised in 2009) on Presentation of Financial Statements, which became effective as of January 1, 2011.

On January 1, 2015, applied PSAK No. 1 (Revised in 2013) on the Presentation of Financial Statements. The revision of PSAK divide presentation of items in the group of Other Comprehensive Income that will be reclassified to profit or loss and presented separately from items that will be reclassified into profit earnings or loss. Other comprehensive income after tax consist of:

1. Assets Available for Sale

In 2015, Other Comprehensive Income After Tax on Assets Available for Sale suffered a loss of USD2.29 million against profit of USD7.26 million in 2014. This is a decrease in the value of unrealized changes in the fair value of assets available for sale.

2. Difference in Foreign currency translation of the Financial Statements

In 2015, the Loss in the Difference in Foreign currency translation of the Financial Statements of Subsidiaries increased to USD3.13 million of USD1.12 million in 2014. This was caused by the strengthening exchange rate of the US dollar against Rupiah.

3. Actuarial losses-Net

In 2015, the actuarial net gains amounted to USD21.28 million whereas in 2014 net actuarial losses amounted to USD4.22 million. Other Comprehensive Income After Taxes on the actuarial losses are the result of actuarial calculation for the company's employee benefits Effective January 1, 2015, PGN applied PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits". Revision of this PSAK deletes the corridor mechanism and the disclosure of contingent liabilities information to simplify the clarification and disclosure.

PROFIT FOR YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE OWNERS OF THE PARENT ENTITY

In 2015, PGN produce the Profit for Year Attributable to the Owners of the Parent Entity amounted to USD401.20 million, a decrease of 43.6% compared to 2014 amounting USD711.18 million. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the distribution business revenue due to declining gas consumption by industrial and electricity customers due to global economic slowdown. PGN Net Profit Margin become 13.1% in 2015 compared to 21.86% in 2014.

PROFIT FOR YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

In 2015, the Profit for Year Attributable to Non-controlling Interests of USD1.56 million while in 2014 the Loss of the Year Attributable to Non-controlling Interests amounting USD0.16 million. Profit or Loss was due to the rise and fall in net profit in the Subsidiary.

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT ENTITY

In 2015, PGN produce Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity amounting USD416.19 million, a decrease of 41.6% compared to 2014 amounted to USD712.93 million. This decrease was primarily due to a decline in the distribution business revenue due to declining gas consumption by industrial and electricity customers due to global economic slowdown.

TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Total Comprehensive Income for the Year Attributable To Non- controlling Interests in 2015 amounted USD2.42 million compared with USD0.01 million in 2014. This increase was due to an increase in other comprehensive income after tax.

Profitability Ratios	2015	2014*	Δ (%)
Net Profit Margin	13.1	21.9	(40.2)
Return on Assets	14.5	19.6	(26.0)
Return on Equity	15.3	32.9	(53.4)

*restated

ASSET

By 2015, Total PGN Assets amounted to USD6.50 billion consists of 26.5% Current Assets and 73.5% non current Assets. The total value of these assets increased 14.2% compared to 2014 amounting USD5.69 billion. The increase in assets was mainly derived from oil and gas properties related to the acquisition and ownership participation in the upstream sector conducted by SEI amounted USD219.74 million, other long-term receivables related to participating interest in the Muara Bakau PSC with GDF SUEZ for USD178.45 million and increased fixed assets related to the commencement of KJG commercialization in August 2015. However, the increase in fixed assets is then reclassified into lease receivables amounting USD263.68 million as a result of the implementation of PSAK No. 30 with regard to operating leases.

Current Assets	2015		2014*		Δ (%)
	Million USD	%	Million USD	%	
Current Assets	1,722.53	26.5	1,734.99	30.5	(0.7)
Long-term Asset	4,772.49	73.5	3,954.57	69.5	20.1
Total	6,495.02	100.0	5,689.57	100.0	14.2

*restated

Current Assets

PGN Current assets decreased by 0.72% from USD1.73 billion in 2014 to USD1.72 billion in 2015. It was mainly due to the decrease in short-term investments and a decrease in inventories.

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Cash and Cash Equivalent	1,135.50	65.92	1,130.95	65.18	0.40
Account Receivable	64.67	3.75	92.59	5.34	(30.15)
Short Term Investment	286.59	16.64	294.52	16.98	(2.69)
Other Receivable	100.66	5.84	69.60	4.01	44.63
Promissory Notes	-	-	13.71	0.79	(100.00)
Inventories	43.45	2.52	62.61	3.61	(30.60)
Advance Maturity in one year	78.28	4.54	56.22	3.24	39.24
Prepaid Expenses	13.37	0.78	14.79	0.85	(9.60)
Total	1,722.52	100	1,734.99	100.00	(0.72)

*restated

THE COMPOSITION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Cash	0.29	0.03	0.22	0.02	31.82
Bank					
Rupiah	90.73	17.51	72.37	13.02	25.37
USD	421.70	81.37	476.28	85.68	(11.46)
Yen	5.49	1.06	6.90	1.24	(20.43)
SGD	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.02	(22.22)
Total Bank	517.99	45.62	555.64	49.13	(6.78)
Cash dan Bank	518.28		555.86		(6.76)
Deposits					
Rupiah	74.95	12.14	167.76	29.17	(55.32)
USD	542.26	87.86	407.34	70.83	33.12
Total Deposits	617.21	54.36	575.10	50.85	7.32
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,135.49	100.00	1,130.96	100.00	0.40

*restated

THE COMPOSITION OF CURRENCY IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Rupiah	165.97	14.62	240.35	21.25	(30.95)
Dollar	963.96	84.89	883.62	78.13	9.09
Yen	5.49	0.48	6.90	0.61	(20.43)
SGD	0.07	0.01	0.09	0.01	(22.22)
Total	1,135.49	100	1,130.96	100	0.40

*restated

In 2015, the position of Cash and Cash Equivalents amounted to USD1.14 billion from USD1.13 billion in 2014 or increased by 0.40%. The balance was primarily influenced by the reception of the first and second withdrawal of syndicated loan amounted USD320 million and USD330 million by PGN and the withdrawal of syndicated loan amounted USD300.00 million by SEI, and operating revenue, however there are some expenditures such as the addition of oil and gas property assets related to the investments of upstream sector through the SEI amounted to USD312.98 million in the Muara Bakau PSC and additional investment and operational costs in other upstream sectors. These cash and cash equivalents composition consists of cash and bank amounted to USD517.99 million and Cash Equivalents of USD617.21 million in the form of Time Deposits which were not restricted for use, with a composition of 14.62% in IDR, 84.89% in USD, 0.48% in Yen and 0.01% in SGD. The Cash Equivalents in the form of Time Deposits were placed in a number of domestic and foreign banks where 87.86% denominated in USD and 12.14% denominated in Rupiah. Average interest rates on USD deposits were 1.00% - 2.06% and IDR deposits amounted to 9.50% - 10.10%.

Short Term Investments

In 2015, the value of short-term investments amounted USD64.67 million, decreased by 30.15% compared to 2014 which was USD92.59 million as a result of USD4.94 million INDON bonds sale and USD19.96 million Pertamina bonds sale.

Description	Original Transaksi		2015	2014*
	Million Rupiah	Million USD	Million USD	Million USD
Pertamina	-	45.54	45.54	65.49
Antam	25,000	-	1.81	2.01
Perum Pegadaian	20,000	-	1.45	1.61
SBSN	-	4.00	4.00	4.00
INDON	-	9.88	9.88	14.81
Lembaga Pembiayaan Expor Indonesia	50,000	-	3.62	4.02
Sub Total			66.30	91.94
Discount on change in fair value			(1.63)	0.64
Total			64.67	92.59

*restated

Trade Receivables

In 2015, Accounts Receivable - Net amounted to USD286.59 million decreased by 2.69% from USD294.52 million in 2014. The decrease was caused by the decline in gas distribution sales amounted to USD33.39 million. This year's Composition of Accounts Receivable - Net consists of 84.83% of the gas distribution activities, 1.07% of gas transmission, 10.83% of oil and gas, 8.01% of the financial lease and 1.47% of fiber optic leases and others. Meanwhile the number of Accounts Receivable - Net in USD for the activities of distribution, transmission, oil and gas, financial lease and lease of optical fiber are USD243.11 million; USD3.06 million; USD31.05 million; USD22.96 million and USD4.21 million respectively. PGN reserved USD17.79 million allowance for impairment losses. Such reserves cover possible losses on uncollectible accounts. Allowance for impairment losses decreased by 2.69% from USD18.30 million in 2014 due to decrease in the number of accounts that have not yet been collected.

Other Receivables

Other Receivables increased by 44.63% from USD69.60 million in 2014 amounted to USD100.66 million in 2015. This increase was due to the recognition of receivables for insurance claims amounted USD27.99 million.

Current Maturity of Advances

Current Maturity of advances in One Year Period was 39.24% from USD56.22 million in 2014 to USD78.28 million in 2015. This was mainly due to the project advances of USD14.73 million and the Premier Oil's TOP reclassification of USD15.55 million.

NON CURRENT ASSET COMPOSITION

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Advances Net Of Current Maturities	117.98	2.4	118.90	3.0	(0.8)
Account Receivable	241.37	5.0	-	-	-
Defferend Tax Asset	75.60	1.6	37.65	0.9	100.8
Long Term Receivable	275.84	5.8	61.79	1.6	346.4
Shares Stock	330.49	6.9	348.54	8.8	(5.2)
Fixed Assets	1,928.75	40.4	1,825.74	46.2	5.6
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	49.95	1.1	12.74	0.3	292.1
Oil and Gas Properties	1,636.33	34.3	1,416.59	35.8	15.5
Estimated Tax Payments	106.50	2.2	74.03	1.9	43.9
Goodwill and Intangible Assets	3.85	0.1	50.68	1.3	(92.4)
Others	5.83	0.1	7.91	0.2	(26.3)
Total	4,772.49	100.0	3,954.57	100.0	20.7

*restated

Non-current assets increased by 20.7% from USD3.95 billion in 2014 to USD4.77 billion in 2015. This was mainly due to the additional assets of oil and gas properties related to investments in the upstream sector through SEI amounted to USD312.67 million in Muara Bakau PSC and the increase in fixed assets related to the KJG commercialization in August 2015. The increase in fixed assets is then reclassified into lease receivables amounted to USD240.72 million resulted by the implementation of PSAK No. 30 concerning on operating leases.

Trade Receivables (Long Term)

In 2015, there was a recognition of Lease Receivables amounted to USD240.72 million which was the reclassification of fixed assets related to KJG transmission activities. The reclassification was in accordance with The Accounting Standards Statements (PSAK) No. 30 on Leases Operations.

Other Long Term Receivables

In 2015, other Long-term receivables were carrying account receivables related to the SEI operation consists of Muara Bakau carrying account receivables for the development costs amounted to USD178.45 million, Bangkanai carrying account receivables for the development costs amounted to USD35.6 million and receivables of KUFPEC Indonesia (Pangkah) .BV. (KIP) of USD7.77 million which was the tax burden on KIP or currently mentioned as SAKA Indonesia (Pangkah) B.V. (SIP). The tax burden was borne by KIP in accordance with the purchase agreement of KUFPEC Indonesia Pangkah B.V. between SEI and KIP.

Investment in Shares of Stock

Investment in Shares of stock is an investment and profit recognition from the Associated Entities namely PT Nusantara Regas (NR) and PT Transportation Gas Indonesia (TGI), where the Company's overall investment reflects the ownership percentage of 40% in NR and 59.87% in TGI. Since 1 January 2015, TGI had shifted from a Subsidiary into a Joint Venture in accordance with PSAK application No. 65 on the Consolidated Financial Statements and PSAK No. 66 on a Joint Arrangement. The value of investments in Associated Entities decreased by 5.18% from USD348.54 million to USD330.49 million as a result of a decrease in the recognition of the portion of periodic net income, particularly TGI related to recognition of a loss of USD39.56 million pertaining to the results of the Final Award Arbitration.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets increased by 5.64% from USD1,83 billion in 2014 to USD1.93 billion in 2015. The increase is due to the distribution pipeline.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets increased by USD37.20 million from USD12.74 million in 2014 to USD49.95 million in 2015. This increase was mainly derived from the investment of USD36.72 million in South Sesulu.

Oil and Gas Properties

Oil and Gas Properties increased by 15.5% from USD1.42 billion in 2014 to USD1.64 billion in 2015. The increase was mainly due to the additional assets of oil and gas properties related to investments in the upstream sector through the SEI of USD312.67 million in the Muara Bakau PSC.

On the other hand, the addition of accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization at USD150.36 million and allowance for impairment losses amounted to USD97.65 million is the number of the current year, so that in total accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization and allowance for impairment losses amounted to USD387.40 million consists of USD253.21 million and USD134.19 million.

Estimated Claims for Tax Refund

The company's estimated tax collection increased from USD74.03 million to USD106.50 million or 43.86% due to the recognition of income tax overpayment amounting to USD16.47 million and the recognition of overpayment of VAT amounted to USD28.00 million.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets recognition in 2015 amounted to USD3.85 million. It derives from the acquisition of several oil and gas blocks. The acquisition of SEI in 2014 at Pangkah PSC on the ownership of Hess Indonesia Pangkah LLC raises goodwill amounting to USD13.13 million which was impaired by USD5.23 million in 2014 and USD7.89 million in 2015. The acquisition of SEI in 2014 at Pangkah Hess Indonesia Pangkah Limited raises goodwill amounted to USD39.34 million and fully impaired in 2015. The impairment of goodwill in 2015 due to the impact of the decline in world oil prices.

LIABILITIES

At the end of 2015, PGN contributed Total Liabilities amounted to USD3.47 billion consist of 19.2% Short-Term Liabilities and 80.8% Long-Term Liabilities. The total value of these liabilities increased by USD658.12 million or 23.4% from USD2.82 billion at the end of 2014 mainly due to the withdrawal of PGN syndicated loan of USD320 million in February 2015 and USD330 million in July 2015 and the withdrawal of a syndicated loan of USD300 million by SEI in December 2015.

THE COMPOSITION OF SHORT TERM LIABILITIES

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Trade Payable	117.00	17.5	137.66	20.6	(15.0)
Accrued Liabilities	269.86	40.4	280.65	41.9	(3.8)
Short-term Employee Benefits Liabilities	52.70	7.9	55.31	8.3	(4.7)
Others payable	84.68	12.7	115.34	17.2	(26.6)
Taxes payable	21.47	3.2	32.45	4.9	(33.8)
Current maturities of Long- Term Loans	121.62	18.2	47.75	7.1	154.7
Total	667.33	100.0	669.16	100.0	(0.3)

*restated

Short-term liabilities decreased by 0.3% from USD669.15 million in 2014 to USD667.33 million in 2015. This was mainly due to the decrease in accounts payable amounted to USD20.66 million, accrued liabilities amounted USD15.14 million and other short-term debt amounted to USD30.66 million. Nevertheless, a rise occurred Current maturities of long-term debt amounted to USD73.88 million. Composition of Current Liabilities were Accounts Payable 17.5%; Accrued Liabilities 40.4%; Employee Benefits Short-Term Liabilities 7.9%; Other Payables 12.7%; Tax Payables 3.2% and Current maturities of long-term loans 18.2%.

Trade Payables

Accounts Payables decreased by 15.0% from USD137.66 million in 2014 to USD117.00 million in 2015, mainly caused by decrease of natural gas purchase due to decrease in sales volume resulted from the decline of industrial and power plant customers consumption related to economic slowdown.

Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities decreased by 3.8% from USD280.65 million in 2014 to USD269.86 million in 2015. This was mainly due to the decrease in purchases of fixed assets amounted to USD15.99 million and liabilities of oil and gas activities amounted to USD14.67 million.

Other Payables

Other payables decreased by 26.58% from USD115.34 million in 2014 to USD84.68 million in 2015. This was mainly due to the decrease in liabilities to contractors and suppliers amounted to USD15.56 million and cash call by USD13.80 million.

THE COMPOSITION OF LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Deferred Tax Liabilities - Nett	94.12	3.4	142.13	6.6	(33.8)
Derivative Payable	11.33	0.4	11.01	0.5	2.9
Long Term Loan nett of current maturities	1,253.42	44.7	473.04	22.1	164.9
Bond Payable	1,333.76	47.6	1,332.26	62.1	100.0
Liabilities Of Assets Demolition And Site Restoration And Other provision	31.54	1.1	73.55	3.4	(57.1)
Long-Term Liabilities For Employee's Benefits	77.84	2.8	109.93	5.1	(29.2)
Other Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Unearnett Income	2.89	0.1	3.04	0.1	(4.9)
Total	2,804.90	100.0	2,144.96	100.0	30.8

*restated

Long-term liabilities increased by USD659.94 million, or 30.77% from USD2.14 billion in 2014 to USD2.81 billion in 2015 mainly due to the withdrawal of PGN syndicated loan amounted to USD320 million in February 2015 and USD330 million in July 2015 and the withdrawal of the SEI syndicated loan amounted to USD300 million in December 2015. The composition of Long-Term Liabilities amounted to USD2.81 billion consist of Bonds payable 47.6%; Long-Term Loans –net of Current Maturities 44.7%; Deferred Tax Liabilities 3.4%; Derivative payables 0.4%; Liabilities of Long-Term Employee Benefits 2.8%; Unearned income 0.10% and Liabilities of Assets Demolition and site Restoration and other provisions 1.1%.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities decreased by 33.8% from USD142.13 million in 2014 to USD94.12 million in 2015. This is mainly due to the transactions of acquisition conducted by SEI. Deferred taxes arise from different commercial treatment and tax on investment and assets of oil and gas properties in the SEI.

Long Term Loans

In 2015, long-term loans increased, primarily due to the withdrawal of PGN syndicated loan amounted to SD 320 million in February 2015 and as much as USD330 million in July 2015 and the withdrawal of SEI syndicated loan of USD300 million in December 2015.

Bonds Payable

On May 12, 2014, PGN issued Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes worth USD1.35 billion, which will mature on May 16, 2024 at an issue price of 99.037%. The bonds were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. The net proceeds obtained by USD1.33 billion and was used for capital expenditure, working capital and other general corporate purposes.

Assets Abandonment and Restoration Obligation and Other Provisions

In 2015, Liabilities of Asset Demolition and Restoration decreased by 57.1% from USD73.55 million in 2014 to USD31.54 million. This is related to the operating activities conducted by SEI and PLI. This liability is the latest estimate for the cost of dismantling the assets and restoring the abandoned area.

EQUITY

Description	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution %	
Capital Stock	344.02	11.4	344.02	11.9	-
Treasure Stock	(0.25)	(0.0)	(0.25)	(0.0)	-
Other Paid-in Capital	284.34	9.4	284.34	9.9	-
Retained Earnings	2,428.35	80.3	2,298.43	79.9	5.7
Other Components of Equity	(36.10)	(1.2)	(51.10)	(1.8)	(29.4)
Non-Controlling Interests	2.45	0.1	0.03	0.0	8,066.7
Total	3,022.80	100.0	2,875.47	100.0	6.1

*restated

Equity increased by 5.1% from USD2.88 billion in 2014 to USD3.02 billion in 2015. The increase was primarily due to the accumulation of retained earnings as a result of the achievement of profit attributable to Parent Entity in the current year. Other equity components consist of actuarial gains (losses), difference in foreign currency translation of the financial statements of Subsidiary - nett and the fair value of financial assets available for sale.

CASH FLOW

Description	2015	2014*	Δ%
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	528.44	787.50	(32.9)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(1,122.06)	(1,318.41)	(14.9)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	594.88	532.83	11.7
The Effects foreign exchange differences from Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3.29)	(104.56)	(103.2)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.55	(102.64)	(104.4)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,130.95	1,233.59	(8.3)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	1,135.50	1,130.95	0.4

*restated

The position of cash and cash equivalents increased by 0.40% from USD1.13 billion in 2014 to USD1.14 billion in 2015. The cash balance was mainly influenced by the reception of the first and second withdrawals of the syndicated loan of USD320 million and USD330 million by PGN and the withdrawal of the syndicated loan of USD300 million by SEI and the operating reception but there are other expenditures such as additional assets of oil and gas property related to investments in the upstream sector through the SEI of USD312.67 million in Muara Bakau PSC and additional investment costs and operational costs in other upstream sectors.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities decreased by 32.9% from USD787.48 million in 2014 to USD528.44 million in 2015. The balance was mainly influenced by lower customer acceptance of USD219.95 million primarily caused by a decrease in the revenue of

distribution business due to a decline in the use of industrial gas and electricity customers. Additionally, there was an increase in payments of USD33.6 million to suppliers mainly related to the upstream sector and the increase in interest payments related to debt bonds and syndicated loan of USD42.09 million.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows from investing activities decreased by 14.9% from USD1.32 billion in 2014 to USD1.12 billion. This is mainly due to declining investment in the upstream sector through the SEI on the block of oil and gas amounted USD324.36 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities amounted to USD594.88 million. It is mainly from the receipt of the first and second withdrawal of syndicated loan amounting USD320 million and USD330 million by PGN as well as the withdrawal of the syndicated loan of USD300 million by SEI.

DEBT SERVICE RATIO

On December 31, 2015, debt to equity ratio increased from 0.64 in 2014 to 0.90 in 2015, and debt service coverage ratio decreased from 8.51 in 2014 to 5.03 in 2015. This was an impact of corporate actions to withdrawal of USD320 million syndicated loan and of USD330 million by PGN and withdrawal syndicated loan of USD300 million by SEI. Overall, debt service PGN relatively stable.

Ratio	2015	2014*
Debt to equity ratio (x)	0.90	0.64
Net Debt/ebitda (x)	1.60	0.57
Ebitda/interest expense (x)	8.81	16.03
Ebitda/interest expense+principal (x)	5.03	8.51

*restated

RECEIVABLE COLLECTIBILITY

At the end of 2015, PGN's ability to collect receivables (collection period) was relatively good which was for 34 days. This calculation was obtained by dividing receivables balance per 31 December 2015 by net income of 2015 and multiplied by the number of days in a year (365 days). This indicates that PGN remains effective in managing the collectibility to the customer. To mitigate the risk of doubtful accounts, PGN guarantees subscription to all customers. Guarantees can be in the form of Bank Guarantee, SBLC, cash and other forms set out in gas subscription procedures. Under this guarantee, if customers unable to repay the debt, PGN may redeem the guarantee to settle the debt.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

In 2015, PGN capital structure is as follows:

Capital structure	2015		2014*		Δ%
	Million USD	Contribution %	Million USD	Contribution%	
Total of long-term loans	1,375.04	23.9	520.78	11.0	164.0
Current maturities	121.62	8.8	47.75	9.2	154.7
Long term	1,253.42	91.2	473.04	90.8	164.9
Bond payable	1,333.76	23.3	1,332.26	255.8	100.0
Equity	3,022.80	52.7	2,875.47	60.8	5.1
Total of invested capital	5,731.60	100.0	4,728.51	327.7	21.2

*restated

PGN has withdrawn the syndicated loan facility of USD650 million that was signed in 2014 with several banks: Australian and New Zealand Banking Group Limited (ANZ), The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (BTMU), Citigroup Global Markets Singapore Pte.Ltd (Citi), The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC), and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC), ie on February 17, 2015 of USD320 million (onshore portion) and on July 22, 2015 of USD330 million (consists of USD270 million (onshore portion) and USD60 million (offshore portions). Accordingly, the syndicated loan facility has been entirely withdrawn. This loan facility was used to finance capital expenditure and other corporate general purposes.

SEI'S SYNDICATED LOAN

On December 2, 2015, SEI signed an agreement of syndicated loan facility worth USD600 million with Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners (MLAB): The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Mizuho Bank, Ltd., PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia, PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia, PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia, PT HSBC Securities Indonesia and Sumitomo Banking Corporation. Tenor of loan is 5 (five) years from the effective period. These loans consisted of an Onshore portion USD300 million with annual interest rate of Libor + 1.85% and an Offshore portion of USD300 million with annual interest of Libor + 1.60%. On December 8, 2015 SEI has already withdrawn the syndicated loan facility amounted USD300 million. This loan facility was used to finance investment and other general corporate purposes.

MANAGEMENT POLICY ON CAPITAL STRUCTURE

PGN stipulates capital structure policy by maintaining debt ratios (not excessive) comply with financial covenants in loan agreements of PGN and the European Investment Bank (EIB) which debt to equity ratio is of 66%: 33%.

MATERIAL COMMITMENTS FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

At the end of 2015, there were no material commitments related to capital investment in PGN.

REALIZATION OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1. Types of Capital Investment

By the end of August 2015, PGN, through its subsidiaries KJG has completed the construction of Transmission Pipeline, Kalimantan - Java I (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok) consists of a pipe along the 201 KM, Diameter 14" and Onshore Receiving Facility (ORF) with a capacity of 150 MMSCFD in Tambak Lorok Semarang.

2. The Investment Purpose

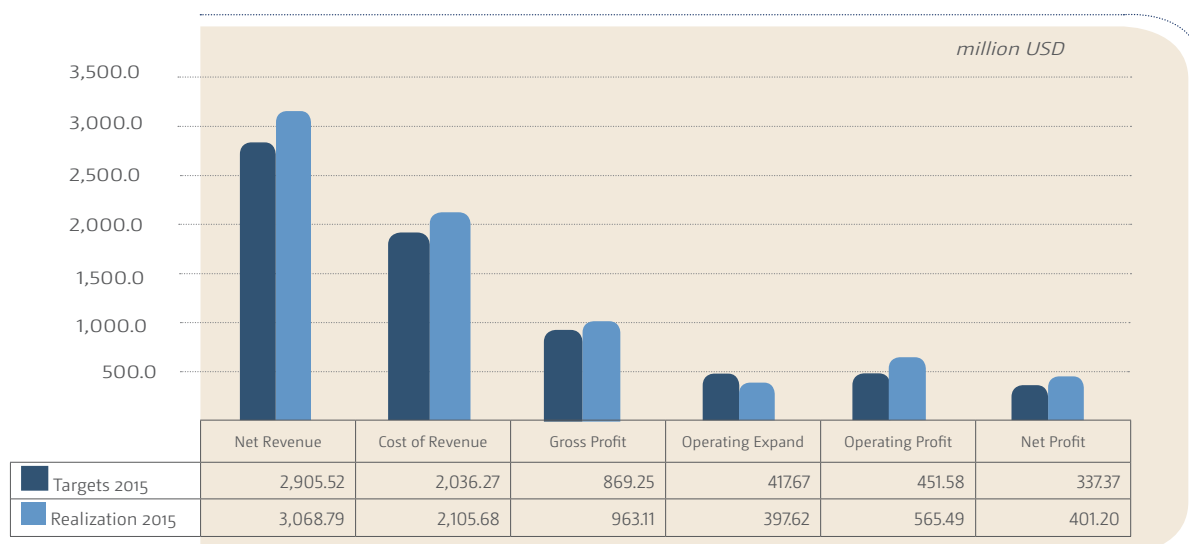
The construction of gas pipeline transmission for Kalimantan - Java I (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok) aims to connect Kepodang gas field at the Java Sea to PLN electricity generation in Tambak Lorok, Semarang, Central Java.

3. The Investment Value

The construction of Kalimantan - Java I Transmission Pipeline has investment value of USD266.75 million.

TARGET ACHIEVEMENT IN 2015

In 2015, PGN set business Targets adjusted to the global economic slowdown that impacted to the economy of Indonesia ("Target"). Following is a summary of the achievement of performance Targets in 2015:



Net profit for the year 2015 amounted USD401.2 million or 118.9% from the Target.



INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR OF TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT DJOKO SAPUTRO

Q

How was the distribution/ transmission network expanded in 2015? Did it reach the planned Target?

A

The expansion of PGN's gas pipeline has done according to the planned Target. In 2015, PGN had succeeded in constructing a 920 km-long pipeline comprising of transmission and distribution pipes, expanding from 6,066 km in 2014 to 7,026 km in 2015. The gas transmission pipelines which had been constructed was the first stage of the Kalija Transmission Pipeline, that connects the Kepodang Field of Petronas and PLN's power plant in Tambaklorok, Central Java. On the other hand, the constructed distribution network comprises of 231 candidate industrial customers and 12,727 candidate household customers, who were part of the Program "Sayang Ibu". PGN shows its role as the frontline in developing the national gas infrastructure development.

Q

How do you plan to increase the penetration of infrastructures in 2016 and after?

A

PGN is committed to support the energy conversion program that the Government is emphasizing, i.e. by constructing sustainable infrastructures for expanding distribution pipelines, strengthening the reliability of existing pipelines, and expanding the market. In 2016, PGN plans to increase household connections; expanding Gas for Power, Gas for vehicle, and Gas for Marine; construct mini LNG plants; and increase the number of SPBGs (Gas Fuel Refilling Stations)

Q

What is PGN's progress in developing new modes for transporting petroleum gas?

A

The new mode of transportation that will be developed by PGN is the LNG break bulking, where LNG will be transferred from the FSRU facility in Lampung to small-sized cargo LNG to be transported to other regions. PGN also develop LNG Trucking mode of transportation and the transportation of LNG using trains, wherein LNG will be transported in iso-tanks that are carried using trucks and trains to areas in Java Island.

PGN's consolidated net revenue in 2015 amounted USD3,068.79 million or 105.6% from the Target, this revenue contribute by:

1. Gas consumption by power plants and industrial customers and supplying 1 cargo of gas from FSRU Lampung.
2. Gas transportation by KJG and additional gas volume to gas fuel filling station (SPBGs) in Jakarta.
3. Revenues from oil and gas business is 87.02% of the Target since the lowering of oil price.

Cost of revenues is 103.4% of the Target. This is due to the additional purchase of LNG cargoes.

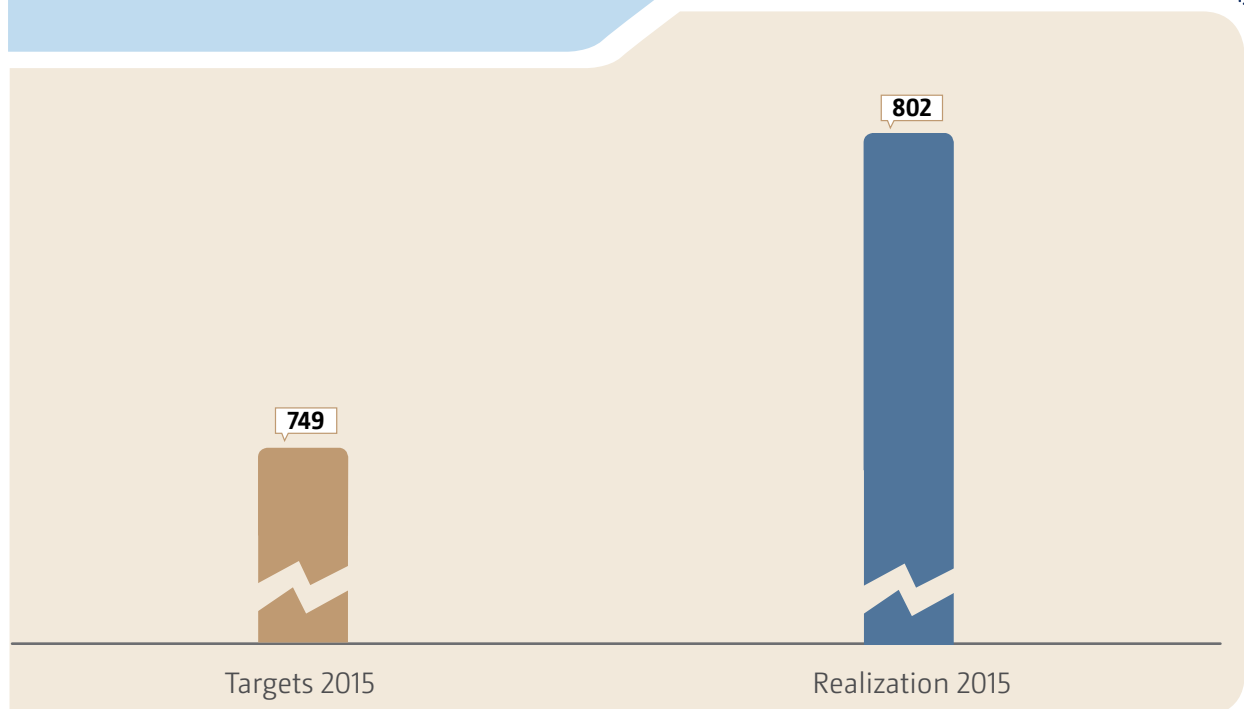
Operating profit amounted to 125.2% of the Target. This is in line with the realization of revenue and cost of revenue as well as operating cost efficiency.

NEXT YEAR TARGET

The government of Indonesia has projected that the economic growth of Indonesia in 2016 will be 5.3% compared to the economic growth realization of 4.7% in 2015. Therefore, PGN will set up strategic business priority in a more measurable and responsive way to support the company's performance growth.

PGN will optimize gas supply sources, especially from ex-LNG supply. With the low global crude oil price affecting to cheaper LNG price compare to the price of conventional gas, PGN is targeting to buy LNG cargo via FSRU Lampung more than the realization in 2015 to meet the demand of PLN and industrial sector in West Java, Lampung and its surroundings. If demand of electricity and industry rebounds, gas sales is targeted to grow in line with the growth of Indonesia's economy while the consolidated revenue is also expected to increase from the previous year. In line with organizational transformation, cost control will also be optimized by implementing more efficient budget control system.

SALES REALIZATION VS TARGETS 2015





INTERVIEW WITH DIRECTOR OF INVESTMENT PLANNING AND RISK MANAGEMENT M. WAHID SUTOPO

Q

What happened to the business environment in 2015?

A

2015 was a challenging year for PGN that affected the business environment of the Company. There were several changes in the business environment that affected the risk profile of the Company. The significant factors were the decrease in the world's oil prices, the depreciation of rupiah exchange rate against foreign currencies, and lower economic growth compare to the prediction.

Q

What things have the Company achieved when facing these changes?

A

Through KJG, an affiliated entity, PGN has completed the construction and started the operation of the Kepodang-Tambak Lorok pipeline for transporting gas from Kepodang Field Muriah Block to Tambak Lorok power generator (PLTGU) on schedule. The construction and operation of the Kepodang-Tambak Lorok pipeline is a synergy of PGASSOL, as the contractor; SEI that has a 20% participating interest in the Kepodang Field as the upstream party, and KJG as the operator.

Q

What are your future expectations in the business?

A

In 2015, the level of gas demand went to decline. This was caused by numerous factors that effected some changes in the business environment. However, we are optimistic that this year there will be positive growth on gas demand. The plan for constructing 35,000 MW electricity generators in Indonesia may serve as a significant stimulus for increasing gas demand and other infrastructure projects will also move the demand for gas in Indonesia. We believe that natural gas is the best alternative energy and renewable energy source compared to other types of fossil energy.

MATERIAL INFORMATION AFTER THE REPORTING YEAR

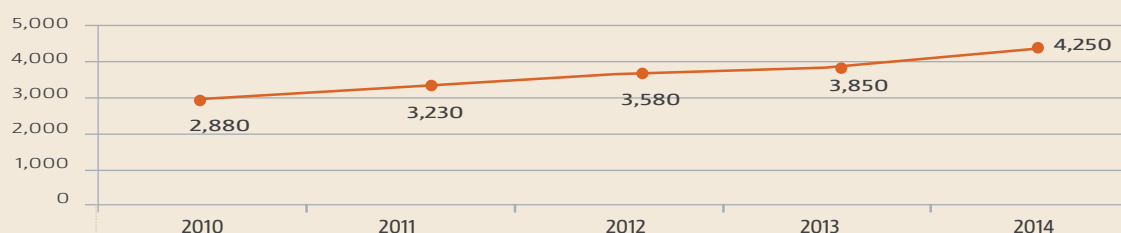
After reporting period, there are a number of material information as follows:

- On January 20, 2016, PGN and PT Medco E & P Indonesia entered into mutual agreement related to distribution of natural gas to fulfill the domestic gas demands through gas distribution network built by the government in Tarakan City. This mutual agreement will expired in 2020.
- On March 8 and 10, 2016, the company sold totalling to 300,000 shares of its treasury stock.

BUSINESS PROSPECT

Based on Boston Consulting Group Population and Household expenditure database in 2012, the prediction for population of Indonesia indicates that it will increase by 19% from 2015 to 2035. The increase in the population, supported by demographic conditions dominated by productive age during the next 5 years (Indonesia Long Term Economic Outlook Q2 Woodmackenzie, Vaishali Rastogi, Edy Tamboto, Dean Tong and Tunnee Sinburimist, 2013) will boost economic growth in Indonesia. The increase in the population of Indonesia will be followed by an increase in consumption and demand for energy. From year to year, the increase in public consumption can be seen from the Indonesia GDP per capita that continues to increase.

GDP PER CAPITA (2010-2014) US\$



Sumber: Indonesia Economic Outlook Presentation

Indonesia's industrial sector grow to meet the consumption needs of the community and have an impact on the increase in the consumption of natural gas into fuels and raw materials used by domestic industry.

The high volume of natural gas consumption in the industrial sector also provides the potential to develop business in the integrated industrial area. PGN will integrate this type of integrated industrial area with a wide range of facilities and networks owned by PGN. The establishment of Permata subsidiaries in 2014 was the first step of PGN in developing business in the field of asset management and servicing. Permata has conducted a survey and site selection as well as business feasibility studies for the development of integrated industrial park to increase the added value of PGN.

PGN through its subsidiaries, GEI, are also developing CNG and equipment supply for the sector of transportation to meet the demand for industrial gas and gas fuel (BBG). GEI is currently developing and constructing new gas fuel filling station (SPBG) in some areas, among others: SBPG Batam, SPBGs Sukabumi, SPBGs Purwakarta, SPBGs Lampung, SPBGs Klender, and SPBGs Ancol.

Natural gas demand for fuel in the household sector has also increased along with the growth of population. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) through the Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 3337.K/12/MEM/2015, has assigned PGN in the operation of natural gas distribution network for households that are established by the government. PGN is considered feasible to operate the gas network which is built by the government. Assignment to PGN include

the operations and maintenance of gas network for households that were established by the Government and the supply and distribution of natural gas for households. Assignment to PGN for 11 gas network in the region include:

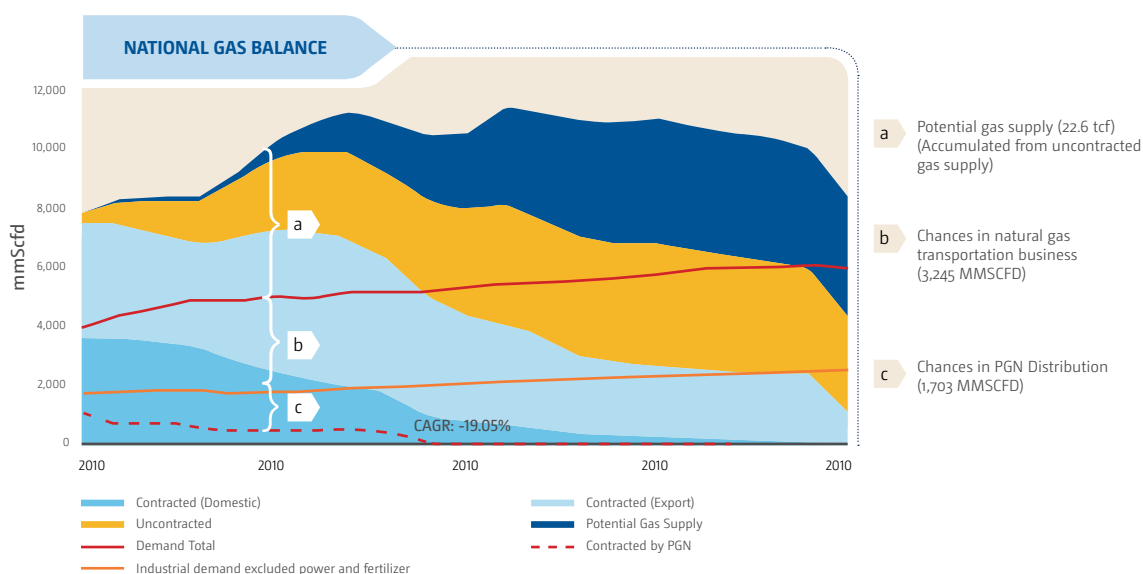
1. Flats in the Greater Jakarta.
2. The District of Bogor.
3. Cirebon City.
4. The city of Palembang.
5. Surabaya City.
6. The city of Depok.
7. Tarakan City.
8. The city of Bekasi.
9. Sorong District.
10. The District of Blora.
11. Semarang City.

The growth of population also has a correlation to the increasing demand for electricity. The Government has committed to realize the supply of electricity by 35 thousand Megawatts (MW) within a period of 5 years (2014-2019) to improve electrification ratio of 84% in 2014 to 97% in 2019. It has a positive impact on domestic demand for natural gas, which is one of fuel power plants. In order to support the provision of electric power, particularly gas fueled, in 2015, PGN established entities in the field of power plants and electricity

supporting services, namely Widar. Widar begin to capture business opportunities to develop the business of gas-fueled power plants on a small scale (micro turbines).

PGN is not just trying to meet the needs of natural gas for power plants in the area covered by gas pipeline. Through its subsidiaries, PLI is building a small-scale LNG terminal in other areas that are not covered by PGN pipeline network to meet the demand for gas in the region. PLI has followed several Mini LNG supply tender, among others to meet the gas needs in the construction of power plants in the region of Central Indonesia.

On the supply side, Indonesia still own abundant potential reserves. Based on the map of the national gas balance from a variety of processed sources, the need for gas transportation and distribution sector in 2020 reached 4,947 MMSCFD. However the contract of gas export and the low gas exploration and production activities led to Indonesia likely to import gas in 2023 to fulfill domestic needs. This has become a good business opportunity for PGN to develop natural gas as primary energy in Indonesia by enhancing the production of natural gas through the upstream business and distributes natural gas through a network infrastructure.



MARKETING ASPECTS

MARKET SHARE

PGN distributes or sells gas to customers based on Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) for industrial and commercial customers. Distribution customers with the largest volume consist of power plant, manufacturing, chemicals and ceramics industries. GSA between PGN and the customer is a business agreement with gas prices determined by several factors such as gas purchase price, customers purchasing ability, other alternative energy prices and factors. If suppliers raise gas prices to PGN, PGN will then make adjustments in pricing to customers. As for residential customers and small customers, the price of gas refers to the Ministerial regulation of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and is determined by BPH Migas. PGN gas distribution to Households customers and Small Customer are bound in a Gas receipt (Bukti berlangganan gas).

In 2015, PGN dominated approximately 83% of market share of the national gas distribution. The distribution market share is calculated based on the actual amount of gas sales volume from the Local Distribution Company which purchased gas from suppliers and sold gas to end users, excluding gas sales conducted by the upstream gas directly to end users and traders who sell gas to other traders. For gas transmission segment, in 2015 PGN dominated 40% market share in Indonesia gas transmission (including transmission pipelines operated by the Subsidiaries and Affiliates).

MARKETING STRATEGY

PGN as an infrastructure SOE is committed in continuously development the infrastructure and improve natural gas utilization in Indonesia. PGN also consistently performs its function as an agent of development to distribute gas directly to end users of all customer segments. The distribution of gas to the customers also supported with increasing quality service. The infrastructure development is done by PGN through market penetration in the existing operational area and new markets development.

In 2015, there were a number of marketing strategies/sales implemented by PGN to increase sales and to maintain existing market. The strategy is either run solely by PGN or synergized with Subsidiaries

a. Market penetration and development of new markets

On January 2, 2015, PGN began to commercialize gas supply in Lampung Sales Area by gas in to PT Nestle Indonesia Plant Lampung. Lampung Sales Area is a potential area where gas demand will continue to grow in the upcoming years. PGN has built a distribution pipeline across more than 100 Km in Lampung Sales Area and will continue to grow in the future.

On December 30, 2015, PGN and PLN have agreed on a gas price for power plants at Sutami and New Tarahan. On December 31, 2015, gas in has been carried to power plants in New Tarahan, whereas for Sutami plant is planned in February 2016. The agreement will encourage increased utilization of PGN gas in Lampung Sales Area in 2016 and continue to be double when compared to PGN gas sales realization in Lampung Sales Area in 2015.

In 2015, as assigned by the Government stated in the Ministerial Regulation of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) No. 3337.K/12/MEM/2015, PGN has been assigned to operate gas pipelines network (Jargas) for households that are built by EMR through the Regional Owned Enterprises (ROE) in 11 cities, including operate Jargas in Tarakan and Sorong city. Thus, PGN's operational area will be expanded in the future with the addition of operational areas in Kalimantan and Papua.

In transmission-transportation business, in August 2015 PGN through affiliated entities, KJG has completed and operated a transmission pipeline for Kalimantan Jawa segment I (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok). The completion of transmission pipeline is one of PGN's commitment to support Government programs in conversion of fuel for power plants to natural gas. The transmission pipeline construction will connect with the existing PGN distribution pipelines in Semarang Sales Area and future of distribution pipelines of Kendal - Semarang (48 km), Ungaran Region (34 km) and Pekalongan - Solo - Pati (235 km). In the end, if gas supply or gas allocation from the Government is excessive, PGN can distribute gas from Kepodang field and other potential fields to increase products competitiveness. Currently, the existing PGN customers in Semarang Sales Area has consumed gas in CNG mode. If the CNG gas might be replaced by conventional gas, customer product competitiveness will be increased and able to compete in the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and other global markets.

Prospectively, PGN will continue to develop infrastructure through market penetration in the existing operational areas and development of new markets. Developing Lampung Sales Area and Kalimantan Jawa I transmission pipelines segment in 2015, PGN also develop a distribution network in other cities in Indonesia, such as Dumai, Gresik, Lamongan, Tuban and others - either through using conventional or unconventional gas (CNG and LNG). PGN, Subsidiaries and Affiliates will continue to expand the sales of gas and their derivative products, including electricity.

b. Free of Surcharge

To maintain the balance of supply and sales, PGN implements surcharge to customers which consume gas over the maximum contract. Surcharge was implemented in order to each customer gas consume within the limits of the agreed contract volume so the distribution network pressure can be maintained and customer whose factory located at the end of the distribution pipeline still consuming gas under the contract.

In 2015, PGN provided surcharge-free to almost all Sales Area that have greater gas supply than gas demand contracted to customers. Surcharge-free was also provided at the time of low season namely Eid national holiday and year end. The program gained positive feedback and maintain the products competitiveness when gas consumed above the maximum contract. The customers positive response boosts sales amid sluggish demand in the gas market.

c. Free of Minimum Contract.

To accelerate absorption of gas ex-LNG Arun in Medan Area, PGN give free charge of minimum contract for customers which had amendments to the contract volume. It was given for customers which had amendments to the contract volume requires time to reset their gas appliances.

d. Customer Loyalty Program.

Is a promotional program for loyal customers, PGN give rewards in:

- "Berbagi Kehangatan".
PGN rewarded a water heater and free installation to Household customer selected. The program also increase the variety of consumption of natural gas in Households customers which consuming natural gas for cooking only.
- "Berbagi Hemat".
PGN rewarded a converter kit and free installation on selected to industrial customers operational vehicles selected. The program also increase the variety of consumption of natural gas in transportation sector which is cheaper than fuel as well as to support the Government blue sky program.

• Contact Center Centralization

In order to improve customers service and in line with the implemented transformation program, PGN centralized its Call Center. Service improvement to 24 hours/7 days dedicated for customers and all stakeholders particularly to anticipate PGN Households customers either through Jargas and PGN "Sayang Ibu" programs.

f. PGN "Sayang Ibu" Program

In 2015, sustainably, PGN has continued the program of "Sayang Ibu" which launched in March 25, 2014. It accelerate consumption of natural gas in the household sector and support the government to reducing LPG fuel subsidies. "Sayang Ibu" program is a sustainable program with Target of new Household Customers installation.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

In 2015, through the 2014 Annual General Meeting of shareholders on April 6, 2015 decided to distribute cash dividend of Rp3,510,872,093,109 or 40.8% of net profit with cash dividend distribution for fiscal year 2014 of Rp144.84 per share.

In 2014, through the 2013 Annual General Meeting of shareholders on March 27, 2014 decided to distribute cash dividend of Rp5,100,024,084,438 (equivalent to USD445,884,253), or 51.81% of net profit and cash dividend distribution for fiscal year 2013 of Rp210.40 per share.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM AND/OR MANAGEMENT STOCK OWNERSHIP PROGRAM (ESOP / MSOP)

According to the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on November 3, 2003, and as stated in the Deed No. 5 from Fathiah Helmi, SH, the shareholders approved the Employee Stock Ownership Program (ESA) and the Management Stock Ownership Program (MSOP), which terms and conditions were determined by the Board of Commissioners. The company then established three programs for ESA participants, as follows:

1. Provide ESA participants with free shares as a form of appreciation for having contributed to the Company, each for an average of two times the amount of monthly income. This program shares is not for sale within one year period after the date of the Company's shares registration on Stock Exchange and is not to be withdrawn in cash by ESA participants.
2. ESA Participants may also purchase shares using bonus payments in 2003 by as much as three times their monthly wage. The shares purchase through this method is discounted 18% from offer price. Shares for this program is not for sale within one year period after the date of Company's shares listing on Stock Exchange and is not to be withdrawn in cash by participants ESA.
3. If ESA participants are willing to use their rights on programs 1 and 2, then ESA participants are given the opportunity to buy shares in cash using their own funds to obtain a discount of 18% from offer price. Shares for this program is not for sale within one year period after the date of the Company's shares listing on the stock exchange and is not to be withdrawn in cash by ESA participants. Based on the Board of Commissioners meeting on November 17, 2003, those would be eligible for the MSOP program are Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and senior management at certain levels. In this program, the number of new shares to be issued does not exceed 5% of the issued capital and paid-up capital with the maximum period of shares issuance in 3 years and implemented in 3 phases with the overall program implementation period of 5 years with the following details:
 1. The First Phase

The number of shares to be issued at a maximum of $50\% \times 5\% \times$ the number of issued and fully paid-up shares at an exercise price of 110% of the initial public offering price or at Rp1,650. Entitlements held on December 15, 2003 with a vesting period of 1 year. The implementation period of 1 year was effective on December 15, 2004.

2. The Second Phase

The number of shares to be issued at a maximum of $25\% \times 5\% \times$ the number of issued and fully paid-up shares at an exercise price will be determined by Board of Commissioners under the provisions of a minimum price as an average share price over 25 trading days before the announcement of the shareholders general meeting. Entitlements held on February 15, 2005 with a vesting period of 1 year. The implementation period of 1 year was effective on February 15, 2006.

3. The Third Phase

The number of shares to be issued at a maximum of $25\% \times 5\% \times$ the number of issued and fully paid-up shares at an exercise price to be determined by commissioners under the provisions of a minimum prices as an average share price over 25 trading days before the announcement shareholders general meeting. Entitlement held on February 15, 2006 with a vesting period of 1 year. The implementation period of one year was effective from February 15, 2007. The first phase of MSOP program as many as 108,024,675 shares have been completed in 2005, the second phase as much as 53,930,825 shares have been completed in 2007 and the third phase as much as 53,551,388 shares have been completed in 2008.

In 2015, no stock ownership programs (ESOP/MSOP) we rolled out in PGN.

PUBLIC OFFERING USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company listed its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 15, 2003. The net revenue from the IPO or Rp1,163.3 billion was used entirely to finance the development of the natural gas transmission pipeline project, specifically the South Sumatera-West Java corridor, which was completed in August 2008.

In 2015, no IPO rolled out in PGN.

INFORMATION ON MATERIAL TRANSACTION INVOLVING CONFLICT AND TRANSACTION WITH AFFILIATES

SUBSIDIARIES LOAN

1. Transaction parties

In 2015, PGN give loans in Shareholder Loans (SHL) to Subsidiaries of PLI and SEI as well as KJG as an affiliate.

2. Fairness in transaction

All transactions on number one was fairly executed in GCG principles and business practice which the interest based on market.

3. Transactions objectives

SHL was given to Subsidiaries for investment funding and business development to synergies within the PGN Groups.

4. Transaction execution

SHL transaction realization in 2015 is as follows:

- PLI loan of USD99.32 million
- SEI loan of USD390 million
- KJG loan of USD185 million

5. Review mechanism policy for transaction
PGN has a division to evaluate and review the performance of the Subsidiaries. Periodically, it reviewed to ensure the loan objectives.
6. Regulations
All the transactions executed according to rule and regulations as well as good corporate governance (GCG). The approval of the SHL based on the Articles of Association and other corporate regulations.

SUBSIDIARY CAPITAL INVESTMENT

1. Transaction parties
In 2015, PGN invested to subsidiary entity PLI.
2. Fairness in transaction
All transactions on number one was fairly executed in GCG principles and business practice.
3. Transaction objectives
Investment to Subsidiaries for subsidiary investment funding and business development to synergies within the PGN Groups.
4. Transaction execution
In 2015, PGN invested to subsidiary entity PLI amounting to USD81.62 million.
5. Review mechanism policy for transaction
PGN has a division to evaluate and review the performance of the Subsidiaries. Periodically, it reviewed to ensure the investment objectives.
6. Regulations
All the transactions executed according to rule and regulations as well as good corporate governance (GCG). The approval of the investment based on the Articles of Association and other corporate regulations.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATIVE REGULATIONS

In 2015, regulations related to PGN business activities were updated namely the issuance of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 37 Year 2015 on the Regulation and Procedures for Allocation and Utilization of Natural Gas and Pricing. It was issued as an improvement of Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 03 Year 2010 on the Allocation and Utilization of Natural Gas for Domestic Consumption.

Substantly, allocation priority for gas supply for domestic consumption dedicated to:

- a. Support the Government programs in gas supply for transportation, Households and Small Customers.
- b. Increasing national production of oil and gas.
- c. Fertilizer industries.
- d. Industries with natural gas as material.
- e. Power supplies.
- f. Industries with natural gas as fuel.

In implementation, the gas allocation priority for the SOE, Region Owned enterprises and Business Entities with Government assignment, consuming natural gas directly for their business or selling gas to end users. PGN is the only SOE with all customer segments and sell gas to end users. Currently, PGN supplying to all priority group allocation as above-mentioned, excluded the fertilizer industry. Thus, it has a positive impact for PGN to has Government gas supply allocation priority so PGN business remain sustainable prospectively.

In addition to the Ministerial Regulation, the Government has issued:

1. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 120.K/10/DJM.O/IU/2015 on Amendments of the Director General of Oil and Gas No. 1507.K / 10:01/DJM.O/2009 on Trade Business Licensing of Natural Gas Through PGN Dedicated Downstream Pipeline.
2. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 930.K/10:01/DJM.O/ IU/2015 on Commercial Business Licensing of Natural Gas Through PGN Dedicated Downstream Pipeline for Lampung network distribution.
3. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 2828/10/DJM.O/2015 on Temporary Commercial Business Licensing of Natural Gas Through PGN Dedicated Downstream Pipeline for Tambak Aji Semarang Region.

Positively, PGN had the legal aspects of business in the operational area get gas supply allocation priority easily.

In 2015, to support operational activities and commercialization of Kalimantan Jawa transmission pipeline I (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok), KJG has licensed:

- a. The Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Regulation No. 743.K/10:01/DJM.O/IU/2015 on business licensing of transporting natural gas through PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas Pipeline,
- b. BPH Migas Regulation No. 28/KT/BPH Migas/KOM/2015 on Granting Special Rights for PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas to transporting natural gas through pipelines in Kalimantan Jawa 1 Segment (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok), Semarang, Central Java,
- c. BPH Migas Regulation No. 10 Year 2015 on Natural Gas Transportation Tariff through Kalimantan Jawa 1 Segment (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok), Semarang, Central Java.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in the 2015 consolidated financial statements are consistent with the accounting policies applied in the consolidated financial statements in 2014.

Effective on January 1, 2015, retrospectively PGN applied the revised and/or new PSAK for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The implementation of PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2013) on Financial Statements Presentation, PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013) on employee benefits, PSAK No. 65 on Consolidated Financial Statements and PSAK No. 66 on Joint Venture occurred to PSAK No. 25 (Revised 2009), and the reclassification of certain accounts PGN restated comparative financial statements and the third consolidated statement of financial position in the previous initial position. Restatement on the impact of the application of PSAK which is effective as per January 1, 2015 are listed Note No. 4 Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements 2015.

For more detailed information related to accounting policies, see note 2 of the consolidated financial statements as an integrated part of this annual report.

INFORMATION ON BUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY

In 2015, PGN identified some potentials that affect the business sustainability as follows:

1. Potential significantly Issues effect on the sustainability of the PGN business in the last fiscal year;
 - World oil price declined
Low realization of world oil price throughout 2015 had a significant influence for the company in income declined and increased of the impairment on oil and gas reserves impairment of SEI subsidiaries affecting PGN financial performance on a consolidated basis.
 - The national economy low growth
Low economic growth declining demand. Affected to national industry production, power demand declined and commercial activities. Constantly, industrial production, power and commercial declined, PGN's customer gas consumption is also declined.
2. Management assessment issues on above
Management conducts risk assessment on potential significantly Issues effect on the sustainability of the PGN business based on Risk Management procedures.
3. The assumptions used by management in conducting the assessment.
 - The assessment based on the assumptions outlined in the PGN Budget and Programs 2015 referring to the revised National Budget (APBNP) where oil price projected at 50 USD/bbl and national growth rate of 5.3%.
 - By the end of 2015, the realization of the above values are below the assumptions, where the realization of average oil price in the range of 35 USD/bbl and national growth rate of 4.7%.

05

*Good
Corporate
Governance*



Pagardewa Station, South Sumatera.



IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

PGN applies Good Corporate Governance (GCG) and principles of Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence and Fairness as the basis on which to enhance the Company's performance by continually updating guidelines, operational procedures and manuals in line with relevant regulations and laws, as part of the Company's development and transformation. Updates are strengthened by promotion and application, as part of the Company's commitment to reminding all stakeholders of the importance of GCG in all work activities.

GCG forms parts of PGN's compliance with State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-9/MBU/2012 dated July 6, 2012 on Amending State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-01/MBU/2011 dated Aug. 1, 2011 on Application of GCG in State-Owned Enterprises.

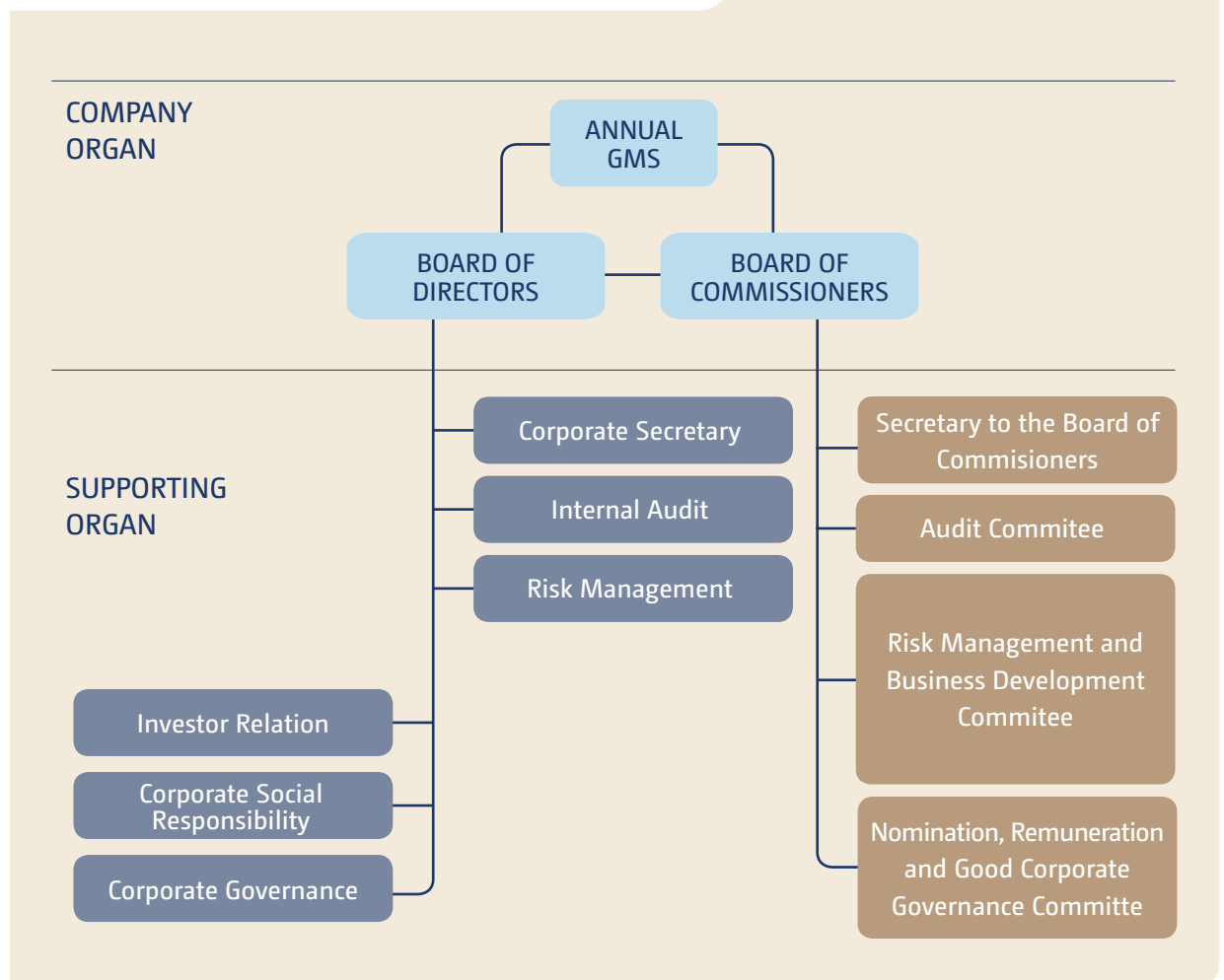
Application of GCG within PGN aims to:

1. Optimize PGN's value and competitiveness, both nationally and internationally, allowing the Company to continue its existence and reach its goals;
2. Drive professional, efficient and effective management of PGN, as well as empower its functions and increase the independence of Company organs;
3. Ensuring that Company organs, in their decision-making and actions, maintain high moral standards and comply with all laws and regulations, and maintain awareness of PGN's responsibilities to stakeholders and others;
4. Increase PGN's contributions to the national economy;
5. Create a climate conducive to the development of national investment;
6. Create an ever-better reputation for the Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

In line with No. 40 2007 on Limited Companies, Company organs are made up of the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors. These organs play a key role in ensuring successful governance. The organs function according to legal stipulations, the Company's Articles of Association and other provisions in line with the basic principle that each organ is independent in carrying out its role, duties and responsibilities.

PGN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS (GMS)

The GMS is the only Company organ with authority not afforded to the Boards of Directors or Commissioners, in line with legal limits and the Articles of Association. This authority includes demanding the Boards of Directors and Commissioners take responsibility for the management of the Company, amending the Articles of Association, appointing and dismissing members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors and distributing responsibilities and tasks among the Boards of Directors. The Company guarantees the provision of all requisite Company information to the GMS, apart from legal exceptions and any information that may harm the interests of the Company.

PGN's shareholders comprise the State of the Republic of Indonesia and the public. The State of the Republic of Indonesia, through the government, which is delegated by State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) Minister, owns two kinds of share: Series A Dwiwarna shares and, like the public, Series B shares. Holders of Series A Dwiwarna shares (golden share) have the authority, not owned by the holders of Series B shares, to propose members of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners, attend and approve the appointment and dismissal of members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, amend the Articles of Association and capital, dissolve and carry out liquidation and merge, combine and take over companies.

The PGN GMS is held in line with Law No. 40 2007 on Limited Companies and Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulation No. 32/POJK.04/2014 on the Planning and Holding of Public Company General Meetings of Shareholders. The process of holding a GMS is as follows:

IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS 2015

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PLANNED ANNUAL GMS

Date: February 26, 2015
Notice conveyed via two national newspapers, the Indonesia Stock Exchange Website and the Company website



INVITATION OF ANNUAL GMS

Date: March 13, 2015
Calling conveyed via two national newspapers, the Indonesia Stock Exchange Website and the Company website



ANNUAL GMS

Date: April 6, 2015



PUBLICATION OF RESULTS OF ANNUAL GMS

Date: April 8, 2015
Results published via two national newspapers, the Indonesia Stock Exchange Website and the Company website

RESOLUTION AND REALIZATION OF AGMS IN APRIL 6, 2015

The Meeting Resolution	Voting Results	Realization of the Meeting Resolution
First Agenda: To approve the Annual Report of the Company for 2014 and the Annual Report of the Partnership and Community Development Program for 2014 as well as the Board of Commissioners Supervisory Report for 2014.		
Approved the Annual Report on the state and course of the Company for 2014 and the Report of the Partnership and Community Development Program for 2014 as well as the Board of Commissioners Supervisory Report for 2014.	Affirmative Votes 20,519,431,196 votes, or 99.8776436% Abstain Votes 10,250,200 votes, or 0.0498925% Disapproving Votes 14,887,400 votes, or 0.0724639%	
Second Agenda: To ratify the Annual Financial Statements of the Company for 2014, including the Financial Statements of the Partnership and Community Development Program for 2014, and to release and discharge the member of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners of their responsibilities for their action and supervision during 2014.		
a. Ratified The consolidated Financial Statements of the Company for Financial Year 2014, which has been audited by the Public Accountant Purwantono, Suherman, and Surja (Ernst & Young), pursuant to the report number RPC-6765/PSS/2015 dated on February 27th, 2015, which present fairly in all material respects: <i>"The consolidated financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and its subsidiaries date December 31, 2014, as well as financial performance and its consolidated cash flows in accordance with Accounting Standards Finance in Indonesia".</i>	Affirmative Votes 20,534,133,796 votes, or 99.9492080% Abstain Votes 10,435,000 votes, or 0.0507902% Disapproving Votes 0	
b. Ratified the Financial Statements of the Partnership and Community Development Program of the Company for Financial Year 2014 which has been audited by the Public Accountant Purwantono, Suherman, and Surja (Ernst & Young), pursuant to the report number RPC-6757/PSS/2015 dated February 27th, 2015, which present fairly in all material respects: <i>"Fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Partnership and Community Development Program of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk date December 31, 2014, as well as activities and cash flows in accordance with the standards of the Financial Accounting Entities Without Public Accountability".</i> Granted a full release and discharge (volledig acquit et de charge) to all the members of the Board of Directors for the management actions for the Company and to the Board of Commissioners for their supervisory actions to the Company, as well as their management and supervisory actions of the Partnership and Community Development Program of the Company for Financial Year 2014, provided that the aforementioned management and supervisory actions are not considered as criminal act or a breach of any prevailing regulations and legal procedures, and it was stated in the Annual Report and Financial Report of the Company for Financial Year 2014 as well as the Financial Statements of the Partnership and Community Development Program of the Company for Financial Year 2014.		
c. Approved and authorized the restatement Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2013, which has been audited by Purwantono, Suherman & Surja (a member of Ernst & Young Global).		

The Meeting Resolution	Voting Results	Realization of the Meeting Resolution
Third Agenda: To approve distribution of the Company's net profit, including the dividend for 2014.		
<p>Approved the use of Profit for the Year that are Attributable to Owner of the Parent Entity for the financial year 2014 in the amount of USD722,754,065 to be utilized as follows:</p> <p>1). Rp3,510,872,093,109 or Rp144.84 per share, as dividend, will be distributed in cash to the shareholder;</p> <p>2). The remaining Profit for the Year that are attributable to Owner of the Parent Entity (Profit for the Year) after being reduced with the dividend payment will be recorded as a Reserve.</p> <p>To give the Board of Directors the authority to prepare and publish the cash dividend distribution procedure in conformity with the prevailing laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Affirmative Votes 20,513,646,796 votes, or 99.8494882%</p> <p>Abstain Votes 10,338,700 votes, or 0.0113835%</p> <p>Disapproving Votes 28,538,300 votes, or 0.1391283%</p>	
Fourth Agenda: To approve the tantiem of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for 2014 as well as salary, facilities, and allowance for 2015.		
<p>Granted the authority and power to Board of Commissioners upon prior approval of the Serie-A Dwiwarna Shareholders to determine the amount of tantiems for Members of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for Fiscal Year 2014 and salaries/honorarium along with the facilities and allowances for Fiscal Year 2015.</p>	<p>Affirmative Votes 19,029,237,586 votes, or 92.6241761%</p> <p>Abstain Votes 95,178,510 votes, or 0.4632782%</p> <p>Disapproving Votes 1,420,152,700 votes, or 6.9125457%</p>	<p>The Minister of the State Owned Enterprise, through the letter Number S-04/D2.MBU/06/2015 dated June 26, 2015, as the holder of the Golden Share, approving the salary and honorarium of Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners for 2015, as well as the tantiem for the performance of 2014, with regard to the State Owned Enterprise. Regulation Number PE-04/MBU/2014 regarding Guideline to the Determination of the Remuneration of Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Board of Supervisors of the State Owned Enterprise.</p> <p>Annual GMS resolution and Letter from State-Owned Minister was acted upon PGN Board of Commissioners by setting up salary/honorarium, allowance, and facilities for 2015 as well as annual bonus for 2014 performance for Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners through Board of Commissioner's Letter No. 27/D-KOM/2015 dated June 29, 2015.</p>

The Meeting Resolution

Voting Results

Realization of the Meeting
Resolution**Fifth Agenda:**

To approve the appointment of a Public Accountant to audit the Company's Financial Statements for 2015 and the Financial Statements of the Partnership and Community Development Program for 2015.

1. Appointed the Public Accountant Puwantono, Suherman & Surja, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited, to perform a General Audit for Financial Year 2015 which includes the Audit for the Financial Statements for Financial Year 2015 and Audit for the Conformity with the Constitutional Regulation and Internal Control, and to perform audit for the Financial Statements of the Partnership and Community Development Program of the Company for the Financial Year 2015.
2. Granted the authority to Board of Commissioners to determine the amount of audit service fee and any other reasonable requirements for the Public Accountant Office.

Affirmative Votes
20,090,091,900 votes, or
97.8297092%

Abstain Votes
83,814,000 votes, or
0.4079618%

Disapproving Votes
362,082,896 votes, or
0.17623290%

Based on Agreement between Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Suherman and Surja with PGN No. 038700.PK/LG.01.)))/KEU/2013 to carry out general audit service for Financial Statement and Audit Compliance with legislation and internal control, Public Accountant Firm Purwantono, Suherman and Surja was appointed as auditor to audit PGN Financial Statement for 3 years period. However, the appointment of those Firm for the 2nd and 3rd year are not binding and based on the result of annual evaluation performance of the Firm from Board of Commissioners and approved by GSM in Annual GSM.

Sixth Agenda:

To amend the Company's Article of Association.

1. Approving the amendment and rearrangement of the the whole provision of the Article of Association of the Company to meet, among others, the requirements under Financial Service Authority Regulation No. 32/POJK/.04/2014 regarding the Plan and Implementation of General Meeting of Shareholders for an Issuer or Public Company and Financial Service Authority Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 regarding the Board of Director and Board of Commissioner an Issuer or Public Company.
2. Granting power and authority to BOD with rights of substitution to make separate Deed of Statement of Meeting Resolution to change the Articles of Association and perform all necessary action to obtain notification and/or approval of such changes of Articles of Association, including to conduct changes of the Meeting resolution regarding the amendment of Articles of Association in accordance to applicable law.

Affirmative Votes
15,036,955,209 votes, or
73.1918755%

Abstain Votes
315,621,997 votes, or
1.5362795%

Disapproving Votes
5,191,991,590 votes, or
25.2718450%

Changes in Article of Association was acted upon by the Board of Directors with the Certificate Statement of General Shareholder Meeting No 23 dated April 6, 2015 was made before notary Fathiah Helmi SH, Notary in Jakarta.

Amendment Certificate by Article fo Association has been delivered and received by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on Letter from Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928400.

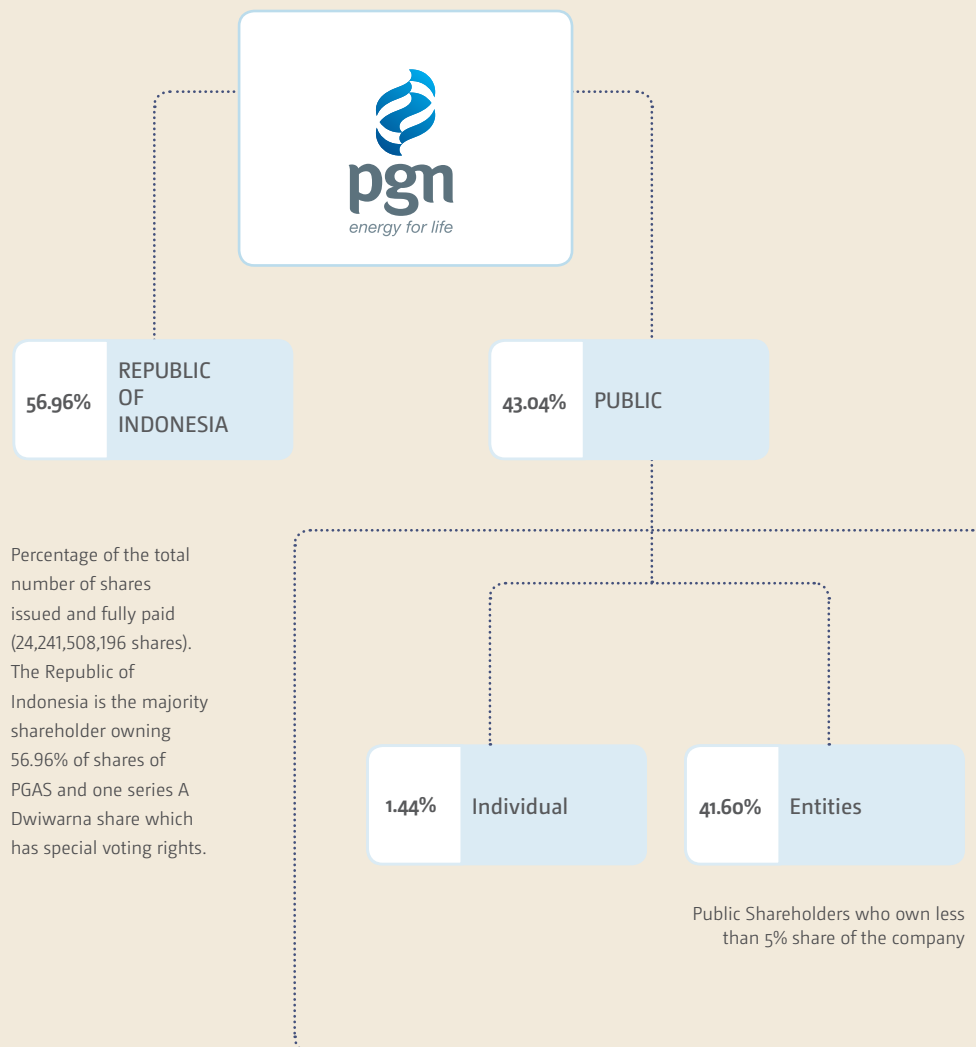
The Meeting Resolution	Voting Results	Realization of the Meeting Resolution														
Seventh Agenda: To change the composition of the Board member and/or the structure of the Board member.																
<div>1. Honorably discharged:<div>a. Mr. Bayu Krisnamurthi as President Commissioner</div><div>b. Mr. A. Edy Hermantoro as Commissioner</div><div>c. Mr. Firmanzah as Commissioner</div><div>d. Mr. Pudja Sunasa as Independent Commissioner</div><div>e. Mr. Widya Purnama as Independent Commissioner with gratitudes for their contribution as Board of Commisioner of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk.</div></div> <div>2. Appointed as Board of Commissioners:<div>a. Mr. Iman Sugema as President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner</div><div>b. Mr. Tirta Hidayat as Commissioner</div><div>c. Mr. M. Ikhsan as Commissioner</div><div>d. Mr. Paiman Raharjo as Independent Commissioner</div><div>e. Mr. IGN Wiratmaja Puja as Commissioner for the period commencing form the date of closing of this Meeting until the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, without prejudice to the right of the General Meeting of Shareholders to dismiss them at any time.</div></div> <div>3. Granted authority and power to the Company’s Board of Director with a substitution right to restate this resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in a separate notarial deed and furthermore deliver the notice to the Ministry of Law and Human Right of Republic of Indonesia in order to be registered in Company List and granted the right to take any necessary actions in relation to such notice.</div> <div>4. Therefore, the Member of the Board of Commissioners consist as the following:</div>	<div>Affirmative Votes 16,352,571,320 votes, or 79.5955928%</div> <div>Abstain Votes 317,739,197 votes, or 1.5465849%</div> <div>Disapproving Votes 3,874,258,279 votes, or 18.8578223%</div>	<div>Changes in the structure of management based on Annual General Shareholder Meeting has been stated in Statement Certificate of Annual General Shareholder Meeting no 24 dated April 6, 2015 which had been made before Notary Fathiah Helmi, SH. Notary in Jakarta. The Certificate has been delivered and received by Minister of Law and Human Rights based on Letter from Minister of Law and Human Rights No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928392 dated April 29, 2015.</div>														
<table><tr><th>Name</th><th>Position</th></tr><tr><td>1. Sdr. Iman Sugema</td><td>President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>2. Sdr. Tirta Hidayat</td><td>Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>3. Sdr. IGN Wiratmaja Puja</td><td>Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>4. Sdr. Mohamad Ikhsan</td><td>Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>5. Sdr. Paiman Raharjo</td><td>Independent Commissioner</td></tr><tr><td>6. Sdr. Muhammad Zamkhani</td><td>Commissioner</td></tr></table>	Name	Position	1. Sdr. Iman Sugema	President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner	2. Sdr. Tirta Hidayat	Commissioner	3. Sdr. IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Commissioner	4. Sdr. Mohamad Ikhsan	Commissioner	5. Sdr. Paiman Raharjo	Independent Commissioner	6. Sdr. Muhammad Zamkhani	Commissioner		
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1. Sdr. Iman Sugema	President Commissioner/ Independent Commissioner															
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3. Sdr. IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Commissioner															
4. Sdr. Mohamad Ikhsan	Commissioner															
5. Sdr. Paiman Raharjo	Independent Commissioner															
6. Sdr. Muhammad Zamkhani	Commissioner															

INFORMATION OF MAJOR SHAREHOLDER AND CONTROL

PGN's major shareholder is The Republic of Indonesia who owns 56.96% PGN shares. The Public shareholders who owns 43.04%, excluding PGN shares B series owned by Republic of Indonesia, consist of Enterprises and Individual, each of which own less than 5%.

COMPOSITION OF SHAREHOLDERS

Based on Shareholder list organized
by the Company Registrar as of December 31, 2015



BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners is endowed with certain Company tasks and responsibilities, which are carried out to further the interests of the Company in line with the Company's goals and intentions.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Each member of the Board of Commissioners obliged, in good faith and responsibly, to monitor and advise the Board of Directors on matters regarding the Company's interests and goals. Each member of the Board of Commissioners is personally liable for any harm caused to the Company as a result of the Board's errors or dereliction of duty.

In carrying out its responsibilities, the Board of Commissioners has the following duties:

1. Monitoring management policy and general management, both in terms of the Company itself and the Company's business, and advising the Board of Directors;
2. Carrying out duties in line with the Articles of Association, prevalent laws and regulations and GMS decisions;
3. Exercising responsibilities and authority in line with the Articles of Association and GMS decisions;
4. Studying and analyzing annual reports prepared by the Board of Directors, and signing the aforementioned reports.

With respect to carrying out its duties, the Board of Commissioners is obliged to:

1. Monitor the Company's annual work plan and budget;
2. Follow the development of Company activities and, in case of indications that the Company is in any way falling behind, immediately reporting the matter to the GMS, including measures that should be taken to address the problem;

3. Propose to the GMS the appointment of the public accountant charged with auditing the Company's books;
4. Monitor other aspects set by the GMS;
5. Respond regularly to Directors' reports, including each time a Company development needs to be reported to holders of Series A shares;
6. Provide input and approval on the Company's annual work plan and budget, as well as the long-term plans set by the Board of Directors ;
7. Approve Company work plans and budgets on, at the latest, the 30th day of the first month after the book was started;
8. Take minutes of Board of Commissioners meetings and saving copies;
9. Report any share ownership to the Company;
10. Report on its monitoring for the fiscal year just past to the GMS;
11. Carry out duties responsibly, in good faith and prudently;
12. Form an Audit Committee and other committees, in order to support the effectiveness of its aforementioned duties and responsibilities;
13. Evaluate committee performance at the end of each fiscal year.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS GUIDELINES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

In carrying out its duties and monitoring and advising the Board of Directors, the Board of Commissioners refers to the following regulations:

1. Law no. 40 2007 on Limited Companies;
2. Law no. 19 2003 on State-Owned Enterprises;
3. OJK Regulation no. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Public Issuers or Companies;
4. Company Articles of Association Article 23 dated April 6, 2015;
5. Board Manual, approved on November 14, 2013.

Board of Commissioners Guidelines and Codes of Conduct cover:

1. Basic duties and responsibilities;
2. Rights and authority;
3. Independence and service ethics;
4. Board meetings;
5. Committees under the Board.

TRAINING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS COMPETENCIES

In 2015, in order to increase the competency and support in the carrying out of its duties the Board of Commissioners of PT PGN (Persero) Tbk, members of the Board of Commissioners participated in the following training programs, workshops, conferences and seminars, among others:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS VISIT

No	Name	Position	Date	Location	Information
1	Firmanzah *	Commissioner	March 03, 2015 – March 10, 2015	Houston, Texas USA	Visit to Fasken Shale Gas Fasken
2	A.Edy Hermantoro *	Commissioner	March 03, 2015 – March 10, 2015	Houston, Texas USA	Visit to Fasken Shale Gas Fasken
3	Iman Sugema	President Commissioner	May, 08 2015 – May 09, 2015	Cirebon	Event to celebrate PGN's 50th anniversary
			May 20, 2015 – May 23, 2015	Semarang - Surabaya	Working visit to check progress of Kalija project and LNG housing cluster
			May 26, 2015 – May 27, 2015	Bandung	Meeting with SBU DW I management
			June 24, 2015 – June 25, 2015	Palembang	Ramadan safari with Board of Directors to SBU 1
			October 23, 2015	Regional Distribution II Surabaya	Working visit to PGN RD II Surabaya
4	Paiman Raharjo	Independent Commissioner	November 12, 2015	Bandung	Attendance at National Congress of the PGN Workers Union
			May 31, 2015 – June 01, 2015	Cirebon	Attendance at invitation of Energy and Mineral Resources Minister, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Minister and Aceh Governor at an event to mark Archipelago Day 2015 on June 1
			July 04, 2015 – July 05, 2015	Semarang	Working visit to RD I
			October 23, 2015 – October 24, 2015	Regional Distribution II Surabaya	Working visit to PGN RD II Surabaya
			October 27, 2015	PGN Area Lampung	Working visit to PGN Area Lampung and meeting with Lampung Governor

*Member of the Board of Commissioners between January and April 2015

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TRAINING

No	Name	Position	Date	Location	Information
1	A.Edy Hermantoro*	Commissioner	January 24, 2015 – February 01, 2015	Paris, Perancis	Participating in seminar “Energy Portfolio Management & Optimization” held by Euromoney Energy Training
2	Paiman Raharjo	Independent Commissioner	September 04, 2015 – September 05, 2015	Batam	Participating in an Internal Audit seminar held by the Finance and Investment Study Center
			December 8, 2015 – December 11, 2015	Yogyakarta	Attending a Culture Workshop in Yogyakarta
3	Tirta Hidayat	Commissioner	October 17, 2015 – October 23, 2015	London, Inggris	Participating in seminar “LNG Economics & Markets” held by Euromoney Energy Training

*Member of the Board of Commissioners between January and April 2015

INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS

REQUISITES CRITERIA OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS

Independent Commissioners are members of the Board of Commissioners from outside the Company. The criteria for Independent Commissioners are based on OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Public Issuers and Company, namely:

- Must not have worked at the Company or
- a. Held responsibility or authority in the planning, leadership, control or supervision of Company activities in the previous six months;
- b. Must not own Company shares;
- c. Must not be affiliated with the Company, members of the Boards of Directors or Commissioners or shareholders;
- d. Must have no business interests relating to the Company’s area of operations.

The PGN Board of Commissioners numbers six people, including two Independent Commissioners. This number is line with OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014, whereby all public companies must include Independent Commissioners at a level of at least 30% of the members of the Board of Commissioners.

INDEPENDENCY OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONERS

As stipulated in OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014, members of the PGN Board of Commissioners hold no Company stocks, have no affiliation with the Company, other members of the Board of Commissioners, members of the Board of Directors or shareholders, have no business relations with the Company and had not served on the Boards of Commissioners or Directors in the six months before they were appointed to the Board by the Annual GMS in April 2015.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for carrying out its duties responsibly and in good faith. Each member of the Board of Directors is personally liable for any mistakes that cause harm to the Company, or any actions not in line with laws and regulations.

The Board of Directors is the Company organ with the authority and responsibility to manage the Company in line with its interests and in accordance with the Company's intentions and goals, and to act as the Company's representatives inside and outside court as stipulated in the Articles of Association. Members of the Board of Directors are appointed and dismissed by the GMS.

The Board of Directors responsibilities and tasks are collegial. Each director may act and make decisions according to his or her respective authority and tasks; however, the duties of each director are nonetheless a collective responsibility. Each member of the Board, including the President Director, is equal; as *primus inter pares*, the role of the President Director is to coordinate the Board's activities.

SCOPE OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The GMS distributes roles and authority among the Board of Directors, however in the event the GMS does not do so, a Board of Directors Decision is instead taken to distribute roles and authority.

President Director

a. Scope of work:

1. The President Director's scope is to set, manage and supervise the management of the Company;
2. As well as the functions mentioned above, the President Director is also responsible for coordinating all of the Company's development and operational activities, in which he or she is aided by the cooperation of the other Directors.

b. Responsibilities:

Based on the scope of work, the President Director is responsible for:

1. Planning, managing and controlling:
 - a. The formulation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget, as well as evaluating their realization;
 - b. Compliance with all relevant laws and regulations, and management of communication with stakeholders;
 - c. Determination of risk management and good corporate governance (GCG) (Based on Directors Decision No. 014908.K/OT.00/PDO/2015 on President Director's Office Working Procedures Dated October 1, 2015, this function was transferred from the Director of Investment Planning and Risk Management to the President Director);
 - d. Internal Company monitoring;
 - e. Formulation of policy and actions linked to investor relations, culture and transformation, strategic management and corporate social and environmental responsibility.
2. Managing activities:
 - a. Managing strategic planning, business and technology development and portfolio and performance;
 - b. Managing operational assets, including policy and activities linked to engineering, development, operations, health, occupational safety, environment, security and projects;
 - c. Managing the commercialization of gas products and byproducts, including policy and activities linked to planning and supply of gas, trading and energy marketing;
 - d. Managing organization, HE, ICT and logistics and general services;
 - e. Managing budgets, treasury, accounting, finance and revenue assurance.

Director of Technology and Development

a. Scope

The Technology and Development Director has a scope of work covering the planning, management and control of policy relating to engineering, development, operations and sustainability; occupational health and safety and security; development of operational networks and facilities in support of natural gas exploitation; and development of subsidiaries in the field of infrastructure.

b. Responsibilities

Based on the scope of work, the Technology and Development Director is responsible for:

1. Planning, managing and controlling:
 - a. Work unit work plan and budget and evaluation of their realization
 - b. Strategy, policy and procedure relating to occupational health and safety and security (based on Directors Decision No: 014910.K/OT.00/PDO/2015 on Infrastructure and Technology Directorate Working Procedures dated October 1, 2015, this function was transferred from the Enterprise Director to the Technology and Development Director);
 - c. Strategy, policy and procedure relating to the management of engineering, network development, operational facilities and operations and maintenance.
2. Managing development of operational facilities and networks;
3. Developing business unit infrastructure, program management office infrastructure and subsidiaries in the field of infrastructure.

Director of Commerce

a. Scope

The Enterprise Director's scope of work covers the setting, management and control of Company policy relating to the planning and supply of gas/liquefied natural gas (LNG); marketing and selling gas products and by-products; and developing subsidiaries in the field of gas commercialization.

b. Responsibilities

Based on the scope of work, the Enterprise Director is responsible for:

1. Planning, managing and controlling:
 - a. Work unit work plan and budget and evaluation of their realization;
 - b. Strategy, policy and procedure, as well as activities, relating to gas management (gas supply-demand balance) and supply of gas/LNG;
 - c. Strategy, policy and procedure, as well as activities, relating to marketing of natural gas, LNG and by-products;
 - d. Strategy, policy and procedure, as well as activities, relating to sale of natural gas, LNG and by-products.
2. Developing gas product business units and subsidiaries in the field of commercialization of natural gas products, LNG and by-products.

Director of Finance

a. Scope

The Finance Director's scope of work covers the setting, management and control of policy and activities relating to the Company's budget; treasury; accountancy; formulation of financial reports; tax; financial management; and revenue assurance.

b. Responsibility

Based on the scope of work, the Finance Director is responsible for planning, managing and controlling:

1. Work unit work plan and budget and evaluation of their realization;
2. Policy and activities relating to the formulation, management and control of budgets;
3. Policy and activities relating to treasury management;
4. Policy and activities relating to accountancy, financial reporting and tax;
5. Policy and activities relating to long-term financing;
6. Policy and activities relating to revenue assurance.

Director of Human Resources And General Service

a. Scope

The General and HR Director has a scope of work covering the setting, management and control of human capital policy; ICT; and logistics and general services.

b. Responsibilities

Based on its scope of work, the General and HR Director is responsible for planning, managing and controlling:

1. Work unit work plan and budget and their realization;
2. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to developing HR services;
3. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to ICT;
4. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to procurement of goods and services (apart from project procurement) and non-network assets, facilities and services.

Director of Investment Planning and Risk Management

a. Scope

The Investment Planning and Risk Management Director has a scope of work covering the setting, management and control of Company policy relating to strategic planning; technology and business development; and portfolio management and performance control.

b. Responsibilities

Based on the scope of work, the Investment Planning and Risk Management Director is responsible for planning, managing and controlling:

1. Work unit work plan and budget and their realization;
2. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to the formulation, evaluation and control of long-term and annual strategic plans;
3. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to the formulation, evaluation and control of new business development and adoption of technology that supports new business;
4. Strategy, policy and procedure and activities relating to the formulation, evaluation and control of business portfolios and work unit performance;
5. Setting of risk management and GCG (until September 30, 2015).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS GUIDELINES AND CODE OF CONDUCT

In running and managing the Company, the Board of Directors refers the following regulations:

1. Law no. 40 2007 on Limited Companies;
2. Law no. 19 2003 on State-Owned Enterprises;
3. OJK Regulation 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Commissioners and Directors of Public Issuers and Companies;
4. Company Articles of Association Article 23 dated April 6, 2015;
5. Board Manual, approved November 14, 2013.

The Board Manual is a guide to governance for the Boards of Commissioners and Directors. The PGN Board Manual was first formulated in 2006 and updated on Nov. 14, 2013. The guidelines, code of conduct and Board Manual of the Board of Directors are regulated specially in Chapter II, covering:

- Duties and responsibilities of the Board of Directors
- Rights and authority of the Board of Directors
- Delegation of authority
- Independence and service ethics of the Board of Directors
- Formulation of Company management policy
- Distribution of Directors' tasks
- Meetings of the Board of Directors
- Corporate Secretary
- Internal Monitoring Unit

TRAINING PROGRAMS TO IMPROVE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPETENCIES

In order to increase the Board of Directors' competency and aid the Directors with their tasks, members of the Board attended a number of training programs, workshops, conferences and seminars in 2015, including:

Name	Date	Activity
Hendi Prio Santoso	May 29-June 6, 2015	World Gas Conference Paris 2015
	January 11-23, 2015	Executive Leadership Development: Analysis to Action Program
	April 12-17, 2015	
Djoko Saputro	October 26-28, 2015	Gastech VIP Program Conference 2015
	December 13, 2015	Seminar and Expo National Archipelago Day
Jobi Triananda Hasjim	March 2-5, 2015	The 10th LNG Supplies for Asian Markets Conference
	May 29-June 6, 2015	World Gas Conference Paris 2015
	August 14-24, 2015	The 2015 Global Customer Summit
M. Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	January 13-15, 2015	Structuring of Project Finance and its Risk Mitigation Training
	November 4-5, 2015	The Energy Insurance and Risk Management Course
Hendi Kusnadi	March 10, 2015	Employment Workshop
	May 6-7, 2015	SJSN Employment Training – Pension Guarantees
	May 8-9, 2015	Seminar - Apakah Business Judgement di Lingkungan BUMN Dapat Dipidanakorupsikan?
	October 1, 2015	Professional Certification Workshop
M. Wahid Sutopo	August 17-22, 2015	The 2015 Global Customer Summit
	May 29-June 6, 2015	World Gas Conference Paris 2015
	August 14-24, 2015	The 2015 Global Customer Summit

ASSESSMENT OF BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES FOR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS PERFORMANCE

The Board of Commissioners is assessed via key performance indicators (KPI) set by the State-Owned Enterprises Ministry. Meanwhile, the Company and the Board of Directors is evaluated through a KPI system based on Performance Excellence Evaluation, adapted from the Malcolm Baldrige system and assessed by a certified evaluation team appointed by the State-Owned Enterprises Ministry.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS PERFORMANCE

The criteria used to assess the performance of the Board of Commissioners comprise the Board's ability to monitor Company management policy and advise the Board of Directors in order to further the interests of the Company, as well as its ability to carry out the duties assigned to it by the Articles of Association and/or based on GMS decisions with relation to prevalent laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, the criteria used to assess the Board of Directors and the Company are as follows:

1. Carrying out of duties and responsibilities by each member of the Board of Directors according to the Company's Articles of Association
2. Implementation of decisions taken at Annual General Meetings
3. Realization of KPI based on KPKU covering five perspectives, namely:
 - a. Financial and Market Perspective
 - b. Customer Focus Perspective
 - c. Product and Process Effectiveness Perspective
 - d. Manpower Focus Perspective
 - e. Leadership, Governance and Social Responsibility Perspective

ASSESSOR

The party responsible for carrying out assessment of the performance of the Board of Commissioners is the State-Owned Enterprises Ministry, while the Board of Directors is assessed according to KPKU KPI by a certified evaluating team appointed by the SOEs Ministry. The team's most recent assessment was carried out between Nov. 30 and Dec. 04, 2015.

Following are set out the KPI focuses on several dominant aspects relating to Company performance and indicating the Company's success now and in the future. The Company's KPI realization score for 2015 was 107.35.

KPI	Weight	Target 2015	% Realization	KPKU Based Score
Product and Process Effectiveness	20			21.97
I-1 Volume of Gas Managed (Distribution + Transportation PGN+ Transmission (KJG))	11	783.80 mmscfd	116.32	12.79
I-2 Infrastructure Reliability	9	98%	102.04	9.18
Service	22			22.85
II-1 Customer Satisfaction Survey	10	5.00	106	10.60
II-3 Customer Retention Rate	12	97%	102.06	12.25
Manpower Focus	17			19.72
III-1 Employee Development	17	100%	116	19.72
Leadership and Social Responsibility	17			17.49
IV-2 KPKU Scor	6	590	98.86	5.93
IV-3 GCG Score	6	92.06%	99.32	5.96
IV-4 Corporate Reputation	5	50%	112	5.60
Finance and Market	24			25.28
V-1 Operating Profit	12	US\$565.49 million	125.22	14.40
V-3 Infrastructure Development	12	100%	90.70	10.88
Total Score	100			107.35

GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT

Assessment of the Company's GCG in 2015 began with a GCG Assessment Kick Off Meeting on August 20 2015. GCG assessment lasted from September 1, 2015 to October 30, 2015.

GCG assessment covers six aspects:

1. Commitment to sustainable governance;
2. Shareholders and GMS;
3. Board of Commissioners;
4. Board of Directors;
5. Disclosure of information and transparency;
6. Other aspects.

The performance of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors is assessed by independent assessor PT Sinergi Daya Prima. GCG assessment involves questionnaires filled out by all members of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners, plus a document review carried out by the Corporate Secretary and Secretary of the Board of Commissioners based on parameters set out in SK-16/S.MBU/2012 dated June 6, 2012. The assessment is concluded with interviews conducted by independent assessors with members of PGN's Boards of Commissioners and Directors.

Sustained GCG is ensured in the Company. In 2015, PGN attained a level of 91.425, or **EXTREMELY GOOD**. The details of the assessment results are as follows:

GCG ASSESSMENT RESULTS 2015

No.	GCG Assessment criteria (new parameters)	Weight	2015		2016	
			Achieved Score	Fulfillment	Achieved Score	Fulfillment
1.	Commitment to sustainable governance	7	6,679	95.42%	6,826	97.52%
2.	Shareholders and GMS	9	8,462	94.02%	8,561	95.12%
3.	Board of Commissioners	35	31,902	91.15%	30,187	86.25%
4.	Board of Directors	35	31,798	90.85%	32,906	94.02%
5.	Transparency and Information Disclosure	9	8,477	94.19%	8,581	95.35%
6.	Other Aspects	5	4,821	96.00%	5,000	100.00%
Total		100	92,140	92.14%	92,061	92.06%

ACHIEVEMENT AND RATING

Level	Achievement	Rating
1	85 < ≤ 100	Extremely Good
2	75 < ≤ 85	Good
3	60 < ≤ 75	Fairly Good
4	50 < ≤ 60	Unsatisfactory
5	≤ 50	Poor

GOOD PRACTICE FROM RESULTS OF GCG ASSESSMENT 2015

Examined Aspect	Maximal Level	Achieved Score	% Realization	Good practice already put in place by PT PGN (Persero) Tbk
Commitment to sustainable governance	7	6,679	95.42%	GCG guidelines and Work Code of Conduct, as well as Whistleblowing System Guidelines published on the Company website. Wealth reporting carried out by all parties obliged to do so.
Shareholders and GMS	9	8,462	94.02%	Guidelines on the appointment and dismissal of members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors, as well as on dual positions served by members.
Board of Commissioners	35	31,902	91.15%	Induction program for new members of the Board of Commissioners. Participation in training programs and knowledge-sharing, as well as publication of a Board Manual linked to training stipulations. Written approval of Board of Directors proposal requiring Board of Commissioners approval within 30 days of reception of complete documentation.
Board of Directors	35	31,798	90.85%	Programs to enhance the competency of members of the Board of Directors in line with the provision of the Board Manual. Formulation of 2015-2019 Long-Term Corporate Plan and 2015 Work and Budget Plan in accordance with relevant stipulations. Creation of system to enhance products and services through promotion and certification. Development of IT systems in line with previously set policy.
Informational Disclosure and Transparency	9	8,477	94.19%	Creation of Company information control systems and procedures with the aim of securing important Company information. Use of media to convey information the public quickly and promptly, simply and at low cost, namely through Corporate Portal http://portal.pgn.co.id and internal PGN magazine Inside. Policy and important information which is available in corporate website can be accessible easily.
Aspek Lainnya	5	4,107	82.00%	- The Company has become a benchmark for other companies. - The Company has won a number of awards, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Best Campaign at the BUMN Web Awards 2015, conferred by Investor magazine on September 30, 2015. b. Silver Winner Award for CSR Governance Performance in all sectors and special Achievement CSR Environmental Aspect of Sustainability – Renewable Energy form the Center for Entrepreneurship Change and Third Sector (CECT) on March 18, 2015 at Trisakti University. c. LACP awards in two categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARC Kategori: Interior Design, Non Traditional AR and Printing Production - Bronze Stevie Winner category Best Annual Report - Silver Stevie Winner, category Communication or Public Relation Campaign/Program of The Year – Investor Relation
Total Score	100	92,140	92.14%	
GCG Quality Rating				Extremely Good

DIVERSITY OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION

The Boards of Commissioners and Directors comprise members with diversity of educational backgrounds, professional experience, age and gender. At the same, members of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners must comply with the following regulations:

1. State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-03/MBU/02/2015 dated February 18, 2015 on Stipulations of the Appointment and Dismissal of Members of the Boards of Directors of State-Owned Enterprises;
2. State-Owned Enterprise Minister Regulation No. PER-02/MBU/02/2015 dated February 18, 2015 on Stipulations of the Appointment and Dismissal of Members of the Boards of Commissioners of State-Owned Enterprises.
3. OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Public Companies, which demands high levels of expertise, integrity, leadership, experience, good behavior, legal obedience and dedication to develop and take forward the Company.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMUNERATION POLICY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS REMUNERATION DETERMINATION PROCEDURES

Determination of remuneration of the Board of Commissioners refers to State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-04/MBU/2014 on Guidelines on the Income of Members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors and Supervisory Bodies of State-Owned Enterprises.

Based on this regulation, the income of members of the Board of Commissioners is determined at GMS, with components comprising:

- a. Honorariums
- b. Allowances
- c. Facilities
- d. Performance Incentives

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMUNERATION DETERMINATION PROCEDURES

Determination of remuneration of the Board of Directors refers to State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-04/MBU/2014 on Guidelines on the Income of Members of the Boards of Commissioners and Directors and Supervisory Bodies of State-Owned Enterprises

Based on this regulation, the income of members of the Board of Directors comprises:

- a. Salary
- b. Allowances
- c. Facilities
- d. Performance Incentives

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS DETERMINATION REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

Based on the above regulation, the income of the Board of Commissioners is determined by the GMS and comprises:

1. Honorariums
Honorariums of the members of the Board of Commissioners are determined by position factors:
 - President Commissioner - 45% of salary of President Director;
 - Members of the Board of Commissioners – 90% of honorarium of President Commissioner.
2. Allowances of members of Board of Commissioners
 - a. Holiday bonuses
Holiday bonuses are one (1) times honorarium;
 - b. Transportation Allowance
Transportation allowances are 20% of the respective honorarium of each member of the Board of Commissioners.

- c. Comprehensive Service Insurance
 - Comprehensive service insurance is provided for the length of service, starting from the day of appointment;
 - Premiums born by the Company are at most 25% of annual honorariums.
3. Facilities
 - a. Health Facilities
 - Health facilities are provided in the form of health insurance or reimbursement of treatment costs;
 - Health facilities are provided for members of the Board of Commissioners and their spouses and a maximum three (3) children below the age of 25, in line with prevalent stipulations;
 - Facilities are provided in the form of outpatient treatment and medicine, inpatient treatment and medicine and medical check-ups.
 - b. Legal Aid Facilities
Legal aid facilities are given in case of measures/actions taken as part of service and relating to the goals and/or activities of the Company.
4. Performance Incentives
 - a. Provision of performance incentives to the Board of Commissioners is determined by the GMS during ratification of the Annual Report if:
 - Health level realization is above a level of 70; or
 - The health level target set by the RKAP is achieved, despite being below 70.
 - b. Incentives perform part of the costs of a fiscal year, and must be specifically budgeted for in the respective Work and Budget Plan, and may not exceed the allocation set in the plan.
 - c. Composition of Performance Incentives:
 - President Commissioner - 45% of President Commissioner;
 - Members of the Board of Commissioners – 90% of incentive of President Commissioner.
 - d. Additional Performance Incentives may be given in the form of Long-Term Incentives (LTI)

Remuneration of members of the Board of Commissioners in 2015 was based on an Annual GMS Decision dated April 6, 2015 and President Commissioner to the President Director of PT PGN (Persero) Tbk No: 27/D-KOM/2015 dated June 29, 2015 in reference to State-Owned Enterprises Minister Letter No: S-04/D2.MBU/06/2015 dated June 26, 2015 regarding Determination of Salary/Honorarium, Allowances and Facilities for 2015 based on Performance of Fiscal Year 2014.

Meanwhile, the structure of the remuneration of the Board of Directors is as follows:

REMUNERATION OF MEMBERS OF AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS (COMBINED) 2015

Component	Amount (Rp)
Honorarium (net)	4,306,500,000
Allowances (net)	1,516,106,250
Incentives (Including tax)	24,131,250,000
Total	29,953,856,250

COMMISSIONER HONORARIUMS (MONTHLY) 2015

Position	Size	Amount (Rp)
President Commissioner	45% that of President Director	65,250,000
Commissioners	90% that of President Commissioner	58,725,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMUNERATION STRUCTURE

Based on the above regulation, the income paid to members of the Board of Directors is determined by the GMS and comprises the following components:

1. Salary
 - a. The salary of the President Director is decided using internal guidelines set by the Minister;
 - b. The salary of other Director is set by service factors, up to 90% of the salary of the President Director.
2. Director Allowances
 - a. Holiday bonus
Holiday bonuses are one (1) times salary;
 - b. Accommodation Allowance
Accommodation Allowances include utility costs, and are 40% of salary;
 - c. Comprehensive Service Insurance
 - Comprehensive Service Insurance is provided for the length of service (starting from the day of appointment);
 - Premiums born by the Company may not reach more than 25% of annual salary.
3. Facilities
 - a. Vehicle facilities
 - Members of the Board of Directors are entitled to EITHER Accommodation Allowance OR Vehicle Facilities;
 - Vehicle facilities are included in operational and maintenance costs, with regard to the Company's financial standing.
 - b. Health Facilities
 - Health facilities are provided in the form of health insurance or reimbursement of treatment costs;
 - Health facilities are provided for members of the Board of Directors and their spouses and a maximum three (3) children below the age of 25, in line with prevalent stipulations;
 - Facilities are provided in the form of outpatient treatment and medicine, inpatient treatment and medicine and medical check-ups;
 - c. Legal Aid Facilities
Legal aid facilities are given in case of measures/actions taken as part of service and relating to the goals and/or activities of the Company.
4. Performance Incentives
 - a. Provision of performance incentives to the Board of Directors is determined by the GMS during ratification of the Annual Report if:
 - Health level realization is above a level of 70; or;
 - The health level target set by the RKAP is achieved, despite being below 70.
 - b. Incentives perform part of the costs of a fiscal year, and must be specifically budgeted for in the respective Work and Budget Plan, and may not exceed the allocation set in the plan;
 - c. Additional Performance Incentives may be given in the form of Long-Term Incentives (LTI).

Remuneration of members of the Board of Commissioners in 2015 was based on an Annual GMS Decision dated April 6, 2015 and President Commissioner to the President Director of PT PGN (Persero) Tbk No: 27/D-KOM/2015 dated June 29, 2015 in reference to State-Owned Enterprises Minister Letter No: S-04/D2.MBU/06/2015 dated June 26, 2015 regarding Determination of Salary/Honorarium, Allowances and Facilities for 2015 based on Performance of Fiscal Year 2014.

The structure of the remuneration of the Board of Directors in 2015 was as follows:

INCOME OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (COMBINED) 2015

Component	Amount (Rp)
Salary (net)	9,570,000,000
Allowances (net)	5,143,875,000
Incentives (including tax)	53,625,000,000
Total	68,338,875,000

DIRECTORS SALARY (PER MONTH) 2015

Position	Size	Amount (Rp)
President Director	100%	145,000,000
Director	90% of that of President Director	130,500,000

INDICATORS FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS REMUNERATION DETERMINATION

In formulating the indicators of remuneration of the Board of Director, the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee is assisted by independent consultants (PT Towers Watson/ TW) to assess the level of income before it is conveyed to the Board of Commissioners. The results of the discussion of the assessment are conveyed to the State-Owned Enterprises Minister as the holder of Series A Dwiwarna shares. TW uses the following methods:

1. Review of the remuneration of the PGN President Director involved comparison with market levels;
2. In setting the market data used in comparison, TW compares the PGN system of remuneration within its category, namely GGS Grade 21 and above companies, whether multinationals or state-owned enterprises (included in the 10 largest public companies).

MEMBER ATTENDANCE FREQUENCY OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETING, BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, AND BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD DIRECTORS JOIN MEETING

Based on OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Public Companies and Issuers and the Company's Articles of Association, the Board of Commissioners is obliged to hold meetings at least once every two (2) months, and hold joint meetings with the Board of Directors at least once every four (4) months.

Based on OJK Regulation No. 33/POJK.04/2014 on the Boards of Directors and Commissioners of Public Companies and Issuers and the Company's Articles of Association, the Company is obliged to hold Board of Directors meetings at least once every two (2) months, and hold joint meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners at least once every four (4) months.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MEETINGS

PERIOD JANUARY 1ST – APRIL 6TH, 2015

Date	Bayu Krisnamurthi	M. Zamkhani	Firmanzah	A. Edy Hermantoro	Pudja Sunasa	Widya Purnama
16-Jan-15	√	√	√	√	√	√
23-Feb-15	√	√	√	√	√	-
Total Attendance	2	2	2	2	2	1
% Total Attendance	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%

PERIOD APRIL 6TH – NOVEMBER 11TH, 2015

Date	Iman Sugema	M. Zamkhani	Tirta Hidayat	Mohamad Ikhsan	IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Paiman Raharjo
17-Apr-15	√	√	√	√	√	√
7-May-15	√	√	√	√	-	√
5-Jun-15	√	√	-	√	-	√
5-Aug-15	√	-	√	√	√	√
9-Sep-15	√	√	√	-	√	√
30-Sep-15	√	√	√	√	√	√
8-Oct-15	√	√	√	-	√	√
5-Nov-15	√	√	-	√	-	√
Total Attendance	8	7	6	6	5	8
% Total Attendance	100%	87.5%	75%	75%	62.5%	100%

PERIOD NOVEMBER 12TH – DECEMBER 31ST, 2015

Date	Iman Sugema	Tirta Hidayat	Mohamad Ikhsan	IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Paiman Raharjo
12-Nov-15	√	√	√	-	√
18-Nov-15	√	-	√	-	√
26-Nov-15	√	-	-	√	√
30-Nov-15	√	√	-	√	√
17-Dec-15	√	√	√	-	√
Total Attendance	5	3	3	2	5
% Total Attendance	100%	60%	60%	40%	100%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

DIRECTORS MEETINGS 2015

No.	Date	Hendi Prio Santoso	Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Djoko Saputro	Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Hendi Kusnadi	Muhammad Wahid Sutopo
1	7-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	14-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	19-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	20-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	22-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	26-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	28-Jan-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	6-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	10-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	10-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	12-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12	16-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
13	27-Feb-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	5-Mar-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	10-Mar-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	17-Mar-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	24-Mar-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	10-Apr-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	22-Apr-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	30-Apr-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	30-Apr-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	5-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23	6-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24	25-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	25-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
26	26-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	27-May-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	9-Jun-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	18-Jun-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
30	26-Jun-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
31	30-Jun-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	14-Jul-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
33	15-Jul-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	27-Jul-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	12-Aug-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	18-Aug-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	21-Aug-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38	27-Aug-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
39	9-Sep-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	9-Sep-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

DIRECTORS MEETINGS 2015

No.	Date	Hendi Prio Santoso	Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Djoko Saputro	Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Hendi Kusnadi	Muhammad Wahid Sutopo
41	21-Sep-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42	22-Sep-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43	29-Sep-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	7-Oct-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	26-Oct-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	29-Oct-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	9-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48	9-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
49	12-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
50	23-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
51	23-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
52	25-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
53	30-Nov-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
54	11-Dec-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
55	18-Dec-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
56	21-Dec-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
57	22-Dec-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	30-Dec-2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Total Attendance		58 Times	58 Times	58 Times	58 Times	58 Times	58 Times
% Total Attendance		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

JOINT MEETINGS OF THE BOARDS OF COMMISSIONERS AND DIRECTORS

PERIOD JANUARY 1ST – APRIL 6TH, 2015

Date	Board of Directors						Board of Commissioners					
	Hendi Prio Santoso	Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Djoko Saputro	Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Hendi Kusnadi	Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	Bayu Krisnamurthi	M. Zamkhani	Firmanzah	A. Edy Hermantoro	Pudja Sunasa	Widya Purnama
2-3 Feb 15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
23-Feb-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-
19-Mar-15	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	-
Total Attendance	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	1
% Total Attendance	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	33%

PERIOD APRIL 6 – NOVEMBER 11TH, 2015

Tanggal	Board of Directors						Board of Commissioners					
	Hendi Prio Santoso	Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Djoko Saputro	Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Hendi Kusnadi	Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	Iman Sugema	M. Zamkhani	Tirta Hidayat	Mohamad Ikhsan	IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Paiman Raharjo
9-Apr-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	-	√
16-Apr-15	√	-	-	-	-	√	√	-	√	-	√	√
7-May-15	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	-	√
2-Jul-15	√	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√
5-Aug-15	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√	√
31-Aug-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√	√
2-Sep-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	-	√
9-Sep-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√
8-Oct-15	√	-	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	-	√	√
Total Attendance	7	7	7	8	7	9	9	6	7	5	5	9
% Total Attendance	78%	78%	78%	89%	78%	100%	100%	67%	78%	56%	56%	100%

PERIOD NOVEMBER 12TH – DECEMBER 31ST, 2015

Date	Board of Directors						Board of Commissioners				
	Hendi Prio Santoso	Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Djoko Saputro	Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Hendi Kusnadi	Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	Iman Sugema	Tirta Hidayat	Mohamad Ikhsan	IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Paiman Raharjo
12-Nov-15	√	√	√	√	-	-	√	√	√	-	√
18-Nov-15	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
26-Nov-15	√	√	-	√	-	√	√	√	-	√	√
10-Dec-15	-	√	√	√	-	√	√	-	√	-	√
Total Attendance	3	4	3	4	1	3	4	3	3	2	4
% Total Attendance	75%	100%	75%	100%	25%	75%	100%	75%	75%	50%	100%

AFFILIATED RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE MEMBER OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AND MAJOR AND/OR CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS

AFFILIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Name	Position	Family relationship with			Financial relationship with			Ownership of PGN shares *)
		Other Directors	Member of the Board of Commissioners	Major Shareholders	Other Directors	Member of the Board of Commissioners	Major Shareholders	
Hendi Prio Santoso	President Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mochtar Riza Pahlevi Tabrani	Finance Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Djoko Saputro	Technology and Development Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	√
Muhammad Wahid Sutopo	Investment and Risk Management Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jobi Triananda Hasjim	Enterprise Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hendi Kusnadi	HR and General Director	X	X	X	X	X	X	√

*) Ownership of shares by Directors or their families

AFFILIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Name	Position	Family relationship with			Family relationship with			Ownership of PGN shares *)
		Other Commissioners	Member of the Board of Directors	Major Shareholders	Other Commissioners	Member of the Board of Directors	Major Shareholders	
Bayu Krisnamurthi	President Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
M. Zamkhani	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Firmanzah	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Edy Hermantoro	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pudja Sunasa	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Widya Purnama	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iman Sugema	President Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tirta Hidayat	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mohamad Ikhsan	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
IGN Wiratmaja Puja	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paiman Raharjo	Commissioner	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*) Ownership of shares by Members of the Board of Commissioners and their families

COMMITTEES

Based on regulation PER - 12/MBU/2012 on supporting organs of the Boards of Commissioners and Supervisory Bodies of State-Owned Enterprises, and in compliance with OJK Regulation No: 34/POJK.04/2014 on Nomination and Remuneration Committees of Public Issuers or Companies, the Company in 2015 had in place three committees, namely:

1. The Audit Committee;
2. The Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee;
3. The Nomination, Remuneration and Good Corporate Governance Committee.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The formation of the Audit Committee refers to:

- Law No: 19 2003 dated June 19, 2003 on SOEs Article 70 obliging the Boards of Commissioners and Supervisory Bodies of SOEs to form Audit Committees;
- SOE Minister Regulation No: Per-12/MBU/2012 on Supporting Organs of the Boards of Commissioners and Supervisory Bodies of SOEs;
- SOE Minister Decision No: KEP-117/M-MBU/2002 on the Application of Good Corporate Governance within SOES, which includes several articles relating to Audit Committees;
- Bapepam Regulation No : IX.I.5 on the Formation and Working Guidelines of Audit Committees, amending Bapepam Chairman Decision No 643/BL/2012 dated December 7, 2012;
- Indonesia Stock Exchange Regulation No: I-A on General Stipulation of Registration of Shares in the Form of Equity on the Stock Exchange (amending IDX Directors Decision No: Kep-305/BEJ/07-2004 dated July 19, 2004).

The formation of the Audit Committee aims to aid the Board of Commissioners in its monitoring duties:

- Improving the quality of Financial Reporting in line with prevailing accounting standards and prevailing laws and regulations;
- Improving the quality of reporting of Company activities and results in line with GCG principles;
- Improving the function of internal control and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of Company HR management in order to obtain optimal results.

Composition of Audit Committee Members

The composition of the Audit Committee in 2015 was as follows:

January 2015 – April 2015

Chair	: Pudja Sunasa – Independent Commissioner (until April 5, 2015)
Chair	: Paiman Raharjo – Independent Commissioner (from April 6, 2015)
Member	: M. Slamet Wibowo
Member	: Imbuh Sulistyarini
Member	: Gunawan Indradi
Member	: Kanyatama P. Mulyono

April 2015 – May 2015

Chair	: Paiman Raharjo – Independent Commissioner
Member	: M. Slamet Wibowo
Member	: Gunawan Indradi
Member	: Kanyatama P. Mulyono
Member	: Yovita Lasti Handini

June 2015 – December 2015

Chair	: Paiman Raharjo – Independent Commissioner
Member	: M. Slamet Wibowo
Member	: Yovita Lasti Handini
Member	: Kurnia Sari Dewi
Member	: Achmad Surya Abadi

Profile of Audit Committee Members

Paiman Raharjo

Audit Committee Chairman from April 6, 2015 to date

Indonesian citizens. Born in Klaten, Central Java, on June 15, 1967. Graduated Public Administration on 1994, Master Degree of Financial Management in 1997 and Public Administration in 2003, and Phd in Public Administration in 2012 at the University of Padjadjaran Bandung. Daily activities as a lecturer at the Kopertis Region III seconded to the University Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama) since 1999. Once served as Kaprodi State Administration, Vice Dean for Student Affairs, Vice Dean for Finance and the General Faculty of Social and Graduate Program Director University Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama). Join PGN since April 6, 2015 as an Independent Commissioner, as well as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Previous as commissioner PT Prima Sejati since 2003 to in 2008, and since 2008 to 2012 as President Commissioner of PT Prima Sejati.

In addition, since May 2013 as a Commissioner of PT Food Station Cipinang Jaya, one of the enterprises of Jakarta. Other activities in community organizations, among others: the Chairman of the Village Consultative Organization (CML) in East Jakarta, Secretary General of the National Rescue Youth Movement, Secretary General of the Association of Indonesian Administration degree, Secretary General of the Independent Movement of Rural Development, Chief Executive of the University Alumni Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama), Secretary General of Home Creations Indonesia's superb, and Chairman of the Indonesia Professional Boxing Federation. Award ever obtained: LMK Award as Exemplary by East Jakarta Mayor and Governor of Jakarta, Star II and Star Choice I University Foundation Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama), as Lecturer Exemplary Award by the Foundation of the University Prof. DR. Moestopo (Beragama).

Pudja Sunasa

Audit Committee Chairman (until April 5, 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Cirebon, February 11, 1952. Rejoined the Company as a Commissioner on April 6, 2011, having previously served as Remuneration Committee Chair from July 5, 2007 until June 13, 2008 and member of the Insurance Committee and GCG committee since April 19, 2011. Completed a Bachelor's degree in oil technique at the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1980. Served as head of the Statistics Subdivision of the Oil and Gas Directorate General (1988-1993), Head of the General Planning Division of the Department of Energy and Mining (1993-2001), Head of the General Office of the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry (2001-2004) and Inspector of the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry (2004-2007). He previously served as a PGN Commissioner between 2002 and 2008.

Imbuh Sulistyarini

Member of the Audit Committee (April 1, 2007 - April 2015)

Previously served as Deputy Head of the SME Center and Member of the Audit Committee of PT Adhi Realty, and as an examiner of Malcolm Baldrige Criteria at the Indonesia Quality Award Foundation. Currently serves as a consultant at the FEUI Management Agency, and teaches at the University of Indonesia's School of Economics Management Department. Has a Master's degree in accounting from the University of Indonesia.

Gunawan Indradi

Member of the Audit Committee (March 1, 2013 - May 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Kebumen, Central Java, on November 28, 1972. Previously served as an accountant at Public Accountant Maksum, Hirdjan, Syafii and in the Finance Secretariat of the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry from 2006, starting as an accountant before rising to become head of the Financial Reporting Subdivision of the Ministry's Finance Secretariat. Has a Bachelor's degree in accountancy from Gadjah Mada University.

Kanyatama P. Mulyono

Member of the Audit Committee (November 1, 2013 – May 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on August 3, 1972. Previously worked as an internal auditor at HagaBank, before moving to Public Accountant KPMG Hanadi Soedjendro dan Rekan. Previously served on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee of PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, (Persero) Tbk. from November 2009 until October 2013. Holds a Bachelor's Degree in accountancy from the University of Indonesia's School of Economics and a Master's degree in industrial psychology and organization from the University of Indonesia.

M. Slamet Wibowo

Member of the Audit Committee (Since April 1, 2007)

Indonesian citizen, born in Jakarta on October 28, 1964. Holds a Diplôme Européen de 3ème Cycle MATIS from La Conférence Universitaire de Suisse Occidentale et La Conférence Universitaire Rhône-Alpes and a Diplôme d'Etudes Approfondies (DEA) from Université Pierre Mendès-France Grenoble in information systems management and a Master's degree in business administration from the University of Missouri, Kansas City. Previously worked as an accountant and consultant at Public Accountant Hanadi Sudjendro KPMG, The Flagler Management Group and G. Fraley CPA. Has also served as a lecturer at the University of Indonesia's School of Economics since 1987.

Yovita Lasti Handini

Member of the Audit Committee (since Mei 1, 2015)

Previously worked as a consult for CDR Consultants, Seattle, USA, for the City of Shoreline and Intel Corp, and as an inspector at the Bhakti Indonesia Development Foundation to date. Has a Bachelor's degree in construction management from Colorado State University and a Master's degree in construction management from the University of Washington.

Kurnia Sari Dewi

Member of the Audit Committee (since June 1, 2015)

Earned a Bachelor's degree in 1991 from the School of Farming Technology at the Bogor Agricultural Institute and a Master's degree on the International Management Strategic Study program at Prasetya Mulya Business School in 2008. Previously worked as head of the Marketing and Finance Division at PT PNM Venture Capital and as an advisor to House of Representatives Commission XI. Also worked as a Financial Advisor at PT Indonesia Comnets Plus (a subsidiary of PT PLN Persero) from 2010 to 2012 and as Business Director – PT Capitalinc Finance (a member of Recapital Group) in the same period. Previously worked at PT Orix Indonesia Finance. Member of the Board of the Pakar Megawati Institute since 2005 and as Finance & Operation Director at PT Capitalinc Finance (a member of Recapital Group) since 2012.

Achmad Surya Abadi

Member of the Audit Committee (since June 1, 2015)

Previously worked as an auditor with Public Accountant Hans Tuanakotta Mustofa (Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu) and Public Accountant Tanubrata Sutanto Fahmi & Rekan (BDO Indonesia). Also served as Head of Procedure Internal Control and Evaluation at PT MetLife Sejahtera and on the Board of Commissioners of PT Amarta Technical Repair until 2009. Works as a lecturer at the Prof. DR. Moestopo University School of Economics. Holds a Bachelor's degree in accountancy from the School of Economics at Brawijaya University in Malang and a Master's degree in business administration from the University of Birmingham, UK, as well as an MSc in administration from Prof. DR. Moestopo University.

Independency of Audit Committee Members

The Audit Committee comprises one Independent Commissioners and four professional members from outside the Company, in line with Bapepam Regulation no IX.IV amending Bapepam Chairman Decision No 643/BL/2012 on the Formation and Working Guidelines of Audit Committees. The Audit Committee carries out its duties and responsibilities with care and independence.

Duties and Responsibilities of Audit Committee Members

The Duties and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee, as set out in the Audit Committee Charter of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk set by President Commissioner Decree No: 002/11/KOM-1/2004 dated March 30, 2004, amended by Board of Commissioners Decree No. Kep-003/D-KOM/2009 dated December 15, 2009, and most recently amended by Board of Commissioners Decree No. Kep-010/D-KOM/2013 dated November 14, 2013, are to provide input to the Board of Commissioners on reports conveyed to the Boards of Directors and Commissioners, to identify any elements requiring the attention of the Board of Commissioners and to carry out other duties linked to the duties of the Board of Commissioners, including:

- Study financial information provided by the Company, such as financial reports, projections including long-term plans and work and budget plans, management reports and other information;
- Study the Company's compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the capital market and other laws and regulations relating to Company activities;
- Providing independent opinions on differences of opinion between management and accountants on services rendered;
- Studying Internal Audit Division control systems, including ensuring the effectiveness of internal control systems and the effectiveness of the division's activities, as well as the results of audits carried out;
- Review, selection and proposal of Public Accountants, including the independence, and recommending to the Board of Commissioners;
- Studying the carrying out of external audit;
- Reporting all kinds of risk encountered to the Board of Commissioners;
- Studying and reporting to the Board of Commissioners are complaints made regarding the Company;
- Guarding the privacy of Company data and information;
- Recommending any necessary improvements to control systems to the Board of Commissioners;
- Ensuring that sufficient review procedures have been applied to all information released by the Company;
- Studying and providing input to the Board of Commissioners on any matter that may affect the Company's interests.

Authority of Audit Committee

- Accessing fully, freely and without limit all records, employees, funds, assets and resources of the Company;
- Communicating directly with employees, including Members of the Board of Directors and those parties involved in internal audit, risk management and accountancy with regards to the duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee;
- Involving independent parties from outside the Audit Committee to aid with the fulfillment of tasks (if necessary);
- Exercising other authority bestowed by the Board of Commissioners;
- Obligatory cooperation with the Internal Audit Division (IAD), including;

- Coordinating in the formulation of annual audit plans and carrying out of audits;
- Meeting with the IAD when considered necessary to discuss significant issues;
- If needed, and with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, and accompanied by the IAD, observing and discussing with individual work units;
- Obtaining evidence that provides adequate certainty regarding the scope, size and impact of any major weakening or change in internal control, as well as its effect on financial reporting;
- With the approval of the Board of Commissioners, requesting the perspective of external parties to help with technical issues or any other matter relating to Company costs.

Audit Committee Activities

In 2015, the Audit Committee carried out a number of activities relating to its duties, including:

- Discussion of the results of the 2015 legal and control compliance audit;
- Studying and providing feedback on the Company's Quarter 1, Semester 1 and Quarter 3 Financial Reports;
- Studying and providing feedback on the IAD Follow-Up Update List Report;
- Coordinating with the Internal Audit Division (IAD);
- Discussing various matters with management, especially with regard to the restructuring of Company subsidiaries;

- Regular reporting on Audit Committee activities;
- Carrying out other duties and following up matters signaled by the Board of Commissioners;
- Making working visits to Regional Distribution (RD II dan III) PGN and subsidiaries (PT Saka Energi).

Audit Committee analyses, input and recommendations were subsequently conveyed to the Board of Commissioners.

Audit Committee Member Meeting Attendance Frequency

Based on Bapepam Regulation No: IX.I.5 on the Formation and Working Guidelines of Audit Committees as included in the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee is obliged to meet at least once per month.

In 2015, the Audit Committee held 38 (Thirty-Eight) meetings, with level of attendance as follows:

LEVEL OF ATTENDANCE AT AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Name	Attendance Percentage *)
Pudja Sunasa	100%
Paiman Raharjo	100%
Imbuh Sulistyarini	100%
Slamet Wibowo	95%
Gunawan Indradi	75%
Kanyatama P. Mulyono	100%
Yovita Lasti Handini	100%
Kurnia Sari Dewi	100%
Achmad Surya Abadi	100%

*) Proportion in terms of meetings held during each member's respective term of service

NOMINATION, REMUNERATION AND GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

The Nomination, Remuneration and Good Corporate Governance Committee is formed based OJK Regulation No: 34/POJK.04/2014 on Nomination and Remuneration Committees of Public Companies. In 2015, in line with the above regulation, the Board of Commissioners formed a Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which has seen the following changes to its composition and name:

1. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee was formed based on Board of Commissioners Decree: Kep-01/D-KOM/2015 dated January 29, 2015. However, this decree was only in place until April 6, 2015, coinciding with changes to the composition of the Board of Commissioners, and was later changed to accommodate changes to the committee's name and composition.
2. The Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee was formed based on Board of Commissioners Decree: Kep-16/D-KOM/2015 dated November 5, 2015. The NR GCG Committee was formed to aid the Board of Commissioners in monitoring, supervising and providing recommendations on governance and nomination and remuneration processes at the highest level of the Company.

Composition of the Nomination, Remuneration and Good Corporate Governance Committee Members

Membership of the committee is as follow:

January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015

Chairman : Pudja Sunasa/Independent Commissioner

Secretary : Suhartono/Board of Commissioners Secretary

Members : 1. Muhammad Zamkhani/Commissioner
2. Firmanzah/Commissioner
3. A. Edy Hermantoro/Commissioner
4. Widya Purnama/Independent Commissioner

November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015

Chairman : Iman Sugema

Members : Tirta Hidayat
Mohamad Ikhsan
Paiman Raharjo
IGN Wiratmaja Puja
Muhammad Zamkhani
Yudho Prabowo

Profile of Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Members

Pudja Sunasa

Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Chairman (January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Cirebon, February 11, 1952. Rejoined the Company as a Commissioner on April 6, 2011, having previously served as Remuneration Committee Chair from July 5, 2007 until June 13, 2008 and member of the Insurance Committee and GCG committee since April 19, 2011. Completed a Bachelor's degree in oil technique at the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1980. Served as head of the Statistics Subdivision of the Oil and Gas Directorate General (1988-1993), Head of the General Planning Division of the Department of Energy and Mining (1993-2001), Head of the General Office of the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry (2001-2004) and Inspector of the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry (2004-2007). He previously served as a PGN Commissioner between 2002 and 2008.

Firmanzah

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Surabaya July 7, 1976. First joined the Company as a commissioner on April 17, 2013. Holds a Bachelor's degree from the University of Indonesia's School of Economics, a Master's degree from the University of Lille in France and an Msci from the University of Paris. His most recent position was as an economic adviser to the president until 2014.

Edy Hermantoro

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015)

Indonesian, born October 7, 1956. First joined the Company as a commissioner on March 27, 2014. Holds a Bachelor's degree in geological engineering from UPN Veteran Yogyakarta and a Master's degree in business policy from the University of Indonesia. His most recent position was as Oil and Gas Director General at the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry until 2014.

Widya Purnama

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Pare-Pare on July 26, 1954. First joined the Company as a Commissioner on April 6, 2011 and has served as a member of the GCG Committee and the Business Risk and Insurance Committee since April 19, 2011. Holds a degree in electrical engineering from the Surabaya Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology and a Master's in management from the Bandung Institute of Technology. Previously served as President Director of PT Indosat, Tbk (2002-2004) and President Director of PT Pertamina (Persero) (2004-2006).

Iman Sugema

Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Chair (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Kuningan on May 2, 1964. Holds a Bachelor's degree in agribusiness from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture (IPB), a Master's degree in economics from the University of New England and a Ph.D. in economics from the Australian National University. He currently serves as Chairman Executive of Ec-Think Indonesia (Economics Think Tank), Corp. Joined PGN as Independent Commissioner/President Commissioner based on an AGMS Decree on April 6, 2015. Inaugurated as Chair of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

Suhartono

Secretary of Nomination, Remuneration and GCG (January 29, 2015 - April 6, 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Semarang on September 7, 1956. He graduated Bachelor of Law, University of Gadjah Mada in 1982. After retirement from PGN, began serving as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners on December 1, 2012. He began his career in PGN 1983, has held positions structural include PGN Surabaya Branch (1992), Head of Department of Law (1993), Head of human Resources Division (1996), Head of Legal and Public Relations (1999), and the Head of Internal Audit (2003 until retired 2012). He is active in Communication of Internal Control Unit Forum(FKSPI), has served as Chairman of FKSPI Commissioner for Energy and Mineral Resources (2004-2007) and Chairman FKSPI IV Cooperation Centre (2010-2012). Lencana Wirakarya Satya award recipient of the President in 2002, was a graduate of the Joint Special Leadership Course National Resilience Institute (Suspim SusgabLemhannas) Force IX in 2000 and the Advanced Leadership Program in 2007.

Tirta Hidayat

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Banda Aceh, March 9, 1959. Holds a Bachelor's degree in development economics from the University of Indonesia and a Master's and Doctorate in regional economics from Cornell University. Serves as Economic Deputy to the Vice President. Joined PGN as a Commissioner based on an AGMS Decree on April 6, 2015. Inaugurated as Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

Mohamad Ikhsan

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Sigli, November 7, 1964. Holds a Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia, a Master's degree in economics from Vanderbilt University and a Ph.D. in economics from Illinois University. Serves as an adviser to the Vice President. Joined PGN as a Commissioner based on an AGMS Decree on April 6, 2015. Inaugurated as Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

Paiman Raharjo

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian citizen, born in Klaten, June 15, 1967. Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia, Master's degree in economic administration from Prof.Dr.Moestopo University and doctorate in administrative science from Padjajaran University. Professional experience as a Commissioner at PT Food Station Tjipinang Jaya to date. Appointed to the PGN Board of Commissioners at the Annual GMS on April 6, 2015. Inaugurated as Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

IGN Wiratmaja Puja

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian, born December 21, 1963. Holds a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the ITB, and a Master's degree and doctorate in mechanical engineering from the University of Kentucky, US. Serves as Oil and Gas Director General at the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry. Appointed to the PGN Board of Commissioners at the Annual GMS on April 6, 2015. Inaugurated as Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

Muhammad Zamkhani

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (January 29, 2015 – November 5, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Magelang on November 13, 1966. Joined the Company as a Commissioner on May 2, 2012. Holds a Bachelor's degree in accountancy from Gadjah Mada University (UGM) Yogyakarta and an MBA in finance from Rutgers University USA. Serves as Assistant to the State-Owned Enterprises on Primary Industries. Appointed to the PGN Board of Commissioners at the Annual GMS on May 22, 2012. Served as a Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee from January 29, 2015 to November 5, 2015.

Yudho Prabowo

Member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee (November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Malang on December 9, 1977 and serves as member of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee since October 1, 2015. Gained a Bachelor's degree in accountancy from the University of Indonesia in 2001 and a Master's in accountancy from the same university in 2009. Between 2000 and 2010 he gained experience in the fields of accountancy,

internal audit and GCG in companies in the fields of education, research and technology, manufacturing, banking, assessment, overseas aid and oil and gas. GCG Implementation Staff (2010-2015). Enterprises Risk Management Associate Professional Certification (ERMAP) 2012. Lecturer at ABFII Perbanas (2014-present). Doctoral candidate in administrative science from the University of Indonesia (2013-present). Inaugurated to the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee on November 5, 2015.

Independency of Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Members

The Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee carries out its duties responsibly and professionally, with no interference from outside parties and in line with laws and regulations.

Duties and Responsibilities of Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee

- Preparing materials for the formulation of policy by the PGN Boards of Directors and Commissioners;
- Setting the remuneration of the PGN Boards of Directors and Commissioners, comprising salary/honorarium, allowances and bonuses and performance incentives;
- Ensuring the level of remuneration awarded to the PGN Boards of Directors and Commissioners is in line with prevalent stipulations;
- Studying the Company's compliance with all relevant laws and regulations;
- Studying the implementation of GCG principles and standards of ethics within the Company;
- Evaluating Committees under the Board of Commissioners.

Authority of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee

- With the approval of the Board of Commissioners, access to all information and data linked to the Committee's duties;
- Cooperating with relevant working units and use of competent and independent expertise at the expense of the Company;

- Access to all Company information and data on employees, funds, assets and resources needed to carry out its duties;
- Direct communication with partners including supporting organs of the Board of Commissioners (the Risk Management and Business Development Committee, the Board of Commissioners Secretary and relevant management-level teams and working units);
- If necessary, use of outside expertise/ independent parties/ assessors/ consultants, and may form ad-hoc team with criteria and working period in line with the requirements of its remit.

Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Activities

- In line with Board of Commissioners Decree No: Kep-01/D-KOM/2015 dated January 29, 2015 replaced by N: Kep-16/D-KOM/2015 dated November 5, 2015, the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee executed its duties in 2015 as follows:
 - Appointed an Independent Consultant to review the remuneration of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners;
 - Discussed the results of the review carried out by Independent Consultant "PT Towers Watson" of the remuneration of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners;
 - Conveyed the results of the review to the Board of Commissioners;
 - Discussed with the Board of Commissioners the remuneration of the Boards of Directors and Commissioners before making a proposal to the State-Owned Enterprises Minister as holder of Series A Dwiwarna shares;
 - Drafted the 2016 Committee Work Program;
 - Formulated the 2015 Committee Work Report;
 - Drafted a Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Charter;
 - Proposed the formation of a GCG Division under management, separated from the GCG and Risk Management Division.

Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee Meetings Attendance Frequency

January 29, 2015 – April 6, 2015

In this period, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee held two meetings with the following rate of attendance:

COMMITTEE MEMBER ATTENDANCE RATE

Name	Attendance Percentage *)
Pudja Sunasa	100%
Suhartono	100%
Muhammad Zamkhani	100%
Firmanzah	100%
A. Edy Hermantoro	100%
Widya Purnama	100%

*) Proportion in terms of meetings held during each member's respective term of service.

November 5, 2015 – December 31, 2015

In this period, the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee held four meetings with following rate of attendance:

COMMITTEE MEMBER ATTENDANCE RATE

Name	Attendance Percentage *)
Iman Sugema	100%
Suhartono	100%
Tirta Hidayat	-
Mohamad Ikhsan	-
Paiman Raharjo	-
IGN Wiratmaja Puja	-
Muhammad Zamkhani	-
Yudho Prabowo	100%

*) Proportion in terms of meetings held during each member's respective term of service.

The duties of the Nomination, Remuneration and GCG Committee refer to OJK Regulation

No.21/POJK.04/2015 on Guidelines for Governance of Public Companies and OJK Regulation No. 32/SEOJK.04/2015 on Guidelines for Governance of Public Companies.

Board of Directors Succession Policy

In line with the Company's Articles of Association (Article No. 23, April 6, 2015), members of the Board of Directors are appointed and dismissed by the AGMS, with the attendance and approval of holders of Series A Dwiwarna shares.

Appointments are chosen from candidates proposed by holders of Series A Dwiwarna shares.

Based on State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No: PER-03/MBU/02/2015 on Stipulations and Procedures for the Appointment and Dismissal of Members of the Board of Directors of State-Owned Enterprises, candidates may be sourced from:

1. Members of the Boards of Directors of SOEs;
2. Members of the Boards of Commissioners or supervisory bodies of SOEs;
3. SOEs talents proposed by the Board of Commissioners, including:
 - a. Management one level below the Board of Directors, or management with exceptionally high performance levels;
 - b. Directors of SOE subsidiaries or joint ventures.
4. SOEs Ministry talents;
5. Other sources including:
 - a. Other SOE management;
 - b. Other sources.

Candidates must meet formal requirements and other requirements as set out in Regulation PER-03/MBU/02/2015 and pass a fit and proper test carried out by a professional agency. Candidates proposed to the AGMS are evaluated by a team formed by the SOEs Minister with the involvement of the President Commissioner or the chair of the Board of Commissioners Nomination Committee.

The AGMS may dismiss any Director no longer meeting requirements, including any Directors who take actions considered to have damaged the Company, or any other reason decided by the AGMS. The decision to dismiss a Director is taken only after the individual has had the chance to defend him or herself, except in cases of mutual consent.

Members of the Board of Directors may resign their positions by providing written notice to the Company, the Board of Commissioners and fellow members of the Board of Directors, followed up by a GMS within 60 days of the request.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT MONITORING COMMITTEE

The Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee was formed based on State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulations No: PER-01/MBU/2011 on (Good Corporate Governance) in State-Owned Enterprises and No: PER-12/MBU/2012 on Supporting Organs of the Boards of Commissioners/Supervisory Bodies of State-Owned Enterprises.

The Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee was formed to help the Board of Commissioners regularly monitor risk management policy and execute and plan business development.

Composition of Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee Members

The composition of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee is as follows:

January 1st - April 6th 2015

Chair	: Widya Purnama/Independent Commissioner
Member	: M. Arsyad Rangkuti
Member	: Wahyu Wijayadi
Member	: Hari Kustoro

April 7th - December 31st 2015

Chair	: Mohamad Ikhsan/Commissioner
Member	: M. Arsyad Rangkuti
Member	: Wahyu Wijayadi
Member	: Hari Kustoro

Profile of Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee Members

Widya Purnama

Chair of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee
(until April 6, 2015)

Indonesian, born in Pare-Pare on July 26, 1954. First joined the Company as a Commissioner on April 6, 2011 and has served as a member of the GCG Committee and the Business Risk and Insurance Committee since April 19, 2011. Holds a degree in electrical engineering from the Surabaya Sepuluh Nopember Institute of Technology and a Master's in management from the Bandung Institute of Technology. Previously served as President Director of PT Indosat, Tbk (2002-2004) and President Director of PT Pertamina (Persero) (2004-2006).

Mohamad Ikhsan

Chair of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

Indonesian, born in Sigli, November 7, 1964. Holds a Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia, a Master's degree in economics from Vanderbilt University and a Ph.D. in economics from Illinois University. Serves as an adviser to the Vice President. Appointed as a PGN Commissioner at the AGMS on April 6, 2015. Previously served as Head of the Coordinating Economic Minister's Assistant Team. Has no affiliations with members of the Board of Directors or fellow members of the Board of Commissioners, or major or controlling shareholders.

Arsyad Rangkuti

Member of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

Indonesian, born in South Tapanuli on November 7, 1955. Appointed to the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee on June 14, 2012. Holds a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering from the University of North Sumatra and an MSc from the University of Salford, UK. Previously served as President Director of PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia 2010-2013 and has head of the Operational Division of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk 2008 – 2010.

Wahyu Wijayadi

Member of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

Indonesian, born in Tulung Agung on April 27, 1957. Member of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee since June 14, 2012. Gained a Bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the Bandung Institute of Technology in 1982 and an MBA from the Indonesian Management Development Institute in 1989. Has served as Director of PT Elang Mahkota Teknologi since 2009, as Corporate Service Director of PT Indosat since 2007 and as Marketing Director of PT Indosat since 2006.

Hari Kustoro

Member of the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

Indonesian, born in Pontianak on September 5, 1953. Appointed to the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee in 2013. Gained a Bachelor's degree in oil engineering from the ITB in 1978 and a Bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Indonesia in 1986. Served as Upstream Director of PT Pertamina (Persero) from 2004 to 2006 and as Commissioner and President Commissioner of PT ELNUSA Tbk from 2004 2010 , as well as Commissioner of PT Pertamina EP.

Independency of Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee Members

The Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee comprises one Independent Commissioner and three members meeting professional requirements and originating outside PGN. The Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee executes its duties and responsibilities professionally and independently.

Duties and Responsibilities of Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

- Studying and recording the commitment of the Board of Directors to aspects of business risk and development arising in the long-term work plan, work and budget plan, Board of Commissioners recommendations or any other meetings;
- Evaluating, monitoring and providing input to the Board of Commissioners on the Board of Directors' execution of matters relating to business risk and development;
- Designing and approving evaluation formats and criteria to be reported to the Board of Commissioners.

Authority of Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee

- Accessing data, records or information, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners, relating to the execution of its duties;
- Cooperating with work units, with the proviso that all data and information is to be kept secret both internally and externally, and used only as required by the execution of its duties.

Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee Activities

In fiscal year 2015, the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee carried out the following activities relating to the execution of its duties:

- Formulation of 2015 Annual Report;
- Formulation of 2016 Committee work plan;
- Introduction of Bapak Mohamad Ikhsan to the Committee;
- Discussion of updates to the Committee Charter;
- Discussion of corporate insurance policy;
- Discussion of investment transactions in the Muara Bakau area;
- Discussion of fulfillment of gas supply at SBU III Area Medan;
- Discussion of 2015 corporate risk profile
- Discussion of restructuring of PGN subsidiaries short-term debt;
- Discussion of PGN's 2015 risk profile;
- Discussion of status of gas sales to Muara Tawar and improvement efforts;
- Discuss of request for approval of transfer of assets;
- Discussion of LNG sales prospects;
- Discussion of financial projections for PT PGN LNG Indonesia and 2016-2020 cash flow;
- Discussion of 2015 BU gas product work program;
- Discussion of matters relating to corporate transformation;
- Discussion of status of BoC-BoD Risk Management Charter;
- Discussion of proposed 2016 work and budget plan;
- Discussion of status of development and management of risk management IT systems;
- Discussion of efforts to boost risk awareness culture among all Company elements;
- Discussion of status of project to develop gas networks and supporting infrastructure, handled by PMO;
- Discussion of efforts to increase and accelerate gas-in for prospective customers;
- Routine evaluation of the Committee's work progress.

Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee Meeting Attendance Frequency

In 2015, the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee held 31 (thirty-one) meetings, with the following rate of attendance:

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ATTENDANCE RATE JANUARY 1 - APRIL 6, 2015

	Number	Percent
Widya Purnama	1	11.11%
M. Arsyad Rangkuti	9	100%
Wahyu Wijayadi	9	100%
Hari Kustoro	9	100%

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ATTENDANCE RATE APRIL 7 - DECEMBER 31, 2015

	Number	Percent
Mohamad Ikhsan	12	57.14%
M. Arsyad Rangkuti	22	100%
Wahyu Wijayadi	21	95.45%
Hari Kustoro	22	100%

As well as holding meetings, the Risk Management and Business Development Monitoring Committee also made two working visits to Company operation sites.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS SECRETARY

LEGAL BASIS AND SERVICE PERIOD

The current PGN Board of Commissioners Secretary was appointed based Board of Commissioners Decree No: Kep-010/D-KOM/2012 on the Appointment and Dismissal of the PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk Board of Commissioners Secretary, which appointed Bapak Suhartono as Board of Commissioners Secretary.

In line with the above decree, Bapak Suhartono served as PGN Board of Commissioners Secretary from December 1, 2012 to December 31, 2015; his service was then extended until December 31, 2015 based on Board of Commissioners Decree No: Kep-19/D-KOM/2015 on Extension of the Tenure of the PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk Board of Commissioners Secretary.

According to SOEs Minister Regulation No: PER-12/MBU/2012 on Supporting Organs of the Boards of Commissioners/Supervisory Bodies of State-Owned Enterprises, the Board of Commissioners Secretary must be able to understand the management, supervision and development systems of SOEs, have high integrity, understand secretarial functions and be able to communicate and coordinate well.

PROFILE OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS SECRETARY



SUHARTONO

Board of Commissioners Secretary

Indonesian, born in Semarang on September 7, 1956. Holds a Bachelor's degree in law from Gadjah Mada University, 1982. A PGN retiree, he began serving as Board of Commissioners Secretary on December 1, 2012. Began his career at PGN in 1983, working in the Structural Service, including as PGN Surabaya Branch Head (1992), Legal Division Head (1993), HR Division Head (1996), Legal and Public Relations Division Head (1999) and Internal Monitoring Unit Head (2003 until retirement in 2012). Before retiring, he was active in the Internal Monitoring Unit Communication Forum (FKSPI), serving as Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry FKSPI Chair and Chairman IV Cooperation Affairs of the Central FKSPI (2010-2012). Received a Satya Lencana Wirakarya award from the President of Indonesia in 2002. Graduated from the National Resilience Institute Joint Leadership Course Batch IX in 2000 and the Advanced Leadership Program in 2007.

DUTIES OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS SECRETARY

The Board of Commissioners Secretary is responsible to assist the Board of Commissioners duties, interalia:

- Preparing Board of Commissioners meetings and briefing sheets;
- Taking Board of Commissioners meeting minutes in line with the Company Articles of Association;
- Administaring Board of Commissioners documentation, including incoming and outgoing mail, meeting minutes and other documents;
- Formulating Board of Commissioners work plans and budgets;
- Formulating Board of Commissioners reports;
- Ensuring the compliance of the Board of Commissioners with the laws and regulations, as well as the implementation of the GCG principles.

CORPORATE SECRETARY

LEGAL BASIS AND SERVICE PERIOD

The appointment of the Corporate Secretary complies with OJK Regulation

No: 35/POJK.04/2014 on Corporate Secretaries of Public Companies.

FUNCTION OF CORPORATE SECRETARY

The Corporate Secretary is tasked with guiding, monitoring and evaluating the management of legal and contractual affairs and handling legal cases and consultation; with legal and GCG compliance; with the formulation of corporate relations and corporate communication policy; with corporate brand image management and communicating and developing relations with all internal and external parties; and with mapping business processes and system management. The function of the Corporate Secretary is to ensure the Company is run in line with the most rigorous standards, based on prevalent laws and regulations, is legally protected and able avoid all damage and risks threatening the Company, and is able to maintain good relations and communication to strengthen the Company's position and image in the eyes of stakeholders in line with the Company's vision, mission and strategy.

In line with OJK Regulation No. 35/POJK.04/2014 on Corporate Secretaries of Public Companies, Article 5, the Corporate Secretary's minimum functions cover:

- a. Tracking developments in the capital market, especially as regards laws and regulations relating to the capital market;

- b. Providing input to the Boards of Directors and Commissioners to ensure compliance with laws and regulations relating to the capital market;
- c. Helping the Board of Directors and Commissioners in matters of corporate governance:
 1. Transparency of information, including publishing information on the Company website;
 2. Promptly conveying reports to the Financial Services Authority;
 3. Organizing and documenting Annual General Meetings of Shareholders;
 4. Organizing and documenting Meetings of the Boards of Directors and/or Commissioners;
 5. Organizing corporate orientation programs for the Boards of Directors and/or Commissioners.
- d. Acting as an intermediary between the Company and shareholders, the Financial Services Authority and other stakeholders.

DUTIES OF CORPORATE SECRETARY

Based on Board of Directors Decree No 014.K/OT.00/PDO/2015 dated

October 1, 2015, the Corporate Secretary is tasked with coordinating and evaluating:

1. Legal and contractual affairs, and handling legal cases and counsel for the whole Company;
2. Compliance with laws and regulations whether transactional or non-transactional, including assessment of GCG and management systems;
3. Formulation of a risk management framework and coordination of corporate risk management including consolidation and formulation of major corporate risk;
4. Formulation and review of corporate relations and corporate communication for the whole Company.
5. Corporate brand image management and communication and relations with all parties linked to the Company's business activities.

As well as these duties, the Corporate Secretary also supervises:

- Legal Division
- Government Relations Division
- Corporate Communication Division
- Risk Management and GCG Division

CORPORATE SECRETARY ACTIVITIES IN 2015

Activities relating to Company stakeholders carried out by the Corporate Secretary in 2015 include:

1. Organizing the Annual GMS;
2. Communicating with the SOEs Ministry, then Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry, the State Secretariat, BPH Migas, the OJK, self-regulatory organizations (BEI, KSEI, KPEI, ICAMEL), BAE and other agencies;
3. Coordinating hearings with related House Commissions and working visits with stakeholders;
4. Attending all meetings of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors and administrating minutes;
5. Managing transparency of information, including publishing information on the Company website;
6. Ensuring the formulation of the 2015 Annual Report and conveyance to the public and regulatory authorities.

PROFILE OF CORPORATE SECRETARY

As of December 1 2011, the Corporate Secretary position has been filled by Heri Yusup, as set out in PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk Board of Directors Decree

No: 020300.K/KP.03.00/UT/2011 dated November 29, 2011. The appointment of the Corporate Secretary was conveyed to the OJK through letter no 000100.S/KP.02/UT/2011 dated December 1, 2011.



HERI YUSUP

Corporate Secretary

Indonesian, born in Bandung on February 8, 1963. Holds a Bachelor's degree in law from Padjajaran University in Bandung, 1987, and completed Master's programs at the Widener University School of Law, USA, in 1999, and at on the Advanced Management Program at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, USA, in 2006. Has served as PGN Corporate Secretary since December 2011. Began his career at the Company as Assistant II Law and Administration in 1991, before becoming Legal Affairs Coordinator (2005), Corporate Secretary and Legal Affairs Coordinator (2008) and Corporate Law Office Head (2009). Serves as Commissioner at PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia from November 2012 to October 2015 and has served as President Commissioner of PT Permata Graha Nusantara since December 2014.

TRAINING PROGRAM TO IMPROVE CORPORATE SECRETARY COMPETENCIES

Corporate Secretary Training Programs

CORPORATE SECRETARY TRAINING PROGRAMS

No.	Date	Program	Location
1	18-19 November 2015	Corporate Secretary Training	Jakarta

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

In order to ensure information transparency, the Corporate Secretary and the Investor Relations Unit regularly reports to the OJK and the IDX as the capital market authorities.

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

PT PGN (Persero) Tbk's internal audit is run by the Internal Audit Division led by a Division Head, and answerable directly to the President Director. Audit results are conveyed in the form of an Audit Result Report (LHA) conveyed to the President Director and the Board of Commissioners simultaneously.

PROFILE OF DIVISION HEAD INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Division Head is appointed by the President Director; the current incumbent is Pramono Harjanto, who was appointed on February 7, 2013 based on PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk Board of Directors Decree No: 001600.K/HK.00.01/UT/2013 dated January 23, 2013.



PRAMONO HARJANTO

Internal Audit Division Head

Gained a Bachelor's degree in accountancy from Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta in 1996 and is a registered state accountant. Began his career as an External Auditor in the Supervision Division of Public Accountant Hans Tuanakota & Mustofa (HTM), before moving to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu International as a Senior Auditor in 1997 until 2001. He continued his career as an Internal Audit Supervisor at Petrochina International Companies from 2001 to 2005 and as a Senior Internal Audit Manager at PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia from 2005 to 2013.

He is also active in the Internal Monitoring Unit Communication Forum, serving as Chairman IV Operational Affairs at the Central FKSPI since 2013.

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION PERSONNEL NUMBERS

The Internal Audit Division comprises 16 members of staff. In carrying out its monitoring functions, the Internal Audit Division Head is aided by 13 auditors and two staff from the Secretariat.

INTERNAL AUDIT CERTIFICATION AND TRAININGS

In carrying out audit the Internal Audit Division is supported by professional auditors accredited in the fields of audit, fraud and risk management by both internal and domestic agencies, as follows:

- One Auditor possesses CIA (Certified Internal Auditor) and CRMA (Certification in Risk Management Assurance) certification from The Institute of Internal Auditors, CFE (Certified Fraud Examiner) certification from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, QIA (Qualified Internal Auditor) certification from the Internal Audit Education Foundation and CRMP (Certified Risk Management Professional) certification from the LSPMR (Risk Management Professional Certification Agency);
- Two Auditors are certified CRMP as well as QIA;
- Two Auditors possess PIA (Professional Internal Auditor) certification from the Accountancy Development and Finance Agency (PPA&K);
- Three Auditors have QIA certification;
- A number of Auditors have wide experience and are in the process of gaining certification.

As well as certification processes, in order to increase competence and professionalism, personnel from the Internal Audit Division actively participate in national and international seminars such as the National Internal Auditor Seminar and the FKSPI Seminar, and routinely participate in international workshops and conferences such as the South Pacific and Asia Conference (SOPAC) and the Asian Confederation of Institute of Internal Auditors Conference (ACIIA) organized by the Institute of Internal Auditors.

INTERNAL AUDIT AUTHORITY, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER (AUDIT CHARTER)

In carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the Internal Audit Division refers to the Audit Charter as set out in Board of Directors Decree No: 023105.K/PW.00/UT/2009 dated December 11, 2009 outlining the Vision, Mission, Intentions and Goals, Scope, Organizational Structure, Authority, Duties and Responsibilities of the IAD, as well as Stipulations on Auditor Professionalism, Audit Execution and Internal Auditor Code of Ethics.

Operationally, Audit is guided by the latest Internal Audit Operating Procedures, as set out in Board of Directors instruction No: 021200.I/HK.00.01/UT/2013 dated April 12, 2013.

Authority of Internal Audit Division

In carrying out its duties, the Internal Audit Division has the following authority:

1. Accessing all relevant Company information and data;
2. Communicating directly with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Audit Committee and their individual members;
3. Organizing regular and extraordinary meetings with the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners and/or Audit Committee;
4. Coordinating with external auditors.

Duties of Internal Audit Division

1. Formulating and executing annual audit work programs;
2. Evaluating internal control and risk management systems in line with Company policy;
3. Auditing and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of affairs relating to finance, accounting, operations, human resources, marketing, IT and others;
4. Providing objective input and information on all audited activities to all levels of management;
5. Reporting audit results to the President Director and Board of Commissioners;
6. Monitoring, analyzing and reporting recommended follow-up steps;
7. Working with the Audit Committee;
8. Formulating programs to evaluate the quality of internal audit activities;
9. Other extraordinary audit, if and when needed.

2. Ensuring the privacy of all data, documents and information used in the execution of the Division's duties and reporting the results of audits in line with Company information privacy policy set by the Board of Directors and the Auditors Code of Ethics;
3. Gaining the approval of the President Director for audit development plans and work programs;
4. Reporting to the President Director on going audits;
5. Internal Audit Division Auditors may not be involved in the operational activities of the Company or its subsidiaries.

POSITION OF INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION IN COMPANY'S STRUCTURE

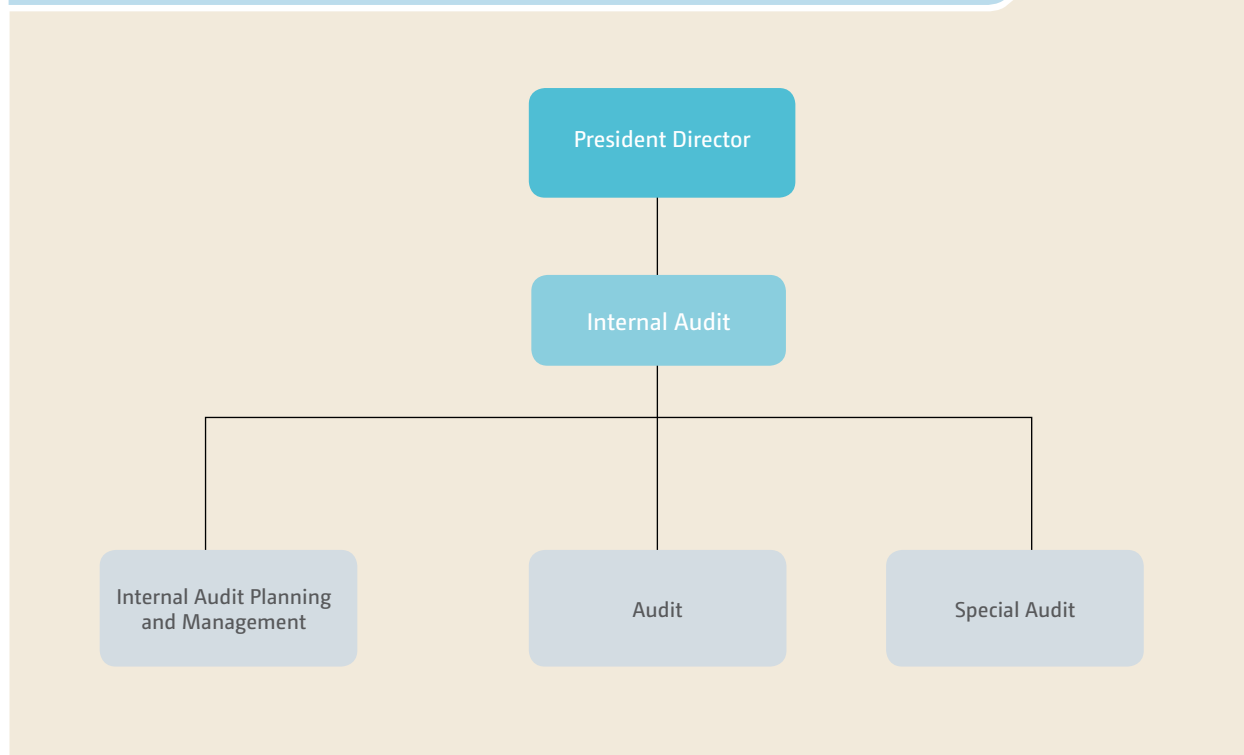
The Internal Audit Division is placed directly below the President Director. The Head of the Internal Audit Division is directly answerable to the President Director.

Responsibilities of Internal Audit Division

The Internal Audit Division's responsibilities include:

1. Carrying out audit in line with prevalent auditing standards and codes of ethics, efficiently and effectively allocating auditing resources, developing auditor professionalism and executing quality assurance programs;

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND POSITION OF INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION



INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION ACTIVITIES IN 2015

Implementation of Regular Audit and Shareholder's Audit to Subsidiaries

Routine audit was carried out as per the 2015 Internal Audit work program as stipulated in Board of Director Decree No.000301.K/PW.00/UT/2015 dated January 8, 2015 with the following details:

- a. Audit and consultation at Project Management Offices
 1. EPC Muara Karang-Muara Bekasi (CP9);
 2. EPC Pipeline-laying Panaran-Tanjung Uncang (CP8);
 3. EPCIC Pipeline, LOM FSRU & Mooring System;
 4. EPC Distribution Lampung (CP7);
 5. Accompaniment of PMO;
 6. Pipeline-laying Otsuka-Purwosari (CP19);
 7. Pipeline-laying Kalisogo-Waru (CP 20).

- b. Shareholder audit at Subsidiaries
 - Share Holder Audit PT Transgasindo Share Holder Audit PT PGAS Solution;
 - Share Holder Audit PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara.

Assistance to External Auditor

As well as carrying out its own audit, the Internal Audit Division also accompanies audits carried out by External Auditors, such as Audit PSA 62 by EY and audits by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK).

In order to ensure the convergence of audit activities, audit results are consolidated and evaluated annually and the following year's audit previewed.

APPOINTMENT AND DISCHARGE OF DIVISION HEAD INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit Division Head is appointed and dismissed by the President Director with the approval of the Board of Commissioners.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

Internal control is a process involving the Board of Directors, members of management and all other Company personnel, with the aim of ensuring the attainment of all Company goals relating to operations, reporting and compliance. The PGN Internal Control System is based on State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No: PER- 01/2011 on Good Corporate Governance in State-Owned Enterprises, Article 26, covering:

1. Scope of disciplined and structured internal control;
2. Assessment of enterprise risk management;
3. Control activities;
4. Information and Communication systems;
5. Monitoring.

In its implementation, the Internal Control System is translated into a Working Reference Document, namely Guidelines, Operational Procedures and Work Instructions. PGN's Internal Control System covers all elements of the Company, including engineering, operations, finance and HR.

The Internal Control System is evaluated by the Internal Audit Division, covering the above areas. The results of assessment of the Internal Control System serve as a basis of evaluation by management of the Internal Control System in order to update and improve the system and bolster the effectiveness of Company management.

CONFORMITY OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND COSO

As stipulated in Article 26 of State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No: PER- 01/2011 replacing State-Owned Enterprises Minister Decree No: KEP-11/M-MBU/2002 on the Execution of Good Corporate Governance in SOEs, PGN continually develops the Internal Control System using the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of The Treadway Commissions) approach in order to secure the Company's assets and investment.

EVALUATION TO INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

In order to assess the effectiveness of the Internal Control System, PGN has in place an Internal Audit Division. The results of assessment of the Internal Control System serve as a basis of evaluation by management of the Internal Control System in order to update and improve the system and bolster the effectiveness of Company management and policy.

PREPARATION OF COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Consolidated Financial Statement have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards (SAK) which comprise the Statement and Interpretations issued by Financial Accounting Standards Boards of Indonesian Institute of Accountant (DSAK) and the Regulation Number VIII.G.7 on the Guideline on Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosure issued by OJK . The Preparation of Financial Statement is conducted by Accounting Division.

In the preparation of financial statement process, Accounting Division is supported by professional accountant which has been certified, both from international or national institution as below:

- 8 (eight) accountant had been certified as CA (Chartered Accountant) issued by The Indonesian Institute of Accountants;
- 6 (six) accountant had been certified for CPMA (Certified Professional Management Accountant) which issued by The Indonesian Institute of Management Accountants;
- 4 (four) accountant had been certified as CPSAK (Certified Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi) which issued by The Indonesian Institute of Accountants;
- 2 (two) accountant had been certified as CMA (Certified Management Accountant) issued by The Institute of Management Accountants;
- 1 (one) accountant had been certified as CPA which issued by CPA Australia.

Moreover, other than the professional certification, in order to improve competency and professionalism, accounting personnel in Accounting Division has been actively join forum seminar, congress, conference, symposium and domestic or international training such as International Financial Reporting Standards Seminar which was held by the Indonesian Institute of Accountant, Accounting International Conference held by Airlangga University, Accounting National Symposium held by the Indonesian Institute of Accountant.

Accounting Division has been actively participate as spokesperson in several occasions such as Asia-Pacific Conference on International Accounting Issues held by Craig School of Business, Accounting National Symposium Nasional held by the Indonesian Institute of Accountant, Tax Discussion held by the Indonesian Institute of Accountant and Tax Discussion held by State Owned Enterprise Tax Forum

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

At the AGMS of April 6, 2015, the Company reappointed Public Accountants Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja (formerly Purwantono, Suherman & Surja), a member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited to audit the PGN fiscal year 2015 Financial Report. The Public Accountant who audited the report was Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja.

The total cost of the Consolidated 2015 Financial Report audit was Rp2,028,889,500 (including OPE and PNN).

The Public Accountant carried out the audit independently and in accordance with professional standards, agreements and previously set audit scope. Public Accountants Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja provide no other consulting services to PGN.

LIST OF ACCOUNTANTS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS APPOINTED BY PGN OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Fiscal Year	Name of firm	Accountant
2010	Purwantono, Suherman, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Drs. Hari Purwantono
2011	Purwantono, Suherman, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja
2012	Purwantono, Suherman, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja
2013	Purwantono, Suherman, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja
2014	Purwantono, Suherman, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Agung Purwanto
2015	Purwantono, Sungkoro, Surja member firm Ernst & Young Global Limited	Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja

RISK MANAGEMENT

PGN's business management includes risk management aimed at assuring PGN attains its goals. The fundamentals of risk management are laid out in Board of Directors Decree No. 024000.K/SM.02/UT/2009 on Risk Management Guidelines. These guidelines include guidance on risk management, in the form of management statements on risk, risk management visions and missions and risk management frameworks, as well as the roles and responsibilities of all PGN staff starting from the Boards of Commissioners and Directors and the Risk Management Work Unit. The goals include:

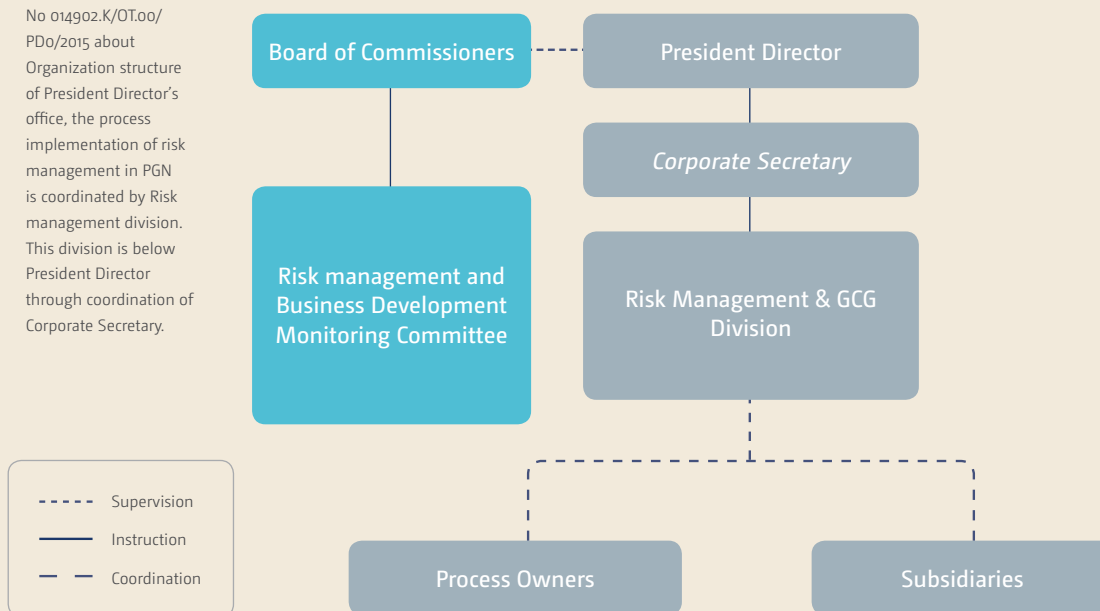
- i. To provide guidance to all levels of PGN management on business processes and how to identify and analyze risk in decision-making, allowing all risk arising to be controlled;
- ii. Unifying perceptions on risk management concepts among all management levels;
- iii. Standardizing risk management framework to allow their implementation to be coordinated and integrated.

PGN's risk management guidelines refer to international risk management frameworks, namely COSO ERM (The Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission – Enterprise-wide Risk Management), which comprises eight components:

1. Internal scope;
2. Goal-setting;
3. Identification of occurrences;
4. Risk assessment;
5. Risk handling;
6. Control activities;
7. Information and communication;
8. Monitoring.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF COMPANY RISK MANAGEMENT

Based on Board of Director's decision No 014902.K/OT.00/PDO/2015 about Organization structure of President Director's office, the process implementation of risk management in PGN is coordinated by Risk management division. This division is below President Director through coordination of Corporate Secretary.



DUTIES OF RISK MANAGEMENT

The duties of the Risk Management & GCG Division, linked to the Company's risk management functions and set out in Board of Directors Decree No. 014908.K/OT.00/PDo/2015 on Governance of the President Director's Office are to monitor, evaluate and:

- i) Formulate risk management frameworks covering review of risk management policy, management resources, risk context and risk awareness;
- ii) Coordinate risk identification and risk analysis among all work units of the Company;
- iii) Coordinate risk mitigation, loss event, risk monitoring, corporate risk analysis and risk reporting among all work units of the Company, as well as integrating them into overarching Company risk management;
- iv) Coordinate risk management maturity levels and risk consultation and communication.

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMPANY RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Risk management is carried out by all PGN work units, in coordination with the Risk Management and GCG Division. A self-assessment approach is used by each work unit to identify and analyze risk, and formulate mitigation plans to handle identified risk.

Risk from across work units is consolidated by the Risk Management and GCG Division to form a Corporate Risk Profile, which is then conveyed to the Board of Directors of the Business Development and Risk Management Monitoring Committee to be used in Company decision-making. Risk is regularly monitored by process owners along with the Risk Management and GCG Division, and reported to the Board of Directors and Risk Management and GCG Division as a Risk Profile Monitoring Report.

To improve the effectiveness of risk management processes, each work unit has a Risk Management Champion Team (RCT) to facilitate risk management, from the stage of identification to analysis and monitoring. The competency of RCTs is regularly improved through training and coaching carried out by the Risk Management and GCG Division.

INFORMATION SYSTEM OF COMPANY RISK MANAGEMENT

In the execution of risk management processes, PGN uses an information-system based tool, namely the Risk Management Information System (SIMR). SIMR was first implemented in 2012 and covers all risk management processes, from identification and analysis to monitoring and reporting.

The system involves real-time reporting in the form of a business intelligence dashboard and can be accessed by all work units through the Company intranet in line with regulated authorization. In order to protect the privacy of Company data within this system, access is protected by individual user passwords.

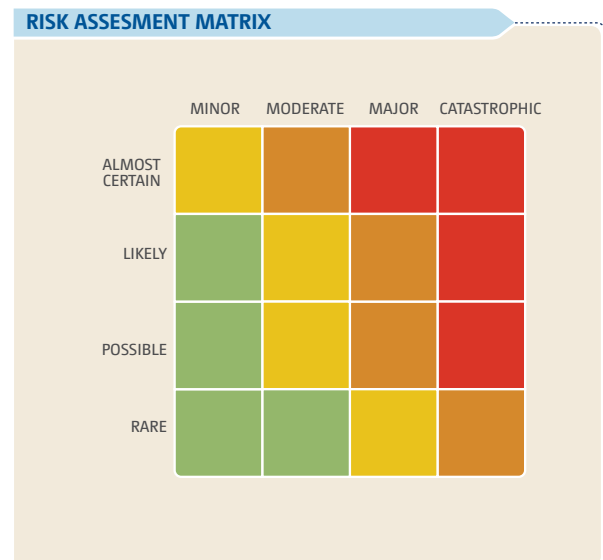
EVALUATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS

In 2015, PGN risk management was evaluated by independent external auditors through a quality management audit mechanism. The audit concluded that in general, Company activities were controlled by regulations in place, with decisions evaluated for potential risk, and the possibility of extreme risk lessened.

The evaluation also recommended the formulation of a time frame or work program to evaluate risk in policies issued by related divisions to ensure risk levels are further decreased.

COMPANY RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

In 2015, PGN identified 890 risks comprising extreme, high, moderate and low risks, based on criteria set out in the Risk Management Reference Document.



Major risks encountered by the Company:

No	Risk Type	Risk Definition	Risk Mitigation
1	Supply Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential drop in gas supply on natural decline, and resultant inability to meet consumer demand for gas Potential shortfall to develop new areas because of limited conventional gas supply in area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinating with gas supply stakeholders, including suppliers, SKK Migas and the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry to obtain new supply allocations Beyond-pipeline strategy using Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) transportation modes
2	Market Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential loss of existing natural gas customers because of existence of alternative energies and rise of competitors offering the same product, leading to a decrease in natural gas sales volume Potential drop in customer gas usage on reduced production resulting from the weak global and domestic economy, leading to reduce Company revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving service and reliability of gas distribution to customers Market intelligence and analysis Regular promotion and meetings with customers Developing markets in new areas Developing products and services, both in pipeline transportation and beyond-pipeline
3	Exchange Rate Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential variation in exchange rate because of weakening of the rupiah (IDR) and strengthening of the yen (JPY) against the US dollar (USD), harming the Company financially Potential rise in exchange rate loss as a result of the enactment of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 17/3/PBI/2015 on the Obligatory use of Rupiah within the Republic of Indonesia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hedging to reduce potential loss The Company is naturally protected by having operational expenses in rupiah Preparation of hedging mechanism and reference documents Coordinating with state-owned banks regarding potential hedging transactions
4	Legal Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for legal challenges to the Company from outside parties, leading to financial losses caused by legal costs and/or any fines levied on the Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making available legal evidence to strengthen the Company's case Coordinating with authorities and going through court processes in line with regulations Using legal counsel through court processes
5	Macro Economic Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential drop Company subsidaires in the upstream oil and gas sector because of a fall in global oil prices and in the price of Henry hub gas, leading to a drop in revenue for the consolidate Company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulating oil and gas product portfolios in line with world oil price movements Carrying out cost efficiency for oil and gas production
6	Operational Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential disruptions to gas network and supporting facility operations because of natural factors, third-party infiltration or social issues, resulting in failure to pipe gas to customers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing reliability of gas pipelines and facilities Increasing frequency of gas network patrols Cooperating and coordinating with the authorities to ensure the security of gas pipelines and facilities
7	Occupational Health and Safety Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential disruptions to personnel health and safety in operational zones as a result of forest fires and haze, leading to fatalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing travel warnings for Company personnel regarding operational locations affected by forest fires and haze Providing comprehensive equipment and support for personnel in operational areas

IMPROVING RISK AWARENESS CULTURE

In 2015, PGN continued to strive to boost risk awareness culture in the Company's internal environment, aiming to improve risk management processes through various activities including:

1. Risk management coaching for all RCT in process-owning units;
2. Risk management induction for all staff up to one level below the Board of Directors;
3. Workshops aiming to boost risk awareness culture;
4. Formulation of a Risk Management Charter.

MATERIAL CASES INVOLVING PGN

As of December 31 2015, PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (“PGN”) had been involved in eight legal cases or lawsuits, including those constituting continuations of cases yet to be resolved. They were as follows:

SUIT BROUGHT BY RESIDENTS OF TANJUNG JABUNG

Case No	1856-K/PDT/2003
Institution	Supreme Court
Parties	Residents of Tanjung Jabung (Plaintiffs) versus PGN (Defendant)
Case Value	Rp102,943,000
Case Principles	<p>Land measuring 536 kilometers for a gas transmission pipelines between Grissik and Duris is still in the process of certification. During the land certification process, a problem arose with residents of Tanjung Jabung, whose land was used for the laying of the pipeline. The residents demanded additional compensation.</p> <p>The case brought by the plaintiffs related to land acquisition for the Right of instrukWay (ROW) natural gas transmission pipeline between Grissik and Singapore in West Tanjung Jabung regency, Jambi province.</p> <p>The plaintiffs claimed that they had yet to receive compensation for their land used by the PGN ROW.</p>
Case Status	<p>On 22 April 2002, the Kuala Tungkal District Court entirely rejected the plaintiffs’ case. The plaintiffs appealed to the Jambi High Court. On August 14, 2002, the Jambi High Court backed the verdict of the Kuala Tungkal District Court. On September 19, 2002, the plaintiffs appealed to the Supreme Court.</p> <p>As of the time of publishing of this Report, the case was still being studied by the Supreme Court.</p>
Impact on Company Conditions	No impact on the Company.

CRW ARBITRATION CASE

Case No	18272/CYK
Institution	International Chamber of Commerce, International Court of Arbitration
Parties	CRW Joint Operation (Claimant) Versus PGN (Respondent)
Case Value	USD17,298,834.57
Case Principles	This case originated in Dispute Adjudication Board Decision #3 (DAB#3) dated 25 November 2008, which decided that the CRW Joint Operation should receive USD17,298,834.57 relating to the laying of a gas pipeline between Grissik and Pagardewa based on contract No.002500.PK/243/UT/2006 amended by No 002000.AMD/HK.02/UT/2008 dated October 24, 2008. In relation to the decision, PGN issued a Notice of Dissatisfaction.
Case Status	<p>On November 3, 2011, PGN received a letter from the ICC Secretariat dated November 1, 2011 informing the Company of a Request For Arbitration from CRW Joint Operation to PGN through attorney CRW Joint Operation Drew & Napier in accordance with a letter dated October 28, 2011 to resolve the aforementioned dispute.</p> <p>On October 12, 2012, CRW submitted a Claimant's Application for Interim/Partial Award. In response, on November 26, 2012, PGN conveyed a Submission of The Respondent Against Application for Interim Award. On May 22, 2013, a Tribunal issued an Interim/Partial Award requiring the Company to pay CRW an initial sum of USD17,298,835 before reanalysis before a Final Award. The Company requested this Interim/Partial Award be annulled by the Singapore High Court. On October 10, 2013 a judge at the Singapore High Court Singapore issued a verdict disagreeing with the Company's position and backing the decision of the Tribunal.</p> <p>In response, on November 11, 2013 the Company lodged an appeal with the Singapore Court of Appeal. As the Appeal did not halt the process of arbitration, the Tribunal continued to study the case.</p> <p>On September 25, 2014, the Tribunal issued a Partial Reward rejecting CRW's claims to Manufacture & Installation of Additional Bends and Additional Cost. CRW's claim will subsequently be subject to open up, review & revise processes.</p> <p>On May 27, 2015, a Court of Appeal judge issued a verdict rejecting PGN's request and backing the Singapore High Court verdict. Based on the Singapore Court of Appeal verdict, PGN conveyed a caveat to the Tribunal noting that the Partial Award of \$17,298,835 had been reduced.</p> <p>As the verdict of the Singapore Court of Appeal did not halt the arbitration process, the Tribunal continued to study the case.</p> <p>On September 18, 2015, the Tribunal issued a Final Award demanding PGN pay the claimant a sum of USD 6.5 million.</p> <p>In relation to this verdict, PGN submitted a setting aside appeal to the Singapore High Court. As of the date of the publishing of the Financial Report, the case was still being handled by the Singapore High Court.</p>
Impact on Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

PT INDOSAT APPEAL

Case No	549/Pdt/2013/PTDKI
Institution	Jakarta High Court
Parties	PT Nindya Karya PT Citra Panji Manunggal PT Promatcon Tepat Guna versus PT Indosat PGN
Case Value	Rp4,065,814,002.38
Case Principles	Appeal against West Jakarta District Court verdict No. 665/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Bar, which released PGN from its responsibilities regarding damage to fiber optic cables owned by appellant 1. The case is linked to claims regarding damage done to fiber optic cables Bandar Lampung-Merak-Jakarta (BALAMAJA) owned by appellant 1 in Banten, resulting from the development of the PGN West Java Gas Network by appellants 1-3.
Case Status	On November 18, 2013, the Jakarta High Court conveyed Decree no: W10-U/5307/HK.02/XI/2013 on the Registration of the Appeal. On April 3, 2014, the panel of judges at the Jakarta High Court issued a verdict backing the decision of the West Jakarta District Court to release PGN from any responsibility regarding damage to fiber optic cables owned by PT Indosat by PGN contractors. As of the date of publication of the Financial Report, the case was still being studied by the Jakarta High Court, without allowing appeal from any parties.
Impact on Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

KPPU CASSATION

Case Number	2 K/Pdt.Sus/2013
Institution	Supreme Court
Parties	PGN (Plaintiff) PT Kelsri (Co-plaintiff) Versus The Business Competition Supervisory Board (Defendant)
Case Value	Rp6,000,000,000
Case Principles	Request for cassation of West Jakarta District Court Decision No: 001/Pdt.P/KPPU/2011/PN.JKT.BAR in favor of the Business Competition Supervisory Board (KPPU), ruling that PGN and PT Kelsri contravened Article 22 of Law no.5 1990 on Prohibition of Monopoly Practices and Unhealthy Business Competition. The verdict ordered PT Kelsri to pay a fine of Rp4,000,000,000 and PGN a fine of Rp6,000,000,000.
Case Status	On June 19, 2012, PGN and PT Kelsri submitted a cassation appeal against the West Jakarta District Court Decision. In response, on November 12, 2012, the KPPU filed a counter cassation appeal. On May 31, 2013, the Supreme Court rejected the cassation appeal filed by the Company and PT Kelsri and confirmed West Jakarta District Court Decision No. 001/Pdt.P/KPPU/2011/PN.JKT.BAR Jo. Decision KPPU No. 38/KPPU-L/2010. Meeting the KPPU request in relation to the aforementioned Supreme Court Decision, PGN paid the KPPU Rp6,000,000,000. On December 14, 2015, in relation to the case, the Company filed for a judicial review at the Supreme Court. At time of publication of the Financial Report, the case was still being examined by the Supreme Court.
Impact on the Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

PROTECTIVE CONNECTING PIPELINE DESIGN LAWSUIT

Case Number	453 K/Pdt.Sus-HKI/2013
Institution	Supreme Court
Parties	Rimba Aritonang (claimant) versus PGN (defendant)
Case Value	Rp132,394,438,000
Case Principles	<p>Appeal for cassation of the Decision of the Commercial Court of the Central Jakarta District Court No. 73/Desain Industri/2012/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pst dated April 3, 2013, which stated that PGN had acted illegally by using an industrial design owned by the claimant between 2005 and 2007 without the permission of the claimant. PGN was ordered to pay compensation of Rp 180 million.</p> <p>The suit filed by the claimant was linked to claim ownership of a protective connecting pipeline industrial design created when the claimant was an employee of PGN. The claimant claims PGN used the design without the permission of the claimant as the holder of an Industrial Design Right Certificate.</p>
Case Status	<p>On November 14, 2012, the claimant registered his suit with the Clerk of the Commercial Court at the Central Jakarta District Court. On May 3, 2013, a panel of judges at the Court reached the following decision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To partly grant the claimant's claim; That the defendant had acted illegally by using an industrial design owned by the claimant between 2005 and 2007 without the permission of the claimant; To sanction the defendant by order the defendant pay compensation of Rp180,000,000. <p>On May 23, 2013, the claimant filed a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court via the Chief Justice of the Commercial Court at the Central Jakarta District Court. In response, on June 8, 2013, the Company filed a counter cassation appeal.</p> <p>Based on information available on the website of the Supreme Court, on December 30, 2013, the Supreme Court reached a verdict confirming that of the Commercial Court at the Central Jakarta District Court.</p> <p>With the publication of the Supreme Court verdict, the case, as of December 31, 2015, was closed.</p>
Impact on the Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

CASE REGARDING OWNERSHIP OF LAND ON JL YOS SUDARSO, MEDAN

Case Number	46K/PDT/2015
Institution	Supreme Court
Parties	T.M Chalfoon (Claimant I), Ananda Kumar (Claimant II), versus PT PLN (Persero) Development Unit (Defendant I), PGN (Defendant II).
Case Value	-
Case Principles	Appeal for cassation of the Medan High Court's decision to confirm the verdict of the Medan District Court awarding the claimant's demands in part.
Case Status	<p>POn May 6, 2015, T.M. Chalfoon Al Rasyid and Anada Kumar filed a cassation appeal with the Supreme Court via the Medan District Court. In response, on June 24, 2015, PGN filed a counter cassation appeal at the Supreme Court via the Medan District Court.</p> <p>At time of publication of the Financial Report, the case was still being studied by the Supreme Court.</p>
Impact on the Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

LAWSUIT FILED BY MAATS PIPELINE EQUIPMENT

Case Number	326/PDT/2015/PTDKI
Institution	West Jakarta District Court
Parties	PT Winatek Widita (Claimant) PT Remaja Bangun Kencana (Claimant I) versus PT Maats Pipeline Equipment (Defendant) PT Citra Panji Manunggal (Defendant I) PGN (Defendant II)
Case Value	Rp281,509,773.22 per month since lodging of suit, and Rp10,000,000 per day of delay in fulfilling the stipulations of the decision.
Case Principles	<p>Lawsuit filed by the claimants linked to the obligation to pay for rental of heavy machinery as set out in the Protocol of Discussions Agreement and Intentions expressed during the Visit of Messrs, Maats to Messrs Rabana/Wlnatek on 21st and 22nd February 2006 by the defendants to the claimants. The machinery in question was used by the defendants for the project to develop a PGN pipeline between Grisik and Pagardewa.</p> <p>PGN's involvement in the case is as the project owner, while the defendant and codefendant were contractors for the project in question.</p>
Case Status	<p>On January 13, 2015, the West Jakarta District Court issued a verdict ordering PGN to pay interest on the payments, bearing joint liability with its codefendants. In response, on March 18, 2015, PGN filed an appeal with the Jakarta High Court via the West Jakarta District Court.</p> <p>On September 22, 2015, the panel of judges at the Jakarta High Court issued a verdict in favor of PGN and annulling the verdict of the West Jakarta District Court ordering PGN to pay interest on its obligatory payments.</p> <p>In response, on November 26, 2015, PT Remaja Bangun Kencana and PT Winatek Widita lodged a cassation appeal. On December 14, 2015, PGN lodged a counter cassation appeal. As of the date of publication of the Financial Report, the case was still being studied by the Supreme Court.</p>
Impact on the Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

CASSATION APPEAL AGAINST FORESTRY MINISTRY DECREE NO.463/MENHUT-II/2013 DATED JUNE 27, 2013

Case Number	77K/TUN/2015
Institution	Supreme Court
Parties	Indonesian Forestry Ministry (Plaintiff II) versus Kadin Kota Batam (Defendant) Batam Free Trade and Free Harbor Industrial Zone Body (BP) (Interventionary Defendant) PGN (Interventionary Defendant)
Case Value	-
Case Principles	Cassation appeal against the North Sumatra Administrative High Court verdict confirming the verdict of the Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court awarding full damages to PGN and ordering the claimant to repeal and annul the Forestry Ministry Decree in question.
Case Status	<p>On November 6, 2014, the Forestry Ministry filed an appeal for cassation with the Supreme Court via the Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court. In response, on November 28, 2014, PGN filed a counter cassation appeal with the Supreme Court via the Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court.</p> <p>According to information from the Supreme Court Secretariat, the case was decided by a panel of judges on March 30, 2015. The verdict confirmed those of the two lower courts.</p>
Impact on the Company Conditions	No impact on the Company

INFORMATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

In 2015, no administrative sanctions were imposed by the capital market authorities or other authorities on PGN, the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Directors.

ACCESS TO COMPANY'S DATA AND INFORMATION

In order to ease stakeholders and fulfill the stipulations of Law No.14 2008 on Public Information Transparency, PGN constantly updates information conveyed to the public.

In order to comply with information transparency, PGN also regularly reports information and material facts to the capital market authorities, both through letters to the OJK and through electronic reporting to the IDX. PGN also actively publishes all corporate actions through press releases in two languages, namely Indonesian and English. The published information can also be downloaded via the PGN website.

Furthermore, in order to provide adequate information to investors, PGN uses various means of communications, such as telephone, conference calls, emails and the Company website. PGN also interacts directly through one-on-one/group meetings, field visits, non-deal roadshows and conferences. The Company proactively participates in activities to meet the public held by government institutions both at home and abroad through conferences, public exposes and investor summits.

In 2015, PGN's Investor Relations Division organized 114 meetings, 69 conference/video calls and a Non-Deal Roadshow, and took part in a number of conferences and investor summits, including:

- Mandiri Sekuritas – Barclays Mandiri Investment Day;
- Nomura Indonesia All Access 2015
- Corporate Invitation Indonesia Conference UBS 2015;
- JP Morgan's Asia Yield 1x1 Forum 2015;
- CIMB 9th Annual Indonesia Conference;
- DB Access Conference 2015;
- Morgan Stanley – Asia Pacific Summit Conference 2015;
- IDX & Credit Suisse Investor Summit 2015.

Besides that, PGN also organized two site visits to subsidiaries' operational areas – one to the Pangkah on-shore processing facility (OPF) and one to the off-shore accommodation & utility platform (AUP) in Gresik, East Java. These site visits were necessary for investors and analysts to see first-hand the operational activities and development of the Company's subsidiaries.

PGN also strove to improve its IT platforms in order to maintain and improve the reliability of its information provision, rendering it integrated, prompt and well-suited through website www.pgn.co.id and the SOEs Ministry portal.

For customers and potential customers, further information about PGN can be obtained by sending an email to contact.center@pgn.co.id or telephoning the contact center on 1500 645.

Investors, analysts and shareholders can directly contact the Investor Relations Division by sending an email to keinvestor.relations@pgn.co.id or telephoning (6221) 633 4838 or sending a fax to (6221) 633 3080.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Company has a Code of Conduct that was ratified by Board of Directors Ruling No. 002600.K/ HK.00.01/UT/2013 dated January 25, 2013 regarding the Code of Conduct.

In developing GCG, PGN has formulated several policies concerning corporate ethics. PGN seeks to apply the highest ethical standards throughout all its business activities, in line with the vision, mission and culture of the Company, through the implementation of the Code of Conduct. The Code of Conduct is the attitudes and behaviors that are demanded of, and apply to, every member of the Company. The Company recognizes that good relations between stakeholders and increasing Shareholders' value over the long term can only be achieved by conducting all business activities with integrity, as set out in our Code of Conduct.

CODE OF CONDUCT PRINCIPLES

The Code of Conduct is the collection of norms, values and actions that are considered by everyone in the Company to be the ideal standards of behavior for the Company. These behaviors must be developed on the basis of strong moral values that are acknowledged and accepted throughout the Company as the Corporate Culture.

1. Business Ethics

PGN has developed guidelines on business ethics that represent the desired standards of behavior in business, and should guide the Company as an entity in its interactions and relationships with stakeholders. The application of business ethics is expected to support improvements in the Company's performance by giving due attention to the interests of stakeholders in a manner

that is ethical and based on the rule of law. Broadly speaking, these business ethics provide guidelines for standards of behavior that must be adhered to in PGN's dealings with stakeholders, such as the disclosure of information, equitable treatment and fulfillment of the rights of stakeholders, antitrust, human rights protection, gratuities, the protection of intellectual property rights and so on. Some of the Business Ethics that apply to PGN employees are:

a. Corporate Ethics toward Employees

PGN protects the interests of its employees in line with the prevailing legislation. PGN believes that its employees are a valuable asset in supporting the achievement of PGN's vision and mission. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with employees includes:

- Providing equitable remuneration, promotions, and rewards to employees in accordance with their performance, competence, and loyalty;
- Protecting the rights of workers to elect to become members of a Trade Union;
- Creating a work environment that is safe, healthy, and free from all forms of pressure and intimidation;
- Implementing Collective Labor Agreements (CLA) consistently.

b. Corporate Ethics toward Customers

The Company prioritizes excellent service, a proactive attitude and a quick response in dealing with customers. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with customers includes:

- A polite and professional attitude toward the customer;
 - Delivering complete and accurate product information, particularly with regard to the specifications and safety of services and products;
 - Being proactive and responsive in understanding and meeting the needs and expectations of customers.
- c. **Company Ethics regarding Goods and Services Procurement**
The Company's procurement of goods and services is based on the principles of being competitive, transparent, fair, reasonable and accountable. Expected ethical behavior in dealings with suppliers of goods and services includes:
- The selection of goods and services providers must be based on the quality of the product, after-sales service, warranties, performance and track record in prioritizing the interests of the Company;
 - Respecting mutual rights and obligations under the agreement and statutory provisions;
 - Maintaining open communication during the procurement process with regard to the fulfillment of the rights and obligations of the parties;
 - Evaluating the suppliers of goods and services and sanctioning those who behave unethically.
- d. **Corporate Ethics toward Creditors**
The Company receives loans for the interests of the business and to increase the Company's value. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with creditors includes:
- The selection of creditors based on the interests of the Company, taking into consideration the benefits, costs and risks;
 - Respecting the rights of creditors, including the right to obtain information on the use of funds in accordance with agreement and statutory provisions.
- e. **Corporate Ethics toward the Government**
With regard to interactions with central and local governments, the Company maintains a harmonious, constructive, and respectful relationship. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with regulators includes:
- Fostering relationships and good communications with the regulators to develop a business climate that is healthy, competitive, and strengthens the competitiveness of the national economy;
 - Fulfilling all business and licensing requirements professionally and in compliance with the prevailing laws.
- f. **Corporate Ethics toward the Public**
The Company implements social and community programs to empower the surrounding communities and improve their quality of life, and to work in synergy with government programs. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with the public includes:
- Providing information and optimizing the distribution of the Company's assistance programs to the community;
 - Providing opportunities for people who want to know about the activities of the Company, within certain limits, and promoting local products at Company events;
 - Avoiding actions that lead to discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, race or class.

g. Corporate Ethics toward Shareholders

PGN is committed to improving value for shareholders in accordance with the statutory provisions. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with shareholders includes:

- Treating shareholders and investors fairly and in accordance with the number and type of shares held, so that they can exercise their rights in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the prevailing legislations;
- Providing public information to shareholders in full, accurately, promptly and accessible in accordance with the statutory provisions in the one-door policy;
- All investors and shareholders must respect the Company's Articles of Association and all decisions taken and ratified at GMS.

h. Corporate Ethics toward Gas Suppliers

PGN realizes that the business of natural gas transmission and distribution is closely linked to the availability of natural gas from its suppliers. The Company continues to make efforts to establish harmonious and mutually beneficial relations with natural gas suppliers. Expected ethical behavior in dealing with gas suppliers includes:

- Good, harmonious and mutually beneficial cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the gas purchase agreements and statutory provisions;
- Giving priority to negotiations for deliberation and consensus in resolving disputes with natural gas suppliers. Legal channels are the final resort in the settlement of disputes.

2. Work Ethics

Based on the values of the Corporate Culture and the principles of Good Corporate Governance, PGN has compiled Work Ethics as a guide for every PGN Employee in the implementation of their duties and responsibilities. The Work Ethics that apply to PGN's employees include:

a. Individual Commitment

Every PGN employee must work to his or her best abilities in the achievement of PGN's goals. This commitment is shown through:

- Continual improvement in competence in correspondence to work demands;
- Consistent completion of tasks, and responsibility for actions taken;
- Identification and development of improvement opportunities to make work processes more effective and efficient;
- Initiative to implement changes that add value;
- Priority given to the interests of the Company and avoidance of possible conflicts of interest;
- Compliance with policies, systems, procedures, and other applicable provisions;
- Maintenance of all company resources in order to maintain continuity of the Company's operations, and occupational safety and health;
- Active participation in, and contribution to, the improvement of the natural and social environment in the vicinity of the operational area;
- Providing the best service to internal and external customers;

- Identifying customer needs and maintaining good relationships with customers;
 - Working professionally and with an awareness of costs to deliver optimal performance;
 - All officers in the Company, including those entering retirement, must complete and submit the State Officials' Wealth Report (LHKPN) to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK).
- b. Cooperation Among PGN Employees
- Be honest, courteous, and respectful towards fellow PGN employees, and appreciate the differences in gender, ethnicity, race and class;
 - Encourage mutual support among workers and between units of work to improve the Company's performance;
 - Communicate any new ideas and share knowledge and skills.
- c. Compliance with Laws and Regulations
- PGN Employees are required to comply with the laws and legislations as well as the Company's internal regulations. Compliance with laws and legislations is realized through:
- Compliance with the standards, norms, laws, and regulations that are applicable and relevant to the Company's activities;
 - Respect and obedience for the laws and legislations related to human rights;
 - Compliance with regulations, systems and procedures throughout the Company.
- d. Conflicts of Interest
- PGN employees should avoid any situation that could cause a conflict of interest between their private interests and the interests of the Company. Conflicts of interest are avoided by:
- Not having any stake/ownership in business entities as partners or competitors of the Company in an amount that could affect decision-making. This also applies to employees' spouses and children;
 - Not having any business that is directly related to the Company's activities. This also applies to employees' spouses and children;
 - Not giving or receiving any loans from providers of goods/services or from customers;
 - Not abusing or misusing authority or assets, facilities or means of the Company for the personal gain of the worker or for any other party.
- e. Receiving Gifts:
- PGN employees may not accept gifts/souvenirs/gratuities of any kind related to their job positions except:
- Receiving entertainment in the form of a meal;
 - Receiving promotional items that include the logo/company name of the giver's Company.
- f. Giving Gifts
- PGN Employees can give gifts/souvenirs and entertainment to other parties on the condition that:
- They are supporting the interests of the Company;
 - The gift is not intended as a bribe;
 - The gift has been budgeted by the Company.

g. PGN Asset Protection

PGN employees are responsible for managing the Company's assets in accordance with the Company's objectives. This is realized through:

- Being responsible for maintaining and securing the Company's assets from loss or damage;
- Finding savings/efficiencies in the utilization of the Company's assets;
- Being responsible for managing the Company's assets and preventing their use beyond the interests of the Company.

h. Data Recording and Reporting

PGN employees are required to manage data, reports and information to the best of their abilities, as an important input in the decision-making process. This is realized through:

- Preparing reports based on information sources that are trustworthy and accountable;
- Presenting reports promptly, correctly, accurately, and communicatively;
- Not hiding any data or reports that should be submitted.

i. Maintaining the Confidentiality of Company Information and Data

PGN Employees utilize the Company's data and information to increase the Company's value and to make decisions by:

- Using a reliable data security system;
- Avoiding dissemination of data and information to those of whom it does not concern, either while working for the Company or after;
- Handing over all data relating to the Company when the term of employment ends;
- Maintaining consumer information confidentiality.

j. Occupational Safety and Health and Environmental Management

Occupational Safety and Health and Environmental Management (OSH&EM) is part of the ProCISE culture. PGN employee behavior with regard to the implementation of OSH&EM is realized through:

- Compulsory understanding of situations and conditions of security, workplace safety and health and compliance with occupational health and safety and environmental management regulations;
- Responsive to incidents and emergencies caused by security problems, accidents, pollution, natural disasters, and others;
- Participation in creating a work environment that is safe and healthy.

k. Political Activity

The Company provides opportunities to every employee to channel their political aspirations. However, if workers decide to participate in practical politics they must comply with current regulations.

Ethical behavior related to political activities includes:

- Not being a political party official, and not using the facilities of the Company for the benefit of a political party;
- Not contributing in any way to a political party outside of the statutory provisions in force.

CODE OF CONDUCTS APPLICATION TO ALL ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL

In 2014, PGN continued to strengthen its commitment to implementing GCG, for example through regular GCG training, GCG dispersion, and circulation of the Code of Conducts. The Company's Organization and Business Process Division also distributed a pocket book on the Code of Conducts to all Employees at Head Office, SBU I, II and III, SBU Transmission, as well as projects.

DISSEMINATION OF CODE OF CONDUCT

The Good Corporate Governance Manual and the Code of Conducts have also been published on the Company's website <http://pgn.co.id>, and the Company's portal <http://portal.pgn.co.id>, and can be easily accessed by all PGN employees.

Work ethics and business ethics must be implemented consistently by the Board of Commissioners, Board of Directors and employees as part of the work culture in the day-to-day operations of the Company. To support the application of business ethics and work ethics, PGN has set out procedures for circulating and publishing these codes, as well as procedures for their application, reporting, monitoring and evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF CODE OF CONDUCT

In implementing and enforcing code of conduct, PGN had created some policies in form of guidelines which have been disseminated among other things:

Good Corporate Governance Guideline

Good Corporate Governance Policies has been set through Board of Director's Decision No. 00691.K/OT.01/UT/2012 dated March 6, 2012. This document is PGN's basic guideline to operate the business. The Guideline will give all personnel in PGN for implementation Good Corporate Governance principles on working activities.

Business Ethic and Work Ethic Guideline

The Company have Business Ethic and Work Ethic's Guideline which has been set up by the Board of Director's Decision No. 002600.K/HK.00.01/UT/2013 dated January 25, 2013 about Business and Work Ethic. This guideline will be the company's organ and its employee reference to carry out their business activities as well as dealing with the stakeholders.

Board Manual

Board Manual is a guide for Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners in performing their duties. Board Manual mainly contains organizational structure Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners including duties, responsibilities, ethics, authority and rights. Board Manual was set based on Corporate Law Principles that adopts two ties system and based on PGN's Article of Association, GMS Resolution and the best implementation of Good Corporate Governance.

Sanction for Violation of Code of Conduct

Sanction imposed for any violation of Business Ethic adapted to the prevailing regulations, related agreement, and Collective Labor Agreement between the Company and its workers. The sanction between Work Ethic is arranged in Collective Labor Agreement between the Company and its works.

Violation of Code of Conduct and Sanction on 2015

During 2015, there were no violation of Business Ethic conducted by the Company. Meanwhile, for the Work Ethic has been given fairly based on Collective Labor Agreement between the Company and its Workers.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

The Company has in place a Whistleblowing System Manual, which was ratified by Board of Directors of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk Ruling No. 066303.K/PW.01/UT/2013 dated December 24, 2013 regarding the Whistleblowing System Manual.

In line with our commitment to practicing GCG, PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk gives due and consistent attention to the interests of all stakeholders in the interests of fairness and equality. Upholding this principle can be challenging, and requires a sustained and tangible effort.

However, reports of misconduct are often received from stakeholders as a result of their rights being given insufficient attention or even overlooked by the Company. If not resolved properly, stakeholders' reports of misconduct, or whistleblowing, can be detrimental to the stakeholders and/ or the Company itself. A standard mechanism for dealing with whistleblowing is required in order to avoid prolonged conflict or dispute between the stakeholders and the Company. This is to insure that such issues do not turn into bigger problems that could harm the Company's reputation or affect the public's confidence in the Company.

The resolution of whistleblowing disclosures is one means of increasing protection for stakeholders with regard to guaranteeing their rights in relation to the Company, and ensuring that disclosures are dealt with in a way that satisfies the terms and conditions stipulated by the Company, the Government, and the competent authorities. This requires the formulation of an aligned management policy, system and procedure in a Whistleblowing Policy.

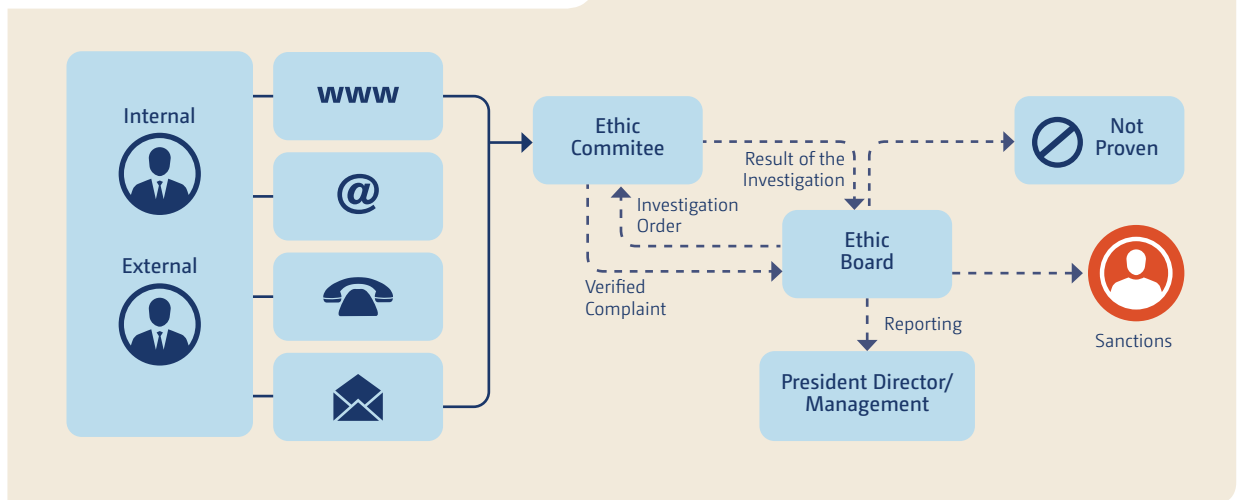
The Whistleblowing Policy is a system that provides a channel for witnesses to report information on indications of misconduct in a Company.

Disclosures received through this whistleblowing mechanism require due attention and follow-up, including the appropriate enforcement of the law, so that they can serve as a deterrent for the perpetrators of misconduct, or those who are considering taking such actions.

The Company's Whistleblowing System is intended as:

1. A basis or implementation guideline for dealing with stakeholder whistleblowing disclosures;
2. A channel for reporting matters that cannot be resolved through the organization's regular procedures;
3. A guarantee that there is a mechanism for resolving whistleblower disclosures effectively within a reasonable timeframe;
4. A means of avoiding negative publicity for the Company;
5. A means of supporting the principle of fairness in relations between the Company and the stakeholders as agents and partners of the Company;
6. Part of the efforts to uncover other problems in the Company that are not consistent with the ethical standards that apply.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM PROCESS



VIOLATION REPORTING

Referring to the Whistleblowing System Manual that was endorsed by the President Director pursuant to Board of Directors Ruling No. 066303.K/PW.01/UT/2013 dated December 24, 2013, the provisions on dealing with whistleblower disclosures are as follows:

1. The Company is obliged to accept and resolve whistleblower disclosures. As such, the Company:
 - a. Must accept whistleblower disclosures from internal or external parties;
 - b. Must accept and resolve whistleblower disclosures from both whistleblowers who disclose their identity and those who remain anonymous;
 - c. Provides a channel for dealing with whistleblower disclosures, namely through the Ethics Committee;
 - d. The Ethics Committee will forward the whistleblower disclosure in line with the context of the reported party.
2. Receiving Disclosures

The Company has put in place a mechanism for the receipt of whistleblower disclosures, which includes the following:

 - a. Whistleblower disclosures are delivered to the Ethics Committee, whether they relate to the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors or Company employees;
 - b. Whistleblower disclosures can be made during or outside of working hours;
 - c. Whistleblower disclosures are to be submitted through the Company's official channels;
 - d. The Company will accept all whistleblower disclosures from stakeholders and/or their representatives, orally or in writing;
 - e. The Company provides an explanation of the policies and procedures for resolving whistleblower disclosures when stakeholders and/or their representatives make a whistleblower disclosure.

- f. Whistleblower disclosures may be delivered in writing or orally through the following mechanisms:
 - Through the Company's website www.pgn.co.id, on the "Whistleblower Disclosures" page;
 - By emailing etik@pgn.co.id;
 - By telephone, on the extension "Etik". For every whistleblower disclosure, a phone log must be made, with information about the whistleblower and the substance of the report;
 - Through our PO BOX, which will be opened periodically, witnessed by at least two personnel from the IAU and GCG, and recorded in a formal report;
 - By formal letter, addressed to the Company c.q. PGN Ethics Committee, and delivered personally or by mail to the Company at this address: PT PGN (Persero) Tbk Ethics Committee Graha PGAS 5th Floor.
- g. Whistleblower disclosures in writing should be accompanied by supporting evidence such as documents related to evidence of the initial indications of a violation;
- h. If a whistleblower disclosure is submitted in writing and identified, the Company provides a receipt, and if the whistleblower disclosure is not identified it will be recorded in the list of whistleblower disclosures;
- i. If a whistleblower disclosure is submitted by a stakeholder representative, the following documents should be submitted in addition to the documents above:
 - Photocopy of proof of identity of the stakeholder and their representative;
 - A letter of Power of Attorney from the stakeholder to their representative, stating that the stakeholder authorizes the representative to act for and on their behalf. If the representative is an institution or a legal entity, a document must be attached stating that the party submitting the whistleblower disclosure is authorized to represent the institution or legal entity concerned.
- j. The Company must provide a receipt for the whistleblower disclosure to the stakeholder and /or their representative who submits the report.

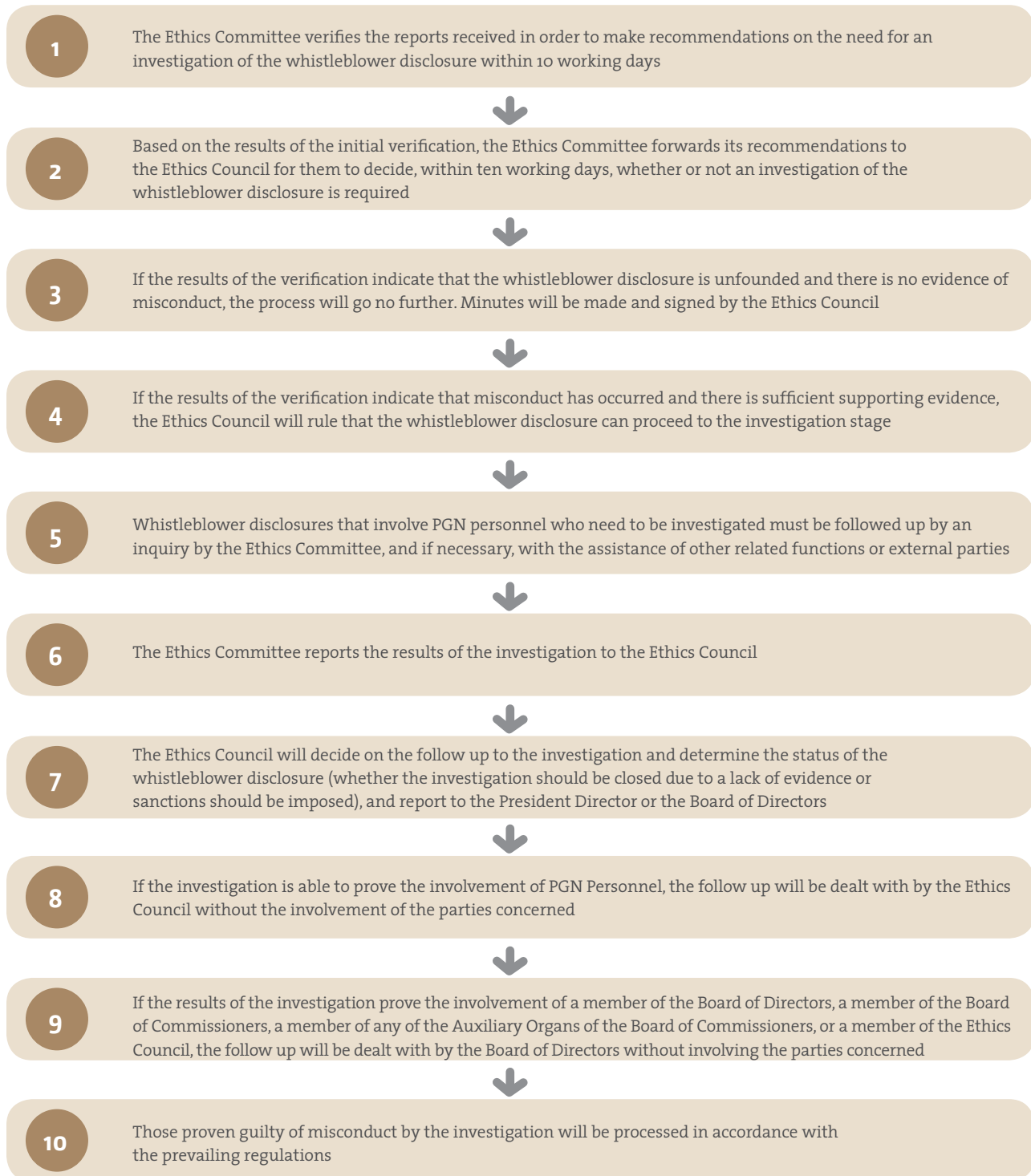
PROTECTION TO WHISTLEBLOWERS

The arrangements for the Protection of Whistleblowers are set forth in Chapter IV of the Whistleblowing System Manual and include the following:

1. The Company is required to protect whistleblowers;
2. Whistleblower protection is intended to encourage whistleblowers to come forward;
3. Whistleblower protection covers
 - a. Guarantees that the identity of the whistleblower and the content of their disclosures will be kept confidential;
 - b. Guarantees of the safety of the whistleblower and their family.
4. A whistleblower will receive the Company's protection against detrimental treatment, such as:
 - a. Unfair dismissal;
 - b. Demotion of position or rank;
 - c. Harassment or discrimination in any form;
 - d. Damaging notes on their personal file record.

REPORT HANDLING

The Company's measures for dealing with whistleblowing disclosures are set forth in Chapter III of the Whistleblowing System Manual, and include the following:



PARTIES MANAGING VIOLATION REPORT

The Company had set Whistleblowing system's Organ based on Whistleblowing System Guideline which has been declared by President's Director based on Board of Director's Decision No. 066303.K/PW.01/UT/2013 dated December, 2013 which will be organized by the Ethic Committee which responsible to Ethic Board.

Ethic Committee is independent unit or function from Company's daily operation and has access to the company's leader. This independent function or unit consist of internal audit division assisted by legal function, GCG and Human Resource Division, if necessary.

Ethic Committee has been distributed its task within the Committee. The task has cover 2 (two) section:

1. Receiving Report Section

This section duties are receiving reports. Selecting violation report to be proceed for further investigation without revealing the identity of rapporteur. The receiving report section also responsible for the implementation of rapporteur protection program particularly confidentially and safety security for rapporteur. For this purpose, this section's officer will get access for legal assistance, financial, and operational, if necessary.

2. Investigation Section

This section duties are to investigate further about the substance of the reported allegation. The objective of the section is to looking out and collecting evidence which is necessary to ensure that the violation had been committed. In the event that the evidence has been sufficient, therefore sanction recommendation against violations will be reported to Ethic Board to decide. However, in the event of insufficient evidence, the investigation process will be discontinued. To support the task, this section will be get assistance and operational access and information from all investigated unit.

Ethic Committee will be responsible to the ethic Board. The Ethic Board is the responsible organ which directly report to President Director and in charge to decide investigation discontinuation or order to perform further investigation, recommendation status to violation report, sanctioned, and monitoring feedback for violation report. The Chairman and Board of Ethic Member consists of Board of Directors which is appointed by the President Director and directly report to President Director. In the event that the investigation can be proved concerning to the Board of Ethic Member, the Report can be replaced by one of Board of Director Member through the appointment from President Director.

RESULT OF REPORT HANDLING

Each investigation report conducted by the Ethic Committee will be reported to Board of Ethic. The Board of Ethic will decide the further feedback for the investigation result and decide the report violation status whether to be closed if there are no sufficient evidence or to be sanctioned, and report to President Director or Board of Directors. In the event that the result of the investigation can be evidenced concerning to PGN's workers, therefore the further action would be settled by the Board of Ethic without involving the Board of Ethic of involved parties. In the event of the investigation can be evidenced by the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, Board of Commissioner's Supporting Organ, and Board of Ethic Member, therefore the further action would be settled by the Board of Directors without the involvement of related parties. The violation perpetrators that have been proved based on the investigation report and would be proceed in accordance with the regulations.

REPORTING THROUGH WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM IN 2015

During 2015 there are no report that have been directed through the Whistleblowing System channel report.

06

***Corporate
Social and
Environmental
Responsibility***





CORPORATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY



06

Contribution For Society

PGN commitment to participate in improving sustainability of welfare and through independency of energy and environmental conservation effort.

CONTRIBUTION FOR SOCIETY

PGN's concern for economic development in the local communities and the surrounding environment is realized through a variety of sustainable programs.

Through the correct and responsible implementation of its corporate social and environmental responsibility, PGN is well accepted by society and its other stakeholders. PGN has adopted the understanding of social and environmental responsibility clearly defined in Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies article 1 paragraph 3 and article 74. In 2012, social responsibility was reaffirmed in Government Regulation No. 47/2012, as mandated by Law No. 40/2007.

Generally, and by the international community, Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) is better known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Therefore, as a listed company, SER to PGN is synonymous with CSR. As defined by international understanding, which is also adopted by PGN, CSR is not just a matter of charitable donations, but also encompasses broader concerns, such as sustainable care for the environment, respect for human rights, the obligation to provide a comfortable place of work and good labor relations for its employees, prioritizing occupational health and safety and participating in developing the local economy and communities.

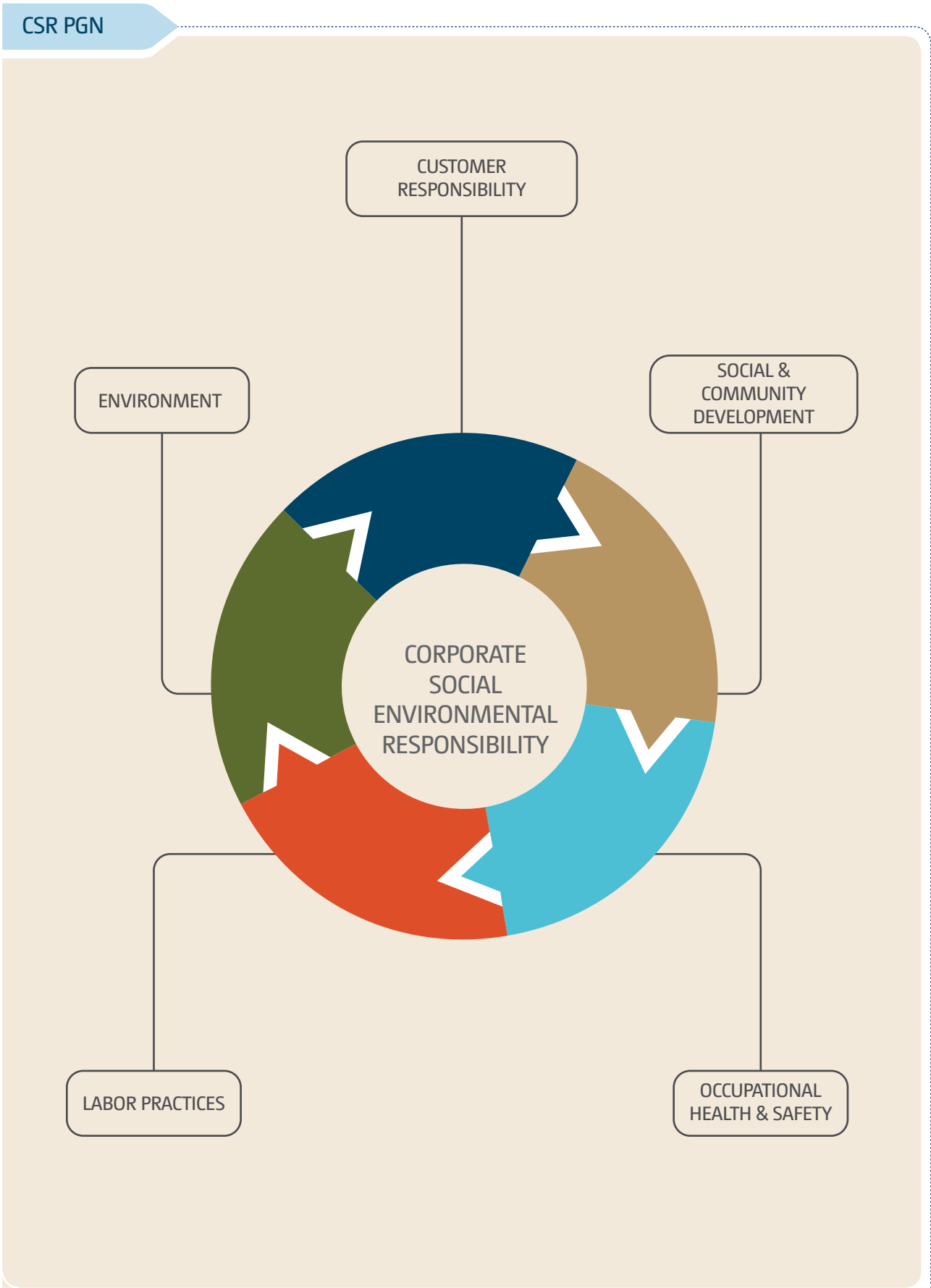
SER is PGN's commitment to playing a role in building a sustainable economy to improve quality of life and benefit the environment for the Company, the local community, society and for future generations. PGN believes that its presence will be well received by society and other stakeholders if it implements SER appropriately and responsibly. Through its role as an agent of development, PGN conducts business on environmentally sound principles and participates in the government's efforts to create prosperous people by implementing various environmental, social and community programs.

CSR in PGN is implemented on the basic CSR concept of "PGN Shares", namely:

- Contributing to the improvement of public WELFARE;
- Creating a HARMONIOUS relationship with stakeholders;
- Implementing sustainable partnership programs and community stewardship programs to establish TRUST;
- Being RESPONSIVE to society's social problems;
- Showing EMPATHY for society's social problems.

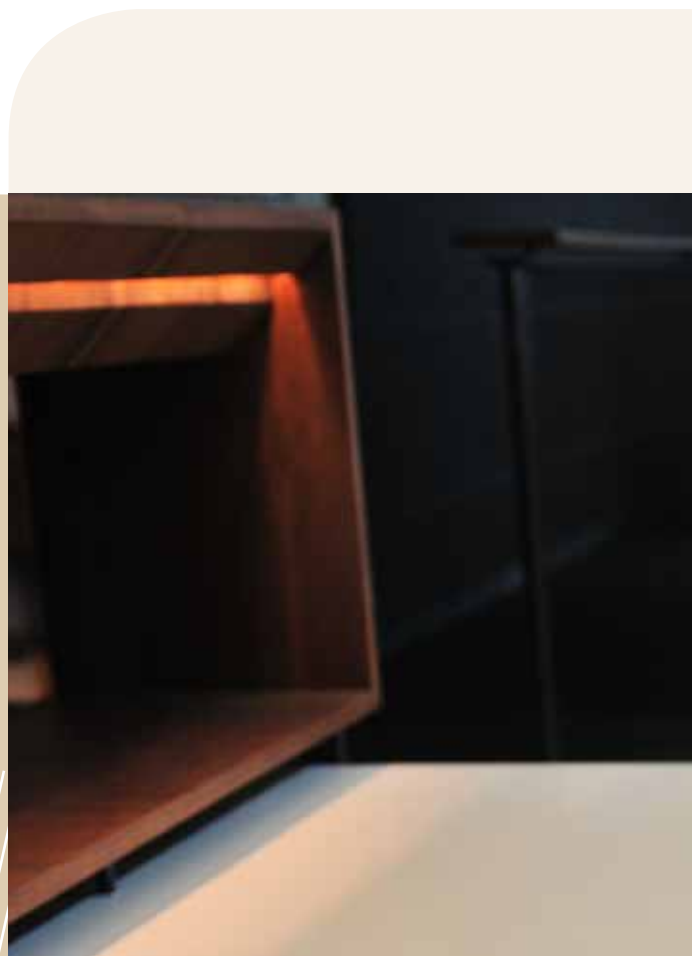
CSR in PGN has 5 sections, namely:

1. Environment;
2. Employment;
3. Occupational health and safety;
4. Social and community development;
5. Responsibility toward consumers.



ENVIRONMENTAL

Paperless Online Payment (POPay) and electronic mailing system (e-sms) is proven effort by the company to reduce paper usage and support go green policy.



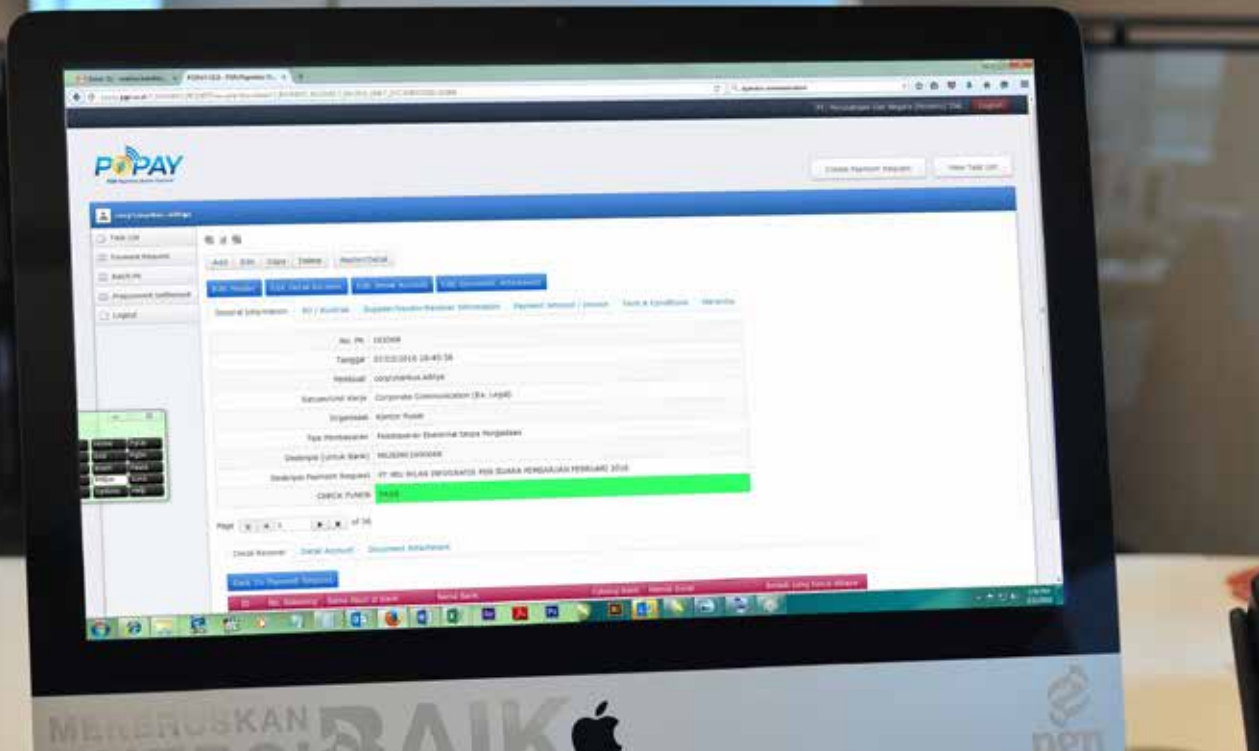
POLICY

PGN strives to create sustainability not only through its commitment to safety, health and the environment, but also by actively optimizing energy use as an integral part of its existence. Environment and energy policies have been integrated into PGN's current Occupational Health and Safety, Security, and Environmental and Energy Management Policy (K3PPLE) and various programs related to the environmental management system implemented in 2015.

In its implementation, PGN has set a target of zero fatalities, diseases and environmental pollution caused by management of the company's business.

To achieve these targets, the following was decided:

1. To take proactive and preventive actions to achieve a work environment that is healthy, safe, secure, environmentally friendly and has efficient energy consumption;
2. To make efforts to manage risk related to workplace illness, workplace accidents, disruption of asset safety and environmental pollution;



3. To comply with all laws and other regulations applicable to occupational health and safety; security and environmental and energy management;
4. To educate all workers to raise awareness and competency in occupational health and safety, security and environmental and energy management;
5. To conserve energy to achieve efficient and optimized energy use;
6. To involve local communities in the vicinity of company operations for security and environmental management;

7. To regularly evaluate the Management System for Occupational Health and Safety, Security, and Environmental and Energy Management to make continuous improvements.

With regard to climate change, PGN has established eco-friendly policies and encourages business partners and communities to implement environmental programs. For operational activities, such as operating the compressor turbine, we utilize natural gas as a more environmentally friendly source of energy. The Company also utilizes natural gas as a chiller fuel to replace non-environmentally friendly diesel.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

PGN's operational activities to distribute natural gas do not have a significant negative impact on the environment; however, PGN's operational activities still fulfill environmentally sound principles. All PGN activities are always accompanied by an Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL and UKL-UPL) and have environmental permits from the relevant authorities. This not only maintains PGN's operating reliability, but also maintains environmental quality through compliance with environmental standards set by the Government. The Company's commitment to environmental management includes:

a. Material Use

PGN's distribution and transmission network is constructed with pipes made of steel or PE (polyethylene) plastic of a carefully calculated thickness. The pipe is covered with a protective layer of PE and other protective factors making it rustproof, durable and capable of being buried in the soil for long periods of time (about 30 years). The objective is to minimize the impact on the environment.

Additionally, PGN has a policy to reduce paper usage in operations by using electronic letters (e-sms). This system is able to reduce the amount of paper used for administrative purposes.

b. Waste Management

PGN's operational activities to distribute natural gas do not have a significant negative impact on the environment, however, PGN's operational activities still fulfill sound environmental policies. This not only maintains PGN's operating reliability, but also maintains environmental quality through compliance with environmental standards set by the Government. Used materials that absorb impurities, or filters, that have been placed inside pipes are handled according to applicable regulations so as not to pollute the environment. To safeguard the environment, PGN pays particular attention to the management of Toxic and Hazardous Waste (B3).

Despite producing minimal amounts of B3 waste, PGN is committed to managing all such waste in accordance with Government Regulation No. 101 of 2014 regarding Toxic and Hazardous Waste Management in cooperation with parties licensed to handle such waste. During 2015, a total of 19 tons of B3 waste was managed well, for example, impurities absorbent or filter waste from pipeline is treated according to regulation to prevent environment pollution

c. Energy Audit

One way in which the company realizes its corporate responsibility in relation to the Occupational Health and Safety, Security, and Environmental and Energy Management (K3PPLE) Policy is by managing its energy consumption. In 2015, PGN Gas Transmission Management (GTM) conducted an energy audit in cooperation with PT Energy Management Indonesia (Persero).

The Energy Audit was conducted to determine the actual energy performance of energy-using facilities and to identify steps to optimize energy performance and improve efficiency by reducing losses in energy utilization while maintaining effectiveness and productivity. The Energy Audit Program has a strong legal foundation, especially with the issuance of Law No. 30 of 2007 regarding Energy, specifically Article 25 on Energy Conservation and Government Regulation No. 70 of 2009 on Energy Conservation.

The purpose of such audits is:

- To have an overall picture of energy use, including type and amount of energy used, energy intensity, energy use load profiles, performance of energy equipment, energy balance.
- To know the energy intensity benchmark to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of energy use.
- To evaluate Energy Management System Implementation.
- To identify energy efficiency opportunities.

- To provide recommendations to change methods or substitute energy-consuming devices with more energy-efficient devices with the same function and benefits, the associated costs, as well as an implementation action plan.

The energy efficiency implementation program derived from the PGN energy audit results included:

- Replace CFL lighting with LED;
 - Replacement R-22 refrigerant with a hydrocarbon refrigerant.
- d. Provision of PGN's Environmentally Friendly Energy
- PGN also encourages the use of natural gas as an environmentally friendly energy in the community by:
- Providing Mobile Refueling Units (MRU) for motor vehicles as a pilot project in the Campaign for the Use of Gas as a clean and environmentally friendly energy source. The MRUs in operation include MRU IRTI, MRU Waduk Pluit, MRU Grogol and MRU Gresik East Java;
 - The establishment of GASKU Gas Filling Stations (SPBGs), the inauguration of these Gas Filling Stations is a tangible form of PGN's consistency in expanding the use of natural gas in the country and supporting the Government's program for conversion to CNG for transportation. SPBGs that have started operating in 2015 include the SPBGs at PGN Ketapang and PGN Bogor offices, SPBG Arimbi Jaya Agung in Cilegon, SPBG Pondok Ungu and SPBG Ngagel Surabaya;
 - The use of solar cells for outdoor lighting and tower repeaters along the Grissik-Labuhan Maringgai transmission pipeline;
 - The use of CNG for the entire PGN operational fleet. PGN remains committed to stimulating creative innovations for efficient and eco-friendly operations.

- e. PROPER
- PGN's compliance with the rules is demonstrated in its participation in the Environmental Performance Rating Program (PROPER). PROPER assessment is based on Environment Minister Regulation No. 3 of 2014 regarding PROPER.

The results we have achieved are not yet the maximum attainable, but they do show PGN's commitment to environmental management. PGN will continue with its commitment to becoming a green company and strive to make continuous improvements in energy efficiency, natural resource conservation and biodiversity, as well as waste reduction.

- f. Carbon Accounting
- A range of internet-based Carbon Accounting (carbon calculator) applications have been developed by many organizations. However, these carbon calculators scattered through cyberspace tend to be based on lifestyles, technologies and practices in developed countries, especially Europe and North America. The emission factors used are also more relevant to technological development in those countries. Therefore, many of the features or activities are not relevant or appropriate to everyday conditions in developing countries.

The carbon calculator developed by PGN is part of the environmental transformation being undertaken by the company since 2013. The coverage scope of the carbon calculator developed for PGN only encompasses emissions derived from the use of electricity provided by PLN or our own generation, and emissions from the use of operational vehicles and work-related travel. This is in line with Government Regulation No. 71 of 2011 regarding Inventorying National Greenhouse Gases. In 2015, PGN successfully reduced carbon emissions by 2,805.61 Ton CO₂ eq.

In principle, the carbon calculator developed by PGN can be easily used. The carbon calculator operator inputs data on the KWh amount of electricity consumed, vehicle fuel consumed, and the m3 volume of gas consumed in certain locations and for certain years, which can then be seen as total carbon emissions in the form of tables or graphs. The data sheets can also be used in web-based spreadsheet applications. Following are PGN's total carbon emissions in 2015:

TOTAL PGN Carbon Emissions 2015 (in Ton CO2 eq)

Energy Consumption Activity	Carbon Emission Scope 1 (Ton CO2 eq)	
	2014	2015
Venting	5,138.42	890.88
Instrumentation	3,186.79	915.5
Blowdown	300.54	80.27
Gas Leaks	-	1.54
Gas Fuel	38,572.77	47,396.94
Generator Fuel	1,238.67	990.26
Vehicle Fuel – Gasoline	2,290.61	1,473.09
Vehicle Fuel – CNG	492.72	566.81
Gas for Chiller	1,104.18	245.29
Total Scope 1	52,324.70	52,560.58
Energy Consumption Activity	Carbon Emission Scope 2 (Ton CO2 eq)	
	2014	2015
Electricity	11,530.07	8,217.58
Flights	354.86	625.86
Total Scope 2	11,884.93	8,843.44

- g. AMDAL or UKL-UPL Implementation
PGN's main activity is to transmit and distribute natural gas from suppliers to customers. Prior to delivery, the natural gas is processed to attain the appropriate, specified quality.

Given that PGN's business activities are based on the utilization of natural resources, PGN is committed to managing the environment wisely and responsibly. Therefore, PGN is strongly committed to complying with all applicable legislation, including Law No. 32 of 2009 on the Protection and Management of the Environment.

Every operational activity undertaken by PGN requires attention be paid to provisions contained in the Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) document and Environmental Management - Environmental Monitoring Plan (UKL-UPL) documents, as well as the Environment Permit. Thus, PGN can always anticipate the impacts that will arise, as well as evaluate and seek the best alternative solutions to alleviate these impacts.

The objective of PGN's environmental management practices can be seen from the implementation of its AMDAL (RKL-RPL / UKL-UPL), as evidenced in the RKL-RPL and UKL-UPL implementation reports each semester for all 68 Permits held by the company. Additionally, PGN's compliance with government regulations is evidenced in the environmental permits it has processed. In 2015, the environmental permits the company had obtained were:

1. UKL-UPL Environmental Permit to install a 4" diameter, 150 meter steel pipe and PE pipes measuring 63mm diameter, 24,775 meters and 180 mm, 4,545 meters in Tropodo village and Kepuhkiriman village in East Java.
 2. UKL - UPL Environmental Permit to install a 4" diameter, 600 meter service pipe to PT Randoetatah Cemerlang in Martopuro village, East Java.
 3. UKL - UPL Environmental Permit to install and operate a Natural Gas Pipeline in Pondok Permata Suci (PPS) housing estate in Gresik, East Java.
 4. UKL - UPL Environmental Permit to install a service pipe and MRS PT KWSG in Mojokerto, East Java
 5. UKL - UPL Environmental Permit to construct an Office Building and Master Control Station (MCS) on Jalan Ratna in Surabaya, East Java
 6. UKL - UPL Environmental Permit for a Natural Gas Receiving Backup Master Control Station (BMCS) in Sidoarjo, East Java. All of these environment permits have been prepared based on Government Regulation No. 27 of 2012 regarding Environment Permits and Environment Minister Regulation No. 5 of 2012 regarding Types of Activities Requiring an AMDAL.
- h. Training
- Training has been required for involved and related staff to support the successful implementation of environmental transformation. Training implemented in 2015 included:
- Toxic and Hazardous Waste and Domestic Waste Management Training;
 - Governance Training for Asbestos Control in the Workplace;
 - Energy Auditor Training;
 - Training in Air Pollution Control;
 - Wastewater Management Training for MPPA Competence.

CERTIFICATION AND AWARDS IN ENVIRONMENTAL

During 2015, PGN made various environmental performance achievements, including:

- a. Certification

In 2015, all PGN's work units attained blue ranking in proper, namely:

 1. GDM I Offtake Station Cimanggis Depok;
 2. GDM II Eastern Java;
 3. GDM III Northern Sumatera Offtake Station Panaran Batam;
 4. GTM Southern Sumatera Compressor Station Pagardewa;
 5. PGN Affiliate, Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited.
- b. Awards

Award as an Industrial Company Consistently Reporting on Environmental Management in 2015 given by the Governor of East Java.

PGN's principle for environmental management was adapted from clauses in the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System. Periodically, PGN identifies important environmental aspects and impacts, assesses regulations and assesses environmental compliance, as well as setting goals and targets related to the environment, internally audits implementation of the Environmental Management Systems and reviews the management implementation of Environment Meeting activities.

In 2015, PGN conducted a Diagnostic Assessment of ISO 14001:2004 across all operational areas as implementation of the Company's Environment Management System and compliance with Government policies. The Diagnostic Assessment was conducted to re-map implementation of ISO 14001:2004 in PGN post-company transformation.

ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

The budget realization for activities related to environmental management during 2015 amounted to Rp15,632,988,441.

LABOR PRACTICES

Company gives equal opportunities to everyone, both man and woman, regardless of the ethnic, religion, race, class, and gender.



POLICY

Our employees are PGN's primary capital and the company is committed to creating a safe and enlightening work environment that supports employees in achieving their best potential and creates prosperity for employees.

A Safe and Enlightening Work Environment

PGN strives to create a work environment that provides a sense of safety, both physically and spiritually. The work environment is expected to inspire employees in their activities, work and innovation.

Best Employee Potential

PGN is committed to stimulating the best potential in its employees through the improvement and utilization of best competencies. Assignments and placements are based on each employee's personal competence.

Employee Welfare

Employee welfare is guaranteed to attract and obtain the best human resources, to motivate employees to do their best work and to retain the best employees.



PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

A Safe and Enlightening Work Environment

a. Good communication with Employees

To maintain smooth communications between employees, and between the management and employees, PGN has developed a corporate portal that can be utilized and optimized by all employees to support communication in day-to-day work, which has the following features:

- Corporate e-mail application as a communication medium;
- An e-sms application to file letters;
- An e-registration application to monitor employee attendance;

- A Knowledge Management Online (KMon) application to share knowledge and best practices in day-to-day work.
- The PGN Online Paperless Payment (POPAY) application to process payments to third parties;
- The INFOKU application for self-service personnel data.

PGN also has other communications media, such as electronic monthly tabloid.

b. Freedom of Association

As a publicly listed company, PGN guarantees its employees freedom of association with the formation of a labor union. This guarantee is provided because the management adheres to the paradigm that employees and companies have a mutual need for each other. The guaranteed freedom to create a labor union is noted in Law No. 21 of 2000 on Labor Unions.

Employees and labor unions serve an important function in industrial relations, namely working in accordance with their obligations, maintaining order for continuity of production, democratically channeling aspirations, developing skills and expertise and helping to advance the company and the welfare of its members and their families.

Currently, the labor union at PGN is the PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (PGN) Labor Union, abbreviated to SP-PGN. The union is independent and unaffiliated. SP-PGN has been registered with the employment authorities under Proof of Registration No. 387/II/P/IX/2009 dated September 19, 2009 by the Manpower and Transmigration Agency – West Jakarta Administration. The union leadership is spread through each of PGN's organizational units and centralized under a central committee. Union membership is not obligatory. PGN believes that its relationship with SP-PGN is harmonious and all problems can be settled through consensus.

PGN has also formed a Bipartite Cooperative Institution, which includes employee and company representatives in adherence with Law No. 13/2003 on Labor Relations, as well as Manpower and Transmigration Minister Decree No. Kep.225/Men/2003 on Procedure to Form, and Membership of, a Bipartite Cooperative Institution.

The Bipartite Cooperative Institution is vital to prevent and minimize misunderstandings between the two sides, to accommodate the company's and the employees' desires and aspirations, and to provide a bridge between the company and the employees for the voicing of aspirations and for discussion of various matters pertaining to the Company. Routine Bipartite Cooperative Institution meetings are conducted quarterly to foster harmonious industrial relations.

c. Collective Labor Agreement

The Collective Labor Agreement (CLA) was signed on December 1, 2015 and approved by the Manpower and Transmigration Ministry through decision letter No. Kep.198/PHIJSK-PKKAD/PKB/XII/2015 dated December 14, 2015. SP PGN represented the employees in discussions with the management to prepare the CLA.

The CLA accommodates the rights and responsibilities of the company and the employees equally. The CLA is intended to:

- Provide assurance on the rights and obligations of the company and its employees, covering: industrial relations, working conditions, and the Company Code of Conduct;
- Strengthen and enhance cooperation between the company and its employees;
- Regulate the fair resolution of disagreements so that they do not lead to disputes. Any differences are to be resolved through discussion and consensus.

d. Regulating Work Hours, Rest and Permission to Leave Work

To avoid excessive labor exploitation, the Company has set limits on working hours. Working hours are determined by the area of work and the nature of the job. In PGN, this applies to regular working hours, shift work and

special working hours for the completion of jobs in specific areas. If an employee works beyond the time specified, overtime will be paid in accordance with prevailing legislation.

For operational work that must be carried out reliably 24 hours a day, PGN utilizes a shift system. Shift requirements are adapted to the conditions encountered in the field, however, usually there are 2-3 shifts each day. If employees have to work beyond the shift deadline, they will be paid based on pre-determined and agreed calculations. This system is intended to prevent actions that can be categorized as forced labor.

While working, every employee is given the chance to rest at certain times. Employees are also given the opportunity to take annual leave, as well as long service leave every three years. PGN also provides compensation to workers including: paid leave at the basic salary for certain purposes, permission to participate in the haj pilgrimage and other religious pilgrimages, as well as maternity leave and menstruation leave for female employees.

e. Human Rights

PGN respects human rights and applies non-discrimination based on gender, ethnicity, religion and political affiliation. This is reflected in the daily work environment, as well as during recruitment of new employees.

Equal opportunity to participate in PGN's recruitment program is provided to all people, both male and female, regardless of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender or physical condition. Candidates are appointed based on selection results, assessment during probation and employee orientation.

Equal opportunity is also provided for all employees to participate in training and education programs, from supervisory level to top management. Throughout 2015, 53 managerial competency programs were attended by 849 participants, 190 technical competency programs were attended by 1,955 participants, 102 public training programs were run in Indonesia attended by 312 participants, 21 public training programs were run overseas for 142 participants and 28 educational programs had 44 participants.

PGN complies with policies that prohibit the employment of children and, at the time of this report, the youngest PGN employee was aged 22. The minimum age requirement implemented by PGN is 18 years of age. This complies with the government's decision to ratify the ILO Convention.



INTERVIEW WITH HENDI KUSNADI DIRECTOR OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND GENERAL SERVICE

Q What strategies have been implemented in regard to performance management, human resources and succession planning?

A Performance management is the main tool for management to monitor the work progress of each worker. With the Individual Performance Management System (SMKI) in place since 2012, each employee target should refer to the company's Priority Business Strategy (SBP) and the targets of each worker's supervisor. The company's targets are directly supported by and derived from targets for the related Directors that are cascaded down through to the next level of staff. This reflects business unity in achieving the corporate vision and mission according to the capabilities at each level.

The SMKI is supported by a web-based application that is used by all workers to include performance management information. Only by connecting through the internet at any time and in any place, can the workers conduct all performance management activities throughout the year. Starting at the beginning of the year, all workers make SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Reasonable and Time-bound) based targets, related to the target's supervisor and in accordance with the SBP. At the end of the first half, every supervisor is required to give mid year performance review on the achievements made. Although this can be done at any time, this activity is to ensure that existing targets are still relevant or need to be modified in accordance with existing development. At the end of the period, assessment of individual achievements is carried out and a ranking is given based on the provisions of five categories, namely Outstanding, Very Good, Good Plus, Reasonable and Unsatisfactory. This category assessment is the basis for determining an employee's remuneration and career.

The implementation of SMKI encourages all employees to do their best because they understand that the job they are doing will contribute to the entire company's achievements.

PGN's very rapid and dynamic business development itself requires an increase in human resources. However, this is not necessarily an increase in numbers (head count), but one of quality / competence. Therefore, the management has made various efforts to improve employee competence, either through training or other career development programs, such as assignment to a subsidiary. One of the real challenges for PGN today is how to prepare succession planning that addresses PGN's future business challenges. We have to keep in mind that within the next 3 years, more than 50% of PGN officials at the level of Vice President will retire.

Recognizing these challenges, in 2014, PGN released its talent management program, STAR Program. This program has been prepared for future company leaders and it contains a series of development programs for candidates to follow, including in-class training, coaching, mentoring, business projects, and others.

Q Please explain the competence development programs / training / activities that have been carried out, particularly with respect to diversification / expansion of new business activities?

A Along with company growth for business development and to enter new market segments, PGN continues its efforts to address industry challenges through increased technical competence and worker leadership.

Assessment of technical and managerial worker competency is done every year. Worker's technical competence is rated online by supervisors, while managerial competence assessment is submitted to an independent agency competent in the field of assessment. Assessment results are the basis for education and training, as well as improved competency, programs to be implemented. After receiving the assessment results for subordinates, every supervisor is required to hold a feedback session with each subordinate and discuss their respective development plan. In 2015, PGN successfully organized 20,688 man days of education and training programs. The total cost of education and training in 2014 was Rp39,114,062,860.96.

Category	Program	Total Participants
Managerial Competence	53	849
Technical Competence	190	1,955
In-house training	243	2,804
Public Training	123	454
Education	28	44

In addition to training programs in the country, PGN also holds training courses abroad. In 2015, PGN collaborated with Gas de France to hold one (1) training activity, the Knowledge Exchange and Experience Learning Program on Metering and Energy Determination, in which 12 employees participated.

Q What initiatives or programs are undertaken to increase the competence of human resources and manage succession?

A To increase employee competency, PGN provides its employees with opportunities to continue their education to undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral level, either on a scholarship program or under self-management.

In 2015, 9 (nine) employees obtained scholarships to continue with post-graduate education in the United States. The scholarship selection process is very tight and comprises 4 (four) stages: administrative, TOEFL test, a psychological test and interview.

In addition to preparing succession planning that can address future business challenges, PGN is working to prepare more mature, future company leaders through a comprehensive and integrated program. In 2014, PGN released its STAR Program, the talent management program that is a combination of succession and talent management training for future PGN leaders. The talent management program is divided into two programs, EDP (Executive Development program) and MDP (Management Development Program).

Executive Development Program (EDP)

EDP is a leadership program for employees at Assistant Vice President (AVP) and Vice President (VP) level. This development program is focused on improving PGN leadership competency from the aspects of interpersonal skills, leadership abilities and business skills. The program was first released on June 19, 2014 and had a total of 125 talent program participants. The development method used is not only classroom training sessions, but also experiential learning, where participants are asked to create a project that should be completed by the end of the program (project assignment). The involvement of top management in the program is also very significant, as demonstrated by the appointment of the Board of Directors as mentor for the projects undertaken by EDP participants. All activities in the STAR program are supported by the web-based application, namely module development and successful module.

Management Development Program (MDP)

To achieve sustainable leadership succession in PGN Group, PGN developed a STAR program for Supervisor - Manager level: the Management Development Program (MDP). This program is designed for integration with the E-MBA program. Therefore, PGN implements this program in cooperation with one of the leading business education institutions in Indonesia. The program was first released on September 15, 2015.

Selection through a variety of predetermined criteria resulted in 109 participants, consisting of PGN employees and employees from its subsidiaries and affiliates. This development program is implemented in an integrated manner, with Blended in-Class Programs, online English training, leader camp, project assignments, coaching and mentoring from related SMEs, as well as leadership sharing sessions with CEOs from Indonesia and overseas.

In the first year, there are four learning modules that must be completed: Module 1 (Managing Self and Others), Module 2 (Managing Business), Module 3 (Managing with Strategy) and Module 4 (Managing Human Resources). Participants who qualify in the first year, can take the E-MBA program at one of the business education institutions that has teamed up with PGN.

To prepare the talent development program, PGN has appointed the MDP Talent Committee, which is responsible for determining talent readiness, monitoring, periodic analysis and evaluation of the talent development program, as well as proposing improvements to the talent program.

Q

What initiatives are being taken to improve environmental management in 2015?

A

Initiatives being taken to improve environmental management in 2015 were as follows:

1. PGN's Commitment to Environmental Management.

PGN seeks to create sustainability by not only being committed to safety, health and the environment, but actively participating in optimizing energy use; these make one inseparable unit. Environmental and energy policy have been integrated into the Occupational Health and Safety, Security and Environment and Energy Management (K3PPLE) policy. A variety of programs related to the environmental management system have been implemented in 2015, one of which was the ISO 14001: 2015 Diagnostic Assessment to map the gaps in the implementation of PGN's environmental management system.

2015's focus on environmental management was:

- Waste management;
- Carbon emission management;
- Environmental impact analysis (AMDAL or UKL-UPL) implementation;
- PROPER (Environmental Performance Rating Program)

2. PGN policy implementation

PGN set a target of zero fatalities, disease and environmental pollution caused by the management of the company's business. To achieve this target, the following policies were set:

- a. To take proactive and preventive actions to achieve a work environment that is healthy, safe, secure, environmentally friendly and energy efficient.
- b. To conduct risk management efforts related to occupational diseases, workplace accidents, security threats to assets and environmental pollution.
- c. To comply with legal and other requirements applicable to occupational health and safety, security and environmental and energy management.
- d. To provide guidance to all workers to increase awareness and competence in occupational health and safety, security and environmental and energy management.
- e. To make energy conservation efforts to achieve greater energy efficiency and optimization.
- f. To involve the communities in the vicinity of company operations to implement security and environmental management.
- g. To evaluate the Management System for Occupational Health and Safety, security and environmental and energy management on a regular basis for continuous improvement.

3. The Use of Environmentally Friendly Energy

PGN also encourages the community to use natural gas as an environmentally friendly energy by:

- a. Providing Mobile Refueling Units (MRU) for motor vehicles as a pilot project in the Campaign for the Use of Gas as a clean and environmentally friendly energy source. Inaugurated on May 19, 2013
- b. The establishment of GASKU Gas Filling Stations (SPBGs); the inauguration of these Gas Filling Stations was a tangible form of PGN's consistency in expanding the use of natural gas in the country and supporting the Government's program for conversion to CNG for transportation.

Looking ahead, PGN will remain committed to stimulating creative innovations for efficient and eco-friendly operations.

Facilities to Develop Best Potential in Employees

a. Competency Management

The basis for training and human resource development in PGN is competency, both managerial and technical competency. Coaching and development are carried out through education, training, special assignment and transfer and promotion programs. Periodically, employees are given an overview of the competencies they have mastered from the results of the assessment process.

PGN has proven its commitment with the development of an HR organization based on the scope of strategic work, and the establishment of specific unit to handle talent management within the HR organizational structure, with the following duties and roles:

1. The creation of a comprehensive and integrated competency-based HR system.
2. The availability of thorough employee competency profiles.
3. The identification of competency gaps for each employee.
4. The creation of talent management.
5. Talent development in accordance with the Company's needs.
6. Retaining workers with the potential and motivation for the best performance.

Competency data management is implemented through a competency-based human resource development model (CBHRM), as well as competence development planning through education, training, special assignment and transfer and promotion programs. This demonstrates PGN's seriousness in managing the professionalism of its employees.

b. Employee Education and Training

PGN continually runs employee training and development programs to ensure the competencies and skills that the company requires are in place. Education and training programs are consistently implemented by PGN to maintain and create the best worker competencies. The competence development programs are arranged in a planned, systematic and focused way based on company development.

PGN has developed outlines, syllabuses, modules and facilitator guidelines for training and education programs for Engineering, Operations and Commerce, which relate directly to revenue growth, natural gas distribution expertise and customer satisfaction.

c. Performance Management

Performance Management is the management's principal tool to monitor the progress of each employee, as well as to provide feedback to employees on necessary improvements. The Individual Performance Management System (SMKI) that has been implemented since 2012 makes it easier for every target for each employee to refer to the Company's Priority Business Strategy (SBP), as well as their supervisor's targets. The Company targets are directly supported by and distributed among the Directors, and then cascaded down to staff level. With the implementation of the SMKI, all employees are encouraged to do their best because they understand the work they do contributes directly to PGN's corporate achievements.

The SMKI is supported by a web-based application used by all employees to submit information regarding performance management. At the beginning of the year, all employees set SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Reasonable and Time-bound) targets, linked to their supervisor's targets and aligned with the SBP. At the end of the first semester, every supervisor is required to give feedback on the progress made by their staff. At the end of the period, assessments are conducted on individual achievements and one of the six following ratings is given: Outstanding, Very Good, Good Plus, Good, Reasonable and Unsatisfactory. The staff assessment rankings are aligned with corporate performance achievements. These ratings form the basis of decisions on the employee's remuneration, career path and planned development.

d. Employee Turnover Rate

In 2015, PGN transformed into a leaner and more strategic organization, affecting 1,477 employees; of these, 374 were seconded to Subsidiaries based on relevant competencies. This had a positive impact and created greater opportunities for self-development, improved contributions to PGN and supported Subsidiaries in accordance with respective excellence and professionalism under the control of PGN Holding.

Employee Welfare

a. Remuneration

PGN's current remuneration system has been applied since December 2010 in response to PGN's 3 key requirements:

- To attract the best talent;
- To motivate employees to do their best so the company's vision and mission can be achieved, and
- To retain the best talent.

In designing this remuneration system, internal equity and external competitiveness are always the main points of reference. The objective is to produce a remuneration system that is fair. To create internal equity, all positions were evaluated using the Hay System methodology to generate a job grade. Meanwhile, to maintain external competitiveness, PGN routinely undertakes salary surveys to compare its compensation package with those of similar companies in the marketplace.

b. Benefit Program

In addition to an attractive remuneration package, PGN also offers various attractive benefit programs for employees and their families, such as health care, medical insurance, accident insurance, financial assistance to perform the haj or other religious pilgrimages, educational scholarships and so on.

In 2015, several benefit programs were launched by the management, including:

- Employee Assistance Program

From mid-2013, PGN began providing the Employee Assistance Program (EAP). The EAP program is an additional health facility for employees and their families that offers counseling services. Any employee can meet personally or by phone with a counselor for a consultation on personal problems, family issues or problems connected to their performance at work. The EAP data is confidential and is not filed with the employee's medical records or personal data; it is known only to the EAP Counselor and the employee concerned. EAP offers employees the chance to solve their problems, and it is hoped that by overcoming these problems, employees will be able to focus better on their work.

EAP not only offers curative counseling services; it also does preventive work through seminars in remote areas and produces articles on mental health issues.

As of the end of 2015, a total of 143 employees throughout PGN had taken advantage of EAP.

- **Post-Retirement Health Program**
As a leading SOE, one of PGN's key concerns is maintaining the health of its employees. The Post-Retirement Health Program is the result of the hard work of PGN's Management, who have partnered with PGN's labor union to develop this program.
The Post-Retirement Health Program is intended to address the need to cover health care costs once an employee reaches retirement age, through a scheme run by the PGN Retirees Welfare Foundation. PGN revitalized this foundation in preparation for the smooth running of the Post-Retirement Health Program and to guarantee transparency and accountability in fund management; it is also based on the spirit of from us, by us, and for us. The program is designed on the principle of mutual cooperation, which has very strong roots in Indonesian culture. Active employees pay a regular contribution to assist retirees who are now passive based on the principle of "those who can afford to, pay for those who can't".

The contributions collected from active employees are used to pay health insurance premiums for pensioners to an insurance company. Thus, through this program, PGN's pensioners and their spouses, who currently number some 1,200 people, can enjoy

guaranteed health care throughout the country by using their patient card from the health insurance company.

For retirees, this is a token of appreciation from PGN's active employees and management for the services of their predecessors who have helped make PGN what it is today.

For active employees, this program reflects the fact that all of them will retire one day. We hope that the employees' contributions will benefit them in their old age, so their willingness to participate in this program is vital. Assisting the passive retirees now will indirectly help employees themselves when they eventually retire.

ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

During 2015, PGN held 20,688 man days of employee training programs at a total targeted cost of Rp38,089,858,520 and realized spending of Rp39,114,062,860, thus 102.69% of the budgeted target was spent.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Aspect on environmental control, safety and occupational health become PGN major attention as company's effort to become world class energy company.



POLICY

Occupational health and safety (OHS) management in the company is a substantial matter due to the high-risk nature of the company's business operations as a company engaged in natural gas distribution and transmission. Through strong OHS management, any factors that could cause a workplace accident or impair occupational health can be minimized or eliminated.

With our vision of being a World-Class Energy Company in Natural Gas Utilization by 2020, OHS management must be aligned with this vision. This is demonstrated in our K3PPLE policy. In this policy, the OHS management system and all OHS activities in the company are prioritized by strengthening implementation of the principle of Plan, Do, Check and Action. In addition, attention is paid to energy conservation as a form of the company's participation in energy utilization.

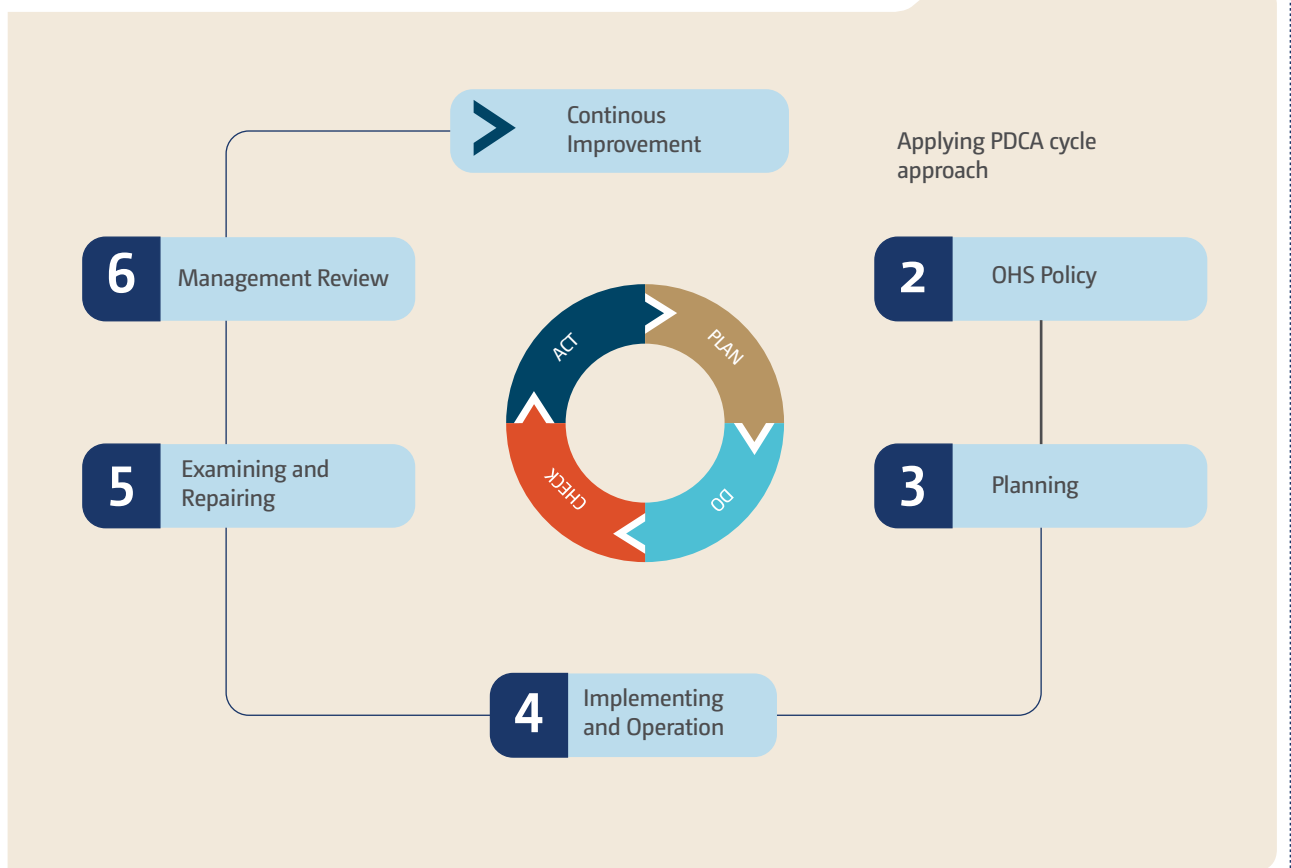


Occupational health and safety objectives in PGN's vision



Occupational health and safety environmental and energy protection

OHS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MODEL BASED ON OHSAS 18001:2007



OHS Management System

Efforts to protect employees from work-related hazards, the achievement of a high standard of safety and health and a comfortable work environment will ultimately have a positive influence on improving productivity. To be deemed safe, comfortable and healthy, a work environment must meet various requirements noted in the safety management system, particularly in the production process. This covers the extent to which the Company takes account of health and safety issues in the course of producing a good product.

For the Company, proper handling of occupational health and safety issues means:

- Improving the welfare of employees and their families, thus reducing the cost of accident compensation
- Reduced repair costs
- Lower prevention costs than handling industrial accidents
- Maintaining the company's good image overall.

Workplace accidents and health issues suffered by employees are not just a problem for the employee but also impact on family members and cause losses for the Company. Accidents in the workplace can usually be prevented without significant investment.

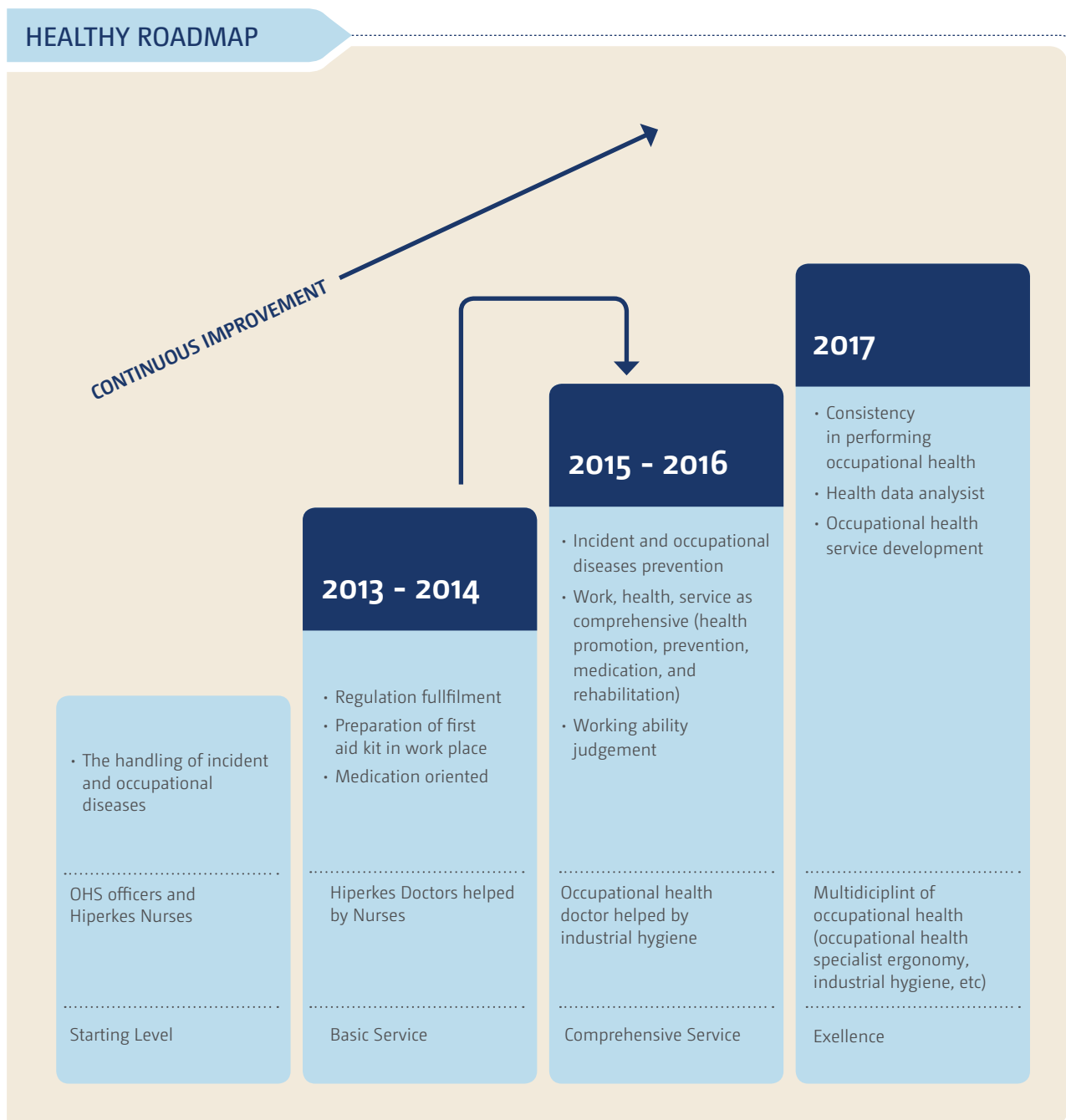
To implement the principles of occupational health and safety properly, the Company and the employees must use good business sense and follow the applicable rules and standards.

OHS Targets

Continuous improvements are being made in the application of the OHS Management System. This is reflected in the increase in targets relevant to improvements in the Company's OHS performance.

HEALTH AND SAFETY TARGETS

		ITEM	2015 TARGET
Lagging Indicator	Incident	LTIF (Lost Time Injury Frequency)	0
		Light Accidents	≤ 3
	Health	TSAF (Total Sickness Absence Frequency)	≤ 0.45
		Illness Caused by Work	0
Leading Indicator	Risk Containment Audit	% Participation	100 %
		% Severity 4/5 Improvement	100 %
		% Severity 3 Improvement	85 %
	Observation	% Participation	100 %
	Audit	OHS Audit Implementation	1x / Year
		% OHS Audit Result Follow Ups	100 %
	Health	% Periodic Health Checkups (MCU)	100 %
		% Health Checkups for Transfer / Rotation (MCU)	100 %
	Environment	Compliance with regulations	100%
		Resource conservation	Prepare environmental baseline in 2015



OHS Reporting

PGN routinely submits reports to the regulator. These reports are submitted quarterly to the Manpower and Transmigration Ministry and monthly to the Oil and Gas Directorate General.

OHS Achievements

The top management's strong commitment and tangible efforts made by all PGN employees to create a culture that is OHS-risk aware has seen several OHS reference parameters improve. In 2013, there were no incidents that resulted in loss of work hours. In 2014, there was 1 (one) fatality that resulted in a loss of safe working hours in the PMO work infrastructure environment. In 2015, thanks to the support of all PGN's employees, there were no workplace incidents that resulted in a loss of working hours.

Safety Metrics

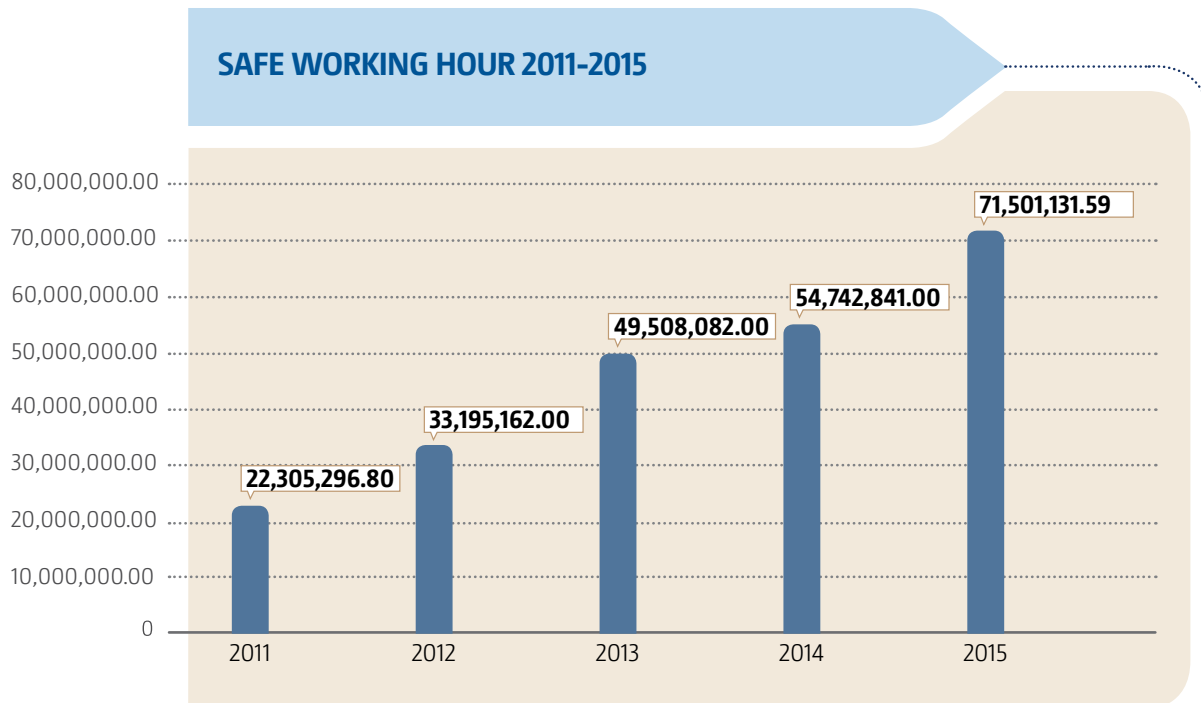
Safety Metrics are the performance indicators for each work unit to implement and manage OHS. Through these metrics, PGN monitors, evaluates and determines measures to improve OHS performance every month.

2015 SAFETY METRIC

	ITEM	HEAD OFFICE	GDM I	GDM II	GDM III	GTM	PMO INFRASTRUCTURE	TARGET
Lagging Indicator	Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Major Incident	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Moderate Incidents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	LTIF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Minor Incidents	0	0	0	0	1	11	<3
	Serious Vehicular Incident (value > Rp. 50,000,000)	0	0	0	0	0	2	Not Targeted
	Minor Vehicular Incident	0	0	1	0	1	19	Not Targeted
	First Aid	0	0	0	0	3	14	Not Targeted
	Near Miss	0	0	3	0	3	24	Not Targeted
	TSAF	0.14	0.39	0.31	0.48	0.27	0.02	0.45
Leading Indicator	Work-related Illness	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	- % Participation	51%	100%	100%	100%	100%	72.00%	100%
	- % Severity improvement 4/5	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	- % Severity improvement 3	56%	90%	100%	35.00%	93%	58%	≥ 85%
	- % Participation	54.05%	100%	100%	100%	100%	64.93%	100%
	% Periodic Medical Check Up (MCU)	72.00%	96%	100%	100%	95%	72%	100%
	% Transfer / Rotation Medical Check Up	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
	Workplace Environment Measurement	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	OHSAS 18001:2007 Surveillance	Diagnostic Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment	Diagnostic Assessment	Not Targeted
	OHS Audit Implementation	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Audit	% Follow up on Audit Results	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Safe Working Hours (hours)	8,149,977	20,724,213	13,233,803	10,374,418	10,006,139	8,838,258	

Safe Working Hours

The safe working hours achievement for all Business Units and Head Office show there were no lost time injuries (LTI) up to the end of the 2015 reporting period. As of December 2015, PGN had achieved 71,501,132 safe working hours.

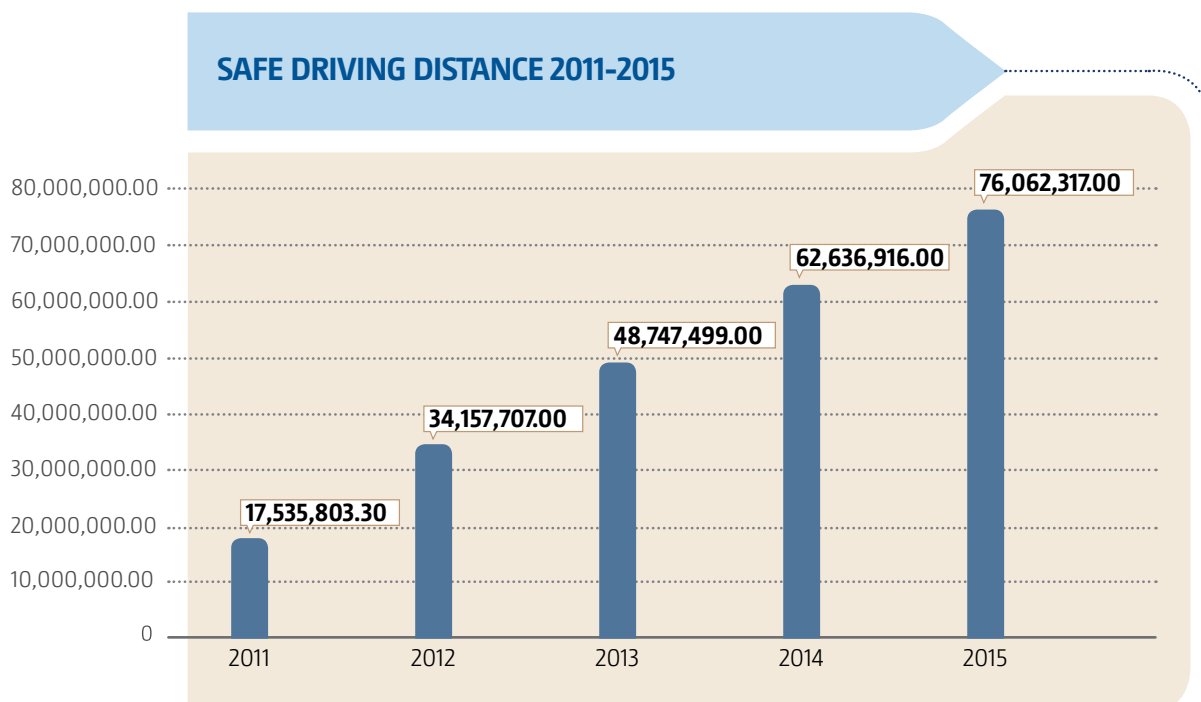


LTI Frequency

PGN's performance parameters for LTI Frequency show that in 2015, all Business Units and Head Office achieved the predetermined target of Zero.

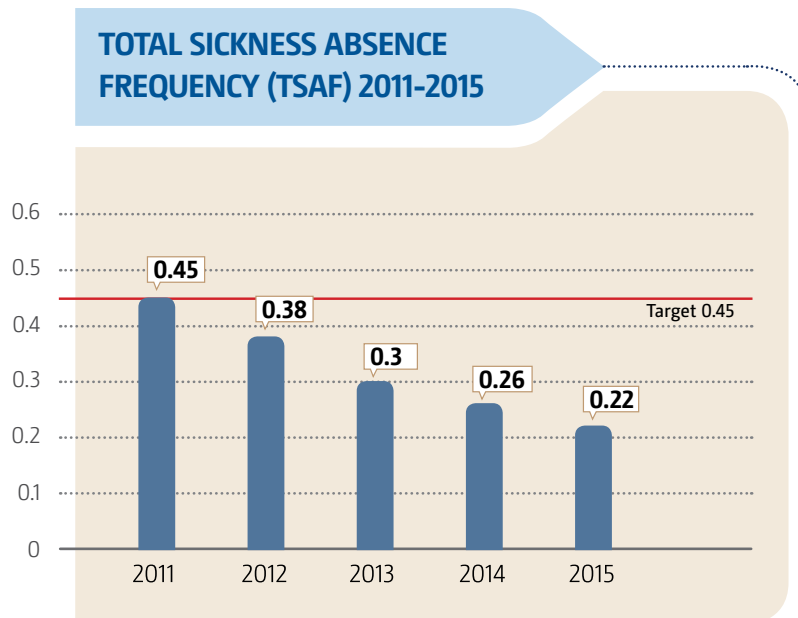
Safe Driving Distance

In 2015, there were no major vehicular accidents across the Business Units and Head Office. However, there were 2 (two) major vehicular incidents at PMO Infrastructure. These incidents were investigated and reported by the management for the appropriate lessons to be learned.



Total Sickness Absence Frequency (TSAF)

This parameter measures the level of workplace health based on the number of employees with time lost due to illness. It is in PGN's interests to improve workplace health in order to reduce working hours lost, thus employee productivity overall increases.



HIV & AIDS Prevention and Management

PGN has a Joint Commitment related to the HIV & AIDS Prevention and Management (P2 HIV & AIDS) program that was signed by the PGN Board of Directors on December 1, 2014 in accordance with ILO rules and Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. 68/MEN/IV/2004, which includes the prevention of discrimination and maintaining the confidentiality of employees' HIV & AIDS status. The P2 HIV & AIDS program activities implemented in 2015 were:

1. HIV & AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing for 20 people.
2. Registering for a P2 HIV & AIDS award with the Ministry of Manpower.
3. Education outside the Company at the Fifth National AIDS Meeting in October 2015.
4. Training of Trainers (TOT) for HIV and AIDS peer educators for 30 employee representatives in February 2015.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH PROGRAM

PGN has entered a new phase in the management of Occupational Health, now focusing on supporting health promotion and disease prevention without prejudice to treatment and rehabilitation. PGN has designed and realized various programs to improve workplace health as part of its commitment to maintaining employee health. Maintaining employee health increases productivity and reduces working time lost due to illness.



The Company conducts annual periodic medical examinations on 1,275 employees to ensure their ability to work, identify occupational health issues and common diseases. The health checkups are adapted based on the potential health hazards each employee faces in the workplace. Medical examination data is managed using the Electronic Medical Record (e-MR) application, which is web-based for the management to access in real time.

In an effort to prevent smoking-related illnesses, a focus group discussion was held in May 2015 for 125 people, which was followed by a Quit Smoking Clinic. The Quit Smoking Clinic is a step taken by the Company to help smokers quit smoking; the program had nine participants and ran from September to December 2015 with a success rate of 33.33%.

To protect employees from food poisoning and diseases that can potentially be transmitted through food, Personal & Food Hygiene training was offered to Office Boys (OB) and Cleaning Service (CS) staff in September 2015 with 356 participants.

To ensure a working environment in compliance with Law No. 1 of 1970 on Occupational Safety, the work environment assessment in 2015 was followed by a Health Risk Assessment at PGN Head Office, GDM I, II, III and GTM to include:

- Biological factors (fungi and bacteria)
- Chemical factors (Formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds (TVOC), SO₂, etc.)
- Physical factors (noise, lighting, temperature, humidity, ventilation, PM₁₀, ultraviolet, electromagnetic frequency, etc.)
- Ergonomic Factors
- Psycho-social factors
- Drinking water and clean water.

To increase employee awareness, a health education program was conducted in 2015, as follows:

1. Health Education with the themes:
 - “Prevention of Drug Abuse by Employees” in February 2015 with 200 participants.
 - “Snoring Can Threaten Lives” in October 2015 with 45 participants.
 - “Preventing and Combating Tuberculosis in the Workplace” in June 2015 with 60 participants.
 - Ergonomic office Road Show for 96 people.
2. Providing health education on the Company’s website / desktops with the themes:
 - Getting to know cancer
 - My Life Check
 - Dangers of Smoking Poster
 - Upper respiratory tract infections

To ensure First Aid readiness at work, first aid training was run in April 2015 for security officers, office boys and the cleaning service with 628 participants, first aid boxes were placed around the PGN work area in accordance with Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. ER.15/MEN/VIII/2008 on First Aid for Accidents at Work, periodic inspections of the first aid boxes were carried out every month, and first aid drills implemented for first aid officers once every 3 (three) months.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2015

PGN received recognition and awards from several independent observers. These awards recognize PGN's commitment to, and achievements in, preventing workplace accidents in the course of its operations, and for its attention to and application of its workplace safety programs. The awards included:

- OHS management system certificate from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for Head Office and projects
- OHS management system certificate from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for SBU I
- OHS management system certificate from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for SBU II
- OHS management system certificate from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for SBU III
- OHS management system certificate from the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration for SBU Transmission Sumatra-Java
- Platinum award in the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management Program for Regional Distribution II
- Gold award in the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management Program for Regional Distribution III
- Gold award in the HIV/AIDS Prevention and Management Program for Head Office

In its efforts to become a world-class energy company in natural gas utilization, aspects of environmental control and occupational health and safety are operational concerns of PGN. One of the Health and Safety Management Systems (SMK3) that applies internationally is OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System: 18001) issued by BSI (British Standards Institution) in 1999 and effective since April 15, 1999. This standard was written and formulated jointly by 13 standardization and certification bodies from various countries. The company also applies Government Regulation No. 50 of 2012 concerning the Application of OHS Management Systems.

PGN's Business Units, Head Office and Project have been awarded OHSAS 18001: 2007 certification and have achieved the Advanced Level for Health and Safety Management Systems under Government Regulation No. 50 of 2012. On May 14, 2014, PGN also attained SMK3 Audit Certification based on Manpower and Transmigration Minister Regulation No. 168 of 2014, which states that all the Operations Units, Head Office and Project have implemented SMK3.

ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

The expenses for activities related to occupational health and safety management activities during 2015 was Rp3,760,165,050.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

High commitment for sharing and awareness by the company has been conducted through corporate social responsibility environment.



POLICY

As a leading State-Owned Enterprise with public ownership, PGN consistently strives to deliver the greatest benefits to stakeholders. This strong commitment to caring and sharing is expressed through the corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (SER) programs, which are implemented consistently to support communities in improving their welfare and quality of life.

PGN's CSR programs incorporate the Community Stewardship program (BL) and Social and Environment Responsibility (TJSL). The purpose of these two programs is generally to improve the quality of people's lives.

PGN's SER program is implemented based on State-Owned Enterprises Minister Regulation No. PER-05/MBU/2007 dated April 27, 2007, amended by State-Owned Enterprises Minister Decree No. PER-08/MBU/2013 dated September 10, 2013. In accordance with this regulation, PGN uses the balance of retained after-tax profits from the previous year and the company's budget calculated as funding for the Partnership and Community Stewardship Program (PKBL). Since 2013, PGN has made a policy whereby it only funds the Community Stewardship Program from the company's budget, while the Partnership Program is funded by optimizing available funds (repayment of principal and interest on loans to PGN's Development Partners).



In 2015, there was a change to the CSR implementation policy internally from PGN (the transformation underway that is changing PGN's organization structure) as well as from the SOE Ministry. Internally, PGN issued a policy to temporarily stop the Partnership Program to reduce the risk of non-performing loans related to the program. Externally, there was a change to PKBL implementation policy from the SOE Ministry with the issuance of SOE Minister Regulation No. 09/MBU/07/2015 dated July 3, 2015.

PKBL is implemented through various programs managed by the Corporate Social Responsibility Division work unit. The scope of these programs is broadly covered in the Partnership and Community Stewardship Program and CSR Program.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

Partnership Program

In 2015, PGN ceased funding the Partnership Program, as explained above. However, in 2015 prior to the issuance of this policy, PGN had provided a loan to sugarcane farmers in East Java amounting to Rp 10 billion, as well as providing training for the farmers related to mechanizing sugarcane farms. In addition, PGN continued to monitor the sustainability of its development partner businesses prior to the issuance of the new policy. Pilot PGN guided clusters between weaving clusters in Garut (later developed to become PGN Development Partner Weaving Village).

PGN strives to drive local economies in all its operational areas and their vicinities through its Community Development Program to reduce the gap in economic development. This program focuses more on community economic development to improve the abilities of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) to become resilient and independent.

Community Development Program

Natural Disaster Relief

During 2015, there were several disasters in Indonesia and PGN provided aid to some of these, reflecting the company's care and empathy for disaster victims. The following aid was provided:

- Food packages and medical services for flood victims in Jakarta, Tangerang, Bekasi, Gresik, Lamongan and Pasuruan;
- Nusantara Standby Food Aid – corned beef and beef sausages for affected areas;
- Clean water for drought victims in Pasuruan - East Java;
- Masks and eye drops for haze disaster victims in Medan, Pekanbaru and Palembang;



PGN has attempted to drive local economy in their surrounding operation through community development program.

Education and/or Training Assistancen

PGN pays great attention to education; educational assistance provided by PGN during 2015 included:

- Sending young teachers on a support program from 31 elementary schools in Musi Banyuasin regency, Muara Enim regency, Tulang Bawang Barat regency, Lebak regency and Bawean Island - Gresik regency, in cooperation with Yayasan Indonesia Mengajar. 2015 was the fifth year that PGN had participated in this program;
- Building and renovating 11 schools in the vicinity of operational areas, namely Siak (Riau), Majalengka, Cirebon, Semarang, Kendal and Demak, in synergy with PT WIKA;
- Providing scholarships to 1,125 students from 15 state universities in Indonesia;
- PGN Innovation Camp program held with Yayasan Karya Salemba Empat. This program provides training through competition for 143 students receiving scholarships from PGN who have appropriate innovations, as well as community empowerment;
- Training to improve teacher competence for 150 teachers in Probolinggo, Pasuruan, Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Gresik and Surabaya;
- Aid for laboratory facilities for 17 SMK (vocational high schools) in Jakarta to celebrate Indonesia's 70th Anniversary of Independence (SOEs for the Country);
- Students Know the Archipelago program, which is a high school student exchange program to get to know the culture, economy and education in Jakarta (for Aceh students) and Riau (for Jakarta students).

Improving Health Facilities

To support health, PGN implemented the following programs:

- Community health services through 10 PGN Mobile Health Vehicles providing pre-natal checkups, supplements for pregnant women, contraceptive services, general health services and basic dental care, checking toddler growth and providing food supplements for babies and toddlers in the vicinity of PGN's operational areas;
- Ten ambulances and one hearse for Jakarta and East Java;
- Walking canes and frames, hearing aids and cataract operations for poor people living in the vicinity of the company's operations;
- Support for hereditary disability operations for 19 disabled people in East Java (hernias, obstipation, closing stomas, penis straightening, hypospadias, hydrocephalus, Hirschsprung and one club foot);
- Cataract operations for 500 people in Palembang, Bandar Lampung, Jakarta and Cirebon;
- Temporary Health Posts during the travel to and from home villages during the Muslim holiday Lebaran, providing healthcare, vitamins and entertainment such as television, internet, music, video games, door prizes and free massage in Lampung, Lampung, Brebes, Semarang and Surabaya.

Facility and Infrastructure Development Assistance

During 2015, public facilities and infrastructure support has been provided as follows:

- House renovations for 45 veterans in Jabodetabek area to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of Indonesian Independence (SOEs for the Country);
- Construction of a road and children's playground in East Jakarta, a road and food court in Glugur-Medan, roads and waterways in Semarang, village road in Megamendung, cemetery road on Terong island, Riau Islands, running track in Depok, facilities and infrastructure for Taman Menteng;

- Support to construct a bridge in Pagardewa village - Muara Enim;
- Support to build Hamberang village suspension bridge in Cipanas Lebak
- Public facilities for an arboretum in Pagardewa - Muara Enim as part of the Company's PROPER Green rank. The public facilities comprised a Visitor Information Center, amphitheater, decks, gazebos, roads, jogging track, seed nursery, guardhouse, stairs and a pool;
- Public facilities for the development of a Biodiversity Park in Bedegung - Muara Enim as part of the Company's PROPER green rank. The public facilities were a Visitor Information Center, toilets, gateways, gazebos, roads, breeding birds, breeding butterflies, greenhouse and guardhouse.

Worship Facility Assistance

In 2015, PGN provided assistance for worship facilities, including:

- Assistance to build and renovate places of worship, religious facilities and supporting infrastructure, and religious activities such as donations to orphans, donations to the poor, a mass wedding and religious activities related to the celebration of religious holy days;
- Sacrificial animals for Idul Adha 1436 H. This assistance was provided to communities in the vicinity of PGN operations;
- Construction of five Tahfidz in Medan, Batam, Palembang, Lampung and Serang. This aid started in late 2014 for use by late 2015.

Environmental Conservation Assistance

To conserve the environment, PGN provided aid, including the following:

- Providing seeds in Sedati – Sidoarjo, Megamendung – Bogor, Medan and Batam;
- Planting 10,000 mangrove trees in Batam;
- Support for biopore creation in Bogor;
- To support the achievement of PROPER Green ranking, PGN helped make an arboretum at Pagardewa Station and a Biodiversity Park in the Bedegung – Muara Enim Waterfall Tourism area. These programs are planned for completion by the end of 2017;

- Nature conservation through long-term and ongoing programs active in 2015, such as Tree Planting in Eco Edu Sentul – Bogor and the Reforestation of the Citarum Pacet watershed in Bandung.

Poverty Alleviation

To participate in poverty alleviation, PGN provided the following support:

Community empowerment training, namely:

- Teaching cooking to mothers living in apartment blocks in Jakarta;
 - Cooking training for housewives in apartment in Jakarta;
 - Training in mechanics for gas bajaj drivers in Jakarta;
 - Training for sugarcane farmers in Malang, East Java;
 - Branding and IPR training for PGN development partners;
 - Waste Recycling training in Medan (processing plastic waste, newsprint, secondhand goods into useful items);
- 17,000 food packages for the poor in five areas of Jakarta to commemorate Indonesia's 70th Independence Anniversary (SOEs for the Country);
- Support to build a gallery and its supporting facilities and infrastructure for Development Partners in Jogjakarta;
- Support for 12 PGN development partners to participate in the INACRAFT exhibition in Jakarta;
- Petromats (lighting fueled by sea water) for fishing communities;
- Assistance to get free birth certificates for poor families in Medan;
- PGN has also implemented social mapping in five regions and implemented the results into two programs, one to empower mulberry farmers in Garut and a planting program for medicinal and nutritional plants in Bogor.

ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

Total funding for the community stewardship program, as capital loans and training, disbursed by PGN in 2015 amounted to Rp10,000,000,000 with total community stewardship cost amounted to Rp34,887,500.

Funding for the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program, including Community Stewardship, was from the company's budget and profit allocated the previous year, which amounted to Rp130,918,711,440.

FUND DISBURSEMENT FOR THE CORPORATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAM IN 2015

Description	TJSL (IDR)	PKBL (IDR)	TOTAL (IDR)
A. COMMUNITY STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM			
Natural Disaster Relief	2,950,492,902		2,950,492,902
Education and/or Training Assistance	48,657,903,511		48,657,903,511
Improving Health Facilities	21,158,905,512	474,575,000	21,633,480,512
Public Facility and/or Infrastructure Development Assistance	6,211,966,176		6,211,966,176
Worship Facility Assistance	38,329,027,913		38,329,027,913
Environmental Conservation Assistance	2,778,237,746		2,778,237,746
Poverty Eradication Assistance	10,357,602,680		10,357,602,680
Total Realization of Community Stewardship Program	130,444,136,440	474,575,000	130,918,711,440
B. PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM			
Soft Loans			
Agriculture (East Java)		10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Total Soft Loans	-	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
Training			
Marketing and Promotion			
Education and Training		34,887,500	34,887,500
Development			
Total Training	-	34,887,500	34,887,500
Total Realization of Partnership Program	-	10,034,887,500	10,034,887,500
C. OPERATIONAL COSTS			
Partnership Program Operational Costs		371,136,914	371,136,914
Community Stewardship Operational Costs		54,095,617	54,095,617
Total Operational Costs	-	425,232,531	425,232,531
TOTAL (A+B+C)	130,444,136,440	10,934,695,031	141,378,831,471

PRODUCT AND CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITY

Excellent service by all PGN's employees was highly appreciated by customers. In 2015, PGN achieved a higher customer satisfaction index than in 2014 at 5.3 from a scale of 6.0.



POLICY

PGN is strongly committed to fulfilling its responsibilities to customers. For PGN, customers are partners in developing our business for the future, and customer satisfaction is therefore a fundamental and important part of our service. PGN is committed to implementing customer satisfaction programs by campaigning for the importance of Service Excellence in ProCISE, our corporate culture.

PGN takes into account the unique and dynamic characteristics of its customers so that it can continue to fulfill their needs in line with the company's abilities. PGN carries out various activities to ensure that customer expectations are met with regard to both technical and service excellence.



PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION 2015

During 2015, PGN implemented prime customer service programs for its customers, including:

1. PGN Contact Center

PGN has a contact center that can be reached by phone on 1500645 and by email at contact.center@pgn.co.id. Customers and the public can contact the center to obtain information, make complaints or make inquiries about PGN's products and services.

PGN's Contact Center operates 24 hours a day and seven days a week. All general inquiries about PGN are handled directly by a Contact Center Agent, while every complaint is

forwarded to the relevant department for follow up. All inquiries and complaints are recorded in the Contact Center database. The Contact Center is headquartered at Head Office and integrated into the Company's three regional Gas Distribution Management units in Jakarta, Surabaya and Medan.

One of the elements of the company's corporate culture, ProCise, is Service Excellence, which requires a maximum response time for complaints of 24 hours from the time of receipt. During 2015, there were 4,372 complaints, all of which were handled and settled in under 24 hours.

2. **Measuring Customer Satisfaction**
PGN regularly measures customer satisfaction to continue to monitor the company's performance consistency at every opportunity and continues to assess changes in customer expectations and needs. In 2015, the Company measured customer satisfaction through a survey conducted by an independent party. The result is the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI), Customer Dissatisfaction Index (CDI), Customer Loyalty Index (CLI), Customer Referral Index (CRI) and the Net Promoter Score (NPS). In 2015, the measurement process uncovered a variety of expectations and problems that have arisen, which can serve as input for the Company to continue to provide the best service and improve service performance. For 2015, in the midst of natural gas market competition, the customer satisfaction measurement focused on every service encounter and future customer expectations. The customer satisfaction survey is conducted among all customer segments, namely household, commercial and industrial customers. The research in 2015 resulted in a CSI of 5.3, higher than the 5.29 in the previous year (maximum scale of 6).

3. **Customer Gatherings**
To establish effective communication, share the latest information, educate the market and establish a close relationship, PGN actively holds Customer Gatherings. These meetings are also conducted to better understand and narrow the gap between the customers' expectations and the Company's ability to provide services.

In addition to Customer Gatherings, PGN's Customer Management Area actively visits existing and prospective customers to foster harmonization and synergy across the natural gas distribution business. During these visits, PGN actively advises existing and prospective customers on making their equipment more efficient, and tries to gain an understanding of the business situation of each existing or prospective customer. This is very valuable input for the management when formulating policies on gas customers.

CUSTOMER GATHERINGS

No	Area	Location	Date
1.	Jakarta	Pet Zoo & Farm Resort, Sentul Bogor	June 9, 2015
		Hotel Alila Pecenongan	July 7, 2015
		Multipurpose Room at Masjid Darul Mustaqim, Malaka Country Housing Estate Pondok Kopi	October 31, 2015
		Futsal Field Pondok Kopi Timur	November 21, 2015
		Tugu Kunstkring Paleis, Menteng	December 16, 2015
2.	Tangerang	PT Jaya Real Property Tbk office Bintaro	June 9, 2015
		Bintaro	June 14, 2015
		Tangerang office	June 17, 2015
		Lippo Mall Karawaci	June 17, 2015
		Hotel Atria Serpong	June 30, 2015
		Radar Banten	July 15, 2015
		RS Mayapada	August 24, 2015
		Supermall Karawaci	August 26, 2015
		Aeon Mall BSD	September 29, 2015
		Kopitiam	September 30, 2015
		Ibu Darlina's home (RT customer)	October 13, 2015
		Hotel Aryaduta Lippo Village	October 28, 2015
		Hotel Novotel Tangerang	November 13, 2015
		Community Hall RW 07 & RW 08 Cimone	December 16 & 19, 2015
		PT Clariant Indonesia	December 29, 2015
3.	Bekasi	Bekasi Power	February 26, 2015
		Harris Hotel Bekasi	July 7, 2015
		Hotel Sakura Kota Deltamas	August 26, 2015
		Green Forest Resort, Bandung	November 27 – 28, 2015
4.	Karawang	Citra Grand Hotel	June 26, 2015
		Mesjid Baiturrahman	September 22, 2015
		Hotel Mercure Karawang	October 8, 2015
		Hotel Mercure Karawang	November 17, 2015
5.	Bogor	Hotel Braja Mustika Bogor	July 8, 2015
		Golf Bogor Raya Garden Course	November 20, 2015
6.	Cirebon	Hotel Santika	June 17, 2015
		Bumbu Desa Restaurant Cirebon	June 26, 2015
		RM. H. Moel Seafood Cirebon	August 29, 2015
		Majalengka	October 9 & 22, 2015
		Hotel Grand Tyas Cirebon	November 10, 2015
		Hotel Santika	November 12, 2015
		GOR PGN Cirebon	November 17, 2015
		Bumbu Desa Restaurant	December 21, 2015
7.	Palembang	Main Meeting Room Palembang	October 12, 2015
		Fishing Pond Lebak Gelora Palembang	November 26, 2015
8.	Lampung	Hotel Novotel	July 9, 2015
		Hotel Novotel	November 11, 2015

No	Area	Location	Date
9	Cilegon	PT Krakatau Daya Listrik	March 5, 2015
		PT PLN Cilegon	March 5, 2015
		PT Cabot Indonesia	March 5, 2015
		PT Chandra Asri	March 5, 2015
		PT Styrindo Mono	March 5, 2015
		The Royal Krakatau	July 8, 2015
		The Royal Krakatau	September 22, 2015
		Community Hall RW 04 Panggung Rawi	October 9, 2015
		Damai Indah Golf	October 14, 2015
		<i>Ruang Rapat</i> PT MCCI	November 27, 2015
		Hotel Aston Anyer	November 30, 2015
		PT Petro Jaya Boral	December 17, 2015
10	Surabaya	Isyana Ballroom Hotel Bumi Surabaya	November 24, 2015
11	Sidoarjo	Safira Blue Resort Housing Estate	September 1, 2015
12	Pasuruan	CV Sumber Pangan Sukses	August 12, 2015
		PT Wonokoyo Jaya Corporindo	August 20, 2015
		SMA Special Needs High School Pasuruan	October 29, 2015
13	Semarang	Wijaya Kusuma Industrial Park	September 1, 2015
		PT Sango Keramik	September 18, 2015
		PT Artha Metal Sinergi	September 30, 2015
		<i>Perumahan</i> Pondok Beringin, Ngaliyan	October 7, 2015
		PT Sampharindo Perdana	October 12, 2015
		PT Aqua Farm	October 19, 2015
		CV Darat II	November 5, 2015
		PT Nippon Sari Roti	November 9, 2015
		PT Asia Pasific Fibers	November 11, 2015
		PT Java Agritech	November 12, 2015
		PT Leo Agung Raya	November 20, 2015
		PT Kenkyu Food	December 15, 2015
		Kawasan Industri Kendal	December 15, 2015
		Pesta Keboon Restaurant	December 28, 2015
14	Medan	Santika Premiere Dyandra Hotel	November 30, 2015
15	Pekanbaru	SwissBell Hotel Bintan	October 23, 2015
16	Batam	Tunas Regency Housing Estate, Tanjung Uncang	June 16, 2015
		Bintan	October 24, 2015

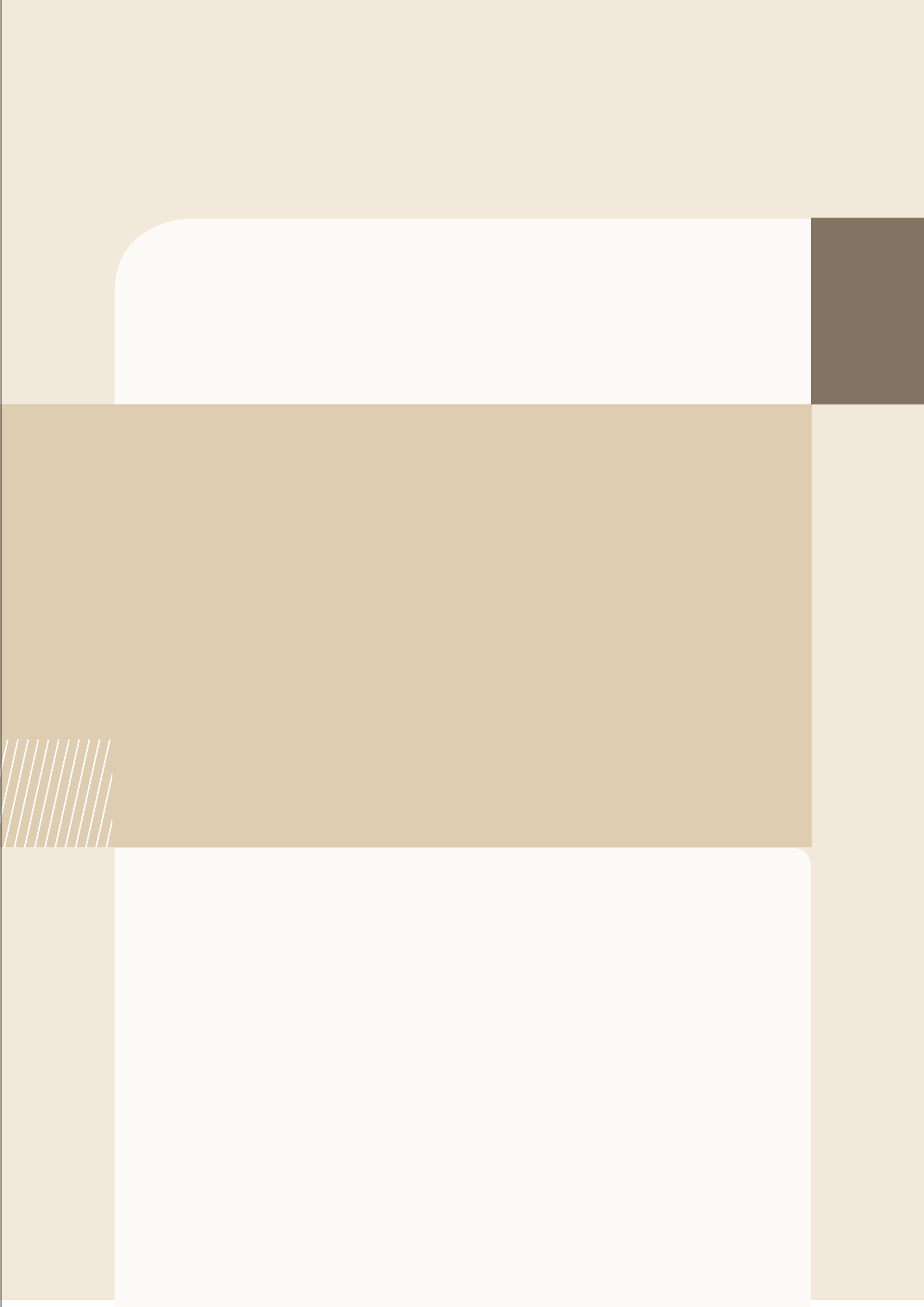
4. PGN Sayang Ibu Program
Since 2014, PGN launched the PGN Sayang Ibu Program to support the Government's objective of converting fuel dependence from imported oil to natural gas. In addition, PGN synergized with the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry to operate a gas network that was built several years ago.
5. Promotional Programs
In 2015, to familiarize the public with natural gas products and with PGN itself, particularly outside PGN's existing areas and in areas where new development is planned, PGN implemented the following promotional programs:
 - Customer workshop with the theme "The Role of the Consumer in the Creation of Conduct Measures in Indonesia";
 - Exhibits at Dumai Expo 2015;
 - Exhibits at Innovation Week and Batam Regional Development;
 - Dissemination of subscribing information to Prospective Household Customers;
 - Promotional stickers on Transjakarta buses;
 - Managing and conducting joint activities with the Gas Bajaj Community (Kobagas).

ACTIVITIES EXPENSES

PGN continued to update its Service Excellence standards to enable the Company to meet customer expectations and deliver excellent service. This demonstrates the strong commitment of the Company and all its employees to delivering customer satisfaction and preparing the Company to meet the business and competitive challenges of the future. In 2015, PGN's expenditure to improve the quality of customer service and customer satisfaction amounted to Rp4,592,564,508.

07

***Consolidated
Financial
Statements***



PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan entitas anaknya/*and its subsidiaries*

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian
tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk tahun
yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut beserta
laporan auditor independen/
*Consolidated financial statements
as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended
with independent auditors' report*



Surat pernyataan direksi tentang tanggung jawab atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014/31 Desember 2013
PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan Entitas Anak

*Directors statement letter relating to the responsibility on the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and January 1, 2014/December 31, 2013
PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and Subsidiaries*

Kami yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

We the undersigned:

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|----|
| 1. Nama | : Hendi Prio Santoso | : | Name | 1. |
| Alamat Kantor | : Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No.20, Jakarta | : | Address | |
| Alamat Domisili/sesuai KTP atau kartu identitas lain | : Jl. Cipete No. 15A
RT 001/004, Kel. Cipete Selatan
Cilandak, Jakarta Selatan | : | Residential Address/
as in identity card or other
qualifier | |
| Nomor Telepon | : +6221 633 9524 | : | Telephone | |
| Jabatan | : Direktur Utama / President Director | : | Title | |
| 2. Nama | : Riza Pahlevi Tabrani | : | Name | 2. |
| Alamat Kantor | : Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No.20, Jakarta | : | Address | |
| Alamat Domisili/sesuai KTP atau kartu identitas lain | : Jl. Tebet Barat IV/23
RT 008/003, Tebet Barat
Tebet, Jakarta Selatan | : | Residential Address/
as in identity card or other
qualifier | |
| Nomor Telepon | : +6221 633 4838 | : | Telephone | |
| Jabatan | : Direktur Keuangan / Finance Director | : | Title | |

Menyatakan bahwa:

Declare that:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian; | 1. <i>We are responsible for the preparation and the presentation of the consolidated financial statements;</i> |
| 2. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun dan disajikan sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia; dan | 2. <i>The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards; and</i> |
| a. Semua informasi dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan telah dimuat secara lengkap dan benar; | a. <i>All information has been fully and correctly disclosed in the Company's consolidated financial statements;</i> |
| b. Laporan keuangan konsolidasian Perusahaan tidak mengandung informasi atau fakta material yang tidak benar, dan tidak menghilangkan informasi atau fakta material. | b. <i>The Company's consolidated financial statements do not contain false material information or facts, nor do they omit material information or facts.</i> |
| 3. Bertanggung jawab atas sistem pengendalian intern Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak. | 3. <i>We are responsible for the Company's and Subsidiaries' internal control system.</i> |

Demikian pernyataan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.

This is our declaration, which has been made truthfully.

Jakarta, 11 Maret 2016

Direktur Utama/President Director

Direktur Keuangan/Finance Director

		
Hendi Prio Santoso		Riza Pahlevi Tabrani

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015 DAN TAHUN
YANG BERAKHIR PADA TANGGAL TERSEBUT
BESERTA LAPORAN AUDITOR INDEPENDEN**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015 AND
YEAR THEN ENDED WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Daftar Isi

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The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen

Laporan No. RPC-409/PSS/2016

**Pemegang Saham, Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi
PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk**

Kami telah mengaudit laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan entitas anaknya terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya.

Tanggung jawab manajemen atas laporan keuangan

Manajemen bertanggung jawab atas penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia, dan atas pengendalian internal yang dianggap perlu oleh manajemen untuk memungkinkan penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan.

Tanggung jawab auditor

Tanggung jawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut berdasarkan audit kami. Kami melaksanakan audit kami berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Standar tersebut mengharuskan kami untuk mematuhi ketentuan etika serta merencanakan dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan memadai tentang apakah laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut bebas dari kesalahan penyajian material.

Independent Auditors' Report

Report No. RPC-409/PSS/2016

**The Shareholders, Boards of Commissioners and
Directors
PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of such consolidated financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether such consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. RPC-409/PSS/2016 (lanjutan)

Tanggung jawab auditor (lanjutan)

Suatu audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit tentang angka-angka dan pengungkapan dalam laporan keuangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung pada pertimbangan auditor, termasuk penilaian atas risiko kesalahan penyajian material dalam laporan keuangan, baik yang disebabkan oleh kecurangan maupun kesalahan. Dalam melakukan penilaian risiko tersebut, auditor mempertimbangkan pengendalian internal yang relevan dengan penyusunan dan penyajian wajar laporan keuangan entitas untuk merancang prosedur audit yang tepat sesuai dengan kondisinya, tetapi bukan untuk tujuan menyatakan opini atas keefektifitasan pengendalian internal entitas. Suatu audit juga mencakup pengevaluasian atas ketepatan kebijakan akuntansi yang digunakan dan kewajaran estimasi akuntansi yang dibuat oleh manajemen, serta pengevaluasian atas penyajian laporan keuangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami yakin bahwa bukti audit yang telah kami peroleh adalah cukup dan tepat untuk menyediakan suatu basis bagi opini audit kami.

Opini

Menurut opini kami, laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir menyajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, posisi keuangan konsolidasian PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta kinerja keuangan dan arus kas konsolidasiannya untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. RPC-409/PSS/2016 (continued)

Auditors' responsibility (continued)

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

The original report included herein is in the Indonesian language.

Laporan Auditor Independen (lanjutan)

Laporan No. RPC-409/PSS/2016 (lanjutan)

Hal lain

Audit kami atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan entitas anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut terlampir dilaksanakan dengan tujuan untuk merumuskan suatu opini atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian tersebut secara keseluruhan. Informasi keuangan PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (entitas induk) terlampir, yang terdiri dari laporan posisi keuangan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, serta laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain, laporan perubahan ekuitas, dan laporan arus kas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut, dan suatu ikhtisar kebijakan akuntansi signifikan dan informasi penjelasan lainnya (secara kolektif disebut sebagai "Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk"), yang disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir, disajikan untuk tujuan analisis tambahan dan bukan merupakan bagian dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir yang diharuskan menurut Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk merupakan tanggung jawab manajemen serta dihasilkan dari dan berkaitan secara langsung dengan catatan akuntansi dan catatan lainnya yang mendasarinya yang digunakan untuk menyusun laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir. Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk telah menjadi objek prosedur audit yang diterapkan dalam audit atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir berdasarkan Standar Audit yang ditetapkan oleh Institut Akuntan Publik Indonesia. Menurut opini kami, Informasi Keuangan Entitas Induk disajikan secara wajar, dalam semua hal yang material, berkaitan dengan laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir secara keseluruhan.

Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Report No. RPC-409/PSS/2016 (continued)

Other matter

Our audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended was performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on such consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The accompanying financial information of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (parent entity), which comprises the statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (collectively referred to as the "Parent Entity Financial Information"), which is presented as a supplementary information to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the accompanying consolidated financial statements under Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. The Parent Entity Financial Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The Parent Entity Financial Information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with Standards on Auditing established by the Indonesian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In our opinion, the Parent Entity Financial Information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the accompanying consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Purwantono, Sungkoro & Surja



Indrajuwana Komala Widjaja

Registrasi Akuntan Publik No. AP.0696/Public Accountant Registration No. AP.0696

11 Maret 2016/ March 11, 2016

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31, 2015	31 Des. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ Dec. 31, 2014 (As Restated - Note 4)	1 Jan. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ Jan. 1, 2014 (As Restated - Note 4)	
ASET					ASSETS
ASET LANCAR					CURRENT ASSETS
	2f,2g,2h,2w, 3,4,5,35,				
Kas dan setara kas	37,41,42,43, 2f,2g,2h,2w,3,4,	1.135.502.538	1.130.950.217	1.233.589.407	Cash and cash equivalents
Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya	35,41,42,43, 2f,2h,2w,3,6,	-	-	856.963	Restricted cash
Investasi jangka pendek	35,41,42,43, 2f,2h, 2w,3,4,7,	64.669.022	92.588.146	85.384.831	Short-term investments
Piutang usaha	17, 28,35,41,42,43, 2f,2w,3,4,8,	286.594.569	294.523.470	249.923.429	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	28,41,42,43	100.659.573	69.599.876	39.787.859	Other receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>		-	13.714.628	27.615.265	Promissory notes receivables
Persediaan	2i,9,22	43.453.022	62.605.239	14.590.942	Inventories
Uang muka jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	2h,2w,4,10, 35,38,43	78.283.079	56.220.753	42.575.856	Current maturities of advances
Beban dibayar di muka	4,11	13.369.034	14.790.377	1.488.730	Prepaid expenses
Total Aset Lancar		1.722.530.837	1.734.992.706	1.695.813.282	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR					NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Uang muka - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	2f,2w,4,10, 35,38,39,43	117.979.126	118.899.606	84.887.358	Advances - net of current maturities
Piutang usaha	2f, 3, 4, 7, 17,	241.365.278	-	-	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	28, 35,41,42,43, 2f,12,29,41,42	275.839.353	61.790.787	40.265.562	Other long-term receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>		-	-	13.714.632	Promissory notes receivables
Aset pajak tangguhan	2x,3,4,22e,38	75.598.358	37.654.959	29.877.941	Deferred tax assets
Penyertaan saham	24,13,35	330.491.978	348.539.492	314.682.723	Investment in shares of stock
Aset tetap	2n,2q,3,4,14,19,				Fixed assets
Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi	22, 27,28,44,45	1.928.752.090	1.825.740.809	1.510.619.821	Exploration and evaluation assets
Properti minyak dan gas	2l,2n,3,15	49.947.246	12.744.097	53.057	Oil and gas properties
Estimasi tagihan pajak	2m,3,15,16,44	1.636.331.976	1.416.588.326	409.142.221	Estimated claims for tax refund
Goodwill dan aset tak berwujud lainnya	2x,3,22	106.504.877	74.031.226	33.557.745	Goodwill and other intangible assets
Lain-lain	2d,3,4,16,44	3.851.047	50.676.966	3.734.094	Others
		5.830.095	7.909.000	3.456.030	
Total Aset Tidak Lancar		4.772.491.424	3.954.575.268	2.443.991.184	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET		6.495.022.261	5.689.567.974	4.139.804.466	TOTAL ASSETS

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
TANGGAL 31 DESEMBER 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
POSITION (continued)
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

	Catatan/ Notes	31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31, 2015	31 Des. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ Dec. 31, 2014 (As Restated - Note 4)	1 Jan. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ Jan. 1, 2014 (As Restated - Note 4)	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS					LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK					CURRENT LIABILITIES
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	2f,2h,2w 2f,2h,2w,17, 35,41,42,43	-	-	300.000.000	Short-term bank loans
Utang usaha	2f,2t,2w,4,18, 41,42,43	116.996.612	137.655.427	158.320.476	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain	2f,2t,2w,4,19,22, 41,42,43	84.667.261	115.344.702	50.744.269	Other payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	2f,2t,2w,4,33, 35,43	269.863.474	280.646.193	172.230.598	Accrued liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2w,2x,3,4,22,43	52.704.202	55.309.832	33.974.158	Short-term employee's benefits liabilities
Utang pajak	2f,2h,2p,2w,4,20, 35,41,42,43	21.467.084	32.450.394	28.693.531	Taxes payable
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun		121.621.548	47.745.427	61.349.024	Current maturities of long-term loans
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek		667.320.181	669.151.975	805.312.056	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG					NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	2w,2x,16,22,34	94.128.626	142.128.120	23.341.473	Deferred tax liability
Utang derivatif	2f,2w,2bb,31,41,42	11.330.750	11.005.055	11.927.017	Derivative payable
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	2v,3,22,36	31.535.308	73.554.156	8.362.470	Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	2f,2h,2p,2w,4,20,31, 35,41,42,43	1.253.416.592	473.038.896	572.955.857	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Utang obligasi	1b,2,21,29,41,42	1.333.756.692	1.332.255.514	-	Bonds payables
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	2u,2w,3,4,33,35	77.843.277	109.928.336	106.302.112	Long-term liabilities for employees' benefits
Pendapatan diterima di muka	2w	2.886.781	3.035.878	3.193.656	Unearned income
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang		2.804.898.026	2.144.945.955	726.082.585	Total Non-Current Liabilities
TOTAL LIABILITAS		3.472.218.207	2.814.097.930	1.531.394.641	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS					EQUITY
Ekuitas yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk					Equity attributable to owners of the parent entity
Modal saham - nilai nominal					Share capital
Rp100 per saham					Par value Rp100 per share
Modal dasar - 70.000.000.000 saham yang terdiri dari 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan 69.999.999.999 Saham seri B					Authorized - 70,000,000,000 shares which consist of 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 69,999,999,999 Series B shares
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh - 24.241.508.196 saham yang terdiri dari 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan 24.241.508.195 saham Seri B	2w,23	344.018.831	344.018.831	344.018.831	Issued and fully paid - 24,241,508,196 shares which consist of 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 24,241,508,195 Series B shares
Modal saham diperoleh kembali	1b,2w,23	(251.054)	(251.054)	(251.054)	Treasury stock
Modal disetor lainnya	2w,4,22,23	284.339.313	284.339.313	284.339.313	Other paid-in capital
Saldo laba	2r,2w,4,24				Retained earnings
Dicadangkan		2.343.765.418	1.892.288.752	1.477.639.771	Appropriated
Tidak dicadangkan		84.586.366	406.140.550	555.493.963	Unappropriated
Komponen ekuitas lainnya	2c,2w,2x,4,7,22	(36.102.749)	(51.095.926)	(52.849.018)	Other components of equity
Total Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan Kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk		3.020.356.125	2.875.440.466	2.608.391.806	Total Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	2c,2w,4,34	2.447.929	29.578	18.019	Non-controlling interests
TOTAL EKUITAS		3.022.804.054	2.875.470.044	2.608.409.825	TOTAL EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS		6.495.022.261	5.689.567.974	4.139.804.466	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN
KONSOLIDASIAN
Tahun Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31,			
	2015	Catatan/ Notes	2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ (As Restated - Note 4)
PENDAPATAN NETO	3.068.790.845	2h,2s,2z, 4,25,35,44	3.253.388.634
BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN	(2.105.680.228)	2h,2s,2z, 4,26,35,38,44	(1.967.906.099)
LABA BRUTO	963.110.617		1.285.482.535
Pendapatan lain-lain	94.536.121	2s,4,44	48.492.738
Beban distribusi dan transmisi	(198.752.380)	2s,2u,2z,4,14,27	(223.287.345)
Beban umum dan administrasi	(190.418.733)	2s,2u,2z, 4,7,9,14,28,37	(208.194.851)
Penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas	(97.649.297)	2m,3,15,16	(34.661.543)
Beban lain-lain	(5.335.567)	2s,4,22,44	(8.821.599)
LABA OPERASI	565.490.761		859.009.935
(Rugi) laba selisih kurs - neto	(14.304.070)	2w,32,44	49.074.653
(Rugi) laba perubahan nilai wajar derivatif - neto	(6.656.089)	2bb,31	2.181.174
Bagian laba dari Ventura Bersama	48.780.684	13,44	65.618.935
Pendapatan keuangan	18.439.067	2s,4,5,6,30,44	32.016.480
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan	(2.218.316)		(4.764.140)
Beban keuangan	(119.162.853)	2s,2v,4,20,29,4	(73.651.657)
Kerugian penurunan nilai goodwill	(47.235.828)	16	(5.234.075)
Keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon	-	16	5.604.315
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	443.133.356		929.855.620
Pajak final	(5.768.773)		(1.689.451)
LABA SEBELUM MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	437.364.583		928.166.169
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN			INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini	(125.311.318)	2x,22	(170.093.272)
Tangguhan	90.705.639	2x,22	(47.049.429)
Beban Pajak - Neto	(34.605.679)		(217.142.701)
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN	402.758.904		711.023.468
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi			Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	26.046.360	2u,4,33	(5.545.150)
Pajak penghasilan terkait pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	(4.765.052)	2x,4,22	1.325.836
	21.281.308		(4.219.314)

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN LABA RUGI DAN
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF
LAIN KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tahun Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
PROFIT OR LOSS AND
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31,			
2015	Catatan/ Notes	2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/ (As Restated - Note 4)	
Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			Items to be reclassified to profit or loss:
Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual	(2.297.573)	2f,4,6	7.258.618
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan Entitas Anak - neto	(3.131.231)	2c,4	(1.118.323)
Pajak penghasilan terkait	-	2x,4,22	-
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK	15.852.504		OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	418.611.408	712.944.449	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:			PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk	401.199.880	711.179.798	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	1.559.024	(156.330)	Non-controlling interests
TOTAL	402.758.904	711.023.468	TOTAL
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:			TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk	416.193.057	712.932.890	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	2.418.351	11.559	Non-controlling interests
TOTAL	418.611.408	712.944.449	TOTAL
LABA PER SAHAM DASAR YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA PEMILIK ENTITAS INDUK	0,02	0,03	BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT ENTITY

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGERA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGERA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Tahun Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

Catatan/ Notes	Ekuitas yang Dapat Diatribusikan Kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk/Equity Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity									
	Modal Saham Dilemparkan dan Dibayar Pemilik/ Paid Capital Paid by Stock	Modal Saham Diperoleh Kembali/ Treasury Stock	Modal Disetor Lain/ Other Paid in Capital	Saldo Laba/Retained Earnings	Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran Laba/Exchange Difference in Translation of Subsidiaries	Pengukuran Kurs karena Penjabaran Laba/ Remeasurement of Foreign Currency Translation of Subsidiaries	Pengukuran Kurs karena Penjabaran Laba/ Remeasurement of Foreign Currency Translation of Subsidiaries	Pembelian Nilai Wajar Aset Keuangan yang dapat diukur/ Fair Value of Financial Assets for Sale	Kepentingan Non-controlling Interests	Total Ekuitas/ Total Equity
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2014 Penyajian saldo yang timbul dari penerapan (PSAK) No.24 (Revisi 2013) dan No. 66 (Revisi 2013)	344.018.831	(251.054)	157.254.312	562.892.831	(15.048.827)	(30.339.442)	(6.853.617)	(52.232.886)	181.822.251	2.871.143.856
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2014 (Disajikan kembali)	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.339.313	555.483.863	(15.048.827)	(30.945.574)	(6.853.617)	(52.848.018)	18.019	2.808.408.825
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	711.179.798	-	-	-	-	(156.330)	711.023.468
Penghasilan (kerugian) komprehensif lain	-	-	-	-	(1.118.323)	(4.387.203)	7.258.618	1.753.092	167.889	1.920.981
Total penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	711.179.798	(1.118.323)	(4.387.203)	7.258.618	1.753.092	11.559	712.944.440
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	(445.884.230)	-	-	-	-	-	(445.884.230)
Pencadangan saldo laba untuk cadangan tujuan	-	-	-	(414.648.981)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan Kembali)	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.339.313	405.140.559	(16.168.150)	(35.332.777)	405.001	(51.095.926)	29.578	2.875.470.044
Laba tahun berjalan	-	-	-	401.159.880	-	-	-	-	1.559.024	402.758.904
Penghasilan (kerugian) komprehensif lain	-	-	-	-	(3.131.231)	20.421.981	(2.297.573)	14.993.177	859.327	15.852.504
Total penghasilan komprehensif tahun berjalan	-	-	-	401.159.880	(3.131.231)	20.421.981	(2.297.573)	14.993.177	2.418.351	418.611.408
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	(271.277.398)	-	-	-	-	-	(271.277.398)
Pencadangan saldo laba untuk cadangan tujuan	-	-	-	(451.476.686)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.339.313	84.586.366	(19.299.381)	(14.910.796)	(1.892.572)	(36.102.749)	2.447.929	3.022.804.054

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN
Tahun Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CASH FLOWS
Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31,			
2015	Catatan/ Notes	2014 (Disajikan kembali - Catatan 4/ (As restated - Note 4)	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan	3.058.651.519	3.278.597.371	Receipts from customers
Penerimaan dari penghasilan bunga	15.346.823	27.006.056	Receipts from interest income
Pembayaran kepada pemasok	(1.786.658.619)	(1.820.259.299)	Payments to suppliers
Pembayaran untuk beban operasi dan aktivitas operasi lainnya	(387.494.587)	(334.157.516)	Payments for operating expenses and other operating activities
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan setelah dikurangi penerimaan dari tagihan pajak	(172.735.799)	(240.496.978)	Payments for income taxes net of receipts from claims for tax refund
Pembayaran beban keuangan	(111.457.047)	(69.360.495)	Payments for finance cost
Pembayaran kepada karyawan	(87.212.252)	(53.832.354)	Payments to employees
Kas netto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi	528.440.038	787.496.785	Net cash provided by operating activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dividen dari Ventura Bersama	66.828.198	31.762.167	Dividends received from Joint Ventures
Akuisisi entitas anak tidak langsung, setelah dikurangi kas yang diperoleh	-	(673.354.245)	Acquisition of indirect subsidiaries, net of cash acquired
Penambahan aset minyak dan gas	(438.047.121)	(195.320.605)	Additions to oil and gas assets
Penambahan piutang <i>carried</i>	(178.451.512)	-	Additions to carried receivable
Penambahan aset tetap	(495.929.434)	(320.385.224)	Additions to fixed assets
Penambahan aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi	(45.651.253)	(3.948.434)	Addition to exploration and evaluation assets
Penambahan kerjasama operasi minyak dan gas bumi atau kontrak jasa/ perjanjian partisipasi	(70.890.494)	(184.780.264)	Additional interest in oil and gas operation or service contract/ participation sharing agreement
Penerimaan dari pelepasan investasi jangka pendek	26.366.407	-	Proceeds from disposal of short-term investments
Penerimaan pelunasan <i>promissory notes</i> dari ventura bersama	13.714.628	27.615.269	Receipts of promissory notes settlement from joint venture
Kas netto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi	(1.122.060.581)	(1.318.411.336)	Net cash used in investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan atas penyertaan saham oleh kepentingan nonpengendali Entitas Anak	523	-	Receipts from the issuance of shares to non-controlling interest of the Subsidiary
Penerimaan pinjaman sindikasi	950.000.000	-	Receipts of syndication loans
Pembayaran dividen	(268.723.467)	(443.982.248)	Payments of dividends
Pembayaran pinjaman jangka panjang (Pembayaran) penerimaan atas derivatif	(80.066.273) (6.330.394)	(61.442.435) 1.259.212	Payments of long-term loans (Payments) receipts of derivative
Pembayaran pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	(800.000.000)	Payments of short-term bank loans borrowings
Penerimaan hasil obligasi	-	1.336.999.500	Receipts from the issuance of bonds
Penerimaan pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	500.000.000	Receipts from short-term bank loans borrowings
Kas netto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan	594.880.389	532.834.029	Net cash provided by financing activities

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

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**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
LAPORAN ARUS KAS KONSOLIDASIAN (lanjutan)
Tauhn Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF
CASH FLOWS (continued)
Year Ended December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/ Year ended December 31,			
	2015	Catatan/ Notes	2014 (Disajikan kembali - Catatan 4/ (As restated - Note 4)
Pengaruh perubahan kurs neto dari kas dan setara kas	3.292.475		(104.558.668)
KENAIKAN (PENURUNAN) NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	4.552.321		(102.639.190)
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	1.130.950.217		1.233.589.407
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	1.135.502.538	2g,5	1.130.950.217
			<i>Net effects of foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents</i>
			NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR
			CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR

Catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian terlampir merupakan bagian yang tidak terpisahkan dari laporan keuangan konsolidasian secara keseluruhan.

The accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN
KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
31 Desember 2015 dan Tahun
Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015 and
The Year Then Ended
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

1. UMUM

a. Pendirian Perusahaan

PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk ("Perusahaan") pada awalnya bernama Firma L. J. N. Eindhoven & Co. Gravenhage yang didirikan pada tahun 1859. Kemudian, pada tahun 1950, pada saat diambil alih oleh Pemerintah Belanda, Perusahaan diberi nama NV. Netherland Indische Gaz Maatschapij (NV. NIGM). Pada tahun 1958, saat diambil alih oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, nama Perusahaan diganti menjadi Badan Pengambil Alih Perusahaan-Perusahaan Listrik dan Gas (BP3LG) yang kemudian beralih status menjadi BPU-PLN pada tahun 1961. Pada tanggal 13 Mei 1965, berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 19/1965, Perusahaan ditetapkan sebagai perusahaan negara dan dikenal sebagai Perusahaan Negara Gas (PN. Gas). Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 tahun 1984, PN. Gas diubah menjadi Perusahaan Umum ("Perum") dengan nama Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara. Setelah itu, status Perusahaan diubah dari Perum menjadi perusahaan perseroan terbatas yang dimiliki oleh negara ("Persero") dan namanya berubah menjadi PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 37 tahun 1994 dan Akta Pendirian Perusahaan No. 486 tanggal 30 Mei 1996 yang diaktakan oleh Notaris Adam Kasdarmaji, S.H., Akta Pendirian telah disahkan oleh Menteri Kehakiman Republik Indonesia dalam Surat Keputusan No. C2-7729HT.01.01.Th.96. tanggal 31 Mei 1996 dan diumumkan dalam Lembaran Berita Negara Republik Indonesia No. 8508 Tambahan Berita Negara No. 80 tanggal 4 Oktober 1996.

Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, yang terakhir berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 23 dan 24 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., tanggal 6 April 2015, masing-masing terkait perubahan Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan dan perubahan susunan Dewan Komisaris. Perubahan ini telah dilaporkan dan diterima oleh Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia masing-masing dalam Surat Penerimaan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928400 dan No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928392 tanggal 29 April 2015.

1. GENERAL

a. The Company's Establishment

PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk (the "Company") originally named Firma L. J. N. Eindhoven & Co. Gravenhage, was established in 1859. Subsequently, the entity was named NV. Netherland Indische Gaz Maatschapij (NV. NIGM), when the Dutch Government took control in 1950. In 1958, when the Government of the Republic of Indonesia took over the entity, the Company's name was changed to Badan Pengambil Alih Perusahaan-Perusahaan Listrik dan Gas (BP3LG) and then later became BPU-PLN in 1961. On May 13, 1965, based on Government Regulation No. 19/1965, the entity was declared as a state-owned company ("Perusahaan Negara") and became known as Perusahaan Negara Gas (PN. Gas). Based on Government Regulation No. 27 year 1984, PN. Gas was converted into a public Service Enterprise ("Perum") under the name Perusahaan Umum Gas Negara. Afterwards, the status of the Company was changed from Perum to a state-owned limited liability company ("Persero") and the name was changed to PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) based on Government Regulation No. 37 year 1994 and the Deed of Establishment No. 486 dated May 30, 1996 as notarized by Adam Kasdarmaji, S.H., The Deed of Establishment was approved by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia in its Decision Letter No. C2-7729HT.01.01.Th.96. dated May 31, 1996 and was published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8508 dated October 4, 1996, Supplement No. 80.

The Company's Articles of Association have been amended several times during the year ended December 31, 2015, most recently based on Notarial Deed No. 23 and 24 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated April 6, 2015, concerning the changes of the Company's Articles of Association and the composition of the Boards of Commissioners of the Company. The amendments were reported to and accepted by the Ministry of Laws and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in its acknowledgement Letter No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928400 and No. AHU-AH.01.03-0928392 dated April 29, 2015, respectively.

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
DAN ENTITAS ANAKNYA
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN
KEUANGAN KONSOLIDASIAN
31 Desember 2015 dan Tahun
Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan dalam Dolar AS, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015 and
The Year Then Ended
(Expressed in US Dollar, Unless Otherwise Stated)**

1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan dan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 37 tahun 1994, Perusahaan bertujuan untuk melaksanakan dan menunjang kebijaksanaan dan program Pemerintah di bidang ekonomi dan pembangunan nasional, khususnya di bidang pengembangan pemanfaatan gas bumi untuk kepentingan umum serta penyediaan gas dalam jumlah dan mutu yang memadai untuk melayani kebutuhan masyarakat.

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, Perusahaan dapat melaksanakan perencanaan, pembangunan, pengelolaan dan usaha hilir bidang gas bumi yang meliputi kegiatan pengolahan, pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan niaga, perencanaan, pembangunan, pengembangan produksi, penyediaan, penyaluran dan distribusi gas buatan; atau usaha lain yang menunjang usaha di atas sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Pada saat ini, usaha utama Perusahaan adalah distribusi dan transmisi gas bumi ke pelanggan industri, komersial dan rumah tangga.

Kantor Pusat Perusahaan berkedudukan di Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No. 20, Jakarta. Untuk mencapai sasaran penjualan yang lebih responsif, Perusahaan membagi wilayah usaha menjadi tiga *Regional Distribution* (RD) dan satu *Regional Transmission* (RT), terbagi dalam:

1. *Regional Distribution* I, mencakup Wilayah Jawa Bagian Barat sampai dengan Sumatera Selatan, yang terdiri dari Penjualan dan Layanan Area Banten, Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, Lampung, Cilegon, Karawang, Cirebon, dan Palembang.
2. *Regional Distribution* II, mencakup Wilayah Jawa Bagian Timur, yang terdiri dari Penjualan dan Layanan Area Surabaya, Sidoarjo-Mojokerto, dan Pasuruan-Probolinggo.
3. *Regional Distribution* III, mencakup Wilayah Sumatera Utara dan Kepulauan Riau, yang terdiri dari Penjualan dan Layanan Area Medan, Batam, dan Pekanbaru.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. The Company's Establishment (continued)

As stated in Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association and in the Government Regulation No. 37 year 1994, the Company's purpose is to implement and support the Government's economic and national development programs, particularly in developing uses of natural gas for the benefit of the public, as well as in the supply of a sufficient volume and quality of gas for public consumption.

To achieve these objectives, the Company is to carry out planning, construction, operating and development of natural gas downstream business which includes processing, transporting, storing and trading, planning, construction, production development, supplying and distribution of processed gas; or other businesses which support the foregoing activities in accordance with prevailing laws and regulations. Currently, the Company's principal business is the distribution and transmission of natural gas to industrial, commercial and household users.

The Company's Head Office is located at Jl. K.H. Zainul Arifin No. 20, Jakarta. To achieve responsive sales target, the Company has divided its business areas into three *Regional Distribution* (RD) and one *Regional Transmission* (RT), as follows:

1. *Regional Distribution* I, covers Western Java Region until South Sumatera, which consists of Sales and Service Area Banten, Jakarta, Bogor, Bekasi, Lampung, Cilegon, Karawang, Cirebon, and Palembang.
2. *Regional Distribution* II, covers Eastern Java Region, which consists of Sales and Service Area Surabaya, Sidoarjo-Mojokerto, and Pasuruan-Probolinggo.
3. *Regional Distribution* III, covers North Sumatera Region and the Riau Islands, which consists of Sales and Service Area Medan, Batam, and Pekanbaru.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

a. Pendirian Perusahaan (lanjutan)

4. *Regional Transmission*, dibentuk berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 024200.K/12/UT/2006 pada tanggal 18 Oktober 2006 sebagai unit bisnis operasi transmisi gas bumi Perusahaan yang berkedudukan di Jakarta serta meliputi wilayah Sumatera -Jawa.

Perusahaan dimiliki oleh Pemerintah Republik Indonesia selaku pemegang saham mayoritas.

b. Penawaran Umum Efek Perusahaan

Pada tanggal 5 Desember 2003, Perusahaan memperoleh pernyataan efektif dari Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal untuk melakukan penawaran umum saham kepada masyarakat sebanyak 1.296.296.000 saham, yang terdiri dari 475.309.000 saham dari divestasi saham Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, pemegang saham Perusahaan dan 820.987.000 saham baru. Saham Perusahaan dicatatkan di Bursa Efek Indonesia pada tanggal 15 Desember 2003.

Berdasarkan Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diadakan pada tanggal 13 Juni 2008 dan diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 49 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., tanggal 13 Juni 2008, para pemegang saham menyetujui pemecahan nilai nominal saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan saham Seri B dari Rp500 per saham menjadi Rp100 per saham, sehingga jumlah saham Perusahaan meningkat dari 14 miliar saham menjadi 70 miliar saham dan jumlah saham ditempatkan dan disetor penuh yang semula sebesar 4.593.437.193 saham meningkat menjadi 22.967.185.965 saham.

Berdasarkan Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa yang diadakan pada tanggal 22 Desember 2008 dan diaktakan oleh Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dengan Akta No. 29, pemegang saham menyetujui untuk dilakukannya pembelian kembali saham Perusahaan (*buy back shares*) dengan alokasi dana untuk *buy back* maksimal sebesar Rp450.000.000.000 yang diambil dari cadangan lain Perusahaan.

1. GENERAL (continued)

a. The Company's Establishment (continued)

4. *Regional Transmission*, established based on Decision Letter of Director No. 024200.K/12/UT/2006 dated October 18, 2006 as a Company's business unit for operation of natural gas transmission domiciled in Jakarta and covers Sumatera - Java region.

The Company is majority owned by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

b. The Company's Public Offering

On December 5, 2003, the Company obtained the effective statement from Capital Market Supervisory Agency to conduct the public offering of its 1,296,296,000 shares which comprised of 475,309,000 shares from divestment of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia's shares, the Company's shareholders and 820,987,000 new shares. The Company's shares were listed at the Indonesia Stock Exchange on December 15, 2003.

Based on the Minutes of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on June 13, 2008 which were notarized in Notarial Deed No. 49 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated June 13, 2008, the shareholders ratified the stock split of the nominal value of Series A Dwiwarna share and Series B shares from Rp500 per share to Rp100 per share resulting in the increase of the number of the Company's shares from 14 billion shares to become 70 billion shares and increase in the issued and paid-up capital from 4,593,437,193 shares to become 22,967,185,965 shares.

Based on the Minutes of the Extraordinary General Shareholders' Meeting held on December 22, 2008 which were notarized by Fathiah Helmi, S.H., with Notarial Deed No. 29, the shareholders approved the Company's buy-back shares with maximum fund allocated amounted to Rp450,000,000,000, which was taken from other reserve of the Company's funds.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

b. Penawaran Umum Efek Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 24 Oktober 2008, Perusahaan melakukan pembelian kembali atas saham yang telah beredar sebesar 1.850.000 lembar saham dengan harga pembelian senilai Rp1.350 per saham dengan nilai sebesar Rp2.501.246.250 (setara US\$251.054) termasuk biaya transaksi.

Perusahaan menyajikan nilai saham yang diperoleh kembali tersebut diatas sebesar US\$251.054 pada akun "Modal Saham Diperoleh Kembali" sebagai bagian dari ekuitas di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Pada tanggal 12 Mei 2014, Perusahaan menerbitkan dan mencatatkan US\$1.350.000.000 *Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes* yang jatuh tempo pada tahun 2024 pada Bursa Efek di Singapura (Catatan 21).

c. Penyelesaian Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini telah diselesaikan dan disetujui untuk diterbitkan oleh Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 11 Maret 2016.

d. Entitas Anak, Pengaturan Bersama, dan Entitas Asosiasi

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, persentase kepemilikan Perusahaan, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung dan total aset Entitas Anak adalah sebagai berikut:

Entitas Anak, Kegiatan Usaha, Kedudukan, dan Tanggal Pendirian/ Subsidiaries, Business Activities, Domiciles, and Date of Establishment	Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Year of Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset dalam Juta Dolar AS Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets in Millions US Dollar Before Elimination	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
		<u>Dimiliki langsung oleh Perusahaan/ Held directly by the Company</u>			
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM) Jasa telekomunikasi/Telecommunication services Indonesia, 10 Januari 2007/January 10, 2007	2009	99,93%	99,93%	26	24
PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL) Konstruksi/Construction Indonesia, 6 Agustus 2009/August 6, 2009	2010	99,91%	99,91%	144	113

1. GENERAL (continued)

b. The Company's Public Offering (continued)

On October 24, 2008, the Company repurchased the issued shares amounted to 1,850,000 shares with purchase price Rp1,350 per share with total amount of Rp2,501,246,250 (equivalent to US\$251,054) inclusive of transaction cost.

The Company presented the buy-back shares amounted to US\$251,054 as discussed above as "Treasury Stock" account as part of equity in the consolidated statements of financial position.

On May 12, 2014, the Company issued and listed US\$1,350,000,000 *Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes* due 2024 at the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (Note 21).

c. Completion of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements were completed and authorized for issue by the Company's Directors on March 11, 2016.

d. Subsidiaries, Joint Arrangements, and Associate Entities

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the percentage of ownership of the Company, either directly or indirectly and total assets of the Subsidiaries are as follows:

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d. Entitas Anak, Pengaturan Bersama, dan Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak, Kegiatan Usaha, Kedudukan, dan Tanggal Pendirian/ Subsidiaries, Business Activities, Domiciles, and Date of Establishment	Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Year of Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset dalam Juta Dolar AS Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets in Millions US Dollar Before Elimination	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Dimiliki langsung oleh Perusahaan (lanjutan)/ Held directly by the Company (continued)</u>					
PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI) Investasi/ <i>Investment</i> Indonesia, 27 Juni 2011/ <i>June 27, 2011</i>	2013	100,00%	100,00%	2.364	1.894
PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (GEI) Distribusi gas bumi/ <i>Distribution of natural gas</i> Indonesia, 27 Juni 2011/ <i>June 27, 2011</i>	2012	100,00%	100,00%	83	73
PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI) Pengolahan gas alam cair/ <i>Processing of liquefied natural gas</i> Indonesia, 26 Juni 2012/ <i>June 26, 2012</i>	2014	100,00%	100,00%	427	435
PT Permata Graha Nusantara (Permata) Pengelolaan dan penyewaan gedung dan peralatan/ <i>Management and leasing of buildings and equipment</i> Indonesia, 17 Juni 2014/ <i>June 17, 2014</i>	2014	100,00%	100,00%	345	94
Total/Total				3.389	2.633
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)/ Held through PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)</u>					
PT Saka Energi Sumatera (SES) (formerly PT Saka Lematang) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ <i>Exploration and production of oil and gas</i> Indonesia, 24 September 2012/ <i>September 24, 2012</i>	2014	100,00%	100,00%	54	76
PT Saka Ketapang Perdana (SKP) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ <i>Exploration and production of oil and gas</i> Indonesia, 17 Oktober 2012/ <i>October 17, 2012</i>	2015	100,00%	100,00%	276	218
PT Saka Bangkanai Klemantan (SBK) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ <i>Exploration of oil and gas</i> Indonesia, 11 Maret 2013/ <i>March 11, 2013</i>	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	132	122
PT Saka Energi International (SI) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ <i>Exploration of oil and gas</i> Indonesia, 20 Februari 2014/ <i>February 20, 2014</i>	2014	100,00%	100,00%	233	203
PT Saka Indonesia Sesulu (SIS) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ <i>Exploration and production of oil and gas</i> Indonesia, 7 Maret 2013/ <i>March 7, 2013</i>	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	61	30

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Entitas Anak, Kegiatan Usaha, Kedudukan, dan Tanggal Pendirian/ Subsidiaries, Business Activities, Domiciles, and Date of Establishment	Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Year of Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset dalam Juta Dolar AS Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets in Millions US Dollar Before Elimination	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI) (lanjutan)/</u> <u>Held through PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI) (continued)</u>					
Saka Indonesia Pangkah B.V. (SIPBV) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ Exploration and production of oil and gas Belanda/Netherlands, 3 Agustus 2007/August 3, 2007	2007	100,00%	100,00%	988	1.146
Saka Energi Exploration Production, B.V. (SEEPBV) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ Exploration of oil and gas Belanda/Netherlands, 24 Desember 2013/December 24, 2013	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	166	149
PT Saka Energi Bangkanai Barat (SEBB) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ Exploration of oil and gas Indonesia, 12 Mei 2014/May 12, 2014	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	3	- ^{1]}
PT Saka Energi Investasi Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ Exploration of oil and gas Indonesia, 18 Juli 2014/July 18, 2014	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	- ^{1]}	- ^{1]}
PT Saka Energi Muara Bakau (SEMB) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ Exploration of oil and gas Indonesia, 10 Februari 2014/February 10, 2014	- ^{2]}	100,00%	100,00%	530	-
PT Saka Energi Sepinggan (SEP) Eksplorasi minyak dan gas/ Exploration of oil and gas Indonesia, 1 April 2015/April 1, 2015	- ^{2]}	100,00%	-	1	-
Total/Total				2.444	1.944
<u>Dimiliki melalui Saka Indonesia Pangkah B.V. (SIPBV)/</u> <u>Held through Saka Indonesia Pangkah B.V. (SIPBV)</u>					
Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited (SIPL) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ Exploration and production of oil and gas Indonesia, 5 Juli 1995/July 5, 1995	2007	100,00%	100,00%	695	787
Saka Pangkah LLC (SPLLC) Eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas/ Exploration and production of oil and gas Indonesia, 12 Juli 1995/July 12, 1995	2007	100,00%	100,00%	109	124
Total/Total				804	911
<u>Dimiliki melalui Saka Energi Exploration Production, B.V. (SEEPBV)/</u> <u>Held through Saka Energi Exploration Production, B.V. (SEEPBV)</u>					
Saka Energi Muriah Limited (SEML) (formerly Sunny Ridge Offshore Limited (SROL)) Eksplorasi dan produksi gas/ Exploration and production of gas British Virgin Islands, 15 Juli 2009/July 15, 2009	2015	100,00%	100,00%	125	99

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

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Entitas Anak, Kegiatan Usaha, Kedudukan, dan Tanggal Pendirian/ Subsidiaries, Business Activities, Domiciles, and Date of Establishment	Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Year of Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset dalam Juta Dolar AS Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets in Millions US Dollar Before Elimination	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Dimiliki melalui Saka Energi Internasional (SI)/ Held through Saka Energi Internasional (SI)</u>					
Saka Energi Fasken LLC (Fasken) Eksplorasi dan produksi gas/ Exploration and production of gas Texas, 25 April 2014/April 25, 2014	2014	100,00%	100,00%	233	203
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)/ Held through PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)</u>					
PGAS Telecommunications International Pte. Ltd. (PTI) Jasa telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications services Singapura/Singapore, 24 November 2009/November 24, 2009	2010	100,00%	100,00%	5	5
PT Telemedia Dinamika Sarana (TDS) Jasa telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications services Indonesia, 2 Oktober 2002/October 2, 2002	2013	100,00%	100,00%	<u>-¹⁾</u>	<u>-¹⁾</u>
Total/Total				<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT Permata Graha Nusantara/ Held through PT Permata Graha Nusantara</u>					
PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (KJG) Transmisi gas/Gas transmission Indonesia, 23 Juli 2013/July 23, 2013	2015	80,00%	80,00%	328	91
PT Permata Karya Jasa (Perkasa) Jasa perbengkelan, pembinaan, penyaluran jasa tenaga kerja/Workshop services, guidance, distribution of labor services Indonesia, 29 April 2015/April 29, 2015	2015	100,00%	-	<u>-¹⁾</u>	<u>-</u>
Total/Total				<u>328</u>	<u>91</u>
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)/ Held through PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)</u>					
PT Solusi Energy Nusantara (Sena) Engineering, konsultasi dan jasa/ Engineering, consultancy and services Indonesia 20 April 2015/April 20, 2015	⁻²⁾	90,90%	-	<u>-¹⁾</u>	<u>-</u>

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

d. Entitas Anak, Pengaturan Bersama, dan Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak, Kegiatan Usaha, Kedudukan, dan Tanggal Pendirian/ Subsidiaries, Business Activities, Domiciles, and Date of Establishment	Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Year of Commercial Operations Started	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership		Total Aset dalam Juta Dolar AS Sebelum Eliminasi/ Total Assets in Millions US Dollar Before Elimination	
		2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Dimiliki melalui PT Gagah Energi Indonesia (GEI)/</u> <u>Held through PT Gagah Energi Indonesia (GEI)</u>					
PT Widar Mandipa Nusantara (WIDAR) Jasa kelistrikan/Electricity service Indonesia 29 Juli 2015/July 29, 2015		- ²¹	99,96%	-	- ¹¹

1) Total aset di bawah US\$ 1 juta /The total assets is below US\$ 1 million.
2) Belum beroperasi komersial/Not yet started commercial operation.

Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak (Kelompok Usaha) mempunyai operasi bersama minyak dan gas atau kontrak jasa/perjanjian partisipasi dan pembagian ekonomi pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 sebagai berikut:

The Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group") have interests in the following oil and gas joint operations or Service Contracts/Participation and Economic Sharing Agreements as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Operasi Bersama/ Joint Operations	Negara/ Country	Hak kepemilikan (%) /Interest (%)	
		2015	2014
Blok Ujung Pangkah	Indonesia	100,00%	100,00%
Blok South Sesulu	Indonesia	100,00%	100,00%
Blok Fasken	Texas	36,00%	36,00%
Blok Bangkanai	Indonesia	30,00%	30,00%
Blok Bangkanai Barat	Indonesia	30,00%	30,00%
Blok Muriah	Indonesia	20,00%	20,00%
Blok Ketapang	Indonesia	20,00%	20,00%
Blok Muara Bakau	Indonesia	11,67%	-
Blok South East Sumatera	Indonesia	8,91%	8,91%
Blok Lematang-Petar ¹⁾	Indonesia	5,00%	5,00%

1) Dalam proses pelepasan/In the process of disposal

Informasi mengenai Ventura Bersama dan Entitas Asosiasi yang dimiliki oleh Kelompok Usaha pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

Information about Joint Venture and Associate owned by the Group as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

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d. Entitas Anak, Pengaturan Bersama, dan Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)

Ventura Bersama/ Joint Ventures	Kedudukan dan Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Domicile and Year of Commercial Operations Started	Kegiatan Usaha/ Business Activities	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	
			2015	2014
PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia ("Transgasindo")	Jakarta, 2002	Transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi/ Transportation and distribution of natural gas	59,87%	59,87%
PT Nusantara Regas ("Regas")	Jakarta, 2012	Pengelolaan dan pengembangan fasilitas FSRT termasuk pembelian LNG dan pemasaran atas hasil pengelolaan fasilitas FSRT/ The management and development of FSRT facilities including purchase of LNG and marketing of products arising from the operations of FSRT facilities	40,00%	40,00%
Entitas Asosiasi/ Associate	Kedudukan dan Tahun Usaha Komersial Dimulai/ Domicile and Year of Commercial Operations Started	Kegiatan Usaha/ Business Activities	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	
			2015	2014
PT Gas Energi Jambi ("GEJ")	Jambi, 2005	Transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi/ Transportation and distribution of natural gas	40,00%	40,00%

- (i) Akuisisi TDS
Pada tanggal 28 Juni 2013, PGASKOM melakukan akuisisi atas 90% saham pada TDS dari pemilik saham sebelumnya dengan imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan dengan total sebesar Rp675.000.000. Atas transaksi ini, PGASKOM mengakui goodwill sebesar US\$55.378.

(ii) Akuisisi SIPBV

Pada tanggal 26 Juni 2013, SEI melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada Kufpec Indonesia (Pangkah) B.V. dari pemilik saham lama, yaitu Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company K.S.C. (Closed), dengan imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan sebesar US\$259.851.818, yang terdiri dari pengalihan saham sebesar US\$74.276.826 dan pengalihan piutang oleh SEI sebesar US\$185.574.992. Pada tanggal 17 Juli 2013, SIP telah berganti nama menjadi Saka Indonesia Pangkah B.V. ("SIPBV").

1. GENERAL (continued)

d. Subsidiaries, Joint Arrangements, and Associate Entities (continued)

Kegiatan Usaha/ Business Activities	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	
	2015	2014
Transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi/ Transportation and distribution of natural gas	59,87%	59,87%
Pengelolaan dan pengembangan fasilitas FSRT termasuk pembelian LNG dan pemasaran atas hasil pengelolaan fasilitas FSRT/ The management and development of FSRT facilities including purchase of LNG and marketing of products arising from the operations of FSRT facilities	40,00%	40,00%
Kegiatan Usaha/ Business Activities	Persentase Kepemilikan/ Percentage of Ownership	
	2015	2014
Transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi/ Transportation and distribution of natural gas	40,00%	40,00%

- (i) Acquisition of TDS
On June 28, 2013, PGASKOM acquired 90% equity interests in TDS from the previous owners with purchase consideration transferred of Rp675,000,000. Under this transaction, PGASKOM recognized a goodwill amounted to US\$55,378.

(ii) Acquisition of SIPBV

On June 26, 2013, SEI acquired 100% equity interests in Kufpec Indonesia (Pangkah) B.V. from the previous owner Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company K.S.C. (Closed), with purchase consideration transferred of US\$259,851,818, which consists of shares transfer value amounted to US\$74,276,826 and assignment of receivable by SEI amounted to US\$185,574,992. On July 17, 2013, SIP changed its name to Saka Indonesia Pangkah B.V. ("SIPBV").

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

**d. Entitas Anak, Pengaturan Bersama, dan
Entitas Asosiasi (lanjutan)**

(iii) Akuisisi SIPL dan SPLLC

Pada tanggal 10 Januari 2014, SIPBV telah melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada Hess (Indonesia Pangkah) Limited dan Hess Pangkah LLC dari pemilik saham lama, yaitu Hess Oil and Gas Holding Inc. dan Hess NWE Holdings, dengan imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan masing-masing sebesar US\$564.763.242 dan US\$89.501.000, yang terdiri dari akuisisi saham masing-masing sebesar US\$27.429.910 dan US\$29.424.980 serta pengalihan piutang oleh SEI masing-masing sebesar US\$537.333.332 dan US\$60.076.020. Selanjutnya pada tanggal 16 Januari 2014, HIPL dan HPLLC berganti nama menjadi Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited (SIPL) dan Saka Pangkah LLC (SPLLC).

(iv) Akuisisi SEML

Pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2014, SEI, melalui Saka Energi Exploration Production, B.V. ("SEEPBV") menandatangani Perjanjian Jual Beli 100% saham Sunny Ridge Offshore Limited ("SROL") dengan Sunny Ridge Offshore M Limited, dengan imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan sebesar US\$40.403.000. SROL memiliki 20% hak kepemilikan di blok Muriah. Perjanjian ini efektif pada tanggal 16 Desember 2014 dengan diterimanya pemberitahuan tertulis dari PC Muriah Ltd (JOA Co-Venturer) bahwa yang bersangkutan tidak akan menggunakan hak *preferential*-nya. Pada tanggal 27 Mei 2015 SROL berganti nama menjadi Saka Energi Muriah Limited ("SEML")

Lihat Catatan 16 untuk pengungkapan akuntansi Kombinasi Bisnis dari transaksi tersebut.

1. GENERAL (continued)

**d. Subsidiaries, Joint Arrangements, and
Associate Entities (continued)**

(iii) Acquisition of SIPL and SPLLC

On January 10, 2014, SIPBV acquired 100% equity interests in Hess (Indonesia Pangkah) Limited and Hess Pangkah LLC from the previous owner Hess Oil and Gas Holding Inc. and Hess NWE Holdings, with the purchase consideration transferred of US\$564,763,242 and US\$89,501,000, respectively, which consist of acquisition of shares amounted to US\$27,429,910 and US\$29,424,980 and assignment of receivable by SEI amounted to US\$537,333,332 and US\$60,076,020, respectively. Subsequently on January 16, 2014, HIPL and HPLLC have changed their names to Saka Indonesia Pangkah Limited (SIPL) and Saka Pangkah LLC (SPLLC), respectively.

(iv) Acquisition of SEML

On October 23, 2014, SEI, through Saka Energi Exploration Production, B.V. ("SEEPBV") signed a Sale and Purchase Agreement of 100% equity interests in Sunny Ridge Offshore Limited ("SROL") with Sunny Ridge Offshore M Limited with purchase consideration transferred of US\$40,403,000. SROL owns 20% participating interest in Muriah block. This agreement effective on December 16, 2014 upon the receipt of written waiver of PC Muriah Ltd (JOA Co-Venturer)'s *preferential* right. On May 27, 2015 SROL changed its name to Saka Energi Muriah Limited ("SEML")

See Note 16 for disclosures of the Business Combination accounting of the above transactions.

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 6 April 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

Dewan Komisaris

Komisaris Utama/Independen
Komisaris
Komisaris
Komisaris
Komisaris
Komisaris Independen

Iman Sugema
M. Zamkhani¹⁾
Tirta Hidayat
IGN. Wiratmaja Puja
Mohamad Ikhsan
Paiman Rahardjo

Dewan Direksi

Direktur Utama
Direktur Keuangan
Direktur Pengusahaan
Direktur Teknologi dan Pengembangan
Direktur Perencanaan Investasi dan
Manajemen Risiko
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia
dan Umum

Hendi Prio Santoso
M. Riza Pahlevi Tabrani
Jobi Triananda Hasjim
Djoko Saputro
Muhammad Wahid Sutopo
Hendi Kusnadi

¹⁾ M. Zamkhani tidak lagi menjabat sebagai komisaris sejak 14 Desember 2015 berdasarkan surat menteri BUMN No. S-895/MBU/12/2015/ M. Zamkhani is no longer the commissioner since December 14, 2015 based on letter from Ministry of state owned enterprise No. S-895/MBU /12/2015.

Susunan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Perusahaan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang dilaksanakan pada tanggal 27 Maret 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

Dewan Komisaris

Komisaris Utama
Komisaris
Komisaris
Komisaris
Komisaris Independen
Komisaris Independen

Bayu Krisnamurthi
M. Zamkhani
Firmanzah
A. Edy Hermantoro
Widya Purnama
Pudja Sunasa

Dewan Direksi

Direktur Utama
Direktur Keuangan
Direktur Pengusahaan
Direktur Teknologi dan Pengembangan
Direktur Perencanaan Investasi dan
Manajemen Risiko
Direktur Sumber Daya Manusia
dan Umum

Hendi Prio Santoso
M. Riza Pahlevi Tabrani
Jobi Triananda Hasjim
Djoko Saputro
Muhammad Wahid Sutopo
Hendi Kusnadi

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Boards of Commissioners, Directors and Employees

The members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2015 based on the resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on April 6, 2015 are as follows:

Board of Commissioners

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners/Independent
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

President Director
Director of Finance
Director of Operations
Director of Technology and Development
Director of Investment Planning and
Risk Management
Director of Human Resources
and General Affairs

The members of the Company's Boards of Commissioners and Directors as of December 31, 2014 based on the resolution of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on March 27, 2014 are as follows:

Board of Commissioners

Chairman of the Board of Commissioners
Commissioner
Commissioner
Commissioner
Independent Commissioner
Independent Commissioner

Board of Directors

President Director
Director of Finance
Director of Operations
Director of Technology and Development
Director of Investment Planning and
Risk Management
Director of Human Resources
and General Affairs

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1. UMUM (lanjutan)

e. Dewan Komisaris, Direksi dan Karyawan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

Ketua	Paiman Rahardjo	Chairman
Anggota	Mohamad Slamet Wibowo	Member
Anggota	Yovita Lasti Handini	Member
Anggota	Kurnia Sari Dewi	Member
Anggota	Achmad Surya Abadi	Member

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, susunan Komite Audit Perusahaan adalah sebagai berikut:

Ketua	Pudja Sunasa	Chairman
Anggota	Mohamad Slamet Wibowo	Member
Anggota	Imbuh Sulistyarini	Member
Anggota	Kanyatama P. Mulyono	Member
Anggota	Gunawan Indradi	Member

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah karyawan tetap Perusahaan dan Entitas Anaknya masing-masing adalah 2.262 orang dan 2.253 orang (tidak diaudit).

1. GENERAL (continued)

e. Boards of Commissioners, Directors and Employees (continued)

As of December 31, 2015, the members of the Company's Audit Committee are as follows:

As of December 31, 2014, the members of the Company's Audit Committee are as follows:

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the Company and its Subsidiaries have a total of 2,262 employees and 2,253 employees (unaudited), respectively.

2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN

a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian telah disusun sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan di Indonesia ("SAK"), yang mencakup Pernyataan dan Interpretasi yang diterbitkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia ("DSAK") dan Peraturan – Peraturan serta Pedoman Penyajian dan Pengungkapan Laporan Keuangan yang diterbitkan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan ("OJK").

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") No. 1 (Revisi 2013), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan". PSAK ini mengubah penyajian kelompok pos-pos dalam Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain. Pos-pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi disajikan terpisah dari pos-pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi. Penerapan PSAK ini hanya mempengaruhi penyajian dan tidak berpengaruh terhadap posisi keuangan dan kinerja keuangan Kelompok Usaha.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards ("SAK"), which comprise the Statements and Interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board of the Indonesian Institute of Accountants ("DSAK") and the Regulations and Guidelines on Financial Statement Presentation and Disclosures issued by Financial Services Authority ("OJK").

Effective on January 1, 2015, the consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements". This PSAK changes the grouping of items presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Items that could be reclassified to profit or loss are presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The adoption of this PSAK affect presentation only and have no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**a. Dasar Penyajian Laporan Keuangan
Konsolidasian (lanjutan)**

PSAK revisian ini juga menjelaskan bahwa laporan posisi keuangan ketiga pada awal periode komparatif (dalam hal ini tanggal 1 Januari 2014 untuk Kelompok Usaha), yang disajikan sebagai akibat penyajian retrospektif atau reklasifikasi pos-pos dalam laporan keuangan tidak perlu disertai dengan penyajian catatan yang terkait dengan laporan posisi keuangan awal periode tersebut. Dengan demikian, Kelompok Usaha tidak menyajikan catatan terkait dengan laporan posisi keuangan periode awal tanggal 1 Januari 2014.

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun berdasarkan konsep akrual dengan menggunakan konsep biaya historis, kecuali untuk beberapa akun tertentu yang diukur berdasarkan pengukuran sebagaimana diuraikan dalam kebijakan akuntansi masing-masing akun tersebut.

Laporan arus kas konsolidasian yang disusun dengan menggunakan metode langsung, menyajikan penerimaan dan pengeluaran kas yang diklasifikasikan dalam aktivitas operasi, investasi dan pendanaan.

Mata uang penyajian yang digunakan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian adalah Dolar AS yang merupakan mata uang fungsional Perusahaan (Catatan 2.w). Setiap entitas di dalam Kelompok Usaha menetapkan mata uang fungsional sendiri dan unsur di dalam laporan keuangan dari setiap entitas diukur berdasarkan mata uang fungsional tersebut.

Mata uang fungsional entitas anak, Transgasindo, dan Regas adalah Dolar AS, kecuali mata uang fungsional PGASKOM, PGASSOL dan Permata yang mata uang fungsionalnya Rupiah.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**a. Basis of Preparation of the Consolidated
Financial Statements (continued)**

This revised PSAK also clarify that the third statement of financial position as of the beginning period of comparative period (as of January 1, 2014 in the case of the Group), presented as a result of retrospective restatement or reclassification of items in financial statements does not have to be accompanied by comparative information in the related notes. As a result, the Group has not included the related notes in respect of the opening statement of financial position as at January 1, 2014.

The consolidated financial statement have been prepared on the accrual basis using the historical cost concept of accounting, except for certain accounts which are measured on the bases described in the related accounting policies of each account.

The consolidated statements of cash flows, which have been prepared using the direct method, present cash receipts and payments classified into operating, investing and financing activities.

The presentation currency used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the US Dollar which is the functional currency of the Company (Note 2.w). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

The functional currency of the subsidiaries, Transgasindo and Regas is the US Dollar, except for PGASKOM, PGASSOL and Permata for which their functional currency is the Rupiah.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

b. Perubahan kebijakan akuntansi dan pengungkapan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan untuk pertama kali, beberapa standar baru atau revisian yang berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada tanggal 1 Januari 2015 yang mengakibatkan penyajian kembali laporan keuangan konsolidasian tahun sebelumnya. Penerapan tersebut mencakup PSAK No. 65, "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian", PSAK No. 66, "Pengaturan Bersama", PSAK No. 68, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar" dan revisi atas PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2013), "Penyajian Laporan Keuangan" dan PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), "Imbalan Kerja". Lebih lanjut, penerapan PSAK No. 67, "Pengungkapan Kepentingan Dalam Entitas Lain" menambahkan pengungkapan yang disyaratkan pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Beberapa standar revisian lain juga berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada tanggal 1 Januari 2015 namun tidak berdampak terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian Kelompok Usaha. Sifat dan dampak penerapan standar baru maupun revisian diungkapkan lebih lanjut pada Catatan 2 yang relevan.

PSAK No. 67 mensyaratkan entitas untuk mengungkapkan kepentingan dalam entitas anak, pengaturan bersama, entitas asosiasi dan entitas terstruktur. Pengungkapan yang disyaratkan PSAK No. 67 diungkapkan pada Catatan 1.d dan 13.

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian meliputi laporan keuangan Kelompok Usaha dan entitas anaknya seperti disebutkan pada Catatan 1.d.

Pengendalian diperoleh ketika Kelompok Usaha terekspos, atau memiliki hak atas imbal hasil variabel dari keterlibatannya dengan *investee* dan memiliki kemampuan untuk mempengaruhi imbal hasil tersebut melalui kekuasaannya atas *investee*. Secara khusus, Kelompok Usaha mengendalikan *investee* jika, dan hanya jika, Kelompok Usaha memiliki seluruh hal berikut ini:

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

b. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied, for the first time, certain new standards or amendments which are effective for financial reporting period beginning on January 1, 2015, that require restatement of prior year consolidated financial statements. These include PSAK No. 65, "Consolidated Financial Statements", PSAK No. 66, "Joint Arrangements", PSAK No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement" and amendments to PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2013), "Presentation of Financial Statements" and PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013), "Employee Benefits". In addition, the application of PSAK No. 67, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" resulted in additional disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. There are several other amended standards which also effective for financial reporting period beginning on January 1, 2015. However, they do not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The nature and the impact of each new standards and amendments are further described in the relevant Note 2.

PSAK No. 67 sets out the requirements for disclosures relating to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. PSAK No. 67 disclosures are provided in Notes 1.d and 13.

c. Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its subsidiaries as described in Note 1.d.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has all of the following:

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian (lanjutan)

- (a) kekuasaan atas *investee* (misalnya adanya hak yang memberikan Kelompok Usaha kemampuan saat ini untuk mengarahkan aktivitas *investee* yang relevan);
- (b) eksposur atau hak atas imbal hasil variabel dari keterlibatan Kelompok Usaha dengan *investee*; dan
- (c) kemampuan untuk menggunakan kekuasaannya atas *investee* untuk mempengaruhi imbal hasil Kelompok Usaha.

Umumnya, kepemilikan hak suara mayoritas (*a majority of voting rights*) menghasilkan pengendalian. Untuk mendukung hal ini, dan jika Kelompok Usaha memiliki hak suara kurang dari hak suara mayoritas, atau hak sejenis atas suatu *investee*, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan seluruh fakta dan keadaan ketika menilai apakah Kelompok Usaha memiliki kekuasaan atas *investee*, termasuk:

- (a) pengaturan kontraktual dengan pemegang hak suara lainnya pada *investee*.
- (b) hak-hak yang timbul dari pengaturan kontraktual lain.
- (c) hak suara yang dimiliki Kelompok Usaha dan hak suara potensial.

Kelompok Usaha menilai kembali apakah masih mengendalikan *investee* jika fakta dan keadaan mengindikasikan bahwa terdapat perubahan dalam satu atau lebih dari tiga elemen pengendalian. Konsolidasi atas entitas anak dimulai sejak tanggal Kelompok Usaha memperoleh pengendalian atas entitas anak dan berakhir ketika Kelompok Usaha kehilangan pengendalian atas entitas anak.

Laba rugi dan setiap komponen dari penghasilan komprehensif lain (OCI) diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas Induk dari Kelompok Usaha dan KNP, meskipun hal tersebut mengakibatkan KNP memiliki saldo defisit.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

- (a) power over the *investee* (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the *investee*);
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the *investee*; and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the *investee* to affect the Group's returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting, or similar, rights of an *investee*, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an *investee*, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement(s) with the other vote holders of the *investee*.
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- (c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an *investee* if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the NCI, even if this results in the NCI having a deficit balance.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian (lanjutan)

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

Laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun dengan menggunakan kebijakan akuntansi yang sama untuk transaksi dan peristiwa lain dalam keadaan yang serupa. Jika anggota Kelompok Usaha menggunakan kebijakan akuntansi yang berbeda untuk transaksi dan peristiwa dalam keadaan yang serupa, maka penyesuaian dilakukan atas laporan keuangannya dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Group uses accounting policies other than those adopted for transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to its financial statements in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Seluruh saldo akun dan transaksi yang signifikan antara Perusahaan dengan Entitas Anak telah dieliminasi.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries have been eliminated.

Perubahan dalam bagian kepemilikan Kelompok Usaha pada entitas anak yang tidak mengakibatkan hilangnya pengendalian Kelompok Usaha pada entitas anak dicatat sebagai transaksi ekuitas.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Ketika Kelompok Usaha kehilangan pengendalian pada entitas anak, maka Kelompok Usaha menghentikan pengakuan aset (termasuk goodwill), liabilitas, Kepentingan Nonpengendali (KNP) dan komponen ekuitas lainnya serta mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian terkait dengan hilangnya pengendalian. Saldo investasi yang masih dimiliki diakui pada nilai wajarnya.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest (NCI) and other components of equity while any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

KNP mencerminkan bagian atas laba atau rugi dan aset neto dari Entitas-entitas Anak yang tidak dapat diatribusikan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung oleh Perusahaan, yang masing-masing disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan dalam ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, terpisah dari bagian yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk.

NCI represents the portion of the profit or loss and net assets of the Subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Company, which are presented in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and under the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position, respectively, separately from the corresponding portion attributable to the equity holders of the parent company.

Untuk tujuan konsolidasi, laporan keuangan entitas anak yang mata uang fungsionalnya adalah selain Dolar AS dijabarkan ke dalam Dolar AS dengan menggunakan:

For consolidation purposes, the financial statements of subsidiaries with functional currencies other than US Dollar are translated into US Dollar using the following:

Akun/Accounts

Kurs/Exchange Rates

Aset dan liabilitas/
Assets and liabilities

Kurs rata-rata pembelian dan penjualan Bank Indonesia pada akhir tahun pelaporan/
Average buying and selling exchange rate of Bank Indonesia at end of reporting year

Pendapatan dan beban/
Revenues and expenses

Rata-rata tertimbang dari kurs tengah Bank Indonesia selama periode dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lainnya/
Weighted-average middle rate of Bank Indonesia during the period of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

c. Prinsip-prinsip Konsolidasian (lanjutan)

Selisih yang timbul dari penjabaran laporan keuangan entitas anak tersebut ke dalam Dolar AS disajikan dalam akun "Penghasilan komprehensif lainnya - Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran Laporan Keuangan Entitas Anak" sebagai bagian dari Komponen Ekuitas Lainnya pada ekuitas dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

d. Kombinasi Bisnis dan Goodwill

Kombinasi bisnis dicatat dengan menggunakan metode akuisisi. Biaya perolehan dari sebuah akuisisi diukur pada nilai agregat imbalan yang dialihkan, diukur pada nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi dan jumlah setiap KNP pada pihak yang diakuisisi. Untuk setiap kombinasi bisnis, Kelompok Usaha memilih apakah mengukur KNP pada entitas yang diakuisisi baik pada nilai wajar ataupun pada proporsi kepemilikan KNP atas aset neto yang teridentifikasi dari entitas yang diakuisisi. Biaya-biaya akuisisi yang timbul dibebankan langsung dan disertakan dalam "Beban Umum dan Administrasi".

Ketika melakukan akuisisi atas sebuah bisnis, Kelompok Usaha mengklasifikasikan dan menentukan aset keuangan yang diperoleh dan liabilitas keuangan yang diambil alih berdasarkan pada persyaratan kontraktual, kondisi ekonomi dan kondisi terkait lain yang ada pada tanggal akuisisi.

Dalam suatu kombinasi bisnis yang dilakukan secara bertahap, Kelompok Usaha mengukur kembali kepentingan ekuitas yang dimiliki sebelumnya pada pihak yang diakuisisi pada nilai wajar tanggal akuisisi dan mengakui keuntungan atau kerugian dalam laba rugi.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

c. Principles of Consolidation (continued)

The difference arising from the translation of those subsidiaries' financial statements into US Dollar is presented as "Other Comprehensive Income - Difference in Foreign Currency Translation of the Financial Statements of Subsidiaries" account as part of Other Components of Equity in the equity section of the consolidated statement of financial position.

d. Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value, and the amount of any NCI in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group selects whether it measures the NCI in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are directly expensed and included in "General and Administrative Expenses".

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets acquired and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

d. Kombinasi Bisnis dan Goodwill (lanjutan)

**d. Business Combinations and Goodwill
(continued)**

Imbalan kontinjensi yang akan dibayarkan oleh pihak pengakuisisi diakui pada nilai wajar pada tanggal akuisisi. Perubahan nilai wajar atas imbalan kontinjensi setelah tanggal akuisisi yang diklasifikasikan sebagai aset atau liabilitas, akan diakui pada laba rugi berjalan atau sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain sesuai dengan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2011). Jika diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuitas, imbalan kontinjensinya tidak diukur kembali sampai penyelesaian terakhir dalam ekuitas.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2011) either in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Pada tanggal akuisisi, *goodwill* awalnya diukur pada harga perolehan yang merupakan selisih lebih nilai agregat dari imbalan yang dialihkan dan jumlah setiap KNP atas selisih jumlah dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

At acquisition date, goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for NCI over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Jika imbalan tersebut kurang dari nilai wajar aset neto entitas anak yang diakuisisi, selisih tersebut diakui di dalam laba rugi sebagai keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon setelah sebelumnya manajemen melakukan penilaian atas identifikasi dan nilai wajar dari aset yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih.

If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss as gain on bargain purchase after previously assessing the identification and fair value measurement of the acquired assets and the assumed liabilities.

Setelah pengakuan awal, *goodwill* diukur pada jumlah tercatat dikurangi akumulasi kerugian penurunan nilai. Untuk tujuan pengujian penurunan nilai, *goodwill* yang diperoleh dari suatu kombinasi bisnis, sejak tanggal akuisisi dialokasikan kepada setiap Unit Penghasil Kas ("UPK") dari Kelompok Usaha yang diharapkan akan bermanfaat dari sinergi kombinasi tersebut, terlepas dari apakah aset atau liabilitas lain dari pihak yang diakuisisi ditetapkan atas UPK tersebut.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's Cash-generating Units ("CGU") that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those CGUs.

Jika *goodwill* telah dialokasikan pada suatu UPK, dan operasi tertentu atas UPK tersebut dihentikan, maka *goodwill* yang diasosiasikan dengan operasi yang dihentikan tersebut termasuk dalam jumlah tercatat operasi tersebut ketika menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian dari pelepasan. *Goodwill* yang dilepaskan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai relatif operasi yang dihentikan dan porsi UPK yang ditahan.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operations within that CGU is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

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d. Kombinasi Bisnis dan Goodwill (lanjutan)

Sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam PSAK No. 22 (Revisi 2010), apabila proses akuntansi awal untuk kombinasi bisnis belum selesai pada akhir periode pelaporan pada saat kombinasi terjadi, Kelompok Usaha melaporkan jumlah sementara untuk pos-pos yang proses akuntansinya belum selesai dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Selama periode pengukuran, Kelompok Usaha menyesuaikan secara retrospektif jumlah sementara yang diakui pada tanggal akuisisi untuk mencerminkan informasi baru yang diperoleh tentang fakta dan keadaan yang ada pada tanggal akuisisi dan, jika diketahui telah berdampak pada pengukuran jumlah yang diakui pada tanggal tersebut.

e. Penentuan Nilai Wajar

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 68, "Pengukuran Nilai Wajar". PSAK ini antara lain memberikan panduan tentang bagaimana pengukuran nilai wajar ketika nilai wajar disyaratkan atau diizinkan. Penerapan PSAK ini tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Kelompok Usaha mengukur instrumen keuangan seperti derivatif pada nilai wajar setiap tanggal pelaporan. Pengungkapan nilai wajar untuk instrumen keuangan disajikan dalam Catatan 42.

Nilai wajar adalah harga yang akan diterima untuk menjual suatu aset atau harga yang akan dibayar untuk mengalihkan suatu liabilitas dalam transaksi teratur antara pelaku pasar pada tanggal pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai wajar berdasarkan asumsi bahwa transaksi untuk menjual aset atau mengalihkan liabilitas terjadi di:

- pasar utama untuk aset dan liabilitas tersebut, atau
- jika tidak terdapat pasar utama, di pasar yang paling menguntungkan untuk aset atau liabilitas tersebut.

Kelompok Usaha harus memiliki akses ke pasar utama atau pasar yang paling menguntungkan tersebut.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**d. Business Combinations and Goodwill
(continued)**

In accordance with the provision of PSAK No. 22 (Revised 2010), if the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group shall report in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Group shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognized at the acquisition date to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date and, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognized as of that date.

e. Determination of Fair Value

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied PSAK No. 68, "Fair Value Measurement". This PSAK, among others, provides guidance on how to measure fair value when fair value is required or permitted. The adoption of this PSAK has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value related disclosures for financial instruments are disclosed in Note 42.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- *In the principal market for the asset or liability, or*
- *In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.*

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

e. Penentuan Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

e. Determination of Fair Value (continued)

Nilai wajar aset dan liabilitas diukur menggunakan asumsi yang akan digunakan pelaku pasar ketika menentukan harga aset atau liabilitas tersebut, dengan asumsi bahwa pelaku pasar bertindak dalam kepentingan ekonomi terbaiknya.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

Kelompok Usaha menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dalam keadaan dan dimana data yang memadai tersedia untuk mengukur nilai wajar, memaksimalkan penggunaan input yang dapat diobservasi yang relevan dan meminimalkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat diobservasi.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Semua aset dan liabilitas yang nilai wajarnya diukur atau diungkapkan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian dikategorikan dalam hirarki nilai wajar, sebagaimana dijelaskan dibawah ini, berdasarkan tingkatan level input yang terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar secara keseluruhan:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - harga kuotasian (tanpa penyesuaian) di pasar aktif untuk aset atau liabilitas yang identik.
- Level 2 - teknik penilaian di mana tingkat level input terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar dapat diobservasi baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.
- Level 3 - teknik penilaian dimana tingkat level input terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar tidak dapat diobservasi baik secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

Untuk aset dan liabilitas yang diukur secara berulang dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian, Kelompok Usaha menentukan apakah perpindahan antar level hirarki telah terjadi dengan melakukan evaluasi pengelompokan (berdasarkan level input yang terendah yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar secara menyeluruh) pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

(i) Aset Keuangan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 50 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan : Penyajian", PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan : Pengakuan dan Pengukuran" dan PSAK No. 60 (Revisi 2014), "Instrumen Keuangan : Pengungkapan." Penerapan PSAK ini tidak membawa dampak signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Pengakuan awal

Aset keuangan diklasifikasikan, pada saat pengakuan awal, sebagai aset keuangan yang dinilai pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang, investasi yang dimiliki hingga tanggal jatuh tempo dan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Aset keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar, dan dalam hal aset keuangan yang tidak diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, ditambah dengan biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

Pembelian atau penjualan aset keuangan yang mensyaratkan penyerahan aset dalam kurun waktu yang ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau kebiasaan yang berlaku di pasar (pembelian yang lazim/regular) diakui pada tanggal perdagangan, yaitu tanggal Kelompok Usaha berkomitmen untuk membeli atau menjual aset tersebut.

Kelompok Usaha mengklasifikasikan aset keuangannya menjadi pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dan aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual. Klasifikasi ini tergantung dari tujuan perolehan aset keuangan tersebut. Manajemen menentukan klasifikasi aset keuangan tersebut pada saat awal pengakuannya dan jika diperbolehkan dan sesuai, akan dievaluasi kembali setiap akhir tahun keuangan.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities

(i) Financial Assets

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied PSAK No. 50 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments : Presentation", PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments : Recognition and Measurement" and PSAK No. 60 (Revised 2014), "Financial Instruments : Disclosures." The adoption of these PSAK does not have significant impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Initial recognition

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the assets.

The Group classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(i) Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Financial Assets (continued)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal

Subsequent measurement

Pengukuran aset keuangan setelah pengakuan awal tergantung pada klasifikasinya sebagai berikut:

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

- Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang

- *Loans and receivables*

Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang adalah aset keuangan non derivatif dengan pembayaran tetap atau telah ditentukan dan tidak mempunyai kuotasi di pasar aktif.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

Pada saat pengakuan awal, aset keuangan ini diakui pada nilai wajarnya ditambah biaya transaksi dan selanjutnya dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan yang diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif (EIR), dan keuntungan dan kerugian terkait diakui dalam laba rugi pada saat pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang dihentikan pengakuannya atau mengalami penurunan nilai, demikian juga melalui proses amortisasi.

These financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Dalam hal terjadi penurunan nilai, kerugian penurunan nilai dilaporkan sebagai pengurang dari nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan dalam kelompok pinjaman dan piutang dan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

In the case of impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the financial assets classified as loan and receivables and recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(i) Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

(i) Financial Assets (continued)

Pengukuran setelah pengakuan awal
(lanjutan)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

- Aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual

- Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah aset keuangan non derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai tersedia untuk dijual atau yang tidak diklasifikasikan ke dalam tiga kategori sebelumnya. Setelah pengukuran awal, aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual diukur pada nilai wajar dengan laba atau rugi yang belum direalisasi diakui dalam ekuitas sampai investasi tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya. Pada saat itu, laba atau rugi kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus direklasifikasi ke dalam laba rugi sebagai penyesuaian reklasifikasi.

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of three preceding categories. After initial measurement, AFS financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in the equity until the investment is derecognized. At that time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in the equity shall be reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

Investasi yang diklasifikasi sebagai aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual adalah sebagai berikut:

The investments classified as AFS are as follows:

- Investasi pada saham yang tidak tersedia nilai wajarnya dengan kepemilikan kurang dari 20% dan investasi jangka panjang lainnya dicatat pada biaya perolehannya.
- Investasi pada instrumen utang yang tidak ditujukan untuk dimiliki sampai jatuh tempo diklasifikasikan sebagai aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual, dan dicatat pada nilai wajar.

- Investments in shares of stock that do not have readily determinable fair value in which the equity interest is less than 20% and other long-term investments are carried at cost.
- Investments in debt instruments which are not intended to be held to maturity that have readily determinable are classified as AFS and recorded at fair value.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(ii) Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets

Kelompok Usaha melakukan penilaian pada setiap tanggal laporan posisi keuangan apakah terdapat bukti obyektif bahwa aset keuangan mengalami penurunan nilai. Aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan diturunkan nilainya dan kerugian penurunan nilai terjadi, hanya jika terdapat bukti objektif mengenai penurunan nilai tersebut adalah sebagai akibat dari satu peristiwa atau lebih yang terjadi setelah pengakuan awal aset tersebut ("peristiwa kerugian") dan peristiwa kerugian tersebut berdampak pada estimasi arus kas masa depan atas aset keuangan atau kelompok aset keuangan yang dapat diestimasi secara andal.

The Group assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset ("a loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or a group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

- Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi

- Financial assets carried at amortized cost

Jika Kelompok Usaha menentukan tidak terdapat bukti obyektif mengenai penurunan nilai atas aset keuangan yang dinilai secara individual, terlepas aset keuangan tersebut signifikan atau tidak, maka Kelompok Usaha memasukkan aset tersebut ke dalam kelompok aset keuangan yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dan menilai penurunan nilai kelompok tersebut secara kolektif. Aset yang penurunan nilainya dinilai secara individual dan untuk itu kerugian penurunan nilai diakui atau terus diakui, tidak termasuk dalam penilaian penurunan nilai secara kolektif.

If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial assets, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognized are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai diukur berdasarkan selisih antara nilai tercatat aset keuangan dengan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang (tidak termasuk kerugian kredit di masa depan yang belum terjadi) yang didiskontokan menggunakan tingkat suku bunga efektif awal dari aset keuangan tersebut.

The amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

- Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Nilai tercatat aset tersebut dikurangi melalui akun cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai dan jumlah kerugian diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lainnya konsolidasi. Jika pinjaman yang diberikan memiliki suku bunga variabel, maka tingkat diskonto yang digunakan adalah suku bunga efektif yang berlaku yang ditetapkan dalam kontrak.

Perhitungan nilai kini dari estimasi arus kas masa datang atas aset keuangan dengan agunan (*collateralized financial asset*) mencerminkan arus kas yang dapat dihasilkan dari utilisasi dari jaminan deposit yang diberikan oleh pelanggan kepada Kelompok Usaha.

Estimasi tahun antara terjadinya peristiwa dan teridentifikasinya kerugian ditentukan oleh manajemen untuk setiap portofolio yang diidentifikasi. Untuk tujuan evaluasi penurunan nilai secara kolektif, aset keuangan dikelompokkan berdasarkan kesamaan karakteristik risiko kredit yaitu berdasarkan jenis pelanggan.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

- Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment losses and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statements of income and other comprehensive income. If a receivable has a variable interest rate, the discount rate used is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from the utilization of deposit placed by customer to the Group.

The estimated year between a loss occurring and its identification is determined by the management for each identified portfolio. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics by customer type.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

- Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Arus kas masa datang dari aset keuangan Kelompok Usaha yang penurunan nilainya dievaluasi secara kolektif, diestimasi berdasarkan arus kas kontraktual atas aset-aset di dalam kelompok tersebut dan kerugian historis yang pernah dialami atas aset-aset yang memiliki karakteristik risiko kredit yang serupa dengan karakteristik risiko kredit kelompok tersebut. Kerugian historis yang pernah dialami kemudian disesuaikan berdasarkan data terkini yang dapat diobservasi untuk mencerminkan kondisi saat ini yang tidak berpengaruh pada tahun terjadinya kerugian historis tersebut, dan untuk menghilangkan pengaruh kondisi yang ada pada tahun historis namun sudah tidak ada lagi saat ini.

Beban penurunan nilai yang terkait dengan piutang diklasifikasikan ke dalam "Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai". Ketika piutang tidak tertagih, piutang tersebut dihapusbukan dengan menjurnal balik cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai. Piutang tersebut dapat dihapus buku setelah semua prosedur yang diperlukan telah dilakukan dan jumlah kerugian telah ditentukan.

Jika, pada periode berikutnya, jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurang dan pengurangan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara obyektif pada peristiwa yang terjadi setelah penurunan nilai diakui maka kerugian penurunan nilai yang sebelumnya diakui dipulihkan, dengan menyesuaikan penyisihan piutang ragu-ragu. Jumlah pemulihan aset keuangan diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan jumlahnya tidak boleh mengakibatkan nilai tercatat aset keuangan melebihi biaya perolehan diamortisasi pada tanggal pemulihan dilakukan seandainya tidak ada penurunan nilai.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

- Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

Future cash flows of the Group's financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment, are estimated on the basis of the contractual cash flows of the assets in the group and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the current conditions which did not affect the year on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical year that do not currently exist.

Impairment charges relating to receivable, is classified in "Allowance for Impairment Losses". When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Such receivable are written-off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance for doubtful accounts. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and the amount cannot exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment was reversed.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

(ii) Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan (lanjutan)

- Aset keuangan dicatat pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi (lanjutan)

Penerimaan kemudian atas piutang yang telah dihapusbukukan sebelumnya, jika pada tahun berjalan, dikreditkan pada cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, sedangkan jika setelah tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, dikreditkan sebagai pendapatan operasional lainnya.

Ketika penurunan nilai wajar atas aset keuangan yang diklasifikasikan dalam kelompok tersedia untuk dijual telah diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas dan terdapat bukti objektif bahwa aset tersebut mengalami penurunan nilai, maka kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui secara langsung dalam ekuitas harus dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui dalam laba rugi meskipun aset keuangan tersebut belum dihentikan pengakuannya. Jumlah kerugian kumulatif yang dikeluarkan dari ekuitas dan diakui pada laba-rugi merupakan selisih antara biaya perolehan dengan nilai wajar kini, dikurangi kerugian penurunan nilai aset keuangan yang sebelumnya telah diakui dalam laba rugi.

Kerugian penurunan nilai atas instrument ekuitas yang telah diakui pada laporan laba-rugi tidak dapat dipulihkan melalui laba rugi.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

- Financial assets carried at amortized cost (continued)

Subsequent recoveries of previously written-off receivables, if in the current year, are credited to the allowance for impairment losses, but if after the consolidated statement of financial position date, are credited to other operating income.

When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial assets has been recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the assets are impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized in equity will be reclassified from equity to the profit or loss even though the financial assets has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to the profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in the profit or loss.

The impairment losses recognized in the profit or loss on equity instrument cannot be reserved through the profit or loss.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

**(ii) Penurunan Nilai dari Aset Keuangan
(lanjutan)**

Jika pada periode berikutnya nilai wajar instrumen utang meningkat dan peningkatan tersebut dapat secara objektif dihubungkan dengan peristiwa yang terjadi setelah pengakuan kerugian penurunan nilai pada laba rugi, maka kerugian penurunan nilai tersebut dipulihkan melalui laba rugi.

- Aset keuangan yang tersedia untuk dijual

Untuk menentukan adanya bukti obyektif bahwa rugi penurunan nilai telah terjadi atas aset keuangan, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kemungkinan adanya insolvabilitas atau kesulitan keuangan signifikan yang dialami debitur dan kelalaian atau penundaan signifikan pembayaran.

Kelompok Usaha pertama kali menentukan apakah terdapat bukti obyektif penurunan nilai secara individual atas aset keuangan yang secara individual signifikan atau secara kolektif untuk aset keuangan yang jumlahnya tidak signifikan secara individual.

(iii) Liabilitas Keuangan

Pengakuan awal

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi, utang dan pinjaman. Pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, Kelompok Usaha memiliki ke dua jenis liabilitas keuangan. Kelompok Usaha menetapkan klasifikasi atas liabilitas keuangan pada saat pengakuan awal.

Liabilitas keuangan pada awalnya diukur pada nilai wajar dan, dalam hal pinjaman dan utang, ditambah biaya transaksi yang dapat diatribusikan secara langsung.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

**(ii) Impairment of Financial Assets
(continued)**

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the profit or loss, the impairment loss is reserved through the profit or loss.

- Available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets have been incurred, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

The Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

(iii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through of profit or loss, loans and borrowings. As at the consolidated statement of financial position date, the Group has both type of financial liabilities. The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, inclusive of directly attributable transaction costs.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

(iii) Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

Pengakuan awal (lanjutan)

Kelompok Usaha mengklasifikasikan liabilitas keuangan dalam kategori (a) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dan (b) liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi. Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika kewajiban yang telah ditetapkan dalam kontrak dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

- a. Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi

Kategori ini terdiri dari liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan.

Liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan jika diperoleh terutama untuk tujuan dijual atau dibeli kembali dalam waktu dekat. Derivatif diklasifikasikan sebagai kewajiban diperdagangkan kecuali ditetapkan dan efektif sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Keuntungan dan kerugian yang timbul dari perubahan nilai wajar liabilitas keuangan yang diklasifikasikan sebagai diperdagangkan disajikan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sebagai "Laba (Rugi) Perubahan Nilai Wajar Derivatif - Neto".

- b. Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi

Liabilitas keuangan yang tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi dikategorikan dan diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi.

Setelah pengakuan awal, Kelompok Usaha mengukur seluruh liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi dengan menggunakan metode suku bunga efektif.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(iii) Financial Liabilities (continued)

Initial recognition (continued)

The Group classifies its financial liabilities in the category of (a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and (b) financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

- a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises of financial liabilities classified as held for trading.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated and effective as hedging instruments.

Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial liabilities classified held for trading are included in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and are presented as "Gain (Loss) on Changes in Fair Value of Derivative - Net".

- b. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not classified at fair value through profit or loss fall into this category and are measured at amortized cost.

After initial recognition, the Group measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost using effective interest rate method.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

(iv) Penghentian Pengakuan

Penghentian pengakuan aset keuangan dilakukan ketika hak kontraktual untuk menerima arus kas yang berasal dari aset keuangan tersebut berakhir, atau ketika aset keuangan tersebut telah dialihkan dan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat atas kepemilikan aset telah ditransfer (jika, secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat tidak ditransfer, maka Kelompok Usaha melakukan evaluasi untuk memastikan keterlibatan berkelanjutan atas kontrol yang masih dimiliki tidak mencegah penghentian pengakuan). Liabilitas keuangan dihentikan pengakuannya ketika liabilitas yang telah ditetapkan dalam kontrak dihentikan atau dibatalkan atau kadaluwarsa.

(v) Penyesuaian Risiko Kredit

Kelompok Usaha menyesuaikan harga di pasar yang lebih menguntungkan untuk mencerminkan adanya perbedaan risiko kredit pihak lawan antara instrumen yang diperdagangkan di pasar tersebut dengan instrumen yang dinilai untuk posisi aset keuangan. Dalam menentukan nilai wajar posisi liabilitas keuangan, risiko kredit Kelompok Usaha terkait dengan instrumen harus diperhitungkan.

(vi) Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan

Kelompok Usaha tidak mereklasifikasi instrumen keuangan dari atau ke kategori instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi selama instrumen keuangan tersebut dimiliki atau diterbitkan.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(iv) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from these assets have ceased to exist or the assets have been transferred and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are also transferred (that is, if substantially all the risks and rewards have not been transferred, the Group tests control to ensure that continuing involvement on the basis of any retained powers of control does not prevent derecognition). Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligations under the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

(v) Credit Risk Adjustments

The Group adjusts the price in the more advantageous market to reflect any differences in counterparty credit risk between instruments traded in that market and the ones being valued for financial asset positions. In determining the fair value of financial liability positions, the Group's own credit risk associated with the instrument is taken into account.

**(vi) Reclassification of Financial
Instruments**

The Group does not reclassify any financial instruments out of or into the fair value through profit or loss category while it is held or issued.

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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

**(vi) Reklasifikasi Instrumen Keuangan
(lanjutan)**

Kelompok Usaha tidak mengklasifikasikan aset keuangan sebagai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo, jika dalam tahun berjalan atau dalam kurun waktu dua tahun sebelumnya, telah menjual atau mereklasifikasi investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo melebihi jumlah yang tidak signifikan sebelum jatuh tempo (lebih dari jumlah yang tidak signifikan dibandingkan dengan jumlah nilai investasi dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo), kecuali penjualan atau reklasifikasi tersebut:

- dilakukan ketika aset keuangan sudah mendekati jatuh tempo atau tanggal pembelian kembali di mana perubahan suku bunga pasar tidak akan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap nilai wajar aset keuangan tersebut;
- terjadi setelah Kelompok Usaha telah memperoleh secara substansial seluruh jumlah pokok awal aset keuangan tersebut sesuai jadwal pembayaran atau pelunasan dipercepat; atau
- terkait dengan kejadian tertentu yang berada di luar kendali Kelompok Usaha, tidak berulang dan tidak dapat diantisipasi secara wajar oleh Kelompok Usaha.

Reklasifikasi aset keuangan dari kelompok dimiliki hingga jatuh tempo ke kelompok tersedia untuk dijual dicatat sebesar nilai wajarnya. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang belum direalisasi tetap diakui dalam komponen ekuitas sampai aset keuangan tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya, dan pada keuntungan atau kerugian kumulatif yang sebelumnya diakui dalam ekuitas harus diakui pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

**(vi) Reclassification of Financial
Instruments (continued)**

The Group does not classify any financial assets as held-to-maturity if the entity has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that:

- are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value;
- occur after the Group has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or
- are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the Group's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the Group.

Reclassification of financial assets from held to maturity classification to available for sale are recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains or losses are recognised in the shareholders' equity section until the financial assets is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity shall be recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(vii) Klasifikasi atas Instrumen Keuangan

(vii) Classes of Financial Instruments

Kelompok Usaha mengklasifikasikan instrumen keuangan ke dalam klasifikasi tertentu yang mencerminkan sifat dari informasi dan mempertimbangkan karakteristik dari instrumen keuangan tersebut. Klasifikasi ini dapat dilihat pada tabel di bawah ini.

The Group classifies the financial instruments into classes that reflects the nature of information and take into account the characteristic of those financial instruments. The classification can be seen in the table below.

Instrumen Keuangan/ Financial Instruments	Kategori yang didefinisikan oleh PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2011)/ Category as defined by PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2011)	Golongan/ Class	Subgolongan/ Subclass
Aset keuangan/ Financial assets	Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang/ Loans and receivables	Kas dan setara kas/Cash and cash equivalents	
		Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya/Restricted cash	
		Piutang usaha/Trade receivables	
		Piutang lain-lain/ Other receivables	Piutang dari operasi bersama/ Joint Operation Receivables
			Piutang denda/Penalty receivable
			Piutang klaim asuransi/Insurance claims represents receivables
			Piutang dari ventura bersama/Receivable from joint ventures
			Piutang dari PT Hoegh LNG Lampung/Receivable from PT Hoegh LNG Lampung
			Piutang underlifting/Underlifting receivable
			Piutang bunga/Interest receivables
			Piutang dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia/Receivables from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
			Piutang lain-lain - lainnya/Other receivables - others
		Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang/Other long-term receivables	
Liabilitas keuangan/ Financial liabilities	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi/ Financial liabilities at amortized cost	Investasi jangka pendek/Short-term investments	
		Utang usaha/Trade payables	
		Pinjaman bank jangka pendek/Short-term bank loans	
		Utang lain-lain/ Other payables	Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok/Liabilities to contractors and suppliers
			Cash Call
			Jaminan gas/Gas guarantee deposits
			Utang kepada PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper/Payable to PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper
			Pembelian barang dan jasa/Purchase of goods and services
			Jaminan masa konstruksi proyek/Project performance bonds
			Utang kepada TGI/Payable to TGI
			Utang lain-lain - lainnya/Other payables - others
		Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar/ Accrued liabilities	Liabilitas atas aktivitas minyak dan gas/Liabilities for gas and oil activities
			Bunga yang masih harus dibayar/Accrued interest
			Jasa konsultan/Consultant fees
			Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok/Liabilities to contractors and suppliers
			Utang kepada ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd./Payables to ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.
			Iuran ke BPH Migas/BPH Migas levy
			Bunga/Interest
			Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar lainnya/Other accrued liabilities
		Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun/ Current maturities of long-term loans	
		Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun/Long-term loans - net of current maturities	
		Utang obligasi/Bonds payable	
	Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi/ Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
		Utang derivatif/Derivative payable	

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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f. Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan (lanjutan)

f. Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(viii) Saling Hapus Instrumen Keuangan

(viii) Offsetting financial instrument

Aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan saling hapus buku dan nilai netonya disajikan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian jika memiliki hak yang berkekuatan hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus buku atas jumlah yang telah diakui tersebut dan berniat untuk menyelesaikan secara neto atau untuk merealisasikan aset dan menyelesaikan liabilitasnya secara simultan.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

g. Setara Kas dan Kas yang Dibatasi Penggunaannya

g. Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Deposito berjangka dengan jangka waktu tiga bulan atau kurang sejak tanggal penempatan yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya dan tidak dijadikan jaminan diklasifikasikan sebagai "Setara Kas".

Time deposits with maturity periods of three months or less from the date of placement, not restricted for use and not used as collateral are considered as "Cash Equivalents".

Rekening bank yang dibatasi penggunaannya sehubungan dengan persyaratan perjanjian pinjaman disajikan sebagai "Kas yang Dibatasi Penggunaannya".

Cash in banks which are restricted for use as stipulated under the terms of the loan agreement is presented as "Restricted Cash".

h. Transaksi Dengan Pihak Berelasi

h. Transactions with Related Parties

Kelompok Usaha mempunyai transaksi dengan pihak berelasi sebagaimana didefinisikan pada PSAK No. 7 (Revisi 2010).

The Group has transactions with related parties as defined in PSAK No. 7 (Revised 2010).

Saldo dan transaksi yang material antara Kelompok Usaha dengan Pemerintah Negara Republik Indonesia dan entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah diungkapkan dalam catatan atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian yang relevan. Kelompok Usaha memilih untuk mengungkapkan transaksi dengan entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah dengan menggunakan pengecualian dari persyaratan pengungkapan pihak berelasi.

Significant transactions and balances of the Group with the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Government-related entities are disclosed in the relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements. The Group elected to disclose the transactions with Government-related entities, using the exemption from general related party disclosure requirements.

Transaksi dengan pihak berelasi dilakukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak, yang mungkin tidak sama dengan transaksi lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi.

Transactions with related parties are made based on terms agreed by the parties, which may not be the same as those of the transaction between unrelated parties.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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i. Persediaan

Persediaan dinyatakan sebesar nilai yang lebih rendah antara biaya perolehan dan nilai realisasi neto. Biaya perolehan ditentukan dengan metode rata-rata bergerak (*moving-average method*). Penyisihan persediaan usang dilakukan atas dasar hasil penelaahan secara periodik terhadap kondisi persediaan.

j. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 15 (Revisi 2013), "Investasi pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama". PSAK ini mengatur penerapan metode ekuitas pada investasi Ventura Bersama dan juga entitas asosiasi. Dampak penerapan PSAK ini bersama-sama dengan penerapan PSAK No. 66, "Pengaturan Bersama" diungkapkan pada Catatan 2.y.

Entitas asosiasi adalah entitas yang mana Kelompok Usaha memiliki pengaruh signifikan. Pengaruh signifikan adalah kekuasaan untuk berpartisipasi dalam keputusan kebijakan keuangan dan operasional investee, tetapi tidak mengendalikan atau mengendalikan bersama atas kebijakan tersebut.

Ventura bersama adalah pengaturan bersama yang para pihaknya memiliki pengendalian bersama atas pengaturan memiliki hak atas aset neto dari pengaturan. Pengendalian bersama adalah persetujuan kontraktual untuk berbagi pengendalian atas suatu pengaturan, yang ada hanya ketika keputusan tentang aktivitas relevan mensyaratkan persetujuan dengan suara bulat dari seluruh pihak yang berbagi pengendalian.

Sesuai dengan metode ekuitas, investasi pada entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama diakui pada awalnya sebesar biaya perolehan. Nilai tercatat investasi tersebut selanjutnya disesuaikan untuk mengakui perubahan pasca perolehan dalam bagian Kelompok Usaha atas aset neto dari entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama tersebut. *Goodwill* sehubungan dengan entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama diakui dalam nilai tercatat investasi dan tidak diamortisasi maupun dilakukan pengujian penurunan nilai secara individual.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the moving average method. Allowance for inventories obsolescence is provided based on the periodic review of the condition of the inventories.

j. Investments in associates and joint venture

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied PSAK No. 15 (Revised 2013), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". This PSAK prescribes the application of the equity method to investments in Joint Arrangements in addition to associated companies. The impact on the adoption of this PSAK along with PSAK No. 66, "Joint Arrangement" to the consolidated financial statements is discussed in Note 2.y.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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j. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi dan Ventura Bersama (lanjutan)

Laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian mencerminkan bagian Kelompok Usaha atas hasil operasi dari entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama. Bila terdapat perubahan dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain pada entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama disajikan sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain Kelompok Usaha. Bila terdapat perubahan yang diakui langsung pada ekuitas dari entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama, Kelompok Usaha mengakui bagiannya atas perubahan tersebut dan mengungkapkan hal ini, jika dapat dipakai, dalam laporan perubahan ekuitas konsolidasian. Laba atau rugi yang belum direalisasi sebagai hasil dari transaksi-transaksi antara Kelompok Usaha dengan entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dieliminasi pada jumlah sesuai dengan kepentingan Kelompok Usaha dalam entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama.

Bila bagian Kelompok Usaha atas kerugian entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama sama besar atau melebihi bagian atas ekuitas entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama, maka pengakuan atas bagian dari rugi tersebut dihentikan. Setelah kepentingan Kelompok Usaha dikurangkan menjadi nihil, tambahan kerugian dicadangkan dan liabilitas diakui atas kerugian lebih lanjut dari entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama hanya bila Kelompok Usaha memiliki kewajiban konstruktif atau hukum atau melakukan pembayaran atas nama entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama. Bila entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama kemudian melaporkan laba, Kelompok Usaha melanjutkan pengakuan atas bagian atas laba tersebut setelah bagian atas laba tersebut sama dengan bagian atas rugi yang tidak diakui sebelumnya.

Laporan keuangan entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama disusun untuk periode pelaporan yang sama dengan Kelompok Usaha. Jika diperlukan, penyesuaian dilakukan untuk menyeragamkan dengan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha.

Setelah penerapan metode ekuitas, Kelompok Usaha menentukan apakah diperlukan untuk mengakui rugi penurunan nilai atas investasi dalam entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j. Investments in associates and joint venture (continued)

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognizes its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

If the Group's share of losses in an associate or joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, it discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the Groups' interest is reduced to nil, additional losses are provided for and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

The financial statements of the associate or joint ventures are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its associate or joint venture.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**j. Investasi pada entitas asosiasi Ventura
Bersama (lanjutan)**

Kelompok Usaha menentukan pada setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat bukti yang obyektif yang mengindikasikan bahwa investasi dalam entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama mengalami penurunan nilai. Dalam hal terdapat bukti yang obyektif, Kelompok Usaha menghitung jumlah penurunan nilai berdasarkan selisih antara jumlah terpulihkan atas investasi dalam entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama dan nilai tercatatnya dan mengakui kerugian tersebut sebagai "Bagian atas laba dari entitas asosiasi dan ventura" bersama didalam dalam laba rugi.

Pada saat kehilangan pengaruh signifikan terhadap entitas asosiasi atau ventura bersama, Kelompok Usaha mengukur dan menilai investasi yang tersisa pada nilai wajarnya. Selisih yang timbul atas nilai tercatat dengan nilai wajarnya pada saat kehilangan pengaruh signifikan dan hasil yang diterima pada saat pelepasan diakui dalam laba rugi.

k. Aset Tetap

Aset tetap, kecuali tanah, dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan dikurangi akumulasi penyusutan dan rugi penurunan nilai. Biaya perolehan termasuk biaya penggantian bagian aset tetap saat biaya tersebut terjadi, jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Selanjutnya, pada saat inspeksi yang signifikan dilakukan, biaya inspeksi itu diakui ke dalam jumlah nilai tercatat ("carrying amount") aset tetap sebagai suatu penggantian jika memenuhi kriteria pengakuan. Semua biaya pemeliharaan dan perbaikan yang tidak memenuhi kriteria pengakuan diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada saat terjadinya.

Aset tetap, kecuali tanah, disusutkan dengan menggunakan metode garis lurus untuk bangunan dan prasarana dan metode saldo menurun ganda untuk seluruh aset tetap lainnya selama umur manfaat aset tetap yang diestimasi sebagai berikut:

	Tahun/Years	Tarif/Rates	
Bangunan dan prasarana	20	5,00%	Buildings and improvements
Mesin dan peralatan	16 - 20	12,50% - 50,00%	Machineries and equipment
Kendaraan bermotor	4 - 8	25,00% - 50,00%	Vehicles
Peralatan kantor	4	50,00%	Office equipment
Peralatan dan perabot	4 - 8	25,00% - 50,00%	Furnitures and fixtures
Aset belum terpasang	16	12,50%	Uninstalled assets

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**j. Investments in associates and joint venture
(continued)**

At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as "Share of profit of an associate and a joint venture" in the profit or loss.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

k. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets, except land, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. If the recognition criteria are met, the acquisition cost will include the cost of replacing part of the fixed assets when that cost is incurred. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the fixed assets as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs that do not meet the recognition criteria are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as incurred.

Depreciation of fixed assets, except for land, is computed using the straight-line method for buildings and improvements, and the double-declining balance method for other fixed assets over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

k. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

k. Fixed Assets (continued)

Tanah dinyatakan sebesar harga perolehan dan tidak diamortisasi karena manajemen berpendapat bahwa besar kemungkinan hak atas tanah tersebut dapat diperbaharui/diperpanjang pada saat jatuh tempo.

Land are stated at cost and not amortized as the management is of the opinion that it is probable the titles of land rights can be renewed/extended upon expiration.

Biaya pengurusan legal hak atas tanah dalam bentuk Hak Guna Bangunan ("HGB") yang dikeluarkan ketika tanah diperoleh pertama kali diakui sebagai bagian dari biaya perolehan tanah pada akun "Aset Tetap" dan tidak diamortisasi. Sementara biaya pengurusan perpanjangan atau pembaruan legal hak atas tanah diakui sebagai aset tak berwujud dan diamortisasi sepanjang umur hukum hak atau umur ekonomis tanah, mana yang lebih pendek.

The legal cost of land rights in the form of Building Usage Rights ("HGB") incurred when the land was acquired initially are recognized as part of the cost of the land under "Fixed Assets" account and not amortized. Meanwhile the extension or the legal renewal costs of land rights are recognized as intangible assets and amortized over the shorter of the rights' legal life or land's economic life.

Jumlah tercatat aset tetap dihentikan pengakuannya pada saat dilepaskan atau saat tidak ada manfaat ekonomis masa depan yang diharapkan dari penggunaan atau pelepasannya. Laba atau rugi yang timbul dari penghentian pengakuan aset (dihitung sebagai perbedaan antara jumlah neto hasil pelepasan dan jumlah tercatat dari aset) dimasukkan dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian pada tahun aset tersebut dihentikan pengakuannya.

An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognized.

Pada setiap akhir tahun buku, nilai residu, umur manfaat dan metode penyusutan ditelaah, dan jika sesuai dengan keadaan, disesuaikan secara prospektif.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Aset dalam penyelesaian disajikan dalam "Aset Tetap" dan dinyatakan sebesar biaya perolehan. Akumulasi biaya perolehan untuk aset dalam penyelesaian akan dipindahkan ke masing-masing aset tetap yang bersangkutan pada saat aset tersebut selesai dikerjakan dan siap digunakan sesuai dengan tujuannya.

Construction in progress is presented as part of "Fixed Assets" and is stated at cost. The accumulated cost of the asset constructed is transferred to the appropriate fixed assets account when the construction is completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Aset kerjasama operasi adalah tanah Perusahaan yang digunakan untuk menyelenggarakan kegiatan kerjasama operasi. Bangunan kantor yang diperoleh sebagai kompensasi dalam kerjasama operasi dan pendapatan diterima di muka terkait diakui pada saat aset tersebut selesai dibangun dan siap digunakan sesuai dengan tujuannya. Pendapatan diterima di muka diakui secara garis lurus selama periode kerjasama operasi.

Joint venture assets are the Company's land titles used to carry out the joint venture activities. Office building obtained as compensation in the joint operation and the respective unearned income are recognized when the construction is completed and the asset is ready for its intended use. Unearned income is recognized using straight line method over the period of the joint operation.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

k. Aset Tetap (lanjutan)

k. Fixed Assets (continued)

Aset kerjasama operasi dinyatakan pada nilai dapat diperoleh kembali pada saat kejadian-kejadian atau perubahan-perubahan keadaan mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatatnya mungkin tidak dapat diperoleh kembali. Penurunan nilai aset, jika ada, diakui sebagai rugi pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Joint venture assets are stated at the estimated recoverable amount whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be fully recoverable. Impairment in asset values, if any, is recognized as a loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

l. Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi

l. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Pengeluaran-pengeluaran sehubungan dengan kegiatan eksplorasi dan evaluasi minyak dan gas dicatat dengan menggunakan metode akuntansi *successful effort*. Biaya-biaya yang terjadi diakumulasikan berdasarkan lapangan per lapangan.

Oil and gas, as well as geothermal exploration and evaluation expenditures are accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting. Costs are accumulated on a field by field basis.

Biaya geologi dan geofisika dibebankan pada saat terjadi.

Geological and geophysical costs are expensed as incurred.

Biaya-biaya untuk memperoleh hak eksplorasi dan eksploitasi minyak dan gas bumi dicatat sebagai biaya perolehan aset yang belum terbukti jika cadangan terbukti belum ditemukan, atau sebagai biaya perolehan aset terbukti bila cadangan terbukti telah ditemukan. Biaya perolehan aset terbukti diamortisasi dari tanggal mulai produksi komersial berdasarkan total estimasi cadangan terbukti.

Costs to acquire rights to explore for and produce oil and gas are recorded as unproved property acquisition costs for properties where proved reserves have not yet been discovered, or proved property acquisition costs if proved reserves have been discovered. Proved property acquisition costs are amortized from the date of commercial production based on total estimated units of proved reserves.

Biaya-biaya pengeboran sumur eksplorasi dan biaya-biaya pengeboran sumur tes stratigrafi, dikapitalisasi sebagai bagian dari aset dalam penyelesaian - sumur eksplorasi dan evaluasi, di dalam aset minyak dan gas bumi hingga ditentukan apakah sumur tersebut menemukan cadangan terbukti. Jika sumur tersebut menemukan cadangan terbukti, kapitalisasi biaya pengeboran sumur dievaluasi terhadap penurunan nilai dan ditransfer menjadi aset dalam penyelesaian - sumur pengembangan (walaupun sumur tersebut nantinya tidak akan menjadi sumur produksi). Jika sumur tersebut tidak menemukan cadangan terbukti, biaya pengeboran sumur yang telah dikapitalisasi akan dibebankan ke dalam laporan laba rugi sebagai beban sumur kering (*dry hole*).

The costs of drilling exploratory wells and the costs of drilling exploratory-type stratigraphic test wells are capitalized as part of assets under construction - exploratory and evaluations wells, within oil and gas properties pending determination of whether the wells have found proved reserves. If the wells have found proved reserves, the capitalized costs of drilling the wells are tested for impairment and transferred to assets under construction - development wells (even though the well may not be completed as a production well). If the well has not found proved reserves, the capitalized costs of drilling the well are then charged to profit or loss as a dry hole.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

1. Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi (lanjutan)

**1. Exploration and Evaluation Assets
(continued)**

Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi direklasifikasikan dari aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi ketika prosedur evaluasi telah selesai. Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi yang cadangannya secara komersial telah terbukti akan direklasifikasi menjadi aset pengembangan. Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi diuji penurunan nilai sebelum direklasifikasi keluar dari aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi.

Exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets when evaluation procedures have been completed. Exploration and evaluation assets for which commercially-viable reserves have been identified are reclassified to development assets. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment immediately prior to reclassification out of exploration and evaluation assets.

Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 64, "Aktivitas Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi pada Pertambangan Sumber Daya Mineral", yang menetapkan bahwa beban eksplorasi dan evaluasi termasuk biaya geologi dan geofisika, biaya pengeboran sumur eksplorasi termasuk biaya pengeboran sumur tes stratigrafi tahap eksplorasi dan biaya lainnya yang terkait untuk mengevaluasi kelayakan teknis dan komersialitas dari minyak dan gas yang diekstraksi dikapitalisasi dan disajikan terpisah sebagai akun "Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi" dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

The Group adopted PSAK No.64, "Activity of Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources", prescribes that the exploration and evaluation expenses, including geological and geophysical costs, costs of drilling exploratory wells, including stratigraphic test well drilling costs of exploration stage and other costs related to evaluating the technical feasibility and commerciality of oil and gas are extracted separately capitalized and presented as part of "Exploration and Evaluation Assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Biaya eksplorasi dan evaluasi pada suatu *area of interest* dibebankan pada saat terjadinya, kecuali biaya tersebut dapat ditangguhkan pembelanannya apabila izin untuk melakukan eksplorasi di *area of interest* tersebut masih berlaku dan memenuhi salah satu ketentuan berikut ini:

Costs of exploration and evaluation in an *area of interest* are charged as incurred, unless these costs can be deferred if the permission to carry out exploration activities in the *area of interest* are current and meet one of the following conditions:

- Kegiatan eksplorasi dan evaluasi pada tanggal laporan keuangan belum mencapai tahap yang dapat menentukan apakah kegiatan tersebut akan dapat dibuktikan dan dapat diperoleh kembali (*recoverable*), serta kegiatan yang aktif dan signifikan dalam *area of interest* terkait masih berlangsung; atau
- Biaya-biaya tersebut diharapkan dapat diperoleh kembali melalui keberhasilan pengembangan dan eksploitasi *area of interest* atau melalui penjualan *area of interest*.

- Exploration and evaluation activities on the financial statements date has not reached a stage which can determine whether they will be proven and recoverable, also active and significant in the related *area of interest* is ongoing; or
- These costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the *area of interest* or through a sales *area of interest*.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

l. Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi (lanjutan)

Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi yang ditanggguhkan terdiri dari biaya-biaya yang terjadi setelah izin eksplorasi diperoleh dan sebelum dimulainya pengembangan *area of interest* antara lain mencakup akumulasi biaya yang terkait dengan penyelidikan umum, administrasi dan perizinan, geologi, dan geofisika.

Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi dinilai untuk penurunannya pada saat terdapat bukti dan keadaan yang menunjukkan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tersebut mungkin melebihi jumlah yang dapat dipulihkan (Catatan 2.n). Aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi direklasifikasi ke properti minyak dan gas bumi pada saat kelayakan teknis dan komersialitas dari minyak dan gas yang diekstraksi tersebut dapat dibuktikan.

m. Properti Minyak dan Gas Bumi

Biaya pengeboran sumur pengembangan dan sumur tes stratigrafi tahap pengembangan, platform, perlengkapan sumur dan fasilitas produksi terkait, dikapitalisasi sebagai aset sumur, perlengkapan dan fasilitas dalam pengerjaan. Biaya tersebut dipindahkan ke aset sumur, perlengkapan dan fasilitas terkait pada saat pengeboran atau konstruksi selesai.

Penyusutan, deplesi dan amortisasi atas aset minyak dan gas bumi, kecuali untuk aset sumur, perlengkapan dan fasilitas dalam pengerjaan, dihitung dengan menggunakan metode satuan unit produksi, dengan menggunakan produksi kotor yang dibagi dengan cadangan kotor yang terbukti dan *probable*.

n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-keuangan

Pada setiap akhir periode pelaporan, Kelompok Usaha menilai apakah terdapat indikasi suatu aset mengalami penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut atau pada saat pengujian penurunan nilai aset diperlukan, maka Kelompok Usaha membuat estimasi formal jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**l. Exploration and Evaluation Assets
(continued)**

Exploration and evaluation asset include costs incurred after obtaining the exploration licence and prior to commencement of development of area of interest includes accumulated deferred costs associated with the general investigation, administration and licensing, and geological and geophysical.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed to decline when there is evidence and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may exceed its recoverable amount (Note 2.n). Exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified to oil and gas properties at the time of the technical feasibility and commerciality of oil and gas are extracted can be determined.

m. Oil and Gas Properties

Costs of drilling development wells and development-type stratigraphic test wells, platforms, well equipment and attendant production facilities, are capitalized as uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities. Such costs are transferred to wells and related equipment and facilities upon completion.

Depreciation, depletion and amortization of oil and gas properties, except uncompleted wells, equipment and facilities under construction, is calculated using the unit of production method, using gross production divided by gross proved and probable reserves.

n. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-keuangan
(lanjutan)**

Aset yang diamortisasi atau didepresiasi diuji terhadap penurunan nilai ketika terdapat indikasi bahwa nilai tercatatnya mungkin tidak dapat dipulihkan. Penurunan nilai diakui jika nilai tercatat aset melebihi jumlah terpulihkan. Jumlah terpulihkan adalah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset dikurangi biaya pelepasan dan nilai pakai aset. Dalam menentukan penurunan nilai, aset dikelompokkan pada tingkat yang paling rendah dimana terdapat arus kas yang dapat diidentifikasi (unit penghasil kas). Aset non-keuangan selain *goodwill* yang mengalami penurunan nilai diuji setiap tanggal pelaporan untuk menentukan apakah terdapat kemungkinan pemulihan penurunan nilai.

Jumlah terpulihkan yang ditentukan untuk aset individual adalah jumlah yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar aset atau UPK dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dengan nilai pakainya, kecuali aset tersebut tidak menghasilkan arus kas masuk yang sebagian besar independen dari aset atau kelompok aset lain. Jika nilai tercatat aset atau UPK lebih besar daripada jumlah terpulihkannya, maka aset tersebut dianggap mengalami penurunan nilai dan nilai tercatat aset diturunkan menjadi sebesar jumlah terpulihkannya.

Kelompok Usaha mendasarkan perhitungan penurunan nilai pada rincian perhitungan anggaran atau prakiraan yang disusun secara terpisah untuk masing-masing UPK Kelompok Usaha atas aset individual yang dialokasikan. Perhitungan anggaran dan prakiraan ini secara umum mencakup periode selama sepuluh tahun. Untuk periode yang lebih panjang, tingkat pertumbuhan jangka panjang dihitung dan diterapkan pada proyeksi arus kas setelah tahun kesepuluh.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**n. Impairment of Non-financial Assets
(continued)**

Assets that are subject to amortization or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flow (Cash-Generating units or CGUs). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffer an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of ten years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the tenth year.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-keuangan
(lanjutan)**

Dalam menghitung nilai pakai, estimasi arus kas masa depan neto didiskontokan ke nilai kini dengan menggunakan tingkat diskonto sebelum pajak yang menggambarkan penilaian pasar kini dari nilai waktu uang dan risiko spesifik atas aset. Dalam menentukan nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual, digunakan harga penawaran pasar terakhir, jika tersedia. Jika tidak terdapat transaksi tersebut, Kelompok Usaha menggunakan model penilaian yang sesuai untuk menentukan nilai wajar aset. Perhitungan-perhitungan ini dikuatkan oleh penilaian berganda atau indikator nilai wajar yang tersedia.

Kerugian penurunan nilai dari operasi yang berkelanjutan, jika ada, diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian sesuai dengan kategori biaya yang konsisten dengan fungsi dari aset yang diturunkan nilainya.

Untuk aset selain *goodwill*, penilaian dilakukan setiap tanggal pelaporan apakah terdapat indikasi bahwa rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam tahun sebelumnya mungkin tidak ada lagi atau mungkin telah menurun. Jika indikasi dimaksud ditemukan, maka jumlah terpulihkan aset atau UPK tersebut diestimasi. Kerugian penurunan nilai yang telah diakui dalam tahun sebelumnya untuk aset selain *goodwill* dibalik hanya jika terdapat perubahan asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah terpulihkan aset tersebut sejak rugi penurunan nilai terakhir diakui. Dalam hal ini, jumlah tercatat aset dinaikkan ke jumlah terpulihkannya. Pembalikan tersebut dibatasi sehingga jumlah tercatat aset tidak melebihi jumlah terpulihkannya maupun jumlah tercatat, neto setelah penyusutan, seandainya tidak ada rugi penurunan nilai yang telah diakui untuk aset tersebut pada tahun sebelumnya.

Pembalikan rugi penurunan nilai diakui sebagai laba atau rugi. Setelah pembalikan tersebut, penyusutan aset tersebut disesuaikan di periode mendatang untuk mengalokasikan jumlah tercatat aset yang direvisi, dikurangi nilai sisanya, dengan dasar yang sistematis selama sisa umur manfaatnya.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**n. Impairment of Non-financial Assets
(continued)**

In assessing the value in use, the estimated net future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used to determine the fair value of the assets. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, if any, are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under expense categories that are consistent with the functions of the impaired assets.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the assets does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge on the said asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**n. Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-keuangan
(lanjutan)**

Goodwill diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahun dan ketika terdapat indikasi bahwa nilai tercatatnya mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai. Penurunan nilai bagi *goodwill* ditetapkan dengan menentukan jumlah tercatat tiap UPK (atau kelompok UPK) terkait dari *goodwill* tersebut. Jika jumlah terpulihkan UPK kurang dari jumlah tercatatnya, rugi penurunan nilai diakui. Rugi penurunan nilai terkait *goodwill* tidak dapat dibalik pada tahun berikutnya.

Aset yang memiliki umur manfaat tidak terbatas - sebagai contoh, *goodwill* atau aset tak berwujud yang belum siap digunakan - tidak diamortisasi dan dilakukan pengujian penurunan nilai secara tahunan.

o. Sewa

Kelompok usaha mengadakan perjanjian yang mengandung sewa di mana Kelompok Usaha bertindak sebagai *lessee* atau *lessor*. Kelompok usaha mengevaluasi apakah secara substansial risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset beralih berdasarkan PSAK No. 30 (Revisi 2011), "Sewa", yang mensyaratkan Kelompok Usaha membuat pertimbangan dan estimasi dari pengalihan risiko dan manfaat terkait dengan aset.

Kelompok Usaha sebagai *lessee*

Sewa pembiayaan yang mengalihkan kepada Kelompok Usaha secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset, dikapitalisasi pada awal masa sewa sebesar nilai wajar dari aset sewa pembiayaan atau, jika lebih rendah, sebesar nilai kini dari pembayaran sewa minimum. Pembayaran sewa dipisahkan antara beban keuangan dan pengurangan liabilitas sewa, sedemikian rupa sehingga menghasilkan suatu suku bunga periodik yang konstan atas saldo liabilitas yang tersisa. Beban keuangan dibebankan langsung pada laba rugi.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**n. Impairment of Non-financial Assets
(continued)**

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for *goodwill* by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the *goodwill* relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than their carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to *goodwill* cannot be reversed in future years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, *goodwill* or intangible assets not ready for use - are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

o. Leases

The Group has entered into arrangement that contain lease in which the Group is a *lessee* or *lessor*. The Group evaluates whether all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are substantially transferred based on PSAK No. 30 (Revised 2011), "Leases" which requires the Group to make judgments and estimates of transfer of risks and rewards of the assets.

Group as a *lessee*

A finance lease that transfers to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, is capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the finance lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly to profit or loss

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

o. Sewa (lanjutan)

Kelompok Usaha sebagai *lessee* (lanjutan)

Suatu aset sewa pembiayaan disusutkan selama masa manfaat dari aset tersebut. Tetapi, jika tidak terdapat kepastian memadai bahwa Kelompok Usaha akan memperoleh kepemilikan di akhir masa sewa, maka aset disusutkan selama mana yang lebih pendek antara taksiran masa manfaat aset dan masa sewa.

Pembayaran sewa operasi diakui sebagai beban usaha dalam laba rugi secara garis lurus selama masa sewa.

Kelompok Usaha sebagai *lessor*

Dalam sewa pembiayaan, di mana Kelompok Usaha mengalihkan secara substansial seluruh risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset, Kelompok Usaha mengakui aset berupa piutang sewa pembiayaan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasi sebesar jumlah yang sama dengan investasi sewa neto.

Lessor yang memproduksi aset sewa mengakui laba atau rugi pengalihan sesuai dengan kebijakannya atas pengakuan pendapatan biasa. Selisih antara nilai wajar aset dengan nilai tercatat diakui sebagai laba atau rugi pengalihan.

p. Pinjaman yang Diperoleh Pemerintah dari Pemberi Pinjaman (Penerusan Pinjaman)

Pengakuan penerusan pinjaman dilakukan berdasarkan otorisasi penarikan atau dokumen lainnya yang sejenis, yang diterbitkan oleh pemberi pinjaman. Pinjaman terutang dalam mata uang pinjaman yang diberikan atau nilai setara Rupiah apabila dana ditarik dalam mata uang Rupiah.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

o. Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

An finance lease asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Under finance lease, where the Group transfers substantially all the risks and reward incidental to the ownership of the leased item, the Group recognized asset held under lease in the consolidated statement of financial position and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Lessor that produces leased asset recognized gain or loss from such transfer in accordance with the policy followed by the entity for outright sales. The difference between the fair value of the assets and its carrying amount is recognized as gain or loss from such transfer.

p. Loans Obtained by the Government from Lenders (Two-step Loans)

The recognition of two-step loans is based on the withdrawal authorization or other similar documents issued by the lenders. The loans are payable in their original currencies or Rupiah equivalent if drawn in Rupiah.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

q. Kapitalisasi Biaya Pinjaman

Biaya pinjaman yang dapat diatribusikan langsung dengan perolehan, pembangunan atau pembuatan aset kualifikasian dikapitalisasi sebagai bagian biaya perolehan aset tersebut. Biaya pinjaman lainnya diakui sebagai beban pada saat terjadi. Biaya pinjaman terdiri dari biaya bunga dan biaya lain yang ditanggung oleh Kelompok Usaha sehubungan dengan peminjaman dana.

Kapitalisasi biaya pinjaman dimulai pada saat aktivitas yang diperlukan untuk mempersiapkan aset agar dapat digunakan sesuai dengan maksudnya, dan pengeluaran untuk aset kualifikasian dan biaya pinjamannya telah terjadi. Kapitalisasi biaya pinjaman dihentikan pada saat selesainya secara substansi seluruh aktivitas yang diperlukan untuk mempersiapkan aset kualifikasian agar dapat digunakan sesuai dengan maksudnya.

r. Biaya Penerbitan Emisi Efek Ekuitas

Biaya emisi efek ekuitas disajikan sebagai pengurang "Modal Disetor Lainnya" sebagai bagian dari ekuitas pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

s. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban

Pendapatan dari distribusi gas bumi dan jasa transmisi gas bumi diakui pada saat gas telah didistribusikan atau dikirim kepada pelanggan berdasarkan pencatatan pada alat meter gas. Pendapatan jasa transmisi gas bumi diterima di muka disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Utang Lain-lain" di dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian dan diakui sebagai pendapatan pada saat gas telah dikirim kepada pelanggan.

Pendapatan sehubungan dengan pengoperasian aset dan jaringan pipa transmisi diakui setelah jasa diberikan, dan diukur sebesar satuan gas yang telah diangkut selama suatu periode.

Pendapatan penjualan minyak mentah dan gas bumi diakui berdasarkan kepemilikan entitas secara konsolidasi pada lapangan produksi (metode "entitlement"), ketika barang secara fisik dan risiko dan manfaat terkait telah berpindah kepada pembeli, yang secara umum adalah pada saat barang memasuki saluran pipa.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

q. Capitalization of Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the related assets. Otherwise, borrowing costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interests and other financing charges that the Group incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Capitalization of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use are in progress and the expenditures for the qualifying asset and the borrowing costs have been incurred. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets are completed for their intended use.

r. Stock Issuance Costs

Stock issuance costs are presented as deduction from "Other Paid-in Capital" in the equity section in the consolidated statement of financial position.

s. Revenue and Expense Recognition

Revenues from gas distribution and toll fees from gas transmission are recognized when the gas is distributed or transmitted to the customers based on the gas meter readings. Toll fees from gas transmission received in advance are presented as part of "Other Payables" in the consolidated statement of financial position and recognized as revenue when the gas is transmitted to the customers.

Revenue arising from the operation of the asset and pipeline transmission is recognized after the service is rendered and is measured based on the unit of gas which has been transported during such period.

Crude oil and natural gas sales revenue is recognized on the basis of the consolidated entity's interest in a producing field ("entitlement" method), when the physical product and associates risks and rewards of ownership pass to the purchaser, which is generally at the time on the product entering the pipeline.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**s. Pengakuan Pendapatan dan Beban
(lanjutan)**

Pendapatan yang diperoleh dari Kontrak Bagi Hasil ("PSC") diakui atas dasar hak neto sesuai dengan persyaratan PSC. Selisih antara *lifting* aktual minyak mentah dan gas bumi menimbulkan piutang jika hak Kelompok Usaha melebihi *lifting* minyak mentah dan gas tersebut (posisi *underlifting*) dan menimbulkan utang jika *lifting* minyak mentah dan gas bumi melebihi hak Kelompok Usaha (posisi *overlifting*). Volume *underlifting* dan *overlifting* dinilai berdasarkan harga jual rata-rata setahun untuk minyak mentah (yaitu *Indonesian Crude Price*, "ICP") dan gas (yaitu harga dalam kontrak).

Pendapatan dari jasa lainnya diakui pada saat jasa diserahkan atau secara signifikan diberikan dan manfaat jasa tersebut telah dinikmati oleh pelanggan.

Pendapatan/Beban Keuangan

Untuk semua instrumen keuangan yang diukur pada biaya perolehan diamortisasi dan aset keuangan kategori tersedia dijual yang memperoleh bunga, pendapatan atau biaya bunga dicatat dengan menggunakan metode Suku Bunga Efektif ("SBE"), yaitu suku bunga yang secara tepat mendiskontokan estimasi pembayaran atau penerimaan kas di masa yang akan datang selama perkiraan umur dari instrumen keuangan, atau jika lebih tepat, selama tahun yang lebih singkat, untuk nilai tercatat neto dari aset keuangan atau liabilitas keuangan.

Pendapatan keuangan dari transaksi sewa pembiayaan di mana Kelompok Usaha sebagai lessor diakui berdasarkan suatu pola yang mencerminkan suatu tingkat pengembalian periodik yang konstan atas investasi neto. Pembayaran sewa dalam suatu periode, di luar biaya untuk jasa, diterapkan pada investasi sewa bruto untuk mengurangi pokok dan pendapatan keuangan yang belum diterima.

Pengakuan Beban

Beban diakui pada saat terjadinya dengan menggunakan metode akrual.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**s. Revenue and Expense Recognition
(continued)**

Revenue earned under a Production Sharing Contract ("PSC") is recognized on a net of entitlements basis according to the terms of the ("PSC"). Differences between the Group's actual liftings of crude oil and gas result in a receivable when entitlements exceed lifting of crude oil and gas (underlifting position) and in payable when lifting of crude oil and gas exceed entitlements (overlifting position). Underlifting and overlifting volumes are valued based on the annual weighted average sales price for crude oil (i.e. Indonesian Crude Price, "ICP") and gas (i.e. contract prices).

Revenues from other services are recognized when the services are rendered or significantly provided and the benefits have been received by the customers.

Finance Income/Cost

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter year, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Finance income from finance lease transaction whereby the Group is a lessor, is based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment. Lease payments relating to the period, excluding costs for services, are applied against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized as incurred on an accrual basis.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

t. Provisi

t. Provisions

Provisi diakui jika Kelompok Usaha memiliki kewajiban kini (baik bersifat hukum maupun bersifat konstruktif) akibat peristiwa masa lalu, besar kemungkinannya penyelesaian kewajiban tersebut mengakibatkan arus keluar sumber daya yang mengandung manfaat ekonomi dan estimasi yang andal mengenai jumlah kewajiban tersebut dapat dibuat.

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisi ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk mencerminkan estimasi terbaik yang paling kini. Jika arus keluar sumber daya untuk menyelesaikan kewajiban kemungkinan besar tidak terjadi, maka provisi dibatalkan.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

u. Imbalan Kerja

u. Employee Benefits

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 24 (2013), "Imbalan Kerja" secara retrospektif. PSAK ini, antara lain, menghapus mekanisme koridor, mengatur pengakuan biaya jasa lalu serta mengatur beberapa pengungkapan tambahan.

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied retrospectively PSAK No. 24 (2013), "Employee Benefits". This PSAK, among others, removes the corridor mechanism, stipulates that all past service costs are recognized and requires certain additional disclosure.

Kelompok usaha menerapkan secara retrospektif perubahan yang diatur dalam PSAK ini dan menyajikan kembali informasi komparatif. Dampak utama penerapan PSAK ini terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian periode sebelumnya diungkapkan pada Catatan 4. Pengungkapan tambahan yang disyaratkan dalam PSAK ini diungkapkan pada Catatan 33.

The Group applied the change as required by the said PSAK retrospectively and restated the comparative information. The main impact on the adoption of this PSAK on the prior period consolidated financial statements is disclosed in Note 4. Additional disclosures as required by this PSAK are disclosed in Note 33.

Beban atas pemberian imbalan dalam program imbalan manfaat pasti ditentukan dengan metode *Projected Unit Credit*.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefits plan is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method.

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain, terdiri dari:

Remeasurement on net defined benefit liabilities (assets), which recognized as other comprehensive income, consists of:

- i. Keuntungan atau kerugian aktuarial;
- ii. Imbal hasil atas aset program, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset);
- iii. Setiap perubahan dampak batas aset, tidak termasuk jumlah yang dimasukkan dalam bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset).

- i. Actuarial gain and losses;
- ii. Return on program asset, is not consists of amount included in liabilities (assets) net interest;
- iii. Every changes in asset ceiling, is not consists of amount included in liabilities (assets) net interest.

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SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

u. Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Pengukuran kembali atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto, yang diakui sebagai penghasilan komprehensif lain tidak direklasifikasi ke laba rugi pada periode berikutnya.

Biaya jasa lalu diakui pada laba rugi pada tanggal yang lebih awal antara:

- Tanggal amandemen atau kurtailmen program; dan
- Tanggal pada saat Kelompok Usaha mengakui biaya restrukturisasi terkait.

Bunga neto ditentukan dengan mengalikan liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto dengan tingkat diskonto. Kelompok Usaha mengakui perubahan atas liabilitas imbalan pasti neto berikut pada beban distribusi dan transmisi dan beban umum dan administrasi pada laporan laba rugi konsolidasian:

- Biaya jasa yang terdiri dari biaya jasa kini, biaya jasa lalu dan keuntungan dan kerugian atas kurtailmen, dan
- Beban atau pendapatan bunga neto.

Kurtailmen terjadi apabila Kelompok Usaha mengurangi secara signifikan jumlah pekerja yang ditanggung oleh program, terminasi atau penghentian program.

Penyelesaian program terjadi ketika entitas melakukan transaksi yang menghapuskan semua kewajiban hukum atau konstruktif untuk sebagian atau seluruh imbalan dalam program imbalan pasti.

Beban imbalan jangka panjang lainnya ditentukan dengan metode *Projected Unit Credit* dengan metode yang disederhanakan di mana metode ini tidak mengakui pengukuran kembali dalam penghasilan komprehensif lain. Total nilai neto dari biaya jasa kini, biaya bunga neto atas liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto dan pengukuran kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto diakui pada laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Untuk program iuran pasti, kontribusi yang terutang diakui sebagai beban pada tahun berjalan.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

u. Employee Benefits (continued)

Remeasurement on net defined benefit liabilities (assets), which recognized as other comprehensive income will not reclassify to profit or loss in the next periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- *The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and*
- *The date that the Group recognizes related restructuring costs.*

Net interest is calculated by applying discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under distribution and transmission expenses and general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- *Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs and gains and losses on curtailments, and*
- *Net interest expense or income.*

A curtailment occurs when the Group either significantly reduce the number of employees covered by a plan, termination or suspension of the program.

A settlement occurs when an entity enters into a transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligation for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan.

The cost of providing other long-term employee benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method using simplified method of not recognizing remeasurements in other comprehensive income. The net total of service cost, net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) and remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) are recognized in profit or loss for the year.

For defined contribution pension plan, contribution payables are charged to current year operations.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

u. Imbalan Kerja (lanjutan)

Perusahaan memberikan imbalan manfaat pasti sesuai dengan Perjanjian Kerja Bersama, yang jumlahnya lebih besar dibanding dengan imbalan berdasarkan dan Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 (UU No. 13/2003). Perusahaan juga memberikan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya.

Perusahaan

Perusahaan mempunyai program asuransi pensiun untuk seluruh karyawan tetap yang memenuhi syarat, dengan PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero) (AJ). Pembayaran premi awal sekaligus dan premi periodik ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan secara periodik yang disetujui oleh Perusahaan dan AJ. Iuran dari karyawan adalah sebesar 2% dari gaji pokoknya ditambah sejumlah tunjangan tertentu. Selisih antara premi pertanggungan dengan kontribusi karyawan ditanggung oleh Perusahaan.

Perusahaan juga menyediakan tambahan tunjangan kesehatan bagi para pensiunan karyawan berdasarkan perhitungan tertentu yang disetujui oleh Perusahaan dan Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai dan Pensiunan Gas Negara sebagai pengelola dana.

Perusahaan juga menyelenggarakan program iuran pasti untuk semua karyawan tetap yang memenuhi syarat.

Entitas Anak

PGASKOM, PGASSOL, SENA, SEI, GEI, PERMATA, KJG, PERKASA, dan PLI memberikan imbalan pasca kerja yang tidak didanai kepada karyawannya sesuai dengan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13 Tahun 2003 tanggal 25 Maret 2003 (UU No. 13/2003).

PGASSOL, SEI, GEI, dan PLI juga memberikan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

u. Employee Benefits (continued)

The Company provides defined benefits in accordance with the Collective Labor Agreement, which benefits are higher compared with benefits under Labor Law No. 13/2003 (Law No. 13/2003). The Company also provides other long-term employees' benefits.

The Company

The Company has a retirement insurance plan covering all of its qualified permanent employees, with PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero) (AJ). One-time initial retirement premium and periodic premium payments are based on periodic calculations agreed between the Company and AJ. The employees contribute 2% of their basic salaries plus certain allowances. The remaining balance of the premium is borne by the Company.

The Company provides additional post-retirement health care benefits to its retired employees based on certain computations agreed between the Company and Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai dan Pensiunan Gas Negara as the fund manager.

The Company also has a defined contribution plan for all of its eligible permanent employees.

Subsidiaries

PGASKOM, PGASSOL, SENA, SEI, GEI, PERMATA, KJG, PERKASA, and PLI provide an unfunded employee benefits to its employees in accordance with Labor Law No. 13 Year 2003 dated March 25, 2003 (LL No. 13/2003).

PGASSOL, SEI, GEI and PLI also provides other long-term employees benefits.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**v. Liabilitas Pembongkaran Aset dan
Restorasi Area**

Kelompok Usaha mengakui liabilitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset dan restorasi area atas fasilitas produksi minyak dan gas bumi, sumur, pipa dan aset-aset yang terkait sesuai dengan persyaratan dalam kontrak bagi hasil atau sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku.

Estimasi awal biaya pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset minyak dan gas bumi dan restorasi area aset diakui sebagai komponen biaya perolehan, yang disusutkan/didepresiasi dengan menggunakan metode satuan unit produksi yang sejalan dengan tarif deplesi aset yang dipilih.

Dalam banyak kasus, aktivitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset dan restorasi area fasilitas produksi minyak dan gas, sumur, pipa saluran dan aset terkait terjadi pada beberapa tahun di masa yang akan datang. Provisi atas liabilitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset, dan restorasi area di masa yang akan datang adalah berupa estimasi terbaik pada tanggal pelaporan keuangan atas nilai kini dari pengeluaran di masa yang akan datang untuk melaksanakan liabilitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset dan restorasi area tersebut, sesuai dengan ketentuan hukum yang berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan.

Perkiraan liabilitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset dan restorasi area di masa yang akan datang tersebut melibatkan estimasi manajemen mengenai saat aktivitas tersebut akan dilakukan, sejauh mana aktivitas tersebut harus dilakukan, dan juga teknologi yang akan digunakan di masa depan.

Estimasi tersebut direvisi pada setiap akhir period pelaporan dan disesuaikan bila diperlukan. Penyesuaian dicerminkan dalam nilai kini atas provisi liabilitas pembongkaran dan pemindahan aset dan restorasi area pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian, dimana juga dilakukan penyesuaian dengan jumlah yang sama atas nilai buku aset yang bersangkutan.

Pembalikan dari efek diskonto dalam penghitungan provisi diakui sebagai beban keuangan.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

**v. Asset Abandonment and Site Restoration
Obligation**

The Group recognizes its obligations for future dismantlement and transfer of assets and site restoration of oil and gas production facilities, wells, pipelines and related assets in accordance with the provisions in the production sharing contracts or in line with applicable regulations.

The initial estimated costs for dismantlement and site restoration of oil and gas properties are recognized as part of the acquisition costs of the assets and are subsequently depreciated/depleted using the unit-of-production method in line with the selected assets depletion rate.

In most instances, the dismantlement and transfer of assets and site restoration activities of oil and gas production facilities, wells, pipelines and related assets will occur many years in the future. The provision for future dismantlement and transfer of assets and aset restoration obligation is the best estimate of the present value of the future expenditures required to undertake the dismantlement and transfer of assets and site restoration obligation at the reporting date, based on current legal requirements.

The estimate future dismantlement and transfer of assets and site restoration obligation, therefore, requires management to make judgements regarding the timing of removal and transfer, the extent of restoration activities required and future removal and restoration technologies.

Such estimates are reviewed at the end of reporting period and adjusted as required. Adjustments are reflected in the present value of the dismantlement and transfer of assets and site restoration obligation provision at the consolidated statement of financial position date with a corresponding change in the book value of the associated asset.

The unwinding of the effect of discounting on the provision is recognized as a finance cost.

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w. Transaksi dan Saldo dalam Mata Uang Asing

Masing-masing Entitas dalam Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan indikator utama dan indikator lainnya dalam menentukan mata uang fungsionalnya. Perusahaan menentukan mata uang fungsionalnya adalah Dolar AS dan memutuskan mata uang penyajian laporan keuangan konsolidasian menggunakan Dolar AS.

Transaksi dalam mata uang asing dicatat dalam mata uang fungsional berdasarkan nilai tukar yang berlaku pada saat transaksi dilakukan. Pada tanggal pelaporan aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing dijabarkan sesuai dengan rata-rata kurs jual dan beli yang diterbitkan oleh Bank Indonesia pada tanggal transaksi perbankan terakhir untuk tahun yang bersangkutan dan laba atau rugi kurs yang timbul dikreditkan atau dibebankan pada operasi tahun yang bersangkutan, kecuali untuk selisih kurs yang dapat diatribusikan ke aset tertentu dikapitalisasi ke aset dalam pembangunan dan pemasangan.

Nilai tukar yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31, 2015
1 Dolar Amerika (US\$)/Rupiah	13.795,00
1 Dolar Amerika (US\$)/SG\$	1,41
1 Dolar Amerika (US\$)/JPY	120,46

x. Pajak Penghasilan

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 46 (2013), "Pajak Penghasilan". PSAK revisi ini mengatur perlakuan akuntansi untuk pajak penghasilan. Penerapan PSAK ini tidak memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Pajak Final

Peraturan perpajakan di Indonesia mengatur beberapa jenis penghasilan dikenakan pajak yang bersifat final. Pajak final yang dikenakan atas nilai bruto transaksi tetap dikenakan walaupun atas transaksi tersebut pelaku transaksi mengalami kerugian.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

w. Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Each entity in the Group considers the primary indicators and other indicators in determining its functional currency. The Company determined that its functional currency is the US Dollar and decided that the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements is the US Dollar.

Transactions involving foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing at the time the transactions are made. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are adjusted to reflect the average of the selling and buying rates of exchange prevailing of the last banking transaction date of the year, as published by Bank Indonesia and any resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to current year operations, except for foreign exchange differentials that can be attributed to qualifying assets which are capitalized to properties under construction and installation.

The rates of exchange used were as follows:

31 Des. 2014/ Dec. 31, 2014	
12.440,00	US Dollar 1 (US\$)/Rupiah
1,32	US Dollar 1 (US\$)/SG\$
119,33	US Dollar 1 (US\$)/JPY

x. Income Tax

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied PSAK No. 46 (2013), "Income Taxes". The revised PSAK prescribes the accounting treatment for income taxes. The adoption of this PSAK has no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Final Tax

Tax regulation in Indonesia determined that certain taxable income is subject to final tax. Final tax applied to the gross value of transactions is applied even when the parties carrying the transaction recognizing losses.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

x. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

x. Income Tax (continued)

Mengacu pada revisi PSAK No. 46 yang disebutkan di atas, pajak final tersebut tidak termasuk dalam lingkup yang diatur oleh PSAK No. 46. Oleh karena itu, Kelompok Usaha memutuskan untuk menyajikan pajak final sehubungan dengan, penghasilan sewa gedung dan jasa rekayasa dan konstruksi sebagai pos tersendiri.

Referring to revised PSAK No. 46 as mentioned above, final tax is no longer governed by PSAK No. 46. Therefore, the Group has decided to present all of the final tax arising from, building rent revenue and engineering and construction services as a separate line item.

Pajak kini

Current tax

Aset dan liabilitas pajak kini untuk tahun berjalan dan lalu diukur sebesar jumlah yang diharapkan dapat direstitusi dari atau dibayarkan kepada otoritas perpajakan. Tarif pajak dan peraturan pajak yang digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah tersebut adalah yang telah berlaku atau secara substantif telah berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior year are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that have been enacted or substantively enacted as the reporting dates.

Penghasilan kena pajak berbeda dengan laba yang dilaporkan dalam laba rugi karena penghasilan kena pajak tidak termasuk bagian dari pendapatan atau beban yang dikenakan pajak atau dikurangkan di tahun-tahun yang berbeda, dan juga tidak termasuk bagian-bagian yang tidak dikenakan pajak atau tidak dapat dikurangkan.

Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible.

Koreksi terhadap liabilitas perpajakan dicatat saat surat ketetapan pajak diterima atau apabila dilakukan banding, ketika hasil banding sudah diputuskan.

Amendments to taxation obligations are recorded when an assessment is received or if appealed against, when the results of the appeal are determined.

Kekurangan/kelebihan pembayaran pajak penghasilan disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Beban Pajak Kini" dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian. Kelompok Usaha juga menyajikan bunga/denda, jika ada, sebagai bagian dari "Beban Pajak Kini".

The underpayment/overpayment of income tax is presented as part of "Tax Expense - Current" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Group also presented interest/penalty, if any, as part of "Tax Expenses - Current".

Entitas Anak yang terlibat dalam kegiatan eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas bumi di Indonesia dikenai tarif pajak penghasilan badan sebesar 44% sampai 48% dan di luar Indonesia dikenai tarif pajak penghasilan badan sebesar 35%.

The Subsidiary involved in oil and gas exploration and production in Indonesia is subject to income tax at rate of 44% to 48% and outside Indonesia is subject to income tax at rate 35%.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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x. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

Pajak tangguhan

Pajak tangguhan diakui dengan menggunakan metode liabilitas atas perbedaan temporer pada tanggal pelaporan antara dasar pengenaan pajak aset dan liabilitas dan jumlah tercatatnya untuk tujuan pelaporan keuangan pada tanggal pelaporan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan diakui untuk semua perbedaan temporer yang kena pajak dan aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan rugi fiskal yang belum terpakai, sepanjang besar kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan rugi fiskal yang belum terpakai tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan.

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui untuk seluruh perbedaan temporer yang boleh dikurangkan dan akumulasi rugi pajak yang belum dikompensasikan, bila kemungkinan besar laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga perbedaan temporer dapat dikurangkan tersebut dan rugi pajak belum dikompensasikan tersebut dapat dimanfaatkan.

Liabilitas pajak tangguhan dan aset pajak tangguhan (jika memenuhi kriteria) diakui atas perbedaan temporer kena pajak terkait dengan investasi pada entitas anak dan asosiasi, kecuali yang waktu pembalikannya dapat dikendalikan dan kemungkinan besar perbedaan temporer tersebut tidak akan dibalik di masa depan yang dapat diperkirakan.

Jumlah tercatat aset pajak tangguhan ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan nilai tercatat aset pajak tangguhan tersebut diturunkan apabila laba kena pajak mungkin tidak memadai untuk mengkompensasi sebagian atau semua manfaat aset pajak tangguhan. Aset pajak tangguhan yang belum diakui sebelumnya ditelaah pada setiap tanggal pelaporan dan diakui sepanjang laba kena pajak yang akan datang kemungkinan besar akan tersedia untuk dipulihkan.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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x. Income Tax (continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available in future years against which the deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets (provided fulfilling recognition criteria) are recognized in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the benefit of the deferred tax assets to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

x. Pajak Penghasilan (lanjutan)

x. Income Tax (continued)

Pajak tangguhan (lanjutan)

Deferred tax (continued)

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan diukur berdasarkan tarif pajak yang diharapkan akan dipakai pada tahun saat aset direalisasikan atau liabilitas diselesaikan berdasarkan tarif pajak dan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku atau yang telah secara substantif berlaku pada tanggal pelaporan.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Perubahan nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan yang disebabkan perubahan tarif pajak dibebankan pada tahun berjalan, kecuali untuk transaksi-transaksi yang sebelumnya telah langsung dibebankan atau dikreditkan ke ekuitas.

Changes in the carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities due to a change in tax rates are charged to current year operations, except to the extent that they relate to items previously charged or credited to equity.

Pajak tangguhan sehubungan dengan bagian yang diakui di luar laba rugi diakui di luar laba rugi. Pajak tangguhan tersebut diakui berkaitan dengan transaksi baik yang ada di pendapatan komprehensif lainnya atau langsung dibebankan ke ekuitas.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside of profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Aset pajak tangguhan dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan disaling-hapuskan jika terdapat hak secara hukum untuk melakukan saling hapus atas aset pajak kini terhadap liabilitas pajak kini atau aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan pada entitas yang sama, atau kelompok usaha yang bermaksud untuk menyelesaikan aset dan liabilitas lancar berdasarkan jumlah neto.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, or the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the same taxable entity, or the group intends to settle its current assets and liabilities on a net basis.

y. Kepentingan dalam Pengaturan Bersama

y. Interest in Joint Arrangement

Efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan PSAK No. 66, "Pengaturan Bersama". PSAK ini menggantikan PSAK No. 12 (2009) dan ISAK No. 12. PSAK ini menghapus opsi metode konsolidasi proporsional untuk mencatat investasi pada ventura bersama. Mengacu pada penerapan PSAK No. 65, manajemen menetapkan pengendalian pada Transgasindo merupakan pengendalian bersama dan karenanya melakukan evaluasi berdasarkan ketentuan PSAK No. 66 serta menentukan bahwa kepentingannya pada Transgasindo diklasifikasikan sebagai ventura bersama berdasarkan PSAK No. 66. Dengan demikian investasi pada Transgasindo dicatat dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas. Sesuai ketentuan PSAK No. 66, Kelompok usaha menerapkan perubahan ini secara retrospektif (Catatan 4).

Effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied PSAK No. 66, "Joint Arrangements". This PSAK replaces PSAK No. 12 (2009) and ISAK No. 12. This PSAK removes the option to account for jointly venture using proportionate consolidation. Referring to the adoption of PSAK No. 65, management has determined that control over Transgasindo represents a joint control and therefore further assessed based on provision of PSAK No. 66 and determined that the interest in Transgasindo to be classified as a joint venture under PSAK No. 66. Therefore, investment in Transgasindo is accounted for using the equity method. In line with requirement of PSAK No. 66, The Group applied the change retrospectively (Note 4).

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**y. Kepentingan dalam Pengaturan Bersama
(lanjutan)**

Pengaturan bersama adalah pengaturan yang dua atau lebih pihak memiliki pengendalian bersama. Pengendalian bersama adalah persetujuan kontraktual untuk berbagi pengendalian atas suatu pengaturan, yang ada hanya ketika keputusan mengenai aktivitas relevan mensyaratkan persetujuan dengan suara bulat dari seluruh pihak yang berbagi pengendalian.

Operasi bersama adalah salah satu jenis pengaturan bersama dimana para pihak yang memiliki pengendalian bersama atas pengaturan memiliki hak atas aset, kewajiban atas liabilitas, terkait dengan pengaturan tersebut.

Kelompok Usaha memiliki kepemilikan dalam operasi bersama dimana Kelompok Usaha termasuk salah satu pihak yang memiliki pengendalian bersama (operator bersama), atau pihak yang berpartisipasi tidak memiliki pengendalian bersama atas operasi bersama tersebut.

Sehubungan dengan kepentingannya dalam operasi bersama bagian kepemilikan dalam operasi bersama, Kelompok Usaha mengakui:

- Aset, mencakup bagiannya atas setiap aset yang dimiliki bersama;
- Liabilitas, mencakup bagiannya atas liabilitas yang terjadi bersama;
- Pendapatan dari penjualan bagiannya atas output yang dihasilkan dari operasi bersama;
- Bagiannya atas pendapatan dari penjualan output oleh operasi bersama; dan
- Beban, mencakup bagiannya atas setiap beban yang terjadi secara bersama-sama.

Ketika Kelompok Usaha melakukan transaksi dengan operasi bersama, dimana Kelompok Usaha merupakan salah satu operator bersama, maka Kelompok Usaha mengakui keuntungan dan kerugian yang dihasilkan dari transaksi tersebut hanya sebatas kepentingan para pihak lain dalam operasi bersama tersebut.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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y. Interest in Joint Arrangement (continued)

A joint arrangement is an arrangement over which two or more parties have joint control. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

A joint operation is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Group has interests in several joint operation whereby the Group includes as a party which have joint control of a joint operation (joint operator), or as party that participate in, but do not have joint control of, a joint operation.

In relation to its interests in joint operations, the Group recognises its:

- *Assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;*
- *Liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;*
- *Revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;*
- *Share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and*
- *Expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.*

When the Group enters into a transaction with a joint operation in which it is a joint operator, the Group shall recognise gains and losses resulting from such a transaction only to the extent of the other parties' interests in the joint operation.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES (continued)**

z. Informasi Segmen

z. Segment Information

Untuk tujuan manajemen, Kelompok Usaha dibagi menjadi empat segmen operasi berdasarkan produk dan jasa yang dikelola secara independen oleh masing-masing pengelola segmen yang bertanggung jawab atas kinerja dari masing-masing segmen. Para pengelola segmen melaporkan secara langsung kepada manajemen yang secara teratur mengkaji hasil operasi sebagai dasar untuk mengalokasikan sumber daya ke masing-masing segmen dan untuk menilai kinerja segmen.

For management purposes, the Group is organized into four operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance.

Pengungkapan tambahan pada masing-masing segmen terdapat dalam Catatan 44, termasuk faktor yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi segmen yang dilaporkan dan dasar pengukuran informasi segmen.

Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 44, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

aa. Laba per Saham Dasar

aa. Basic Earnings per Share

Labar per saham dasar dihitung dengan membagi laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk dengan jumlah rata-rata tertimbang saham biasa yang beredar pada tahun yang bersangkutan.

Basic earnings per share amounts are computed by dividing profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

bb. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif

bb. Derivative Financial Instruments

Perusahaan melakukan transaksi derivatif untuk tujuan mengelola risiko perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing yang berasal dari pinjaman jangka panjang Perusahaan dalam mata uang asing.

The Company enters into and engages in derivative for the purpose of managing its foreign exchange exposures emanating from the Company's long-term loans in foreign currencies.

Perusahaan menerapkan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2011), "Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran" yang mengatur standar akuntansi dan pelaporan untuk transaksi derivatif dan aktivitas lindung nilai, yang mengharuskan setiap instrumen derivatif (termasuk instrumen derivatif melekat) diakui sebagai aset atau liabilitas berdasarkan nilai wajar setiap kontrak. Nilai wajar merupakan perhitungan nilai kini (*present value*) dengan menggunakan data dan asumsi yang berlaku umum.

The Company applied PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2011), "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" sets forth the accounting and reporting standards for derivative transactions and hedging activities, which require that every derivative instrument (including embedded derivatives) be recognized as either asset or liability based on the fair value of each contract. Fair value is a computation of present value by using data and assumption which are commonly used.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

bb. Instrumen Keuangan Derivatif (lanjutan)

Berdasarkan kriteria khusus untuk akuntansi lindung nilai pada PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2011), semua instrumen derivatif yang ada pada Perusahaan tidak memenuhi persyaratan tersebut dan oleh karena itu tidak dikategorikan sebagai lindung nilai yang efektif untuk tujuan akuntansi. Perubahan atas nilai wajar instrumen derivatif dibebankan atau dikreditkan pada laba rugi tahun berjalan.

Perubahan neto nilai wajar instrumen derivatif dan laba (rugi) dari penyelesaian kontrak derivatif dibebankan atau dikreditkan pada "Laba (Rugi) Perubahan Nilai Wajar Derivatif - Neto", yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari Pendapatan (Beban) Lain-lain dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif

Berikut ini adalah beberapa SAK yang telah disahkan oleh Dewan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (DSAK) yang dipandang relevan terhadap pelaporan keuangan Kelompok Usaha namun belum berlaku efektif untuk laporan keuangan konsolidasian 31 Desember 2015 dan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut:

• **Amandemen PSAK Tahun 2015**

- Amandemen PSAK No. 1 (2015): Penyajian Laporan Keuangan tentang Prakarsa Pengungkapan yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IAS No. 1, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2017.

Amandemen PSAK ini memberikan klarifikasi terkait penerapan persyaratan materialitas, fleksibilitas urutan sistematis catatan atas laporan keuangan dan pengidentifikasian kebijakan akuntansi signifikan.

Amandemen PSAK ini juga mengakibatkan amandemen terhadap PSAK (*consequential amendment*) sebagai berikut:

- PSAK No. 3: Laporan Keuangan Interim;
- PSAK No. 5: Segmen Operasi;
- PSAK No. 60: Instrumen Keuangan: Pengungkapan; dan
- PSAK No. 62: Kontrak Asuransi.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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**bb. Derivative Financial Instruments
(continued)**

Based on the specific requirements for hedge accounting under PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2011), the Company's derivative instrument does not qualify and are not designated as hedge activity for accounting purposes. The changes in fair value of such derivative instrument is charged or credited to current year's profit or loss.

The net changes in fair value of derivative instruments, and gain (loss) from the settlement of derivative contracts are charged or credited to "Gain (Loss) on Change in Fair Value of Derivatives - Net" which is presented under Other Income (Expense) in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

cc. New and/or revised SAK issued but not yet effective

The following are several issued SAK by the Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards Board (DSAK) that are considered relevant to the financial reporting of the Group but not yet effective for consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2015 and for the year then ended:

• **Amendment to PSAK Year 2015**

- Amendment to PSAK No. 1 (2015): Presentation of Financial Statements in relation to Initiative Disclosure, adopted from Amendment to IAS No. 1, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2017.

Amendments to this PSAK provides clarification related to the application of the requirements of materiality, flexibility systematic sequence of notes to the financial statements and the identification of significant accounting policies.

Amendments to this PSAK also results in an amendment to IAS (*consequential amendment*) as follows:

- PSAK No. 3: Interim Financial Statements;
- PSAK No. 5: Operating Segments;
- PSAK No. 60: Financial Instruments: Disclosures; and
- PSAK No. 62: Insurance Contracts.

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**cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah
diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif
(lanjutan)**

**• Amandemen PSAK Tahun 2015
(lanjutan)**

- Amandemen PSAK No. 4 (2015): Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri tentang Metode Ekuitas dalam Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IAS No. 27, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini memperkenankan penggunaan metode ekuitas sebagai salah satu metode pencatatan investasi pada entitas anak, Pengaturan Bersama dan entitas asosiasi dalam laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas tersebut.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 15 (2015): Investasi Pada Entitas Asosiasi dan Pengaturan Bersama tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, di adopsi dari Amandemen IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, dan IAS No. 28, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini memberikan klarifikasi tentang pengecualian konsolidasi paragraf 36A untuk entitas investasi ketika kriteria tertentu terpenuhi.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 16 (2015): Aset Tetap, tentang Klarifikasi Metode yang Diterima untuk Penyusunan dan Amortisasi yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IAS No. 16 dan IAS No. 38, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini memberikan tambahan penjelasan tentang indikasi perkiraan keusangan teknis atau komersial suatu aset. Amandemen PSAK ini juga mengklarifikasi bahwa penggunaan metode penyusutan yang berdasarkan pada pendapatan adalah tidak tepat.

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**cc. New and/or revised SAK issued but not yet
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**• Amendment to PSAK Year 2015
(continued)**

- Amendment to PSAK No. 4 (2015): *Separate Financial Statements on Equity Method in the Separate Financial Statements adopted from Amendment to IAS No. 27, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.*

Amendment to this PSAK allows the use of the equity method as a method of recording the investment in subsidiaries, Joint Arrangements and associates in the separate financial statements of the entity.

- Amendment to PSAK No. 15 (2015): *Investments in Associates and Joint Arrangements on Investments Entity: Exemption on Consolidation Application adopted from Amendments to IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, and IAS No. 28, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.*

Amendment to this PSAK provides clarification on the consolidation of paragraph 36A of the exemption for investment entities when certain criteria are met.

- Amendment to PSAK No. 16 (2015): *Fixed Assets on the Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization, adopted from Amendments to IAS No. 16 and IAS No. 38, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.*

Amendment to this PSAK provides additional explanation on predictive indication of the technicals or commercial obsolescence of an assets. Amendment to this PSAK also clarify that the use of the depreciation method based on income is appropriate.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif (lanjutan)

• **Amandemen PSAK Tahun 2015 (lanjutan)**

- Amandemen PSAK No. 19 (2015): Aset tak berwujud tentang Klarifikasi Metode yang Diterima untuk Penyusutan dan Amortisasi, yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IAS No. 16 dan IAS No. 38, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016

Amandemen PSAK ini memberikan klarifikasi tentang anggapan bahwa pendapatan adalah dasar yang tidak tepat dalam mengukur pemakaian manfaat ekonomi aset tak berwujud dapat dibantah dalam keadaan terbatas tertentu.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 24 (2015): Imbalan Kerja tentang Program Imbalan Pasti: Iuran Pekerja, yang diadopsi dari amandemen IAS No. 19, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini memberikan klarifikasi tentang anggapan bahwa pendapatan adalah dasar yang tidak tepat dalam mengukur pemakaian manfaat ekonomi aset tak berwujud dapat dibantah dalam keadaan terbatas tertentu.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 65: Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, dan IAS No. 28, berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini mengklarifikasi tentang pengecualian konsolidasi untuk entitas investasi ketika kriteria tertentu terpenuhi.

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cc. New and/or revised SAK issued but not yet effective (continued)

• **Amendment to PSAK Year 2015 (continued)**

- Amendment to PSAK No. 19 (2015): Intangible Assets on Clarification of Acceptable of Depreciation and Amortization, adopted from Amendments IAS No.16 and IAS No. 38, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

Amendment to this PSAK provides clarification on the assumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis to measure the economic benefit of intangible assets can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances.

- Amendment to PSAK No. 24 (2015): Employee Benefits on Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions, adopted from amendments IAS No. 19, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

Amendment to this PSAK is to simplify accounting for dues contributions from employees or third parties that do not depend on the number of years of service, for example, worker contributions are calculated based on a fixed percentage of salary.

- Amendment to PSAK No. 65: Consolidated Financial Statements on Investment Entities: Exemption on Consolidation Application, adopted from Amendments to IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, and IAS No. 28, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

Amendment to this PSAK clarifies the exemption on consolidation for investment entities when certain criterias are met.

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**cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah
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(lanjutan)**

**• Amandemen PSAK Tahun 2015
(lanjutan)**

- Amandemen PSAK No. 66: Pengaturan Bersama tentang Akuntansi Akuisisi Kepentingan dalam Operasi Bersama, yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IFRS No. 11, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini mensyaratkan bahwa seluruh prinsip kombinasi bisnis dalam PSAK No. 22: Kombinasi Bisnis dan PSAK lain beserta persyaratan pengungkapannya diterapkan untuk akuisisi pada kepentingan awal dalam operasi bersama dan untuk akuisisi kepentingan tambahan dalam operasi bersama, sepanjang tidak bertentangan dengan pedoman yang ada dalam PSAK No. 66.

- Amandemen PSAK No. 67: Pengungkapan Kepentingan Dalam Entitas Lain tentang Entitas Investasi: Penerapan Pengecualian Konsolidasi, yang diadopsi dari Amandemen IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, dan IAS No. 28, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Amandemen PSAK ini mengklarifikasi tentang pengecualian konsolidasi untuk entitas investasi ketika kriteria tertentu terpenuhi.

• Pengesahan Interpretasi Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (ISAK) Tahun 2015

- ISAK No. 30: Pungutan diadopsi dari IFRIC No. 21, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016

ISAK ini merupakan interpretasi atas PSAK No. 57: Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi yang mengklarifikasi akuntansi liabilitas untuk membayar pungutan, selain daripada pajak penghasilan yang berada dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 46: Pajak Penghasilan serta denda lain atas pelanggaran perundang-undangan, kepada Pemerintah.

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**cc. New and/or revised SAK issued but not yet
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**• Amendment to PSAK Year 2015
(continued)**

- Amendment to PSAK No. 66: Joint Arrangements on Accounting for Acquisition of interest in Joint Operation, adopted from Amendment IFRS No. 11, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

Amendment to this PSAK requires all the principles of business combination in PSAK No. 22: Combination Business and other PSAK with other disclosure requirements is applied to initial acquisition of interests in joint operations and for additional acquisition of interests in joint operations, as long as they are not conflict with the existing guidance in PSAK No. 66.

- Amendment to PSAK No. 67: Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities on Investment Entities: Implementation on Exemption of Consolidation, adopted from Amendment of IFRS No. 10, IFRS No. 12, and IAS No. 28, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

Amendment to this PSAK clarifies exemption of consolidation for investment entities when certain criterias are met.

• Approval of Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards (ISAK) For Year 2015

- ISAK No. 30: Levies, adopted from IFRIC No. 21, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016

This ISAK represents interpretation of PSAK No. 57: Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets which clarifies the accounting liability to pay the levy, other than income taxes that are within the scope of PSAK No. 46: Income tax and other penalties for violations of law, to the Government.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif (lanjutan)

• Penyesuaian Tahunan 2015

Penyesuaian Tahunan 2015 merupakan hasil adopsi dari *Annual Improvements Cycle 2010-2012* dan *Annual Improvements Cycle 2011-2013*. Penyesuaian Tahunan pada dasarnya merupakan kumpulan amandemen dengan ruang lingkup sempit (*narrow-scope*) yang hanya bersifat mengklarifikasi sehingga tidak terdapat usulan prinsip baru ataupun perubahan signifikan pada prinsip-prinsip yang telah ada.

- PSAK No. 5 (Penyesuaian 2015): Segmen Operasi diadopsi dari *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IFRS 8), akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini menambahkan pengungkapan gambar singkat segmen operasi yang telah digabungkan dan indikator ekonomik memiliki karakteristik yang serupa.

- PSAK No. 7 (Penyesuaian 2015): Pengungkapan Pihak-Pihak Berelasi diadopsi dari *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IAS No. 24), akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini menambahkan pengungkapan deskripsi singkat segmen operasi yang telah digabungkan dan indikator ekonomik memiliki karakteristik yang serupa.

- PSAK No. 16 (Penyesuaian 2015): Aset Tetap diadopsi *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IAS No. 16), akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini memberikan klarifikasi pada paragraf 35 terkait model revaluasi, bahwa ketika entitas menggunakan model revaluasi, jumlah tercatat aset disajikan kembali pada jumlah revaluasiannya.

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• Annual Improvements 2015

The 2015 Annual Improvements adopted from *Annual Improvements Cycle 2010-2012* and *Annual Improvements Cycle 2011-2013*. Annual Improvements basically represents compilation of narrow-scope amendment merely clarifies the principles so that there is no new proposed principals or significant changes to the existing principles.

- PSAK No. 5 (Improvement 2015): *Operating Segments* adopted from *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IFRS 8), will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK adds a short description of operating segments which has been combined and economic indicators with similar characteristics.

- PSAK No. 7 (Improvement 2015): *Related Party Disclosures* adopted from *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IAS No. 24), will be effectively on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK adds a short description of operating segments which has been combined and economic indicators with similar characteristics.

- PSAK No. 16 (Improvement 2015): *Fixed assets*, adopted from *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle* (IAS No. 16), will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK provide clarification on paragraph 35 related to the revaluation model, that when an entity uses the revaluation model, the carrying amount of the asset is back to its revalued amount.

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**2. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI
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**cc. SAK baru dan/atau revisian yang telah
diterbitkan, namun belum berlaku efektif
(lanjutan)**

- **Penyesuaian Tahunan 2015 (lanjutan)**
 - PSAK No. 22 (Penyesuaian 2015): Kombinasi Bisnis diadopsi dari Penyesuaian Tahunan terhadap IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle dan 2011 - 2013 Cycle (IFRS No. 3), akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini mengklarifikasi ruang lingkup dan kewajiban membayar imbalan kontinjensi yang memenuhi definisi instrumen keuangan diakui sebagai liabilitas keuangan atau ekuitas.

PSAK No. 22 (Penyesuaian 2015) juga mengakibatkan dampak penyesuaian terhadap PSAK sebagai berikut:

- PSAK No. 55: Instrumen Keuangan: Pengakuan dan Pengukuran.
- PSAK No. 57: Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi.

- PSAK No. 25 (Penyesuaian 2015): Kebijakan Akuntansi, Perubahan Estimasi Akuntansi dan Kesalahan, akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini memberikan koreksi editorial pada PSAK No. 25 paragraf 27 tentang keterbatasan penerapan retrospektif.

- PSAK No. 68 (Penyesuaian 2015): Pengukuran Nilai Wajar diadopsi dari seluruh pengaturan dalam Penyesuaian Tahunan terhadap IFRS 2011-2013 Cycle (IFRS No. 16), akan berlaku efektif 1 Januari 2016.

Penyesuaian PSAK ini mengklarifikasi bahwa pengecualian portofolio, yang memperkenalkan Kelompok Usaha mengukur nilai wajar kelompok aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan secara neto, diterapkan pada seluruh kontrak (termasuk kontrak non-keuangan) dalam ruang lingkup PSAK No. 55.

Kelompok Usaha sedang mengevaluasi dan belum menentukan dampak dari standar akuntansi tersebut terhadap laporan keuangan konsolidasiannya.

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**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
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**cc. New and/or revised SAK issued but not yet
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- **Annual Improvements 2015 (continued)**
 - PSAK No. 22 (Improvement 2015): Business Combination, adopted from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle and 2011-2013 Cycle (IFRS No. 3), will be effective on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK clarifies the scope and obligation to pay contingent consideration which meets definition of financial instruments recognized as financial liabilities or equity.

PSAK No. 22 (Improvement 2015) also has an impact to improvement of the following PSAK:

- PSAK No. 55: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.
- PSAK No. 57: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

- PSAK No. 25 (Improvement 2015): Accounting Policy, Changes of Accounting Estimates and Error, will be effectively applied on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK provides editorial corrections to the PSAK No. 25 paragraph 27 on the limitations of retrospective application.

- PSAK No. 68 (Improvement 2015): Fair value measurement adopted from Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle (IFRS No. 16), will be effectively on January 1, 2016.

This improvement PSAK clarifies that the portfolio exception, which permits entities to measure the fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis, applied to all contracts (including non-financial contracts) within the scope of PSAK No. 55.

The Group presently evaluating and has not yet determined the effects of these accounting standards on its consolidated financial statements.

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**3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI
AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN**

Penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian Kelompok Usaha mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat pertimbangan, estimasi dan asumsi yang mempengaruhi jumlah yang dilaporkan dari pendapatan, beban, aset dan liabilitas, dan pengungkapan atas liabilitas kontijensi, pada akhir tahun pelaporan. Ketidakpastian mengenai asumsi dan estimasi tersebut dapat mengakibatkan penyesuaian material terhadap nilai tercatat pada aset dan liabilitas dalam tahun pelaporan berikutnya.

Pertimbangan

Pertimbangan berikut ini dibuat oleh manajemen dalam rangka penerapan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha yang memiliki pengaruh paling signifikan atas jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian:

Alokasi Biaya Perolehan dan Penurunan Nilai Goodwill

Akuntansi akuisisi mengharuskan penggunaan estimasi akuntansi secara ekstensif dalam mengalokasikan biaya perolehan kepada nilai pasar wajar yang dapat diandalkan atas aset dan liabilitas yang diakuisisi, termasuk aset tak berwujud. Sesuai PSAK No. 22 (Revisi 2010), "Kombinasi Bisnis", *goodwill* tidak diamortisasi dan diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahunnya. Nilai tercatat *goodwill* Kelompok Usaha pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$55.376 (31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan kembali: US\$47.291.204). Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 16.

Pembuatan estimasi arus kas masa depan dalam menentukan nilai wajar properti minyak dan gas pada tanggal akuisisi melibatkan estimasi yang signifikan. Walaupun manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi yang digunakan adalah tepat dan masuk akal, perubahan signifikan pada asumsi tersebut dapat mempengaruhi secara material evaluasi atas nilai terpulihkan dan dapat menimbulkan penurunan nilai sesuai PSAK No. 48, "Penurunan Nilai Aset."

Goodwill diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahunnya dan jika terdapat indikasi penurunan nilai. Manajemen menggunakan pertimbangan dalam mengestimasi jumlah terpulihkan dan menentukan adanya indikasi penurunan nilai. Estimasi atau nilai terpulihkan diuraikan pada bagian "Estimasi dan Asumsi" pada catatan ini.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting year. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset and liability affected in future years.

Judgments

The following judgments are made by management in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

Purchase Price Allocation and Goodwill Impairment

Acquisition accounting requires extensive use of accounting estimates to allocate the purchase price to the reliable fair market values of the assets and liabilities purchased, including intangible assets. Under PSAK No. 22 (Revised 2010), "Business Combinations", goodwill is not amortized and is subject to an annual impairment testing. The carrying amount of the Group's goodwill as of December 31, 2015 was US\$55,376 (December 31, 2014 - As restated: US\$47,291,204). Further details are disclosed in Note 16.

The preparation of estimated future cash flows in determining the fair values of oil and gas properties at the date of acquisition involves significant estimations. While the management believes that its assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in its assumptions may materially affect its assessment of recoverable values and may lead to future impairment charges under PSAK No. 48, "Impairment of Assets."

Goodwill is subject to annual impairment test and whenever there is an indication that such asset may be impaired. Management uses its judgment in estimating the recoverable value and determining if there is any indication of impairment. Estimates on the recoverable amount are further described in "Estimates and Assumptions" section in this note.

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**3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI
AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Penentuan Mata Uang Fungsional

Mata uang fungsional adalah mata uang dari lingkungan ekonomi primer dimana entitas beroperasi. Manajemen mempertimbangkan mata uang yang paling mempengaruhi pendapatan dan beban dari jasa yang diberikan serta mempertimbangkan indikator lainnya dalam menentukan mata uang yang paling tepat menggambarkan pengaruh ekonomi dari transaksi, kejadian dan kondisi yang mendasari.

Klasifikasi Aset dan Liabilitas Keuangan

Kelompok Usaha menetapkan klasifikasi atas aset dan liabilitas tertentu sebagai aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dengan mempertimbangkan bila definisi yang ditetapkan PSAK No. 55 (Revisi 2011) dipenuhi. Dengan demikian, aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan diakui sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha seperti diungkapkan pada Catatan 2.f.

Pengaturan bersama

Pertimbangan diperlukan untuk menentukan kapan Kelompok Usaha memiliki pengendalian bersama terhadap sebuah pengaturan, yang memerlukan penilaian dari aktivitas yang relevan dan apabila keputusan sehubungan dengan aktivitas tersebut mengharuskan persetujuan dengan suara bulat.

Kelompok Usaha menetapkan bahwa aktivitas relevan bagi Kelompok Usaha untuk pengaturan bersama adalah aktivitas yang berhubungan dengan keputusan keuangan, operasional dan modal dari pengaturan tersebut. Pertimbangan-pertimbangan yang dibuat dalam menentukan pengendalian bersama adalah sama dengan penentuan pengendalian atas entitas anak, sebagaimana yang dijelaskan dalam Catatan 2.c.

Pertimbangan juga diperlukan untuk menentukan klasifikasi suatu pengaturan bersama. Pengklasifikasian tersebut mengharuskan Kelompok Usaha menilai hak dan kewajibannya yang timbul dari pengaturan bersama. Secara khusus, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan:

- Struktur pengaturan bersama - apakah dibentuk melalui kendaraan terpisah
- Ketika pengaturan bersama dibentuk melalui kendaraan terpisah, Kelompok Usaha juga mempertimbangkan hak dan kewajiban para pihak yang timbul dari:
 - Bentuk hukum dari kendaraan terpisah
 - Persyaratan pengaturan kontraktual
 - Fakta dan keadaan lainnya, jika relevan.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Judgments (continued)

Determination of Functional Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The management considered the currency that mainly influences the revenue and cost of rendering services and other indicators in determining the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Classification of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Group determines the classifications of certain assets and liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities by judging if they meet the definition set forth in PSAK No. 55 (Revised 2011). Accordingly, the financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in accordance with the Group's accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.f.

Joint arrangements

Judgment is required to determine when the Group has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent.

The Group has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the financial, operating and capital decisions of the arrangement. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries, as set out in Note 2.c.

Judgement is also required to classify a joint arrangement. Classifying the arrangement requires the Group to assess their rights and obligations arising from the arrangement. Specifically, the Group considers:

- The structure of the joint arrangement - whether it is structured through a separate vehicle
- When the arrangement is structured through a separate vehicle, the Group also considers the rights and obligations arising from:
 - The legal form of the separate vehicle
 - The terms of the contractual arrangement
 - Other relevant facts and circumstances.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Pertimbangan (lanjutan)

Pengaturan bersama (lanjutan)

Penilaian tersebut sering memerlukan pertimbangan yang signifikan. Kesimpulan yang berbeda baik atas kesimpulan mengenai pengendalian bersama dan apakah suatu pengaturan adalah sebuah operasi bersama atau ventura bersama, dapat secara material mempengaruhi perlakuan akuntansinya.

Sewa

Kelompok usaha mengadakan perjanjian yang mengandung sewa di mana Kelompok Usaha bertindak sebagai *lessee* atau *lessor*. Kelompok usaha mengevaluasi apakah secara substantial risiko dan manfaat yang terkait dengan kepemilikan aset beralih berdasarkan PSAK No. 30 (Revisi 2011), "Sewa", yang mensyaratkan Kelompok Usaha membuat pertimbangan dan estimasi dari pengalihan risiko dan manfaat terkait dengan aset.

Sehubungan dengan perjanjian antara PLI dengan Hoegh untuk penggunaan fasilitas FSRU Lampung (Catatan 39), manajemen mengevaluasi bahwa perjanjian tersebut mengandung sewa dan PLI sebagai lessee mengklasifikasikannya sebagai sewa operasi.

Sehubungan dengan perjanjian antara KJG dengan PLN untuk pengangkutan gas dengan menggunakan jaringan pipa bawah laut dan fasilitas penerimaan didarat milik KJG ("GTA Kalija I") (Catatan 38), manajemen mengevaluasi bahwa perjanjian tersebut mengandung sewa dan KJG sebagai lessor mengklasifikasikannya sebagai sewa pembiayaan.

Tagihan dan Keberatan atas Hasil Pemeriksaan Pajak

Berdasarkan peraturan perpajakan yang berlaku saat ini, manajemen mempertimbangkan apakah jumlah yang tercatat pada akun tagihan pajak dapat dipulihkan dan direstitusi oleh Kantor Pajak. Lebih lanjut, manajemen mempertimbangkan liabilitas yang mungkin timbul dari hasil pemeriksaan pajak yang masih diajukan keberatannya. Nilai tercatat atas tagihan pajak dan keberatan atas hasil pemeriksaan pajak Kelompok Usaha pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 masing-masing sebesar US\$106.504.877 dan US\$182.845.215 dan 31 Desember 2014 masing-masing sebesar US\$74.031.226 dan nihil. Penjelasan lebih lanjut disajikan pada Catatan 22.

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ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Judgments (continued)

Joint arrangements (continued)

This assessment often requires significant judgement. A different conclusion about both joint control and whether the arrangement is a joint operation or a joint venture, may materially impact the accounting.

Lease

The Group has entered into arrangement that contain lease in which the Group is a lessee or lessor. The Group evaluates whether all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are substantially transferred based on PSAK No. 30 (Revised 2011), "Leases" which requires the Group to make judgments and estimates of transfer of risks and rewards of the assets.

In relation to agreement entered into between PLI and Hoegh for the use of Lampung FSRU (Note 39), management has evaluated that such agreement contains lease and PLI as a lessee classified it as operating lease.

In relation to agreement entered into between KJG and PLN for gas transportation through the use of KJG's subsea pipeline and onshore receiving facilities ("GTA Kalija I") (Note 38), management has evaluated that such agreement contains lease and KJG as a lessor classified it as finance lease.

Claim for Tax Refund and objection on the result of Tax Assessments

Based on the tax regulations currently enacted, the management judged if the amounts recorded under claim for tax refund are recoverable and refundable by the Tax Office. Further, the management also judged possible liability that might arise from the tax assessment under objection. The carrying amount of the Group's claims for tax refund and tax assessments under objection as of December 31, 2015 respectively was US\$106,504,877 dan US\$182,845,215 and December 31, 2014 was US\$74,031,226 and nil, respectively. Further explanation are provided in Note 22.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi

Asumsi utama masa depan dan sumber utama estimasi ketidakpastian lain pada tanggal pelaporan yang memiliki risiko signifikan bagi penyesuaian yang material terhadap nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas untuk tahun berikutnya diungkapkan di bawah ini. Kelompok Usaha mendasarkan asumsi dan estimasi pada parameter yang tersedia pada saat laporan keuangan konsolidasian disusun. Asumsi dan situasi mengenai perkembangan masa depan mungkin berubah akibat perubahan pasar atau situasi di luar kendali Kelompok Usaha. Perubahan tersebut dicerminkan dalam asumsi terkait pada saat terjadinya.

Estimasi Masa Manfaat Aset Tetap

Kelompok Usaha mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap berdasarkan utilisasi dari aset yang diharapkan dan didukung dengan rencana dan strategi usaha dan perilaku pasar. Estimasi dari masa manfaat aset tetap adalah berdasarkan penelaahan Kelompok Usaha terhadap praktek industri, evaluasi teknis internal dan pengalaman untuk aset yang setara. Estimasi masa manfaat ditelaah minimal setiap akhir tahun pelaporan dan diperbarui jika ekspektasi berbeda dari estimasi sebelumnya dikarenakan pemakaian dan kerusakan fisik, keusangan secara teknis atau komersial dan hukum atau pembatasan lain atas penggunaan dari aset. Tetapi, adalah mungkin, hasil di masa depan dari operasi dapat dipengaruhi secara material oleh perubahan-perubahan dalam estimasi yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan faktor-faktor yang disebutkan di atas.

Kelompok Usaha mengestimasi masa manfaat ekonomis aset tetap antara 4 sampai dengan 20 tahun. Ini adalah umur yang secara umum diharapkan dalam industri dimana Kelompok Usaha menjalankan bisnisnya. Perubahan tingkat pemakaian dan perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi masa manfaat ekonomis dan nilai sisa aset, dan karenanya biaya penyusutan masa depan mungkin direvisi. Nilai tercatat neto atas aset tetap Kelompok Usaha pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$1.928.752.090 (31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan kembali: US\$1.825.740.809). Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 14.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the controls of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Estimating Useful Lives of Fixed Assets

The Group estimates the useful lives of its fixed assets based on expected asset utilization as anchored on business plans and strategies that also consider expected market behavior. The estimation of the useful lives of fixed assets is based on the Group's assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. The estimated useful lives are reviewed at least each financial year-end and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limitations on the use of the assets. It is possible, however, that future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in the estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned above.

The Group estimates the useful lives of these fixed assets to be within 4 to 20 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industries where the Group conducts its businesses. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, and therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. The net carrying amount of the Group's fixed assets as of December 31, 2015 was US\$1,928,752,090 (December 31, 2014 - As restated: US\$1,825,740,809). Further details are disclosed in Note 14.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Biaya eksplorasi dan evaluasi

Kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha untuk biaya eksplorasi dan evaluasi mengakibatkan biaya tertentu dikapitalisasi untuk sebuah wilayah kerja yang dianggap dapat dipulihkan melalui eksploitasi di masa depan atau penjualan atau dimana kegiatan tersebut belum mencapai tahap tertentu yang memungkinkan dilakukan penilaian yang wajar atas keberadaan cadangan. Kebijakan ini mengharuskan manajemen untuk membuat estimasi dan asumsi tertentu atas peristiwa dan keadaan di masa depan, khususnya apakah operasi eksploitasi dapat dilaksanakan secara ekonomis.

Setiap perkiraan dan asumsi tersebut dapat berubah seiring tersedianya informasi baru. Jika, setelah dilakukan kapitalisasi atas biaya berdasarkan kebijakan ini, suatu pertimbangan dibuat bahwa pemulihan biaya dianggap tidak dimungkinkan, biaya yang telah dikapitalisasi tersebut akan dibebankan ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Kegiatan pengembangan dimulai setelah dilakukan pengesahan proyek oleh tingkat manajemen yang berwenang. Pertimbangan diterapkan oleh manajemen dalam menentukan kelayakan suatu proyek secara ekonomis. Dalam melakukan pertimbangan ini, manajemen perlu membuat estimasi dan asumsi tertentu yang serupa dengan kapitalisasi biaya eksplorasi dan evaluasi yang dijelaskan di atas.

Dalam menentukan tingkat diskonto yang sesuai, manajemen memperhitungkan tingkat bunga (pada akhir tahun pelaporan) dari obligasi Pemerintah dalam Rupiah. Kelompok Usaha menggunakan tingkat diskonto tunggal untuk masing-masing entitas dalam Kelompok Usaha yang mencerminkan rata-rata perkiraan jadwal pembayaran imbalan dan mata uang yang digunakan dalam membayar imbalan. Tingkat mortalitas adalah berdasarkan tabel mortalita yang tersedia pada publikasi. Tingkat kenaikan gaji masa depan didasarkan pada rencana kerja jangka panjang Kelompok Usaha yang juga dipengaruhi oleh tingkat inflasi masa depan yang diharapkan dalam suatu negara.

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ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Group's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure results in certain items of expenditure being capitalized for an area of interest where it is considered likely to be a recoverable by future exploitation or sale or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence reserves. This policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions as to future events and circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established.

Any such estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available. If, after having capitalized the expenditure under the policy, a judgment is made that recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the relevant capitalized amount will be written off to the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Development activities commence after a project is sanctioned by the appropriate level of management. Judgment is applied by management in determining when a project is economically viable. In exercising this judgment, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions similar to those described above for capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yields (at year end) on Indonesian Rupiah Government bonds. The Group uses a single discount rate for each entity within the Group that reflects the estimated average timing of benefit payments and the currency in which the benefits are to be paid. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increases is based on the Group long-term business plan which is also influenced by expected future inflation rates for the country.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Imbalan manfaat Pasti dan Imbalan Jangka Panjang Lainnya

Biaya program pensiun manfaat pasti dan imbalan jangka panjang lainnya serta nilai kini kewajiban imbalan kerja ditentukan dengan menggunakan penilaian aktuarial. Penilaian aktuarial melibatkan penentuan berbagai asumsi, termasuk penentuan tingkat diskonto, tingkat kenaikan gaji masa depan, tingkat mortalitas, tingkat pengunduran diri karyawan, tingkat kecacatan dan tingkat hasil yang diharapkan dari aset program. Karena kerumitan penilaian, asumsi yang mendasari dan sifat jangka panjangnya, kewajiban manfaat pasti sangat sensitif terhadap perubahan asumsi-asumsi tersebut. Seluruh asumsi ditelaah setiap akhir tahun pelaporan.

Dalam menentukan tingkat diskonto yang sesuai, manajemen memperhitungkan tingkat bunga (pada akhir tahun pelaporan) dari obligasi Pemerintah dalam Rupiah. Kelompok Usaha menggunakan tingkat diskonto tunggal untuk masing-masing entitas dalam Kelompok Usaha yang mencerminkan rata-rata perkiraan jadwal pembayaran imbalan dan mata uang yang digunakan dalam membayar imbalan. Tingkat mortalitas adalah berdasarkan tabel mortalita yang tersedia pada publikasi. Tingkat kenaikan gaji masa depan didasarkan pada rencana kerja jangka panjang Kelompok Usaha yang juga dipengaruhi oleh tingkat inflasi masa depan yang diharapkan dalam suatu negara.

Walaupun Kelompok Usaha berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi tersebut adalah wajar dan sesuai, perbedaan signifikan pada hasil aktual atau perubahan signifikan dalam asumsi yang ditetapkan Kelompok Usaha dapat mempengaruhi secara material liabilitas diestimasi atas pensiun dan imbalan kerja dan beban imbalan kerja neto. Nilai tercatat atas liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja Kelompok Usaha pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$95.608.834 (31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan kembali: US\$125.947.112). Penjelasan lebih rinci mengenai asumsi-asumsi yang digunakan diungkapkan pada Catatan 33.e.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Defined Benefit and Other Employees' Benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other long-term employees' benefits and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions, which includes the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates, employee turn-over rate, disability rate, and the expected rate of return on plan assets. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at financial year-end.

In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the market yields (at year end) on Indonesian Rupiah Government bonds. The Group uses a single discount rate for each entity within the Group that reflects the estimated average timing of benefit payments and the currency in which the benefits are to be paid. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increases is based on the Group long-term business plan which is also influenced by expected future inflation rates for the country.

While the Group believes that its assumptions are reasonable and appropriate, significant differences in the Group's actual experiences or significant changes in the Group's assumptions may materially affect its estimated liabilities for pension and employees' benefits and net employees' benefits expense. The carrying amount of the Group's estimated liabilities for employees' benefits as of December 31, 2015 was US\$95,608,834 (December 31, 2014 - As restated: US\$125,947,112). Further details about the assumptions used are disclosed in Note 33.e.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Instrumen Keuangan

Ketika nilai wajar dari aset keuangan dan liabilitas keuangan dicatat dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tidak dapat diambil dari pasar yang aktif, maka nilai wajarnya ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian termasuk *option pricing model*. Masukan untuk model tersebut dapat diambil dari pasar yang dapat diobservasi, tetapi apabila hal ini tidak dimungkinkan, sebuah tingkat pertimbangan disyaratkan dalam menetapkan nilai wajar. Pertimbangan tersebut mencakup penggunaan masukan seperti risiko likuiditas, risiko kredit dan volatilitas. Perubahan dalam asumsi mengenai faktor-faktor tersebut dapat mempengaruhi nilai wajar dari instrumen keuangan yang dilaporkan.

Nilai tercatat dari aset keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$64.669.022 dan 31 Desember 2014 adalah sebesar US\$92.588.146, sedangkan nilai tercatat liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$11.330.750 (31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan kembali: US\$11.005.055) (Catatan 6 dan 31).

Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai atas Piutang Usaha

Kelompok Usaha mengevaluasi akun tertentu jika terdapat informasi bahwa pelanggan yang bersangkutan tidak dapat memenuhi kewajiban keuangannya. Dalam hal tersebut, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan, berdasarkan fakta dan situasi yang tersedia, termasuk namun tidak terbatas pada, jangka waktu hubungan dengan pelanggan dan status kredit dari pelanggan, untuk mencatat provisi yang spesifik atas jumlah piutang pelanggan guna mengurangi jumlah piutang yang diharapkan dapat diterima oleh Kelompok Usaha.

Provisi yang spesifik ini dievaluasi kembali dan disesuaikan jika tambahan informasi yang diterima mempengaruhi jumlah cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai atas piutang usaha. Nilai tercatat dari piutang usaha Kelompok Usaha sebelum penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$545.750.064 (31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan kembali: US\$312.820.772). Penjelasan lebih lanjut diungkapkan dalam Catatan 7.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Financial Instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statements of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the option pricing model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The carrying amount of financial asset carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2015 was US\$64,669,022 and December 31, 2014 was US\$92,588,146, while the carrying amount of financial liability carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2015 was US\$11,330,750 (December 31, 2014 - As restated: US\$11,005,055) (Notes 6 and 31).

Allowance for Impairment Losses on Trade Receivables

The Group evaluates specific accounts where it has information that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, the Group uses judgment, based on the best available facts and circumstances, including but not limited to, the length of its relationship with the customer and the customer's current credit status, to record specific provisions for customers against amounts due to reduce its receivable amounts that the Group expects to collect.

These specific provisions are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information received affects the amounts of allowance for impairment losses on trade receivables. The carrying amount of the Group's trade receivables before allowance for impairment losses as of December 31, 2015 was US\$545,750,064 (December 31, 2014 - As restated: US\$312,820,772). Further details are disclosed in Note 7.

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AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Ketidakpastian Kewajiban Perpajakan

Pertimbangan signifikan dilakukan dalam menentukan provisi atas pajak penghasilan badan maupun pajak lainnya atas transaksi tertentu. Ketidakpastian timbul terkait dengan interpretasi dari peraturan perpajakan yang kompleks dan jumlah dan waktu dari penghasilan kena pajak di masa depan. Dalam menentukan jumlah yang harus diakui terkait dengan liabilitas pajak yang tidak pasti, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan pertimbangan yang sama yang akan mereka gunakan dalam menentukan jumlah cadangan yang harus diakui sesuai dengan PSAK No. 57, "Provisi, Liabilitas Kontinjensi dan Aset Kontinjensi". Kelompok Usaha membuat analisa untuk semua posisi pajak terkait dengan pajak penghasilan untuk menentukan jika liabilitas pajak untuk manfaat pajak yang belum diakui harus diakui.

Kelompok Usaha mengakui liabilitas atas pajak penghasilan badan berdasarkan estimasi apakah akan terdapat tambahan pajak penghasilan badan. Nilai tercatat neto utang pajak penghasilan badan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebesar US\$719.315 (31 Desember 2014: US\$12.639.222). Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 22.

Realisasi dari Aset Pajak Tangguhan

Aset pajak tangguhan diakui atas seluruh rugi fiskal yang belum digunakan sepanjang besar kemungkinannya bahwa laba kena pajak akan tersedia sehingga rugi fiskal tersebut dapat digunakan. Estimasi signifikan oleh manajemen disyaratkan dalam menentukan jumlah aset pajak tangguhan yang dapat diakui, berdasarkan saat penggunaan dan tingkat laba kena pajak dan strategi perencanaan pajak masa depan.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Kelompok Usaha memiliki rugi fiskal yang dapat dikompensasi sebesar US\$110.625.020 dan sebesar US\$23.757.564. Rugi fiskal tersebut terkait kepada Entitas-entitas Anak yang masih mengalami kerugian, belum daluwarsa dan tidak dapat digunakan untuk disalinghapuskan dengan penghasilan kena pajak entitas lain dalam Kelompok Usaha.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Uncertain Tax Exposure

Significant judgment is involved in determining the provision for corporate income tax and other taxes on certain transactions. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. In determining the amount to be recognized in respect of an uncertain tax liability, the Group applies similar considerations as it would use in determining the amount of a provision to be recognized in accordance with PSAK No. 57, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset". The Group makes an analysis of all tax positions related to income taxes to determine if a tax liability for unrecognized tax benefit should be recognized.

The Group recognizes liabilities for expected corporate income tax issues based on estimates of whether additional corporate income tax will be due. The net carrying amount of corporate income tax payable as of December 31, 2015 was US\$719,315 (December 31, 2014: US\$12,639,222). Further details are disclosed in Note 22.

Realizability of Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management estimates are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group has tax loss carry forwards amounted to US\$110,625,020 and US\$23,757,564. These tax losses relate to Subsidiaries which still incurred loss, has not yet expired and may not be used to offset taxable profits elsewhere in the Group.

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**3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI
AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Liabilitas Pembongkaran Aset dan Restorasi Area

Kelompok Usaha mengakui provisi untuk liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area terkait dengan sumur minyak dan gas, fasilitas dan infrastruktur. Dalam menentukan nilai provisi, asumsi dan estimasi yang diperlukan adalah tingkat diskonto dan biaya yang diharapkan untuk membongkar dan memindahkan semua peralatan dari daerah pengeboran dan restorasi area. Nilai tercatat dari provisi tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing adalah sebesar US\$31.535.308 dan US\$73.554.156. Penjelasan lebih rinci diungkapkan dalam Catatan 36.

Estimasi Cadangan

Nilai tercatat untuk deplesi, penyusutan dan untuk amortisasi beserta pemulihan nilai tercatat aset minyak dan gas, yang digunakan untuk memproduksi minyak dan gas tergantung pada estimasi cadangan minyak dan gas. Faktor utama yang mempengaruhi estimasi tersebut adalah penilaian teknis atas kuantitas produksi cadangan minyak dan gas yang ada dan kendala ekonomis seperti ketersediaan pasar komersial atas produksi minyak dan gas bumi maupun asumsi yang terkait dengan antisipasi harga komoditas dan biaya pengembangan dan produksi cadangan tersebut.

Asumsi ekonomi yang digunakan untuk memperkirakan cadangan berubah dari waktu ke waktu dan data geologi bertambah selama masa operasi, oleh karena itu perkiraan cadangan dapat berubah dari waktu ke waktu. Perubahan cadangan yang dilaporkan dapat mempengaruhi hasil dan posisi keuangan Kelompok Usaha dalam berbagai cara diantaranya:

- Nilai tercatat aset dapat terpengaruh akibat perubahan estimasi arus kas masa depan.
- Penyusutan dan amortisasi yang dibebankan ke dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dapat berubah apabila beban-beban tersebut ditentukan berdasarkan unit produksi, atau jika masa manfaat ekonomi umur aset berubah.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Asset Abandonment and Site Restoration Obligations

The Group has recognized provision for asset abandonment and site restoration obligations associated with its oil and gas wells, facilities and infrastructures. In determining the amount of provision, assumptions and estimates are required in relation to discount rates and the expected cost to dismantle and remove all the structures from the site and restore the site. The carrying amounts of the provision as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are US\$31,535,308 and US\$73,554,156, respectively. Further details are disclosed in Note 36.

Reserve Estimates

The amounts recorded for depletion, depreciation and amortization as well as the recovery of the carrying value of oil and gas properties involving production of oil and gas reserves depends on estimated reserves of oil and gas. The primary factors affecting these estimates are technical engineering assessments of producible quantities of oil and gas reserves in place and economic constraints such as the availability of commercial markets for oil and gas production as well as assumptions related to anticipated commodity prices and the costs of development and production of the reserves.

The economic assumptions used to estimate reserves change from period to period, and additional geological data is generated during the course of operations, therefore estimates of reserves may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves may affect the Group's financial results and financial position in a number of ways, including:

- Asset carrying values may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortization charged in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change where such charges are determined on a units of production basis, or where the useful economic lives of assets change.

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**3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI
AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Estimasi Cadangan (lanjutan)

- Penyisihan untuk aktivitas purna-operasi, restorasi lokasi aset, dan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan dapat berubah apabila terjadi perubahan dalam perkiraan cadangan yang mempengaruhi ekspektasi tentang waktu atau biaya kegiatan ini.
- Nilai tercatat aset/liabilitas pajak tangguhan dapat berubah karena perubahan estimasi pemulihan manfaat pajak.

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Kuangan

Sesuai dengan kebijakan akuntansi Kelompok Usaha, setiap aset atau unit penghasil kas dievaluasi pada setiap periode pelaporan untuk menentukan ada tidaknya indikasi penurunan nilai aset. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, akan dilakukan perkiraan atas nilai aset yang dapat kembali dan kerugian akibat penurunan nilai akan diakui sebesar selisih antara nilai tercatat aset dengan nilai yang dapat dipulihkan kembali dari aset tersebut. Jumlah nilai yang dapat dipulihkan kembali dari sebuah aset atau kelompok aset penghasil kas diukur berdasarkan nilai yang lebih tinggi antara nilai wajar dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakai aset.

Aset yang memiliki masa manfaat yang terbatas, seperti *goodwill* atau aset tak berwujud yang belum siap untuk digunakan, tidak diamortisasi dan diuji setiap tahun untuk penurunan nilai. Jumlah nilai terpulihkan dari unit penghasil kas ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan nilai pakai.

Aset minyak dan gas bumi yang telah menemukan cadangan terbukti, ditelaah untuk penurunan nilai ketika kejadian dan perubahan keadaan mengindikasikan bahwa nilai tercatat aset tidak dapat dipulihkan. Jika terdapat indikasi tersebut, nilai terpulihkan aset akan diestimasi. Nilai terpulihkan aset ditentukan berdasarkan nilai yang lebih besar antara nilai wajar aset dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakainya.

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**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Reserve Estimates (continued)

- Decommissioning, site restoration and environmental provision may change where changes in estimated reserves affect expectations about the timing or cost of these activities.
- The carrying value of deferred tax assets/liabilities may change due to changes in estimates of the likely recovery of the tax benefits.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

In accordance with the Group's accounting policy, each asset or cash generating unit is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indications exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating unit of a group of assets is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Assets that have an indefinite useful-life for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use - are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations.

Proven oil and gas properties are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is determined as the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

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**3. PERTIMBANGAN, ESTIMASI DAN ASUMSI
AKUNTANSI SIGNIFIKAN (lanjutan)**

Estimasi dan Asumsi (lanjutan)

Penurunan Nilai Aset Non-Kuangan (lanjutan)

Penentuan nilai wajar dan nilai pakai membutuhkan manajemen untuk membuat estimasi dan asumsi atas produksi yang diharapkan dan volume penjualan, harga komoditas (mempertimbangkan harga saat ini dan masa lalu, tren harga dan faktor-faktor terkait), cadangan (lihat "Estimasi Cadangan" di atas), biaya operasi, biaya pembongkaran dan restorasi serta belanja modal di masa depan. Estimasi dan asumsi ini terpapar risiko dan ketidakpastian; sehingga ada kemungkinan perubahan situasi dapat mengubah proyeksi ini, yang dapat mempengaruhi nilai aset yang dapat dipulihkan kembali. Dalam keadaan seperti itu, sebagian atau seluruh nilai tercatat aset mungkin akan mengalami penurunan nilai lebih lanjut atau terjadi pengurangan rugi penurunan nilai yang dampaknya akan dicatat dalam laba rugi.

**4. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INFORMASI
KOMPARATIF**

Sebagaimana dijelaskan pada pengungkapan yang terkait dalam Catatan 2, efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2015, Kelompok Usaha menerapkan secara retrospektif PSAK revisian dan/atau baru yang berlaku efektif untuk periode pelaporan yang dimulai pada atau setelah tanggal 1 Januari 2015. Sehubungan dengan penerapan PSAK No. 1 (Revisi 2013), PSAK No. 24 (Revisi 2013), PSAK No. 65 dan PSAK No. 66 dengan memperhatikan ketentuan PSAK No. 25 (Revisi 2009), dan reklasifikasi pos tertentu, Kelompok Usaha menyajikan kembali laporan keuangan komparatif dan menyajikan laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian ketiga pada posisi awal tahun sebelumnya.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS,
ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)**

Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (continued)

The determination of fair value and value in use requires management to make estimates and assumptions about expected production and sales volumes, commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), reserves (see "Reserve Estimates" above), operating costs, decommissioning and site restoration cost, and future capital expenditure. These estimates and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty; hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter these projections, which may impact the recoverable amount of the assets. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying value of the assets may be further impaired, or the impairment charge reduced, with the impact recorded in the profit or loss.

**4. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE
INFORMATION**

As discussed in the relevant disclosures in Note 2, effective on January 1, 2015, the Group applied retrospectively the newly issued and/or revised PSAK which were effective for financial reporting period beginning on/after January 1, 2015. In relation to the implementation of PSAK No. 1 (Revised 2013), PSAK No. 24 (Revised 2013), PSAK No. 65 and PSAK No. 66 taking into consideration provision of PSAK No. 25 (Revised 2009), and reclassification of certain item, the Group restated the comparative financial statements and presented a third consolidated statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding year.

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**4. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INFORMASI
KOMPARATIF (lanjutan)**

Disamping itu, Kelompok Usaha juga menyajikan kembali informasi komparatif sehubungan dengan pengakuan pajak tangguhan yang timbul dari penurunan nilai aset properti minyak dan gas, dan pengakuan harga pokok penjualan.

Akun-akun yang terpengaruh dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014 sebelum dan setelah penyesuaian adalah sebagai berikut:

**4. RESTATEMENT COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(continued)**

Further, the Group also restated the comparative information in relation to the recognition of deferred tax asset arising from impairment of oil and gas properties, and recognition of cost of solds.

The accounts affected in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2014 before and after the restatement are shown below:

	31 Des. 2014/Dec. 31, 2014		
	Dilaporkan Sebelumnya/ As previously Reported	Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	
ASET			ASSETS
Aset Lancar			Current Assets
Kas dan setara kas	1.216.028.736	1.130.950.217	Cash and cash equivalents
Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya	101.757	-	Restricted cash
Piutang usaha	324.971.319	294.523.470	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	87.178.046	69.599.876	Other receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>	-	13.714.628	Promissory notes receivables
Uang muka jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	56.330.065	56.220.753	Current maturities of advance
Beban dibayar dimuka	18.249.826	14.790.377	Prepaid expenses
Aset Tidak Lancar			Non-Current Assets
Piutang lain-lain - jangka panjang	40.536.515	61.790.787	Other long-term receivables
Penyertaan saham	110.101.412	348.539.492	Investment in shares of stock
Aset tetap	2.485.091.623	1.825.740.809	Fixed assets
<i>Goodwill</i> dan aset tak berwujud	50.944.217	50.676.966	Goodwill and intangible assets
Lain-lain	7.846.744	7.909.000	Others
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS			LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
Liabilitas Jangka Pendek			Current Liabilities
Utang lain-lain	114.848.136	115.344.702	Other payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	668.658.891	280.646.193	Accrued liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	41.273.406	55.309.832	Short-term employee's benefits liabilities
Utang pajak	41.052.974	32.450.394	Taxes payable
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	87.127.922	47.745.427	Current maturities of long-term loans
Liabilitas Jangka Panjang			Non-Current Liabilities
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	132.626.476	142.128.120	Deferred tax liability
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka panjang	123.836.463	109.928.336	Long-term liabilities for employee's benefits
EKUITAS			EQUITY
Modal disetor lainnya	157.254.312	284.339.313	Other paid-in capital
Saldo laba tidak dicadangkan	425.113.463	406.140.550	Unappropriated retained earnings
Komponen ekuitas lainnya	(51.162.594)	(51.095.926)	Other components of equity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	195.808.065	29.578	Non-controlling interests

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**4. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INFORMASI
KOMPARATIF (lanjutan)**

Akun-akun yang terpengaruh dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2014 dan 1 Januari 2014 sebelum dan setelah penyesuaian adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

**4. RESTATEMENT COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(continued)**

The accounts affected in the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2014 and January 1, 2014 before and after the restatement are shown below (continued):

		1 Jan. 2014/Jan. 1, 2014		
		Dilaporkan Sebelumnya/ As previously Reported	Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	
ASET				ASSETS
Aset Lancar				Current Assets
Kas dan setara kas		1.319.168.247	1.233.589.407	Cash and cash equivalents
Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya		1.163.447	856.963	Restricted cash
Piutang usaha		279.956.482	249.923.429	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain		35.862.770	39.787.859	Other receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>		-	27.615.265	Promissory notes receivables
Uang muka jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun		42.691.928	42.575.856	Current maturities of advance
Beban dibayar dimuka		1.684.875	1.488.730	Prepaid expenses
Aset Tidak Lancar				Non-Current Assets
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>		-	13.714.632	Promissory notes receivables
Penyertaan saham		95.331.310	314.682.723	Investment in shares of stock
Aset tetap		1.837.231.368	1.510.619.821	Fixed assets
<i>Goodwill</i> dan aset tak berwujud		4.021.317	3.734.094	Goodwill and intangible assets
Lain-lain		4.125.483	3.456.030	Others
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
Liabilitas Jangka Pendek				Current Liabilities
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar		180.458.414	172.230.598	Accrued liabilities
Utang lain-lain		57.609.234	50.744.269	Other payables
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek		35.622.036	33.974.158	Short-term employee's benefits liabilities
Utang pajak		40.140.967	28.693.531	Taxes payable
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun		113.980.602	61.349.024	Current maturities of long-term loans
Liabilitas Jangka Panjang				Non-Current Liabilities
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan		23.912.704	23.341.473	Deferred tax liability
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun		611.976.149	572.955.857	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka panjang		101.362.939	106.302.112	Long-term liabilities for employee's benefits
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal disetor lainnya		157.254.312	284.339.313	Other paid-in capital
Saldo laba tidak dicadangkan		562.892.631	555.493.963	Unappropriated retained earnings
Komponen ekuitas lainnya		(52.232.866)	(52.849.018)	Other components of equity
Kepentingan nonpengendali		181.822.251	18.019	Non-controlling interests

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**4. PENYAJIAN KEMBALI INFORMASI
KOMPARATIF (lanjutan)**

Akun-akun yang terpengaruh dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 sebelum dan setelah penyesuaian adalah sebagai berikut:

**4. RESTATEMENT COMPARATIVE INFORMATION
(continued)**

The accounts affected in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014 before and after the restatement are shown below:

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Des. 2014/Dec. 31, 2014			
	Dilaporkan Sebelumnya/ As previously Reported	Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	
Pendapatan Neto	3.408.590.061	3.253.388.634	Net Revenues
Beban Pokok Pendapatan	(1.943.781.551)	(1.967.906.099)	Cost of Revenues
Pendapatan lain-lain	50.100.078	48.492.738	Other Income
Beban distribusi dan transmisi	(301.040.403)	(223.287.345)	Distribution and transmission expenses
Beban umum dan administrasi	(223.926.062)	(208.194.851)	General and administrative expenses
Beban lain-lain	(7.883.185)	(8.821.599)	Other expenses
Laba selisih kurs - neto	47.452.904	49.074.653	Gain on foreign exchange – net
Bagian laba dari ventura bersama	30.906.198	65.618.935	Share in profit of the joint ventures
Pendapatan keuangan	26.032.902	32.016.480	Finance income
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan	-	(4.764.140)	Tax relating to finance income
Beban keuangan	(75.575.385)	(73.651.657)	Finance expense
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	978.765.428	929.855.620	PROFIT BEFORE FINAL TAX AND INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Pajak Final	-	(1.689.451)	Final Tax
LABA SEBELUM MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	978.765.428	928.166.169	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini	(195.369.766)	(170.093.272)	Current
Tangguhan	(35.724.182)	(47.049.429)	Deferred
Beban Pajak - Neto	(231.093.948)	(217.142.701)	Tax Expense - Net
Laba Tahun Berjalan	747.671.480	711.023.468	Profit for The Year
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain			Other Comprehensive Income
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi			Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	(7.275.663)	(5.545.150)	Remeasurement of defined benefit program
Pajak penghasilan terkait pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	1.747.970	1.325.836	Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit program
Penghasilan Komprehensif Lain setelah Pajak	612.602	(1.920.981)	Other Comprehensive Income After Tax
Total Penghasilan Komprehensif Tahun Berjalan	748.284.082	712.944.449	Total Comprehensive Income for The Year
Laba tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:			Profit for the year attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk	722.754.065	711.179.798	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	24.917.415	(156.330)	Non-controlling interests
Total laba komprehensif tahun berjalan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada:			Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:
Pemilik entitas induk	723.824.337	712.932.890	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali	24.459.745	11.559	Non-controlling interests
Laba per saham dasar yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik entitas induk	0.03	0.03	Basic earnings per share attributable to equity holders of parent entity

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5. KAS DAN SETARA KAS

Akun ini terdiri dari:

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Kas (Rp3.935.892.508 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp2.691.496.555 pada tahun 2014)	285.313	216.358	Cash on hand (Rp3,935,892,508 in 2015 and Rp2,691,496,555 in 2014)
Bank Rekening Dolar AS (US\$) <u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)			Cash in banks United States Dollar (US\$) accounts <u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	249.526.631	251.663.842	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	111.130.821	101.566.355	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	60.940.621	98.247.393	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third parties</u>
Citibank N.A., Jakarta	54.822	2.803.182	Citibank N.A., Jakarta
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	48.988	-	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
PT Bank Mizuho	885	890	PT Bank Mizuho
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia	536	543	PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia
JP Morgan Chase, Texas	-	21.950.966	JP Morgan Chase, Texas
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., Jakarta	-	49.143	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., Jakarta
Rekening Rupiah <u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)			Rupiah accounts <u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Rp707.856.509.318 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp405.000.827.731 pada tahun 2014)	51.312.540	32.556.337	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (Rp707,856,509,318 in 2015 and Rp405,000,827,731 in 2014)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (Rp300.560.561.129 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp380.817.072.521 pada tahun 2014)	21.787.645	30.612.305	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (Rp300,560,561,129 in 2015 and Rp380,817,072,521 in 2014)
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (Rp225.688.607.673 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp105.234.638.232 pada tahun 2014)	16.360.175	8.459.376	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (Rp225,688,607,673 in 2015 and Rp105,234,638,232 in 2014)
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Rp6.344.353.063 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp3.708.131.761 pada tahun 2014)	459.902	298.081	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk (Rp6,344,353,063 in 2015 and Rp3,708,131,761 in 2014)
PT Bank Mandiri Syariah (Rp731.166.052 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp616.465.250 pada tahun 2014)	53.002	49.555	PT Bank Mandiri Syariah (Rp731,166,052 in 2015 and Rp616,465,250 in 2014)
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third parties</u>
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (Rp9.706.133.685 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp4.133.426.259 pada tahun 2014)	703.598	332.269	PT Bank Central Asia Tbk (Rp9,706,133,685 in 2015 and Rp4,133,426,259 in 2014)

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5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Rekening Rupiah (lanjutan)			Rupiah accounts (continued)
<u>Pihak ketiga (lanjutan)</u>			<u>Third parties (continued)</u>
PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (Rp791.241.491 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp779.619.685 pada tahun 2014)	57.357	62.670	PT Bank CIMB Niaga Tbk (Rp791,241,491 in 2015 and Rp779,619,685 in 2014)
Rekening Yen Jepang (JPY)			Japanese Yen (JPY) accounts
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> <u>(Catatan 35)</u>			<u>Government-related entity (Note 35)</u>
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (JPY335.453.870 pada tahun 2015 dan JPY497.129.424 pada tahun 2014)	2.784.789	4.166.055	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk (JPY335,453,870 in 2015 and JPY497,129,424 in 2014)
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third parties</u>
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (JPY326.134.601 pada tahun 2015 dan nihil pada tahun 2014)	2.707.425	-	PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (JPY326,134,601 in 2015 and nil in 2014)
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., Jakarta (Nihil pada tahun 2015 dan JPY326.174.393 pada tahun 2014)	-	2.733.415	The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V., Jakarta (Nil in 2015 and JPY326,174,393 in 2014)
Rekening Dolar Singapura (SG\$)			Singapore Dollar (SG\$) accounts
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third party</u>
Citibank N.A., Jakarta (SG\$100.057 pada tahun 2015 dan SG\$115.612 pada tahun 2014)	70.725	87.564	Citibank N.A., Jakarta (SG\$100,057 in 2015 and SG\$115,612 in 2014)
Sub-total	518.000.462	555.639.941	Sub-total
Setara kas - Deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya			Cash equivalents - Unrestricted time deposits
Rekening Dolar AS (US\$)			United States Dollar (US\$) accounts
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> <u>(Catatan 35)</u>			<u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	323.000.000	180.000.000	PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	116.000.000	60.067.726	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	103.262.051	167.268.757	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk

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5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)

31 Desember/December 31,			
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Rekening Rupiah			Rupiah accounts
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u>			<u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
(Catatan 35)			
PT Bank Rakyat			PT Bank Rakyat
Indonesia (Persero) Tbk			Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
(Rp380.000.000.000 pada tahun			(Rp380.000.000.000
2015 dan Rp1.175.000.000.000			in 2015 and
pada tahun 2014)	27.546.212	94.453.376	Rp1,175,000,000,000 in 2014)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia			PT Bank Negara Indonesia
(Persero) Tbk			(Persero) Tbk
(Rp300.406.899.399 pada tahun			(Rp300,406,899,399 in 2015 and
2015 dan Rp260.000.000.000 pada	21.776.512	20.900.322	Rp260,000,000,000 in 2014)
tahun 2014)			PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk			(Rp53.593.360.000 pada tahun
(Rp53.593.360.000 pada tahun			2015 dan Rp351.902.480.000
2015 dan Rp351.902.480.000	3.884.978	28.287.981	in 2015 and
pada tahun 2014)			Rp351,902,480,000 in 2014)
PT Bank Tabungan Negara			PT Bank Tabungan Negara
(Persero) Tbk			(Persero) Tbk
(Rp300.000.000.000 pada tahun			(Rp300,000,000,000 in 2015 and
tahun 2015 dan 2014)	21.747.010	24.115.756	in 2014)
Sub-total	617.216.763	575.093.918	Sub-total
Total	1.135.502.538	1.130.950.217	Total

Tingkat bunga tahunan deposito berjangka pada tanggal berikut adalah sebagai berikut:

The annual interest rates of time deposits on the following dates are as follows:

31 Desember/December 31,			
	2015	2014	
Rekening Rupiah	9,50% - 10,10%	5,25% - 11,05%	Rupiah accounts
Rekening Dolar AS	1,00% - 2,06%	0,35% - 2,06%	US Dollar accounts

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6. INVESTASI JANGKA PENDEK

Investasi jangka pendek merupakan investasi pada instrumen utang, yang dikategorikan sebagai aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual dan nilai wajarnya ditentukan berdasarkan harga kuotasi yang dipublikasikan dalam pasar aktif, yang diterbitkan oleh pihak-pihak berikut:

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Short-term investments represent investment in debt instrument which is categorized as available-for sale financial assets and which fair value is determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market, issued by the following parties:

		31 Desember/December 31,			
		2015	2014		
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan</u>				<u>Government-related entities</u>	
<u>Pemerintah (Catatan 35)</u>				<u>(Note 35)</u>	
PT Pertamina (Persero)		45.536.353	65.493.310	PT Pertamina (Persero)	
Obligasi Pemerintah - Indon 22		9.877.500	14.814.679	Government Bond - Indon 22	
Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN)		4.000.000	4.000.000	Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN)	
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia (LPEI)				Indonesia Eximbank	
(Rp50.000.000.000 pada tahun 2015 dan 2014)		3.624.502	4.019.293	(Rp50,000,000,000 in 2015 and 2014)	
PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTAM)				PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTAM)	
(Rp25.000.000.000 pada tahun 2015 dan 2014)		1.812.251	2.009.646	(Rp25,000,000,000 in 2015 and 2014)	
Perum Pegadaian				Perum Pegadaian	
(Rp20.000.000.000 pada tahun 2015 dan 2014)		1.449.801	1.607.718	(Rp20,000,000,000 in 2015 and 2014)	
Ditambah (dikurang):				Add (deduct):	
(Penurunan) kenaikan belum direalisasi atas perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual		(1.892.573)	405.000	Unrealized (loss) gain on increase (decrease) in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	
Diskon		261.188	238.500	Discount	
Total		64.669.022	92.588.146	Total	

31 Desember 2015 dan 2014/December 31, 2015 and 2014

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: PT Pertamina (Persero)

Bulan Pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/ Bonds				Total/Total				Tingkat Bunga/ Interest Rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Harga Perolehan/ Acquisition Cost	Harga Pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds		Harga Perolehan/ Acquisition Cost		
			2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Jun 2011	US\$100	US\$100	US\$99,96	US\$103,607	10,000	10,000	US\$1.000,000	US\$1.000,000	5,250%
Jun 2011	US\$100	US\$99	US\$99,96	US\$103,607	50,000	50,000	US\$4.993,750	US\$4.993,750	5,250%
Okt 2011	US\$100	US\$97	US\$99,96	US\$103,607	100,000	100,000	US\$9.686,500	US\$9.686,500	5,250%
		US\$99,414							
Apr 2012	US\$100	-99,675	US\$96,18	US\$100,562	300,000	500,000	US\$29.856,103	US\$49.813,060	4,875%
							US\$45.536,353	US\$65.493,310	

Pada tanggal 6 Februari 2015, 26 Februari 2015 dan 8 April 2015, Perusahaan melakukan penjualan obligasi Pertamina dengan nominal masing-masing sebesar US\$5.000.000, US\$5.000.000 dan US\$10.000.000 dengan total harga jual masing-masing sebesar US\$5.197.292, US\$5.241.511 dan US\$10.684.896. Total laba atas pelepasan ini adalah sebesar US\$818.043 dan dilaporkan dalam laba rugi tahun berjalan.

On February 6, 2015, February 26, 2015 and April 8, 2015, the Company sold Pertamina bonds with nominal amount of US\$5,000,000, US\$5,000,000 and US\$10,000,000, respectively, with total proceeds of US\$5,197,292, US\$5,241,511 and US\$10,684,896, respectively. Total gain arising from these disposals amounted to US\$818,043 and is recognized in the current year's profit or loss.

Berdasarkan Moody's Investors Services, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah Baa3.

Based on Moody's Investors Services, the bonds are rated at Baa3.

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6. INVESTASI JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

6. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (continued)

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: Obligasi Pemerintah Indonesia - INDON 22

Bulan Pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/ Bonds				Total/ Total				Tingkat Bunga/ Interest Rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal Amount	Harga Perolehan/ Acquisition	Harga Pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds		Harga Perolehan/ Acquisition Cost		
		Cost	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Apr 2011	US\$100	US\$98,50- 99,00	US\$96,213	US\$98,981	100.000	150.000	US\$9.877.500	US\$14.814.679	3,750%

Pada tanggal 5 Maret 2015, Perusahaan melakukan penjualan obligasi INDON 22 dengan nominal sebesar US\$5.000.000 dengan total harga jual sebesar US\$5.242.708. Total laba atas pelepasan ini adalah sebesar US\$213.852 dan dilaporkan dalam laba rugi tahun berjalan.

On March 5, 2015 the Company sold INDON 22 bonds with nominal amount of US\$5,000,000, with total proceeds of US\$5,242,708. Total gain arising from this disposal amounted to US\$213,852 and is recognized in the current year profit or loss.

Berdasarkan *Moody's Investors Services*, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah Baa3.

Based on *Moody's Investors Services*, the bonds are rated at Baa3.

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia (LPEI) Seri C

Bulan pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/Bonds				Total/Total		Tingkat bunga/ Interest rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal amount	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	Harga pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	
			2015	2014			
Des/Dec 2011	Rp100	Rp100	Rp95.395	Rp95.122	500.000.000	Rp50.000.000.000	8.50%

Berdasarkan PT Pefindo, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah idAAA.

Based on PT Pefindo, the bonds are rated at idAAA.

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: Surat Berharga Syariah Negara (SBSN)

Bulan pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/Bonds				Total/Total		Tingkat bunga/ Interest rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal amount	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	Harga pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	
			2015	2014			
Nop/Nov 2011	US\$100	US\$100	US\$93.343	US\$94.664	40.000	US\$4.000.000	3.30%

Berdasarkan *Moody's Investors Service*, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah Baa3.

Based on *Moody's Investors Services*, the bonds are rated at Baa3.

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTAM) Seri B

Bulan pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/Bonds				Total/Total		Tingkat bunga/ Interest rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal amount	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	Harga pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	
			2015	2014			
Des/Dec 2011	Rp100	Rp100	Rp93.467	Rp89.231	250.000.000	Rp25.000.000.000	9.30%

Berdasarkan PT Pefindo, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah idA.

Based on PT Pefindo, the bonds are rated at idA.

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6. INVESTASI JANGKA PENDEK (lanjutan)

Penerbit obligasi/Bonds issuer: Perum Pegadaian

Bulan pembelian/ Month of Acquisition	Per Lembar/Bonds				Total/Total		Tingkat bunga/ Interest rate
	Nilai Nominal/ Nominal amount	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	Harga pasar/ Market Value		Lembar/ Bonds	Harga perolehan/ Acquisition cost	
			2015	2014			
Oct/Oct 2011	Rp100	Rp100	Rp92.309	Rp92.913	200.000.000	Rp20.000.000.000	9.00%

Berdasarkan PT Pefindo, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut adalah idAA+.

Based on PT Pefindo, the bonds are rated at idAA+.

7. PIUTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari piutang dari:

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES

This account consists of receivables from:

31 Desember/December 31,					
		2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)		
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)				<u>Government-related entities</u> (Note 35)	
Distribusi gas		77.721.696	70.781.375	Gas distribution	
Transmisi gas		1.296.579	2.264.699	Gas transmission	
Piutang Sewa		263.680.708	-	Finance lease receivable	
Sub-total		342.698.983	73.046.074	Sub-total	
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>				<u>Third parties</u>	
Distribusi gas		166.032.166	205.721.493	Gas distribution	
Minyak dan gas		31.052.054	30.222.124	Oil and gas	
Sewa fiber optik		4.206.166	3.264.720	Fiber optic rental	
Transmisi gas		1.760.695	566.361	Gas transmission	
Sub-total		203.051.081	239.774.698	Sub-total	
Total		545.750.064	312.820.772	Total	
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai				Allowance for impairment losses	
Penurunan individual		(16.824.094)	(17.471.460)	Individual impairment	
Penurunan kolektif		(966.123)	(825.842)	Collective impairment	
Sub-total		(17.790.217)	(18.297.302)	Sub-total	
Neto		527.959.847	294.523.470	Net	
Dikurangi piutang usaha yang jatuh tempo lebih dari satu tahun				Less trade receivables due more than one year	
Distribusi gas - Pihak ketiga		(647.410)	-	Gas distribution - Third party	
Piutang sewa - Entitas berelasi dengan pemerintah		(240.717.868)	-	Finance lease receivable - Government related entity	
Sub-total		(241.365.278)	-	Sub-total	
		286.594.569	294.523.470		

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7. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Piutang usaha dari entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah sebagian besar berasal dari piutang PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) ("PLN") dan PT PLN Batam masing-masing sebesar US\$308.727.268 dan US\$1.832.900 pada 31 Desember 2015 dan US\$40.998.372 dan US\$1.831.541 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

Saldo piutang usaha dari PLN tanggal 31 Desember 2015 termasuk piutang sewa sebesar US\$263.680.708 sehubungan dengan penerapan akuntansi sewa pembiayaan atas perjanjian pengangkutan gas yang dilakukan oleh KJG.

Rincian piutang usaha berdasarkan mata uang adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Dolar Amerika Serikat	499.153.561	264.118.714	United States Dollar
Rupiah			Rupiah
(Rp642.798.759.260 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp605.853.601.520 pada tahun 2014)	46.596.503	48.702.058	(Rp642,798,759,260 in 2015 and Rp605,853,601,520 in 2014)
Total	545.750.064	312.820.772	Total

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Saldo awal	18.297.302	12.162.454	Beginning balance
Penurunan nilai selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 28)	1.437.419	6.372.461	Impairment losses during the year (Note 28)
Perubahan kurs	(1.944.504)	(237.613)	Foreign exchange rate changes
Saldo akhir	17.790.217	18.297.302	Ending balance

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan atas tidak tertagihnya piutang usaha.

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

A substantial portion of the receivables from Government related entities represents receivables from PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) ("PLN") and PT PLN Batam amounted to US\$308,727,268 and US\$1,832,900 as of December 31, 2015 and US\$40,998,372 and US\$1,831,541 as of December 31, 2014, respectively.

The receivables from PLN as of December 31, 2015 includes lease receivable amounted to US\$263,680,708 arising from the application of finance lease accounting on the gas transportation agreement entered into by KJG.

The details of trade receivables based on currencies are as follows:

The changes in the allowance for impairment losses are as follows:

The management of the Group believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover any loss from uncollectible of trade receivables.

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7. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Analisa umur piutang usaha dihitung sejak tanggal faktur adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Lancar dan tidak mengalami penurunan nilai	518.101.486	286.880.235
Telah jatuh tempo		
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	6.348.912	4.542.024
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	2.186.291	3.465.542
> 6 bulan - 1 tahun	289.282	1.109.177
> 1 tahun	18.824.093	16.823.794
Total	545.750.064	312.820.772

Piutang usaha tidak dijamin, tidak dikenakan bunga dan umumnya dikenakan syarat pembayaran selambat-lambatnya 30 hari setelah tanggal faktur.

Berikut ini adalah rekonsiliasi antara piutang sewa bruto dengan piutang sewa neto sebagaimana yang dilaporkan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014
Piutang tidak lancar		
Piutang sewa bruto	390.641.907	-
Penghasilan keuangan sewa yang belum terealisasi	(149.924.039)	-
Saldo akhir	240.717.868	-
Piutang lancar		
Piutang sewa bruto	61.680.656	-
Penghasilan keuangan sewa yang belum terealisasi	(38.717.816)	-
Saldo akhir	22.962.840	-

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The aging analysis of trade receivables based on invoice dates are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31,
	2015 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Neither past due nor impaired	518.101.486
Past due	
> 1 month - 3 months	6.348.912
> 3 months - 6 months	2.186.291
> 6 months - 1 year	289.282
> 1 year	18.824.093
Total	545.750.064

Trade receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing and are generally subject to the terms of payment at no later than the 30th days after the invoice date.

The following is the reconciliation of finance lease receivable - gross to the finance lease receivable - net as reported in the consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Non- Current receivables
Finance Leases - Gross receivables
Unearned financial lease income
Ending balance
Current receivables
Finance Leases - Gross receivables
Unearned financial lease income
Ending balance

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7. PIUTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Berikut ini adalah analisa jatuh tempo penerimaan piutang sewa bruto dan piutang sewa neto pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014
Piutang sewa bruto:		
Jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	61.680.656	-
Jatuh tempo antara 2 - 5 tahun	241.804.948	-
Jatuh tempo lebih dari 5 tahun	148.836.959	-
Subtotal	452.322.563	-
Dikurangi :		
Penghasilan keuangan sewa yang belum terealisasi	(188.641.855)	-
Piutang sewa neto	263.680.708	-
Piutang sewa neto:		
Jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	22.962.840	-
Jatuh tempo antara 2 - 5 tahun	130.241.403	-
Jatuh tempo lebih dari 5 tahun	110.476.465	-
Saldo akhir	263.680.708	-

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES (continued)

The following is collection analysis of gross finance lease receivable and net finance lease receivable as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Gross Finance lease receivables
Due within one year
Due between 2 - 5 years
Due between after 5 years
Subtotal
Less:
Unearned financial lease income
Net receivable in finance leases
Net receivable in finance leases
Due within one year
Due between 2 - 5 years
Due between after 5 years
Ending balance

8. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Piutang dari operasi bersama	29.428.063	16.178.532	Joint operation receivables
Piutang klaim asuransi	27.995.260	-	Insurance claim receivables
Piutang dari PT Hoegh LNG Lampung (Rp240.283.804.205 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp303.715.969.480 pada tahun 2014)	17.418.181	24.414.467	Receivable from PT Hoegh LNG Lampung (Rp240,283,804,205 in 2015 and Rp303,715,969,480 in 2014)
Uang muka proyek (Rp80.585.700.559 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp21.826.571.157 pada tahun 2014)	5.849.014	1.754.548	Advances for project (Rp80,585,700,559 in 2015 and Rp21,826,571,157 in 2014)
Piutang bunga dan jasa sewa guna usaha Panjar dinas (Rp49.760.274.934 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp19.935.721.644 pada tahun 2014)	5.168.576	-	Interests and lease services receivables Advances to employees (Rp49,760,274,934 in 2015 and Rp19,935,721,644 in 2014)
Piutang dari ventura bersama	3.607.124	1.602.550	Receivable from joint ventures
Piutang <i>underlifting</i>	3.816.536	3.847.641	Underlifting receivable
Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	1.343.404	3.025.124	Government of the Republic of Indonesia
Piutang penggantian Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	1.301.663	1.301.663	Reimbursable Value-Added Tax
	1.246.584	5.686.916	

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8. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Bunga deposito dan obligasi (US\$1.225.974 dan Rp2.594.049.627 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$1.794.610 dan Rp3.758.465.753 pada tahun 2014)	1.414.016	2.096.738	Interests on time deposits and bonds (US\$1,225,974 and Rp2,594,049,627 in 2015 and US\$1,794,610 and Rp3,758,465,753 in 2014)
Piutang denda	-	7.704.000	Penalty receivable
Lain-lain (US\$2.086, SG\$5.527 dan Rp58.709.928.107 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$330.197, SG\$5.527, dan Rp38.908.058.776 pada tahun 2014)	4.261.877	3.290.501	Others (US\$2,086, SG\$5,527 and Rp58,709,928,107 in 2015 and US\$330,197, SG\$5,527 and Rp38,908,058,776 in 2014)
Total	102.850.298	70.902.680	Total
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai (Rp12.264.615.118 dan US\$1.301.663 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp14.197.772 dan US\$1.301.663 pada tahun 2014)	(2.190.725)	(1.302.804)	Allowance for impairment losses (Rp12,264,615,118 and US\$1,301,663 in 2015 and Rp14,197,772 and US\$1,301,663 in 2014)
Neto	100.659.573	69.599.876	Net

Perubahan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai
adalah sebagai berikut:

The changes in the allowance for impairment
losses are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Saldo awal	1.302.804	1.302.828	Beginning balance
Penurunan nilai selama tahun berjalan (Catatan 28)	888.033	-	Impairment losses during the year (Note 28)
Perubahan kurs	(112)	(24)	Foreign exchange rate changes
Saldo akhir	2.190.725	1.302.804	Ending balance

Piutang dari operasi bersama merupakan piutang yang berkaitan dengan aktivitas eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas termasuk pembayaran *cash call* yang berkaitan dengan kontrak kerjasama pada blok South-east Sumatera, Bangkanai, Muara Bakau dan Bangkanai Barat sebesar US\$10.965.882 (31 Desember 2014: blok Ketapang dan Bangkanai sebesar US\$4.880.151).

Joint operations receivables represent receivables relating to oil and gas exploration and production activities including cash call payment relating to the South-east Sumatera, Bangkanai, Muara Bakau, and West Bangkanai blocks amounted to US\$10,965,882 (December 31, 2014: Ketapang dan Bangkanai blocks amounted to US\$4,880,151).

Piutang klaim asuransi, merupakan piutang dari PT Asuransi Jasindo sehubungan dengan *payment on account* kedua dan ketiga atas klaim *offshore gas leak* yang terjadi pada tahun 2013.

Insurance claims represents receivables from PT Asuransi Jasindo in relation to payment on account in connection with the second and third on claim offshore gas leak that occurred in 2013.

Piutang dari PT Hoegh LNG Lampung ("Hoegh Lampung") merupakan piutang sehubungan dengan pembayaran pajak pertambahan nilai atas importasi mesin/peralatan yang dilakukan PLI atas nama Hoegh Lampung.

Receivable from PT Hoegh LNG Lampung ("Hoegh Lampung") represent amounts due from in relation to the value added tax payments by PLI on imported machineries/equipment on behalf of Hoegh Lampung.

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8. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Uang muka proyek merupakan pembayaran uang muka atas pembayaran kepada kontraktor atas pekerjaan pemeliharaan.

Piutang penggantian Pajak Pertambahan Nilai ("PPN") yang dapat ditagihkan merupakan PPN yang dibayarkan oleh entitas anak yang bergerak di bidang eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas bumi di Indonesia, yang dapat ditagih kembali dari Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi ("SKKMIGAS").

Piutang *underlifting* dari SKKMIGAS berasal dari blok Ujung Pangkah dan Ketapang.

Piutang lain-lain dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia merupakan piutang sehubungan dengan penerusan pinjaman yang dananya telah tersedia di Bank Indonesia pada tahun 2003 untuk ditarik oleh Perusahaan menunggu kelengkapan administratif.

Berdasarkan Surat Menteri Keuangan No. S/219/PB.3/2009, tanggal 6 Maret 2009 bahwa saldo pada rekening khusus telah ditransfer ke rekening Kas Negara dalam mata uang Dolar AS pada tanggal 12 Februari 2009 dan rekening tersebut telah ditutup pada tanggal 13 Februari 2009 sebagaimana dinyatakan dalam Surat Kepala Bagian Jasa Perbankan Bank Indonesia tanggal 19 Februari 2009 No. 11/49/DASP/LIP, mengenai pemindahan saldo rekening khusus dan penutupan rekening khusus yang tidak aktif, maka manajemen memutuskan untuk membentuk penyisihan atas seluruh piutang dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia.

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai adalah cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas tidak tertagihnya piutang lain-lain.

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8. OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

Advances for project represent payments to contractor relating to maintenance activities.

Reimbursable Value Added Tax ("VAT") represents VAT paid by the subsidiaries involved in oil and gas exploration and production in Indonesia which is reimbursable from Satuan Kerja Khusus Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi ("SKKMIGAS").

The *underlifting* receivable from SKKMIGAS relates to Ujung Pangkah and Ketapang block.

Other receivables from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia represent receivables in relation to the two-step loans which funds are available for the Company in Bank Indonesia in 2003 to withdraw pending the completion of certain administrative matters.

Based on the Ministry of Finance Letter No. S/219/PB.3/2009, dated March 6, 2009 which stated that the amount in the special account had been transferred to State Office Funds account in US Dollar currency on February 12, 2009 and such account had been closed on February 13, 2009, as stated in Letter of Head of Banking Services of Bank Indonesia dated February 19, 2009 No. 11/49/DASP/LIP, regarding the transfer of special account amount and closing of inactive special account, the management decided to provide full allowance for these receivables from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

The management of the Group believes that the allowance for impairment losses is adequate to cover any loss from uncollectible other receivables.

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9. PERSEDIAAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Suku cadang minyak dan gas, perlengkapan sumur dan lainnya	37.807.835	34.405.969
Suku cadang	7.160.189	4.531.058
Gas alam cair	-	25.298.690
Penyisihan persediaan usang	(1.515.002)	(1.630.478)
Total	43.453.022	62.605.239

Perubahan penyisihan persediaan usang adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Saldo awal	1.630.478	1.857.239
Persediaan dari akuisisi entitas anak	-	484.301
Pemulihan penyisihan persediaan	(115.476)	(711.062)
Saldo akhir	1.515.002	1.630.478

Berdasarkan hasil penelaahan pada tanggal pelaporan, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa penyisihan tersebut di atas cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian dari penurunan nilai pasar persediaan.

Persediaan tidak dijadikan jaminan dan diasuransikan terhadap risiko kebakaran dan risiko lainnya berdasarkan suatu paket polis tertentu dengan jumlah pertanggungan sebesar Rp149.115.410.293. Manajemen Kelompok usaha berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungan.

10. UANG MUKA

Akun ini terdiri dari uang muka untuk:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Pembelian gas bumi ("Take-or-Pay") Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (Catatan 35) PT Pertamina EP	76.696.271	76.696.271

9. INVENTORIES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Oil and gas spare parts, well supplies and others	37.807.835	34.405.969
Spare parts	7.160.189	4.531.058
Liquid Natural Gas	-	25.298.690
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(1.515.002)	(1.630.478)
Total	43.453.022	62.605.239

The changes in the allowance for inventory obsolescence are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Beginning balance	1.630.478	1.857.239
Inventories from the acquisition of subsidiary	-	484.301
Reversal of provisions	(115.476)	(711.062)
Ending balance	1.515.002	1.630.478

Based on a review at the reporting dates, management believes that the above allowance is adequate to cover possible losses from decline in market values of inventories.

Inventories are not pledged and are insured against losses from fire and other risks under blanket policies for Rp149,115,410,293. The management of the Group believes that the sum insured is adequate to cover possible losses on the assets insured.

10. ADVANCES

This account consists of advances for:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Purchase of natural gas ("Take-or-Pay") Government-related entity (Note 35) PT Pertamina EP	76.696.271	76.696.271

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10. UANG MUKA (lanjutan)

Akun ini terdiri dari uang muka untuk: (lanjutan)

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>		
PT Sadikun Niagamas Raya	31.260.397	28.591.270
PT Walinusa Energi	26.589.425	28.831.247
Premier Oil	15.545.048	1.245.844
PT Bayu Buana Gemilang	6.415.851	9.133.740
PT Indogas Kriya Dwiguna	6.203.402	7.507.103
Santos (Madura Offshore) Pty., Ltd.	5.493.671	7.506.003
PT Nugas Trans Energy	-	744.742
PT Gresik Migas	-	15.231
Uang muka <i>ship or pay</i>		
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u>		
<u>(Catatan 35)</u>		
PT Pertamina Gas	2.620.424	2.574.968
Pembelian barang dan jasa	24.910.531	9.999.021
<i>Upfront fee</i> GSPL	494.995	494.995
Dikurangi bagian jangka panjang:		
Pembelian gas bumi ("Take-or-Pay")	(116.848.640)	(115.513.977)
Pembelian barang dan jasa	(1.130.486)	(3.385.629)
Sub-total	(117.979.126)	(118.899.606)
Bagian jangka pendek:		
Pembelian gas bumi ("Take-or-Pay")	51.355.425	44.757.474
Pembelian barang dan jasa		
(US\$18.434.232 dan Rp73.745.490.594		
pada tahun 2015 dan		
Rp82.270.596.361 pada tahun 2014)	23.780.045	6.613.392
Uang muka <i>ship or pay</i>	2.620.424	2.574.968
<i>Upfront fee</i> GSPL	494.995	494.995
Lain-lain		
(Rp444.076.087 pada tahun 2015 dan		
Rp22.142.244.290 pada tahun 2014)	32.190	1.779.924
Total	78.283.079	56.220.753

Uang muka pembelian gas bumi merupakan pembayaran yang dilakukan sesuai dengan kesepakatan "Make-Up Gas" untuk selisih jumlah gas yang dialirkan dengan jumlah kuantitas pembelian gas minimum seperti yang tertera dalam Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (Catatan 38). Uang muka tersebut akan dikreditkan dengan kelebihan kuantitas gas yang dialirkan dengan kuantitas pembelian gas bumi minimum yang terjadi setelahnya.

Uang muka *ship or pay* merupakan pembayaran untuk selisih jumlah gas yang dialirkan dengan jumlah kuantitas gas bumi minimum yang dialirkan melalui pipa seperti yang tertera dalam Perjanjian Penyaluran Gas melalui EJGP (Catatan 38.2). Uang muka tersebut akan dikreditkan dengan kelebihan kuantitas gas yang dialirkan dengan kuantitas gas minimum yang disalurkan melalui pipa yang terjadi setelahnya.

10. ADVANCES (continued)

This account consists of advances for: (continued)

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
<u>Third parties</u>		
PT Sadikun Niagamas Raya	31.260.397	28.591.270
PT Walinusa Energi	26.589.425	28.831.247
Premier Oil	15.545.048	1.245.844
PT Bayu Buana Gemilang	6.415.851	9.133.740
PT Indogas Kriya Dwiguna	6.203.402	7.507.103
Santos (Madura Offshore) Pty., Ltd	5.493.671	7.506.003
PT Nugas Trans Energy	-	744.742
PT Gresik Migas	-	15.231
Ship or pay advance		
<u>Government-related entity</u>		
<u>(Note 35)</u>		
PT Pertamina Gas	2.620.424	2.574.968
Purchase of goods and services	24.910.531	9.999.021
<i>Upfront fee</i> GSPL	494.995	494.995
Less non-current portion:		
Purchase of natural gas ("Take-or-Pay")	(116.848.640)	(115.513.977)
Purchase of goods and services	(1.130.486)	(3.385.629)
Sub-total	(117.979.126)	(118.899.606)
Current maturities of:		
Purchase of natural gas ("Take-or-Pay")	51.355.425	44.757.474
Purchase of goods and services		
(US\$18,434,232 and		
Rp73,745,490,594 in 2015 and		
Rp82,270,596,361 in 2014)	23.780.045	6.613.392
Ship or pay advance	2.620.424	2.574.968
<i>Upfront fee</i> GSPL	494.995	494.995
Others		
(Rp444,076,087 in 2015 and		
Rp22,142,244,290 in 2014)	32.190	1.779.924
Total	78.283.079	56.220.753

The advances for purchase of natural gas represent payments made under the Make-Up Gas arrangements for the difference between the delivered quantity and the minimum purchase quantity of natural gas as stated in the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (Note 38). Such advances will be applied against future deliveries of quantities over the minimum specified purchase quantities of natural gas.

The ship or pay advance represents payments for the difference between the delivered quantity and the minimum delivery quantity of natural gas as stated in Transportation Gas Agreement through EJGP (Note 38.2). Such advance will be applied against future deliveries of quantities over the minimum specified delivery quantities of natural gas.

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10. UANG MUKA (lanjutan)

Uang muka pembelian barang dan jasa merupakan pembayaran atas pengadaan Metering Regulating System (MRS), pipa baja, pilot dan ball valve serta uang muka untuk jasa pengeboran kepada pihak ketiga (termasuk didalamnya uang muka ke operator Muara Bakau PSC sebesar US\$14.725.923 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015).

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa seluruh uang muka tersebut dapat dipulihkan.

10. ADVANCES (continued)

Advance for purchase of goods and services represents payment for Metering Regulating System (MRS) procurement, steel pipe, pilot and ball valve, and advances for drilling services to the third parties (including advances paid to Muara Bakau PSC's operator amounted to US\$14,725,923 as of December 31, 2015).

The management of the Group believes that all of such advances can be recovered.

11. BEBAN DIBAYAR DI MUKA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

11. PREPAID EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Joint interest billing dari aktivitas minyak dan gas	6.766.515	4.239.091	Joint interest billing from oil and gas activities
Arrangement Fee (Catatan 20)	5.191.000	9.100.000	Arrangement Fee (Note 20)
Sewa	499.562	1.035.886	Rent
Asuransi	-	307.243	Insurance
Lain-lain	911.957	108.157	Others
Total	13.369.034	14.790.377	Total

12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

12. OTHER LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Piutang carry - Salamander Energy (Bangkanai) Limited	35.600.000	35.600.000	Carry receivables - Salamander Energy (Bangkanai) Limited
Penyesuaian nilai wajar	(1.630.148)	(2.376.384)	Fair value adjustment
Nilai tercatat	33.969.852	33.223.616	Carrying value
Piutang carry - GDF Suez Exploration Indonesia B.V	178.451.512	-	Carry receivables - GDF Suez Exploration Indonesia B.V
Penyesuaian nilai wajar	(7.169.865)	-	Fair value adjustment
Nilai tercatat	171.281.647	-	Carrying value
Piutang dari KUFPEC	7.771.788	7.771.788	Receivable from KUFPEC
Penyesuaian nilai wajar	(278.679)	(458.889)	Fair value adjustment
Nilai tercatat	7.493.109	7.312.899	Carrying value
Piutang penggantian PPN	63.094.745	21.254.272	Reimbursable VAT
Saldo akhir	275.839.353	61.790.787	Ending balance

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**12. PIUTANG LAIN-LAIN JANGKA PANJANG
(lanjutan)**

Berdasarkan perjanjian *Farm Out* Bangkanai PSC tanggal 11 Maret 2013, SBK akan melakukan pembayaran *carry* kepada Salamander Energy (Banganai) Limited atas biaya pengembangan sebesar US\$30.000.000, biaya pengeboran di sumur West Kerendan-1 sebesar US\$5.600.000, dan biaya pengeboran sumur eksplorasi selanjutnya sebesar US\$1.500.000 di blok tersebut. Sampai tanggal 31 Desember 2014, jumlah yang telah dibayarkan oleh SBK sebesar US\$35.600.000. Selama tahun 2015, tidak ada tambahan pembayaran *carry* oleh SBK. SBK dapat memulihkan biaya pengembangan dan pengeboran tersebut pada saat aktivitas produksi, dengan nilai maksimum sebesar jumlah tersebut di atas.

Pada tanggal 12 Februari 2014, PT Saka Energi Muara Bakau ("SEMB") - entitas anak, melakukan perjanjian jual beli 11,6% *participating interest* di Muara Bakau PSC dengan GDF SUEZ Exploration Indonesia B.V. Persetujuan dari Pemerintah Indonesia dan SKKMIGAS telah diperoleh pada tanggal 12 Januari 2015 dan 4 Februari 2015. Berdasarkan *Carry Agreement* Muara Bakau PSC tanggal 12 Februari 2014, SEMB akan melakukan pembayaran *carried cost* kepada GDF Suez Exploration Indonesia B.V. atas biaya pengembangan sumur Jangkrik. Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2015, jumlah yang telah dibayarkan oleh SEMB adalah sebesar US\$178.451.512.

Piutang dari Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company K.S.C. (Closed) (KUFPEC) merupakan piutang sehubungan dengan beban pajak yang terutang di SIP yang ditanggung oleh KUFPEC sesuai dengan Perjanjian Jual Beli KUFPEC Indonesia Pangkah B.V. antara SEI dengan KUFPEC tanggal 24 April 2013.

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa saldo seluruh piutang tersebut dapat ditagih sehingga tidak diperlukan cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai.

**12. OTHER LONG-TERM RECEIVABLES
(continued)**

Based on *Farm Out Agreement* of Bangkanai PSC dated March 11, 2013, SBK will pay carry to Salamander Energy (Banganai) Limited amounted to US\$30,000,000 for development costs, US\$5,600,000 for drilling cost in West Kerendan-1 Well and US\$1,500,000 for the next exploration drilling cost in such block. Until December 31, 2014, the amount paid by SBK was US\$35,600,000. There was no additional carry payment made by SBK during 2015. SBK can recover the development and drilling cost during the production activities, to a maximum of the above amounts.

On February 12, 2014, PT Saka Energi Muara Bakau ("SEMB") - a subsidiary, signed a sale and purchase agreement of 11.6% *participating interest* in Muara Bakau PSC with GDF SUEZ Exploration Indonesia B.V. Approval from Government of Indonesia and SKKMIGAS are obtained on January 12, 2015 and February 4, 2015. Based on *Carry Agreement* of Muara Bakau PSC dated on February 12, 2014, SEMB should make payments of *carried cost* to GDF Suez Exploration Indonesia B.V. for Jangkrik development. As of December 31, 2015, the amount paid by SEMB is US\$178,451,512.

Receivables from Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company K.S.C. (Closed) (KUFPEC) represent tax expense incurred in SIP which will be borne by KUFPEC based on Sales Purchase Agreement of KUFPEC Indonesia Pangkah B.V. between SEI with KUFPEC dated April 24, 2013.

The management of the Group believes that all of the receivables are collectible. Hence, no allowance for impairment losses is required.

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13. PENYERTAAN SAHAM

Akun ini terdiri dari:

13. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCKS

This account consists of:

31 Des. 2015/Dec. 31, 2015

	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Nilai tercatat 1 Jan. 2015/ Carrying amount Jan. 1, 2015	Penambahan/ Additions (Pengurangan)/ (Deductions)	Bagian laba/ Share of profit	Nilai tercatat 31 Des. 2015/ Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2015
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>					
PT Transportasi Gas					
Indonesia (Catatan 35/Note 35)	59,87%	238.438.080	(35.922.000)	18.542.909	221.058.989
PT Nusantara Regas (Catatan 35/Note 35)	40,00%	110.098.694	(30.906.198)	30.237.775	109.430.271
<u>Entitas asosiasi/associates</u>					
<u>Metode ekuitas/Equity method</u>					
PT Gas Energi Jambi (Catatan 35/Note 35)	40,00%	-	-	-	-
<u>Metode biaya perolehan/Cost method</u>					
PT Banten Gas Synergy	0,14%	2.718	-	-	2.718
Total/Total		348.539.492	(66.828.198)	48.780.684	330.491.978

Kelompok usaha tidak mengakui bagiannya atas perubahan aset bersih entitas ventura bersama yang berasal dari penghasilan komprehensif lain karena jumlahnya tidak material.

The Group did not recognize its share on the changes in the joint ventures entities' net asset arising from other comprehensive income due to the amounts are not material.

31 Des. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/
Dec. 31, 2014 (As Restated -Note 4)

	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Nilai tercatat 1 Jan. 2014/ Carrying amount Jan. 1, 2014	Penambahan/ Additions (Pengurangan)/ (Deductions)	Bagian laba/ Share of profit	Nilai tercatat 31 Des. 2014/ Carrying amount Dec. 31, 2014
<u>Metode ekuitas/Equity method</u>					
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>					
PT Transportasi Gas					
Indonesia (Catatan 35/Note 35)	59,87%	219.351.413	(15.626.070)	34.712.738	238.438.081
PT Nusantara Regas (Catatan 35/Note 35)	40,00%	95.328.592	(16.136.097)	30.906.198	110.098.693
<u>Entitas asosiasi/associates</u>					
<u>Metode ekuitas/Equity method</u>					
PT Gas Energi Jambi (Catatan 35/Note 35)	40,00%	-	-	-	-
<u>Metode biaya perolehan/Cost method</u>					
PT Banten Gas Synergy	0,14%	2.718	-	-	2.718
Total/Total		314.682.723	(31.762.167)	65.618.936	348.539.492

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13. PENYERTAAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

**13. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCKS
(continued)**

Tabel berikut menyajikan ringkasan informasi keuangan entitas asosiasi dan Pengaturan Bersama:

The following table illustrates summarized financial information of the associate and Joint Arrangements:

Laporan posisi keuangan:

Statement of financial position:

31 Des. 2015/Dec. 31, 2015									
	Aset lancar/ Current assets	Aset tidak lancar/ Non-current assets	Liabilitas jangka pendek/ Current liabilities	Liabilitas jangka panjang/ Non-current liabilities	Ekuitas/ Equity	Penyesuaian/ Adjustments	Ekuitas yang diseuaikan/ Adjusted equity	Proporsi kepentingan/ Interest proportion	Nilai tercatat investas/ Investment carrying value
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>									
PT Transportasi									
Gas Indonesia	117.331.907	499.016.084	98.395.960	55.705.446	462.246.585	(93.014.935)	369.231.650	59,87%	221.058.989
PT Nusantara Regas	246.009.204	61.833.465	23.077.100	9.428.502	275.337.067	(1.761.389)	273.575.678	40,00%	109.430.271
<u>Entitas Asosiasi/Associates</u>									
PT Gas Energi Jambi	2.010	33.875	577.098	-	(541.213)	-	-	40,00%	2.718
Total/Total	363.343.121	560.883.424	122.050.158	65.133.948	737.042.439	(94.776.324)	642.807.328		330.491.978

31 Des. 2014/Dec. 31, 2014									
	Aset lancar/ Current assets	Aset tidak lancar/ Non-current assets	Liabilitas jangka pendek/ Current liabilities	Liabilitas jangka panjang/ Non-current liabilities	Ekuitas/ Equity	Penyesuaian/ Adjustments	Ekuitas yang d disesuaikan/ Adjusted equity	Proporsi kepentingan/ Interest proportion	Nilai tercatat investasi/ Investment carrying value
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>									
PT Transportasi									
Gas Indonesia	122.715.248	512.440.630	76.019.755	60.836.446	498.299.677	(100.039.979)	398.259.698	59,87%	238.438.081
PT Nusantara Regas	207.218.056	95.528.335	54.617.360	8.046.162	240.082.869	35.163.864	275.246.733	40,00%	110.098.693
<u>Entitas Asosiasi/Associates</u>									
PT Gas Energi Jambi	2.227	37.564	570.214	-	(530.423)	-	-	40,00%	2.718
Total/Total	329.935.531	608.006.529	131.207.329	68.882.608	737.852.123	(64.876.115)	673.506.431		348.539.492

Laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain:

Profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Des. 2015/ Year ended Dec. 31, 2015							
	Pendapatan neto/ Net revenues	Laba rugi/ Profit or loss	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income	Total penghasilan komprehensif/ Total comprehensive income	Penyesuaian/ Adjustments	Total penghasilan komprehensif/ Total comprehensive income	Bagian investor/ Investor's shares
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>							
PT Transportasi							
Gas Indonesia	165.273.911	22.849.353	1.097.556	23.946.909	7.025.045	30.971.954	18.542.909
PT Nusantara Regas	683.892.006	75.604.067	(9.626)	75.594.441	(4)	75.594.437	30.237.775
<u>Entitas Asosiasi/Associates</u>							
PT Gas Energi Jambi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total/Total	849.165.917	98.453.420	1.087.930	99.541.350	7.025.041	106.566.391	48.780.684

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13. PENYERTAAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

**13. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCKS
(continued)**

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Des. 2014/
Year ended Dec. 31, 2014

	Pendapatan neto/ Net revenues	Laba rugi/ Profit or loss	Penghasilan komprehensif lain/ Other comprehensive income	Total penghasilan komprehensif/ Total comprehensive income	Penyesuaian/ Adjustments	Total penghasilan komprehensif/ Total comprehensive income	Kepentingan/ Interest	Bagian investor/ Investor's shares
<u>Ventura Bersama/Joint Ventures</u>								
PT Transportasi								
Gas Indonesia	177.688.045	55.285.403	(1.614.637)	53.670.766	4.309.421	57.980.187	59,87%	34.712.738
PT Nusantara Regas	988.121.440	77.265.495	-	77.265.495	-	77.265.495	40,00%	30.906.198
<u>Entitas Asosiasi/Associates</u>								
PT Gas Energi Jambi	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,00%	-
Total/Total	1.165.809.485	132.550.898	(1.614.637)	130.936.261	4.309.421	135.245.682		65.618.936

Sehubungan dengan penerapan PSAK No. 65 dan PSAK No. 66 sebagaimana diungkapkan pada Catatan 2, manajemen mengevaluasi kembali investasinya pada Transgasindo dengan persentase kepemilikan 59,87% dan PT Nusantara Regas dengan persentase kepemilikan 40%. Berdasarkan evaluasi tersebut, manajemen menetapkan bahwa pengendalian tersebut merupakan pengendalian bersama dan mencerminkan investasi pada ventura bersama yang dicatat dengan menggunakan metode ekuitas.

In relation to the adoption of PSAK No. 65 and PSAK No. 66 as discussed in Note 2, the management re-evaluate investment in Transgasindo with percentage ownership of 59.87% and PT Nusantara Regas with percentage ownership of 40%. Based on such evaluation, the management determined that the nature of control in such companies represent a joint control and the interest represents investment in joint venture accounted for using the equity method.

PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia ("Transgasindo")

Transgasindo didirikan pada tahun 2002, dan bergerak dibidang transportasi gas. Transgasindo memiliki infrastruktur pipa gas Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik-Duri dan Grissik-Singapura.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan menerima pendapatan dividen dari Transgasindo masing-masing sebesar US\$35.922.000 dan US\$15.626.070.

PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia ("Transgasindo")

Transgasindo was established in 2002, engaged in gas transportation. Transgasindo owns Grissik-Duri Pipeline and Grissik-Singapore pipeline.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has received dividend income from Transgasindo amounted to US\$35,922,000 and US\$15,626,070, respectively.

PT Nusantara Regas - Regas

Pada tanggal 14 April 2010, Perusahaan dan PT Pertamina (Persero) menandatangani Akta Pendirian PT Nusantara Regas, dengan kegiatan usaha dibidang pengelolaan dan pengembangan fasilitas *Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal* ("FSRT") di Jawa Barat, termasuk pembelian gas alam cair ("LNG") untuk diolah melalui FSRT dan pemasaran atas hasil olahan FSRT. Sampai tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan melakukan penyeteroran investasi sebesar US\$58.158.140 (setara dengan Rp553.076.000.000) yang mencerminkan persentase kepemilikan sebesar 40%.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan menerima pendapatan dividen dari Regas masing-masing sebesar US\$30.906.198 dan US\$16.136.097.

PT Nusantara Regas - Regas

On April 14, 2010, the Company and PT Pertamina (Persero) signed the Deed of Establishment of PT Nusantara Regas, which engages in the management and development of Floating Storage and Regasification Terminal facilities ("FSRT") in West Java, including purchase of Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") and marketing of products arising from the operations of FSRT. Until December 31, 2015, the Company paid the total investment amounted to US\$58,158,140 (equivalent to Rp553,076,000,000) which reflect the ownership interest of 40%.

During the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has received dividend income from Regas amounted to US\$30,906,198 and US\$16,136,097, respectively.

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13. PENYERTAAN SAHAM (lanjutan)

PT Gas Energi Jambi

Pada tahun 2004, Perusahaan melakukan penyertaan saham pada PT Gas Energi Jambi yang bergerak dalam bidang transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi, dengan investasi sebesar Rp1.000.000.000 (setara dengan US\$111.452) yang merupakan persentase kepemilikan sebesar 40%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, nilai tercatat dari investasi adalah nihil sejalan dengan defisiensi modal yang dialami PT Gas Energi Jambi.

PT Banten Gas Synergi

Perusahaan melakukan penyertaan saham pada PT Banten Gas Synergi yang bergerak dalam bidang transportasi dan distribusi gas bumi, dengan harga perolehan sebesar Rp25.000.000 (setara dengan US\$2.718) yang merupakan persentase kepemilikan sebesar 1%. Pada tanggal 14 November 2012, kepemilikan Perusahaan berubah menjadi 0,14% dikarenakan adanya penambahan setoran modal di PT Banten Gas Synergi.

14. ASET TETAP

Akun ini terdiri dari:

**13. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCKS
(continued)**

PT Gas Energi Jambi

In 2004, the Company has invested in shares of stock of PT Gas Energi Jambi, which is engaged in transportation and distribution of natural gas, with investment amounted to Rp1,000,000,000 (equivalent to US\$111,452) which represents 40% ownership interest. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the carrying value of the investment is nil in line with capital deficiency incurred in PT Gas Energi Jambi.

PT Banten Gas Synergi

The Company has invested in shares of stock of PT Banten Gas Synergi, which is engaged in transportation and distribution of natural gas, with acquisition cost amounted to Rp25,000,000 (equivalent to US\$2,718) which represents 1% ownership interest. On November 14, 2012, the Company's ownership interest was changed to 0.14% due to there was an additional of shares issuance in PT Banten Gas Synergi.

14. FIXED ASSETS

This account consists of:

31 Des. 2015/Dec. 31, 2015					
	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balances	Penambahan/ Reklasifikasi/ Additions/ Reclassifications	Penyesuaian/ Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi/ Adjustments/ Deductions/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balances	
Harga perolehan					At cost
<u>Kepemilikan langsung</u>					<u>Direct ownership</u>
Tanah	57.565.646	919.687	4.806.251	63.291.584	Land
Bangunan dan prasarana	125.950.086	478.184	18.702.931	145.131.201	Buildings and improvements
Mesin dan peralatan	2.172.588.555	34.403.576	112.822.766	2.319.814.897	Machineries and equipment
Kendaraan bermotor	1.369.582	2.307.847	(16.738)	3.660.691	Vehicles
Peralatan kantor	12.691.552	1.910.314	(1.705.783)	12.896.083	Office equipment
Peralatan dan perabot	10.988.298	582.126	(151.358)	11.419.066	Furnitures and fixtures
<u>Aset dalam penyelesaian</u>	422.295.780	426.110.560	(343.297.938)	505.108.402	<u>Construction in progress</u>
<u>Aset belum terpasang</u>	29.493.215	3.532.428	(21.236.359)	11.789.284	<u>Uninstalled assets</u>
<u>Aset kerjasama operasi</u>					<u>Joint venture assets</u>
Tanah	1.745.636	374.587	-	2.120.223	Land
Total	2.834.688.350	470.619.309	(230.076.228)	3.075.231.431	Total
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
<u>Kepemilikan langsung</u>					<u>Direct ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	43.490.167	7.155.868	(363.366)	50.282.669	Buildings and improvements
Mesin dan peralatan	943.688.467	129.057.807	(1.453.895)	1.071.292.379	Machineries and equipment
Kendaraan bermotor	920.566	836.992	(410)	1.757.148	Vehicles
Peralatan kantor	8.507.893	1.518.807	(5.773)	10.020.927	Office equipment
Peralatan dan perabot	7.903.876	1.580.401	20.309	9.504.586	Furnitures and fixtures
<u>Aset belum terpasang</u>	4.436.572	1.940.978	(2.755.918)	3.621.632	<u>Uninstalled assets</u>
Total akumulasi penyusutan	1.008.947.541	142.090.853	(4.559.053)	1.146.479.341	Total accumulated depreciation
Total nilai tercatat	1.825.740.809			1.928.752.090	Total carrying amount

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

31 Desember 2014 - Disajikan Kembali (Catatan 4)/
December 31, 2014 - As Restated (Note 4)

	Saldo Awal/ Beginning Balances	Penambahan/ Reklasifikasi/ Additions/ Reclassifications	Penyesuaian/ Pengurangan/ Reklasifikasi/ Adjustments/ Deductions/ Reclassifications	Saldo Akhir/ Ending Balances	
Harga perolehan					At cost
<u>Kepemilikan langsung</u>					<u>Direct ownership</u>
Tanah	55.167.884	434.091	1.963.671	57.565.646	Land
Bangunan dan prasarana	102.876.350	21.083.062	1.990.674	125.950.086	Buildings and improvements
Mesin dan peralatan	1.758.519.175	354.634.702	59.434.678	2.172.588.555	Machineries and equipment
Kendaraan bermotor	1.305.909	91.605	(27.932)	1.369.582	Vehicles
Peralatan kantor	9.175.527	3.741.160	(225.135)	12.691.552	Office equipment
Peralatan dan perabot	9.833.163	1.373.603	(218.468)	10.988.298	Furnitures and fixtures
<u>Aset dalam penyelesaian</u>	444.439.693	495.905.575	(518.049.488)	422.295.780	<u>Construction in progress</u>
<u>Aset belum terpasang</u>	19.304.488	43.945.377	(33.756.650)	29.493.215	<u>Uninstalled assets</u>
<u>Aset kerjasama operasi</u>					<u>Joint venture assets</u>
Tanah	1.745.636	-	-	1.745.636	Land
Total	2.402.367.825	921.209.175	(488.888.650)	2.834.688.350	Total
Akumulasi penyusutan					Accumulated depreciation
<u>Kepemilikan langsung</u>					<u>Direct ownership</u>
Bangunan dan prasarana	37.735.771	5.763.852	(9.456)	43.490.167	Buildings and improvements
Mesin dan peralatan	835.201.966	122.723.727	(14.237.226)	943.688.467	Machineries and equipment
Kendaraan bermotor	829.848	173.264	(82.546)	920.566	Vehicles
Peralatan kantor	7.184.344	2.190.622	(867.073)	8.507.893	Office equipment
Peralatan dan perabot	6.138.827	3.355.199	(1.590.150)	7.903.876	Furnitures and fixtures
<u>Aset belum terpasang</u>	4.657.248	(8.562.894)	8.342.218	4.436.572	<u>Uninstalled assets</u>
Total akumulasi penyusutan	891.748.004	125.643.770	(8.444.233)	1.008.947.541	Total accumulated depreciation
Total nilai tercatat	1.510.619.821			1.825.740.809	Total carrying amount

Termasuk di dalam pengurangan aset tetap selama tahun 2015, reklasifikasi jaringan pipa bawah laut dan fasilitas penerimaan darat ("ORF") milik KJG ke piutang sewa sehubungan dengan penerapan akuntansi sewa pembiayaan atas perjanjian GTA Kalija I.

The deduction of fixed assets during 2015 includes reclassification of KJG's subsea pipeline and onshore receiving facilities ("ORF") to finance lease receivable in relation to the application of finance lease accounting on GTA Kalija I agreement.

Penyusutan yang dibebankan pada beban pokok pendapatan dan beban usaha untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 masing-masing sebesar US\$16.863.772 dan US\$125.227.081. Penyusutan yang dibebankan pada beban pokok pendapatan dan beban usaha untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 masing-masing US\$2.176.622 dan US\$123.467.148 (Catatan 26, 27, dan 28).

Depreciation charged to cost of revenues and operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2015 amounted to US\$16,863,772 and US\$ 125,227,081, respectively. Depreciation is charged to cost of revenues and operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 amounted to US\$2,176,622 and US\$123,467,148, respectively (Notes 26, 27, and 28).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, aset tetap Perusahaan diasuransikan terhadap kerugian akibat kebakaran dan risiko lain berdasarkan suatu paket polis tertentu dengan total nilai pertanggungan untuk pipa onshore sebesar US\$50.000.000 untuk setiap kejadian kerugian atas nilai pertanggungan sebesar US\$888.210.927 dan pipa offshore sebesar US\$340.040.079 untuk setiap kejadian kerugian dan US\$38.657.253 dan Rp5.899.370.787.410 untuk aset lainnya.

As of December 31, 2015, fixed assets are covered by insurance against losses from fire and other risks under certain blanket policies for with sum insured for onshore pipeline of US\$50,000,000 for any one accident or occurrence of sum insured totaling US\$888,210,927 and offshore pipeline of US\$340,040,079 for anyone accident or occurrence and US\$38,657,253 and Rp5,899,370,787,410 for other assets.

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Aset tetap Entitas Anak diasuransikan terhadap kerugian akibat kebakaran dan risiko lain berdasarkan suatu paket polis tertentu dengan total nilai pertanggungan untuk fasilitas pendukung FSRU Lampung sebesar US\$260.834.690 untuk setiap kejadian kerugian dan aset SPBG Pondok Ungu sebesar Rp69.470.914.323.

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa nilai pertanggungan tersebut cukup untuk menutupi kemungkinan kerugian atas aset yang dipertanggungkan.

Pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, jumlah harga perolehan aset tetap Kelompok Usaha yang telah disusutkan penuh dan masih digunakan dalam kegiatan operasional adalah masing-masing sebesar US\$113.575.683 dan US\$98.943.765

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, nilai wajar aset tetap Perusahaan masing-masing adalah sekitar sebesar US\$3.907.685.814 dan US\$3.956.367.305.

Berdasarkan penilaian manajemen Kelompok Usaha, jumlah terpulihkan aset tetap pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masih di atas nilai buku aset tetap pada tanggal tersebut.

Aset kerjasama operasi merupakan tanah milik Perusahaan di Surabaya yang digunakan oleh PT Citraagung Tirta Jatim untuk pembangunan pusat perbelanjaan dan tanah milik Kantor Pusat di Jakarta yang akan digunakan oleh PT Winatek Sinergi Mitra Bersama untuk pembangunan pusat perbelanjaan, fasilitas parkir dan fasilitas pendukung lainnya (Catatan 38.7).

Jangka waktu hak atas tanah (Hak Guna Bangunan) yang dimiliki oleh Kelompok Usaha akan berakhir pada berbagai tanggal mulai dari Mei 2022 sampai Maret 2044 dan dapat diperpanjang.

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14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

The Subsidiaries' fixed assets are covered by insurance against losses from fire and other risks under certain blanket policies for with sum insured for support facilities Lampung FSRU for each occurrence of losses of US\$260,834,690 and asset SPBG Pondok Ungu for Rp69,470,914,323.

The management of the Group believes that the sum insured are adequate to cover possible losses from such risks.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the cost of the Group's fixed assets which have been fully depreciated and still used in the operational activities amounted to US\$113,575,683 and US\$98,943,765, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the fair values of the Company's fixed assets approximately amounted to US\$3,907,685,814 and US\$3,956,367,305, respectively.

Based on the assessment of the management of the Group, the fixed asset's recoverable amount is still exceeding their respective carrying amount as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

Joint venture assets represent the Company's land in Surabaya which is used by PT Citraagung Tirta Jatim for shopping centre development and Head Office's land in Jakarta which is used by PT Winatek Sinergi Mitra Bersama for development of shopping center, parking facility and other supporting facilities (Note 38.7).

The terms of the landrights ("Hak Guna Bangunan") owned by the Group will be expired in various dates from May 2022 to March 2044 and can be extended.

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, perincian dari aset dalam penyelesaian terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Bangunan Kantor	11.075.559	7.960.332
Pipa Baja	485.027.172	338.210.539
Lain-lain	4.930.475	17.920.754
Sub-total	501.033.206	364.091.625
Entitas Anak	4.075.196	58.204.155
Total	505.108.402	422.295.780

Office Building
Steel Pipe
Others

Sub-total
Subsidiaries

Total

PMO Wilayah 1

Aset dalam penyelesaian dari PMO Wilayah 1 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik adalah sebagai berikut:

- Jalur Pipa Cikande-Bitung: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Paket Penyediaan Penyaluran Gas Cikande-Bitung: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Pengadaan EPC Muara Karang-Muara Bekasi: 91,52% (tidak diaudit);
- Paket Penyediaan Penyaluran Gas Muara Bekasi-Muara Karang: 52,64% (tidak diaudit);
- EPC Garawangi dan Sunyaragi Offtake Station: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Upgrading Tangsi Offtake Station Project: 24,34% (tidak diaudit).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, manajemen Perusahaan memperkirakan persentase penyelesaian dalam aspek keuangan adalah sebesar 51,14% (tidak diaudit) (Catatan 45).

PMO Wilayah 2

Aset dalam penyelesaian dari PMO Wilayah 2 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik adalah sebagai berikut:

- Proyek Konsultan Manajemen (PMC) untuk Relocation Project Regional Distribution 2: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Pengadaan kerja sama penyaluran penunjang fasilitas gas: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Pemasangan Pipa CP 19 terkait dengan pekerjaan konstruksi jalur pipa Otsuka-Purwosari: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- EPC Gresik-Lamongan-Tuban Jalur Pipa Distribusi Tahap I: 17,04% (tidak diaudit).

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the details of construction in progress consist of:

PMO Area 1

Construction in progress from PMO Area 1 the percentage of physical completion are as follows:

- Cikande-Bitung Pipeline: 100% (unaudited);
- Distribution of Gas Supply Package Cikande-Bitung: 100% (unaudited);
- Procurement EPC of Muara Karang-Muara Bekasi Steel Pipeline: 91.52% (unaudited);
- Procurement Muara Bekasi-Muara Karang Steel Pipeline (CP 9): 52.64% (unaudited)
- Upgrading Garawangi and Sunyaragi Offtake Station: 100% (unaudited);
- Upgrading Tangsi Offtake Station Project: 24.34% (unaudited).

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's management estimated the percentage of completion in financial terms is 51.14% (unaudited) (Note 45).

PMO Area 2

Construction in progress from PMO Area 2 the percentage of physical completion are as follows:

- Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for Relocation Project of Regional Distribution 2: 100% (unaudited);
- Procurement of supporting cooperation channeling gas facilities: 100% (unaudited);
- Installation of CP 19 pipe in relation to construction of Otsuka-Purwosari pipeline: 100% (unaudited);
- EPC Gresik-Lamongan-Tuban Distribution Pipeline Project Phase 1: 17.04% (unaudited).

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14. ASET TETAP (lanjutan)

PMO Wilayah 2 (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 manajemen Perusahaan memperkirakan persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 2 dalam aspek keuangan adalah sebesar 49,46% (tidak diaudit) (Catatan 45).

PMO Wilayah 3

Aset dalam penyelesaian dari PMO Wilayah 3 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik adalah sebagai berikut:

- Proyek EPC untuk proyek Distribusi Lampung: 100% (tidak diaudit).

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, manajemen Perusahaan memperkirakan persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 3 dalam aspek keuangan adalah 88,91% (tidak diaudit). (Catatan 45)

15. ASET EKSPLOKASI DAN EVALUASI DAN PROPERTI MINYAK DAN GAS

a. Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi

31 Des. 2015/Dec. 30, 2015						
Blok/ Blocks	Lokasi/ Location	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Akuisisi/ Acquisitions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
CMB Lematang	Sulawesi Selatan/ South Sulawesi	53.057	-	-	-	53.057
Sesulu	Kalimantan Timur/ East Kalimantan	12.010.865	36.716.132	-	-	48.726.997
Bangkanai Barat	Kalimantan Tengah/ Central Kalimantan	680.175	487.017	-	-	1.167.192
		12.744.097	37.203.149	-	-	49.947.246

31 Des. 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/
Dec. 31, 2014 (As Restated - Note 4)

Blok/ Blocks	Lokasi/ Location	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Additions	Akuisisi/ Acquisitions	Pengurangan/ Deductions	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
CMB Lematang	Sulawesi Selatan/ South Sulawesi	53.057	-	-	-	53.057
Sesulu	Kalimantan Timur/ East Kalimantan	-	12.010.865	-	-	12.010.865
Bangkanai Barat	Kalimantan Tengah/ Central Kalimantan	-	200.075	480.100	-	680.175
		53.057	12.210.940	480.100	-	12.744.097

14. FIXED ASSETS (continued)

PMO Area 2 (continued)

As of December 31, 2015 the Company's management estimated the percentage of completion in financial terms of PMO Area 2 is 49.46% (unaudited) (Note 45).

PMO Area 3

Construction in progress from PMO Area 3 the percentage of physical completion are as follows:

- Project EPC for Lampung Distribution Project : 100% (unaudited).

As of December 31, 2015, the Company's management estimated the percentage of completion in financial terms of project in PMO Area 3 is 88.91% (unaudited) (Note 45).

15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS AND OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

a. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
PROPERTI MINYAK DAN GAS (lanjutan)**

a. Aset Eksplorasi dan Evaluasi (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 14 Mei 2014, SEI, melalui PT Saka Energi Bangkanai Barat ("SEBB") menandatangani perjanjian pengalihan 30% kepemilikan *participating interest* di West Bangkanai PSC dari Salamander Energy (West Bangkanai) Limited ("Salamander") senilai US\$480.100.

Pengalihan *participating interest* di West Bangkanai mendapat persetujuan dari SKKMIGAS pada tanggal 16 Desember 2014. SEBB membayarkan harga pembelian pada tanggal 2 Januari 2015.

b. Properti Minyak dan Gas

**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
AND OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES (continued)**

**a. Exploration and Evaluation Assets
(continued)**

On May 14, 2014, SEI, through PT Saka Energi Bangkanai Barat ("SEBB"), signed farm-out agreement of 30% participating interest in West Bangkanai PSC from Salamander Energy (West Bangkanai) Limited ("Salamander") amounted to US\$480,100.

The transfer of participating interest at West Bangkanai was approved by SKKMIGAS on December 16, 2014. SEBB paid the purchase price on January 2, 2015.

b. Oil and Gas Properties

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Sumur dan perlengkapan terkait dan fasilitasnya			Wells and related equipment and facilities
Harga perolehan			At cost
Saldo awal	1.555.984.145	439.984.339	Beginning balances
Penambahan tahun berjalan	439.163.122	152.165.737	Addition during the year
Penambahan karena akuisisi	70.890.494	963.834.069	Additions due to acquisition
Saldo akhir	2.066.037.761	1.555.984.145	Ending balances
Akumulasi penyusutan, deplesi dan amortisasi	(295.513.845)	(102.853.176)	Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(134.191.940)	(36.542.643)	Allowance for impairment losses
Total	1.636.331.976	1.416.588.326	Total

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
PROPERTI MINYAK DAN GAS (lanjutan)**

**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
AND OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES (continued)**

b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

Pergerakan properti minyak dan gas adalah sebagai berikut:

The movements in oil and gas properties as follow:

31 Desember 2015/
December 31, 2015

Blok/ Blocks	Lokasi/ Location	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Akuisisi/ Acquisition	Pengurangan ¹ / Deduction ¹	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Ketapang	Jawa Timur/East Java	191.500.000	34.898.178	-	(10.010.462)	216.387.716
Bangkanai	Kalimantan Tengah/ Central Kalimantan	78.584.352	7.355.935	-	-	85.940.287
Pangkajene	Jawa Timur/East Java	840.452.971	65.710.431	-	(238.860.148)	667.303.254
Fasken	Texas	163.500.000	72.235.358	-	(18.982.029)	216.753.329
Muriah	Jawa Tengah/East Java	101.051.000	11.463.596	-	(3.149.460)	109.365.136
South East Sumatera	Sumatera	41.500.003	5.716.825	-	(19.307.867)	27.908.961
Muara Bakau	Kalimantan	-	241.782.799	70.890.494	-	312.673.293
		1.416.588.326	439.163.122	70.890.494	(290.309.966)	1.636.331.976

Catatan 1: Di dalam akumulasi penyusutan, deplesi dan amortisasi tahun 2015 terdapat pengurangan *dismantle cost* sebesar US\$42.301.422 karena perubahan revisi estimasi arus kas. In Accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization included the reduction of *dismantle cost* amounted to US\$42,301,422 due to the change in estimation upon future cash flow.

31 Desember 2014/
December 31, 2014

Blok/ Blocks	Lokasi/ Location	Saldo awal/ Beginning balance	Penambahan/ Addition	Akuisisi/ Acquisition	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Saldo akhir/ Ending balance
Ketapang	Jawa Timur/East Java	127.561.898	76.619.124	-	(12.681.022)	191.500.000
Bangkanai	Kalimantan Tengah/ Central Kalimantan	55.579.315	23.005.037	-	-	78.584.352
Pangkajene ¹⁾	Jawa Timur/East Java	226.001.008	6.541.547	678.002.805	(70.092.389)	840.452.971
Fasken	Texas	-	42.858.661	134.878.816	(14.237.477)	163.500.000
Muriah ²⁾	Jawa Tengah/East Java	-	-	101.051.000	-	101.051.000
South East Sumatera	Sumatera	-	3.141.368	49.901.448	(11.542.813)	41.500.003
		409.142.221	152.165.737	963.834.069	(108.553.701)	1.416.588.326

1) Lihat Catatan 16.ii dan 16.iii/See Note 16.ii and 16.iii

2) Lihat Catatan 16.iv/See Note 16.iv

Informasi mengenai akuisisi hak kepemilikan:

Information pertaining to the acquisition of participating interest:

Tahun akuisisi/ Acquisition year	Blok/ Block	Hak Kepemilikan/ Participating Interest	Pemilik lama/ Former owner	Nilai Pembelian/ Purchase Price
April 2015	Muara Bakau	11,67%	GDF Suez Exploration Ind. BV	US\$ 70.890.494
Mei 2014	Fasken	36,00%	Swift Energy Operating LLC	US\$ 134.878.816
Agustus 2014	South East Sumatera	8,91%	KNOC Sumatera Limited	US\$ 49.901.448

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, seluruh sumur, perlengkapan dan fasilitas terkait diasuransikan dengan nilai pertanggungan sebesar US\$1.025.325.014.

As of December 31, 2015, all wells and related equipment and facilities were insured amounted to US\$1,025,325,014.

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
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**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
AND OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES (continued)**

b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

**Uji penurunan nilai atas properti minyak
dan gas**

Impairment test on oil and gas properties

Pengujian penurunan nilai atas properti minyak dan gas dilakukan ketika terdapat suatu indikasi bahwa nilai tercatat properti minyak dan gas tersebut mengalami penurunan. Dalam hal ini, manajemen Kelompok usaha menentukan hak kepemilikan pada masing-masing blok sebagai satu UPK.

Impairment test on oil and gas properties is performed when circumstances indicate the CGU's carrying value may be impaired. In this matter, the management of the Group determined the participating interests in the respective blocks as a CGU.

Menimbang kondisi harga spot minyak dan gas pada saat penilaian, manajemen Kelompok Usaha melakukan pengujian penurunan nilai atas UPK yang terdampak, yaitu UPK yang hasil produksinya dijual dengan harga spot.

Considering the condition of the spot price of oil and gas at the assessment, the management of the Group performed impairment testing on the affected CGUs, which the products are sold under spot price.

Dalam menguji apakah penurunan nilai dibutuhkan, nilai tercatat setiap UPK (termasuk alokasi goodwill) dibandingkan dengan jumlah terpulihkan masing-masing UPK tersebut. Jumlah terpulihkan ditentukan berdasarkan nilai pakai yang dihitung berdasarkan proyeksi arus kas yang didasarkan pada produksi dan rencana pengembangan yang telah disetujui oleh manajemen yang mencakup estimasi periode kontrak dan investasi masa depan untuk peningkatan output.

In assessing whether impairment is required the carrying value of the respective CGUs (including the allocated goodwill) are compared with their respective recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation using cash flow projections based on production and development forecast approved by the management covering estimated period of contract and future investment to increase output.

Jumlah terpulihkan dan nilai tercatat aset minyak dan gas bumi (termasuk alokasi goodwill) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 sebagai berikut:

The recoverable amount and the carrying amount of oil and gas properties (including allocated goodwill) as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	Jumlah terpulihkan/ Recoverable amount	Nilai tercatat ¹ / Carrying amount ¹	Penurunan nilai goodwill/ Impairment loss on goodwill	Penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas/ Impairment loss on oil and gas properties
Blok/Block South East Sumatera	27.908.961	36.461.016	-	8.552.055
Blok/Block Pangkah				
SIPL	433.747.115	515.771.007	39.341.882	42.682.010
SIPBV	166.825.814	207.632.320	-	40.806.506
SPLLC	66.730.325	80.232.997	7.893.946	5.608.726
	<u>695.212.215</u>	<u>840.097.340</u>	<u>47.235.828</u>	<u>97.649.297</u>

Catatan 1: Nilai tercatat blok Pangkah termasuk goodwill (lihat Catatan 16)

Note 1: Carrying amount for Pangkah Block includes goodwill (see Note 16)

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
PROPERTI MINYAK DAN GAS (lanjutan)**

**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
AND OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES (continued)**

b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

**Uji penurunan nilai atas properti minyak
dan gas (lanjutan)**

**Impairment test on oil and gas properties
(continued)**

Selisih lebih nilai tercatat aset pada blok Pangkah terhadap jumlah terpulihkan sebesar US\$136.333.070 dialokasikan terlebih dahulu sebesar US\$47.235.828 sebagai pengurang nilai tercatat *goodwill* sehingga menjadi US\$nilai dan diakui sebagai rugi penurunan nilai *goodwill* untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015.

US\$47,235,828 out of US\$136,333,070 - the excess of the carrying value of the assets on Block Pangkah over their recoverable amount is first allocated as reduction to the carrying value of goodwill therefore the balance become US\$nil and is recognized as impairment loss on goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Jumlah terpulihkan dan nilai tercatat aset minyak dan gas bumi (termasuk alokasi *goodwill*) pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 sebagai berikut:

The recoverable amount and the carrying amount of oil and gas properties (includes allocated goodwill) as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Jumlah terpulihkan/ Recoverable amount	Nilai tercatat ¹ / Carrying amount	Penurunan nilai goodwill/ Impairment loss on goodwill	Penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas/ Impairment loss on oil and gas properties	Pemulihan rugi penurunan nilai/ Reversal of impairment loss
Blok/Block South East Sumatera	41.500.000	52.412.425	-	10.912.425	-
Blok/Block Fasken	163.500.000	174.568.096	-	11.068.096	-
Blok/Block Ketapang	191.500.000	204.181.022	-	12.681.022	-
Blok/Block Pangkah					
SIPL	606.710.000	566.025.559	-	-	-
SIPBV	233.350.000	211.361.731	-	-	21.594.645
SPLLC	93.340.000	98.574.075	5.234.075	-	-
	1.329.900.000	1.307.122.908	5.234.075	34.661.543	21.594.645

Catatan 1: Nilai tercatat blok Pangkah termasuk *goodwill* (lihat catatan 16)

Note 1: Carrying amount for Pangkah Block includes goodwill (see note 16)

Selisih lebih jumlah terpulihkan aset pada SPLLC terhadap nilai tercatatnya sebesar US\$5.234.075, dialokasikan terlebih dahulu sebagai pengurang nilai tercatat *goodwill* dan diakui sebagai rugi penurunan nilai *goodwill* untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

The excess of the recoverable amount of assets on SPLLC over their carrying value amounted to US\$5,234,075 is recorded as reduction to carrying value of allocated goodwill and is recognized as impairment loss on goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Sisa selisih lebih tersebut selanjutnya dialokasikan sebagai pemulihan kerugian penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas atas blok Pangkah sebesar US\$21.594.645 dan diakui sebagai bagian dari pendapatan lain-lain dalam laba rugi. Pemulihan tersebut merupakan hasil dari perubahan positif pada asumsi dan estimasi yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai terpulihkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2013.

The remaining excess is allocated the reversal of impairment loss on oil and gas properties of Pangkah block amounted to US\$21,594,645 and is recognized as other income in profit or loss. The reversal is result of the positive change in the estimates and assumptions used to determine the recoverable amounts as of December 31, 2013.

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
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**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
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b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

**Uji penurunan nilai atas properti minyak
dan gas (lanjutan)**

**Impairment test on oil and gas properties
(continued)**

Asumsi utama yang digunakan

Key assumptions used

Perhitungan nilai pakai sangat sensitif terhadap asumsi-asumsi di bawah ini:

The calculation of value in use is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Lifting
- Harga
- Tingkat diskonto
- Beban operasi dan modal

- Lifting
- Prices
- Discount rates
- Operating and capital expenses

Lifting: Lifting tahunan yang diproyeksikan ini berdasarkan rencana bisnis manajemen dengan mempertimbangkan kondisi saat ini dan ekspektasi masa depan.

Lifting: The projected annual lifting is based on management business plan considering the current conditions and future expectations.

Harga: Harga perkiraan minyak, gas dan LPG didasarkan pada estimasi manajemen dan data pasar yang tersedia. Asumsi harga minyak yang manajemen gunakan adalah harga Brent yang disesuaikan dengan rata-rata historis persentase selisih *Indonesian Crude Price* masing-masing Blok dengan harga Brent. Sedangkan harga gas, manajemen menggunakan harga sesuai kontrak penjualan gas.

Prices: Forecasted oil, gas and LPG prices are based on management's estimates and available market data. The oil price assumptions used by management are based on Brent price adjusted with historical price difference between the *Indonesian Crude Price* of respective Blocks and Brent price. While for the gas price, the management uses the contracted price as per gas sales agreement.

Asumsi harga Brent yang digunakan untuk pengujian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

The assumptions for Brent price used by management for impairment test as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

US\$53,8 – US\$75,2 sampai tahun kelima dan US\$75,2 sampai akhir masa PSC/
US\$53.8 – US\$75.2 until the fifth year and US\$75.2 until end of PSC

Kenaikan sepuluh persen (10%) pada proyeksi harga minyak akan menaikkan jumlah terpulihkan aset properti minyak dan gas sebesar US\$45,7 Juta pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015.

The increase of ten percent (10%) in oil price forecast will increase the recoverable amount oil and gas properties by US\$45.7 million as of December 31, 2015.

Asumsi harga Brent yang digunakan untuk pengujian penurunan nilai pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

The assumptions for Brent price used by management for impairment test as of December 31, 2014 are as follows:

US\$73,8 – US\$91,3 sampai tahun ketiga, dan selanjutnya US\$91,3 hingga akhir masa PSC/
US\$73.8 – US\$91.3 until the third year and remain US\$91.3 until the end of PSC

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**15. ASET EKSPLORASI DAN EVALUASI DAN
PROPERTI MINYAK DAN GAS (lanjutan)**

b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

**Uji penurunan nilai atas properti minyak
dan gas (lanjutan)**

Asumsi utama yang digunakan (lanjutan)

Tingkat diskonto: Tingkat diskonto berasal dari Biaya Modal Rata-rata Tertimbang setelah pajak (*post-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital* atau WACC), dengan penyesuaian yang dilakukan untuk mencerminkan risiko khusus untuk properti minyak dan gas, dan untuk menentukan tingkat sebelum pajak. WACC memperhitungkan, baik utang maupun ekuitas, dengan bobot masing-masing 20% dan 80%. Biaya ekuitas sama dengan imbal hasil dari sekuritas yang bebas risiko ditambah dengan premi risiko ekuitas yang disesuaikan untuk risiko sistematis Kelompok Usaha. Biaya utang didasarkan pada perkiraan menyeluruh atas biaya rata-rata tertimbang pembiayaan Kelompok Usaha seolah-olah pembiayaannya menggunakan utang pada tanggal penilaian. Risiko khusus aset diperhitungkan melalui dimasukkannya faktor beta individual.

Tingkat diskonto yang digunakan adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tingkat diskonto/Discount rates	
	2015	2014
Blok South East Sumatera	6,0%	8,0%
Blok Fasken	6,7%	9,0%
Blok Ketapang	7,2%	9,5%
Blok Pangkah	6,9%	9,0%

Kenaikan satu persen (1%) pada tingkat diskonto akan menurunkan jumlah terpulihkan aset properti minyak dan gas sebesar US\$50,4 Juta.

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**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
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b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

**Impairment test on oil and gas properties
(continued)**

Key assumptions used (continued)

Discount rates: Discount rates are derived from the post-tax Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC), with appropriate adjustments made to reflect the risks specific to the oil and gas properties and to determine the pre-tax rate. The WACC takes into account both debt and equity, weighted 20% and 80%, respectively. The cost of equity is equal to the return on risk-free securities plus the equity risk premium adjusted for the Group systematic risk. The cost of debt is based on the overall estimate of the weighted average cost of debt finance for the Group as if it were refinancing all of its debt at the valuation date. Asset-specific risk is incorporated by applying individual beta factors.

The discount rates being used are as follows:

		South East Sumatera Block
		Fasken Block
		Ketapang Block
		Pangkah Block

The increase of one percent (1%) in discount rate will decrease the recoverable amount of oil and gas properties by US\$50.4 million.

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**15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
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b. Properti Minyak dan Gas (lanjutan)

b. Oil and Gas Properties (continued)

**Uji penurunan nilai atas properti minyak
dan gas (lanjutan)**

***Impairment test on oil and gas properties
(continued)***

Asumsi utama yang digunakan (lanjutan)

Key assumptions used (continued)

Beban operasi dan modal: Asumsi ini didasarkan pada perencanaan beban operasi dan modal Kelompok Usaha. Manajemen memiliki kontrol penuh atas biaya, dan berkeyakinan bahwa asumsi akan tercapai.

Operating and capital expenses: These assumptions are based on the Groups operating and capital expenses plan. The management has full control over the costs, and believes that assumptions will be achievable.

Perubahan terhadap asumsi yang digunakan oleh manajemen dalam menentukan jumlah terpulihkan, khususnya tingkat diskonto, dapat berdampak signifikan pada hasil pengujian. Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berkeyakinan bahwa tidak terdapat kemungkinan yang beralasan bahwa asumsi utama tersebut di atas dapat berubah sehingga nilai tercatat masing-masing UPK (termasuk alokasi goodwill) menjadi lebih tinggi dari nilai yang terpulihkan secara material.

Changes to the assumptions used by the management to determine the recoverable amount, in particular the discount rate, can have significant impact on the result of the impairment assessment. Management is of the opinion that there was no reasonably possible change in any of the key assumptions stated above that would cause the carrying amount of the CGU (including the allocated goodwill) to materially exceed its recoverable amount.

Berdasarkan penelaahan atas aset minyak dan gas secara individu, manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa tidak diperlukan cadangan penurunan nilai lebih lanjut atas aset minyak dan gas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Based on the review of the individual oil and gas properties, the management believes that no further impairment in value of oil and gas properties is necessary as of December 31, 2015 and 2014.

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16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD LAINNYA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	<i>Goodwill/ Goodwill</i>	<i>Piranti lunak computer/ Computer software</i>	<i>Biaya perpanjangan hak atas tanah/ Land rights</i>	<i>Total/ Total</i>	
Biaya Perolehan					Acquisition Cost
Saldo 1 Januari 2014	35.588.504	2.696.334	1.685.330	39.970.168	Balance January 1, 2014
Penambahan	-	198.962	-	198.962	Additions
Akuisisi entitas anak - SIPL	39.341.881	-	-	39.341.881	Acquisition of subsidiary - SIPL
Akuisisi entitas anak - SP	13.128.019	-	-	13.128.019	Acquisition of subsidiary - SP
Pengurangan	-	-	(119.234)	(119.234)	Deductions
Saldo 31 Desember 2014	88.058.404	2.895.296	1.566.096	92.519.796	Balance December 31, 2014
Penambahan	-	577.159	297.232	874.391	Additions
Pengurangan	-	-	-	-	Deductions
Saldo 31 Desember 2015	88.058.404	3.472.455	1.863.328	93.394.187	Balance December 31, 2015
Amortisasi dan penurunan nilai					
Saldo 1 Januari 2014	35.533.125	392.493	310.456	36.236.074	Balance January 1, 2014
Amortisasi	-	311.694	60.987	372.681	Amortization
Penurunan nilai	5.234.075	-	-	5.234.075	Impairment
Saldo 31 Desember 2014	40.767.200	704.187	371.443	41.842.830	Balance December 31, 2014
Penurunan Nilai	47.235.828	-	-	47.235.828	Impairment
Amortisasi	-	417.358	47.124	464.482	Amortization
Saldo 31 Desember 2015	88.003.028	1.121.545	418.567	89.543.140	Balance December 31, 2015
Nilai tercatat					Carrying value
Saldo 31 Desember 2014	47.291.204	2.191.109	1.194.653	50.676.966	Balance December 31, 2014
Saldo 31 Desember 2015	55.376	2.350.910	1.444.761	3.851.047	Balance December 31, 2015

Pada bulan Juni 2013, SEI melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada SIP, entitas non-publik yang didirikan di Belanda dan memiliki 25% hak kepemilikan atas Blok Ujung Pangkah.

In June 2013, SEI acquired 100% equity interests in SIP, a private company incorporated in Netherlands and has ownership of 25% of participating interest in Ujung Pangkah Block.

Pada bulan Januari 2014, SIPBV melakukan akuisisi atas 100% kepemilikan saham pada HIPL dan HPLLC. HIPL dan HPLLC adalah entitas non-publik yang memiliki masing-masing sebesar 65% dan 10% hak kepemilikan atas Ujung Pangkah PSC. Dengan demikian, Kelompok Usaha memiliki 100% hak kepemilikan atas Blok Ujung Pangkah.

In January 2014, SIPBV acquired 100% equity interests in HIPL and HPLLC. HIPL and HPLLC are private companies having 65% and 10% participating interest in Ujung Pangkah PSC, respectively. Thus, the Group has 100% participating interest in Ujung Pangkah Block.

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16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD LAINNYA (lanjutan)

Saldo *goodwill* dari akuisisi diatas timbul terutama dari faktor-faktor berikut:

- 1) Nilai kesinambungan usaha yang terkandung dalam kemampuan untuk mempertahankan dan mengembangkan usaha Kelompok Usaha dengan meningkatkan cadangan dan sumber melalui penemuan baru.
- 2) *Entry* strategis untuk memperoleh tambahan *participating interest* pada blok Ujung Pangkah.
- 3) Persyaratan pengakuan aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan atas perbedaan nilai wajar yang dialokasikan dengan dasar pengenaan pajak dari aset teridentifikasi yang diperoleh dan liabilitas yang diambil alih dalam kombinasi bisnis yang tidak mencerminkan nilai wajar.

Goodwill tersebut tidak diharapkan dapat dikurangkan untuk tujuan pelaporan pajak.

i. Akuisisi SIPBV (dahulu KUFPEC Indonesia Pangkah (Pangkah) B.V)

Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi SIPBV pada tanggal akuisisi (26 Juni 2013) adalah:

	Nilai Wajar Fair Value
Aset	
Kas dan setara kas	23.587
Piutang lain-lain	25.318.546
Persediaan	7.577.980
Beban dibayar dimuka	4.810.491
Pajak dibayar dimuka	11.921.146
Properti minyak dan gas	243.256.222
Sub-total	292.907.972
Liabilitas	
Utang lain-lain	29.034.950
Liabilitas jangka panjang imbalan kerja	1.238.787
Utang kepada pihak berelasi	8.459.834
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan, neto	12.605.626
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	17.250.083
Sub-total	68.589.280
Nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi	224.318.692
<i>Goodwill</i> atas akuisisi	35.533.126
Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan	259.851.818
Dikurangi kas yang diperoleh dari Entitas Anak yang diakuisisi	(23.587)
Akuisisi Entitas Anak, setelah dikurangi kas yang diperoleh	259.828.231

16. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Goodwill arises from the above acquisitions principally because of the following factors:

- 1) *The going concern value implicit in the Group's ability to sustain and/or grow the business by increasing reserves and resources through new discoveries.*
- 2) *The strategic entry point to obtain additional participating interest in Ujung Pangkah block.*
- 3) *The requirement to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the difference between the assigned fair values and the tax bases of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination at amounts that do not reflect fair value.*

Goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

i. Acquisition of SIPBV (formerly KUFPEC Indonesia Pangkah (Pangkah) B.V)

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of SIPBV as at the date of acquisition (June 26, 2013) were:

	Assets
Cash and cash equivalents	
Other receivables	
Inventories	
Prepaid expenses	
Prepaid taxes	
Oil and gas properties	
Sub-total	
Liabilities	
Other payables	
Long term liability for employees' benefits	
Loan to related party	
Deferred tax liability, net	
Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions	
Sub-total	
Total identifiable net assets at fair values	
<i>Goodwill</i> arising on acquisition	
Purchase consideration transferred	
<i>Net cash of the acquired Subsidiary</i>	
Acquisition of a Subsidiary, net of cash acquired	

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**16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD
LAINNYA (lanjutan)**

**i. Akuisisi SIPBV (dahulu Kufpec Indonesia
Pangkah (Pangkah) B.V) (lanjutan)**

Imbalan pembelian SIPBV senilai US\$259.851.818 terdiri dari akuisisi saham sebesar US\$74.276.826 dan pengalihan piutang sebesar US\$185.574.992.

**ii. Akuisisi SIPL (dahulu Hess (Indonesia
Pangkah) Limited)**

Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi Hess (Indonesia Pangkah) Limited pada tanggal akuisisi (10 Januari 2014) adalah:

	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value
Aset	
Kas dan setara kas	19.416.567
Piutang	49.081.311
Persediaan	16.759.843
Properti minyak dan gas	587.602.431
Aset lain-lain	20.766.211
Sub-total	693.626.363
Liabilitas	
Utang usaha	11.025.387
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	54.937.250
Utang lain-lain	5.597.872
Utang pajak	38.666.939
Liabilitas jangka panjang imbalan kerja	6.286.448
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan, neto	20.433.594
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	31.257.512
Sub-total	168.205.002
Nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi	525.421.361
Goodwill atas akuisisi	39.341.881
Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan	564.763.242
Dikurangi kas yang diperoleh dari Entitas Anak yang diakuisisi	(19.416.567)
Akuisisi Entitas Anak, setelah dikurangi kas yang diperoleh	545.346.675

Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan sebesar US\$564.763.242 terdiri dari akuisisi saham sebesar US\$27.429.910 dan pengalihan piutang sebesar US\$537.333.332.

**16. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS
(continued)**

**i. Acquisition of SIPBV (formerly Kufpec
Indonesia Pangkah (Pangkah) B.V)
(continued)**

The purchase consideration transferred of SIPBV amounted to US\$259,851,818 consist of acquisition on share in equity amounted to US\$74,276,826 and transfer of receivables amounted to US\$185,574,992.

**ii. Acquisition of SIPL (formerly Hess (Indonesia
Pangkah) Limited)**

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Hess (Indonesia Pangkah) Limited as at the date of acquisition (January 10, 2014) were:

	Assets
	Cash and cash equivalents
	Receivables
	Inventories
	Oil and gas properties
	Other assets
	Sub-total
	Liabilities
	Trade payables
	Accrued expenses
	Other payables
	Taxes payables
	Long term liability for employee benefits
	Deferred tax liability, net
	Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions
	Sub-total
	Total identifiable net assets at fair values
	Goodwill arising on acquisition
	Purchase consideration transferred
	Net cash of the acquired Subsidiary
	Acquisition of a Subsidiary, net of cash acquired

The purchase consideration transferred amounted to US\$564,763,242 consist of acquisition on share in equity amounted to US\$27,429,910 and transfer of receivables amounted to US\$537,333,332.

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**16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD
LAINNYA (lanjutan)**

**16. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS
(continued)**

iii. Akuisisi SP (dahulu Hess Pangkah LLC)

iii Acquisition of SP (formerly Hess Pangkah LLC)

Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi Hess Pangkah LLC pada tanggal akuisisi (10 Januari 2014) adalah:

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Hess Pangkah LLC as at the date of acquisition (January 10, 2014) were:

	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value
Aset	
Kas dan setara kas	950.648
Piutang	4.390.062
Persediaan	2.652.939
Beban dibayar dimuka	122.180
Properti minyak dan gas	90.400.374
Sub-total	98.516.203
Liabilitas	
Utang usaha	1.306.286
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	8.495.588
Liabilitas jangka panjang imbalan kerja	628.645
Utang pajak	5.880.879
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan, neto	1.022.976
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain lain	4.808.848
Sub-total	22.143.222
Nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi	76.372.981
Goodwill atas akuisisi	13.128.019
Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan	89.501.000
Dikurangi kas yang diperoleh dari Entitas Anak yang diakuisisi	(950.648)
Akuisisi Entitas Anak, setelah dikurangi kas yang diperoleh	88.550.352

Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan senilai US\$89.501.000 terdiri dari akuisisi saham sebesar US\$29.424.980 dan pengalihan piutang sebesar US\$60.076.020.

Assets
Cash and cash equivalents
Receivables
Inventories
Prepaid expenses
Oil and gas properties
Sub-total
Liabilities
Trade payables
Accrued expenses
Long term liability for employee benefits
Tax payables
Deferred tax liability, net
Asset abandonment and restoration obligation and other provision
Sub-total
Total identifiable net assets at fair values
Goodwill arising on acquisition
Purchase consideration transferred
Deduction of net cash of the acquired Subsidiary
Acquisition of a Subsidiary, net of cash acquired

The purchase consideration transferred amounted to US\$89,501,000 consist of acquisition on share in equity amounted to US\$29,424,980 and transfer of receivables amounted to US\$60,076,020.

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16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD LAINNYA (lanjutan)

iv. Akuisisi SEML (dahulu Sunny Ridge Offshore Limited – SROL)

Nilai wajar dari aset dan liabilitas teridentifikasi SROL pada tanggal akuisisi (16 Desember 2014) adalah:

	Nilai Wajar/ Fair Value
Aset	
Piutang dan aset lain-lain	316.378
Persediaan	235.624
Pajak dibayar di muka	6.729.357
Properti minyak dan gas	101.051.000
Sub-total	108.332.359
Liabilitas	
Utang usaha dan utang lain-lain	55.763.801
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	1.184.830
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	5.376.413
Sub-total	62.325.044
Nilai wajar aset neto teridentifikasi	46.007.315
Keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon	(5.604.315)
Imbalan pembelian yang dialihkan	40.403.000

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa Akuisisi SEML dengan harga pembelian yang lebih rendah dari nilai wajarnya dikarenakan penjual ingin segera memonetisasi asetnya, tidak ada penawar lain dalam akuisisi ini dan proses negosiasi yang berlangsung ketat.

Uji penurunan nilai terhadap Goodwill

Nilai tercatat *goodwill* pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Berasal dari akuisisi bisnis minyak dan gas:		
CGU - Saka Indonesia Pangkah Ltd.	-	39.341.881
CGU - Saka Indonesia Pangkah LLC	-	7.893.947
Berasal dari akuisisi bisnis lainnya	55.376	55.376
Total	55.376	47.291.204

Pengujian penurunan nilai atas *goodwill* dilakukan secara tahunan bersamaan dengan pengujian atas UPK dimana *goodwill* tersebut dialokasikan (Catatan 15), dan ketika terdapat suatu indikasi bahwa nilai tercatat UPK tersebut mengalami penurunan.

16. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

iv. Acquisition of SEML (formerly Sunny Ridge Offshore Limited – SROL)

The fair values of the identifiable assets and liabilities of SROL as at the date of acquisition (December 16, 2014) were:

	Assets
Receivable and Other Assets	
Inventories	
Prepaid taxes	
Oil and gas properties	
Sub-total	
Liabilities	
Trade and other payables	
Deferred tax liabilities	
Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions	
Sub-total	
Total identifiable net assets at fair values	
Gain on bargain purchase	
Purchase consideration transferred	

Management of the Group believes that it was able to acquire SEML with purchase consideration less than the fair value of its assets because of seller's urgency to monetize the assets, no comparative bid from other party and tight-fisted negotiation process.

Impairment test on Goodwill

Carrying amount of goodwill as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

Arising from acquisition of oil and gas business:	
CGU - Saka Indonesia Pangkah Ltd.	
CGU - Saka Indonesia Pangkah LLC	
Arising from acquisition of other business	
Ending balance	

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually together with the CGU to which such goodwill was allocated (Note 15), and when circumstances indicate that the CGU's carrying value may be impaired.

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16. GOODWILL DAN ASET TAK BERWUJUD LAINNYA (lanjutan)

Uji penurunan nilai terhadap Goodwill (lanjutan)

Dalam menguji apakah penurunan nilai *goodwill* diperlukan, nilai tercatat *goodwill* dialokasikan ke properti minyak dan gas di Blok Pangkah untuk mendapatkan nilai tercatat kombinasi (Catatan 15) karena *goodwill* timbul dari akuisisi Blok Pangkah. Nilai tercatat kombinasi tersebut dibandingkan dengan nilai terpulihkan UPK. Nilai terpulihkan adalah jumlah yang lebih besar antara nilai wajar UPK dikurangi biaya untuk menjual dan nilai pakai.

Jumlah terpulihkan *goodwill* ditentukan berdasarkan perhitungan nilai pakai yang dihitung berdasarkan proyeksi arus kas dari rencana usaha yang telah disetujui oleh manajemen senior mencakup periode 11 tahun (jumlah tahun sejak 2016 sampai dengan berakhirnya PSC Pangkah). Arus kas yang diproyeksikan diperbaharui untuk mencerminkan dampak penurunan yang signifikan atas harga minyak.

Asumsi utama yang digunakan

Asumsi yang digunakan manajemen diungkapkan di Catatan 15.b.

16. GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Impairment test on Goodwill (continued)

In assessing whether impairment on goodwill is required, the carrying value of goodwill is allocated to the oil and gas properties at Pangkah Block to obtain combined carrying value (Note 15), as the goodwill arising from the acquisition of Pangkah Block. The combined carrying value is compared with CGU's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from the business plan approved by senior management covering 11 year period (number of years from 2016 up to termination of Pangkah PSC). The projected cash flows have been updated to reflect impacts in the significant decline in oil price.

Key assumptions used

The assumptions used by management are disclosed in Note 15.b.

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17. UTANG USAHA

Akun ini terdiri dari:

17. TRADE PAYABLES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)			<u>Government-related entities</u> (Note 35)
PT Pertamina EP	24.249.386	28.258.571	PT Pertamina EP
PT Pertamina Hulu Energi	3.775.166	3.563.731	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi
PT Pertamina Gas	2.044.937	1.088.908	PT Pertamina Gas
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third parties</u>
ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	72.715.103	72.682.379	ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.
Santos (Madura Offshore) Pty. Ltd.	4.922.832	6.868.692	Santos (Madura Offshore) Pty. Ltd.
PT Taruko Energy	1.823.930	1.438.500	PT Taruko Energy
Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd.	1.760.695	1.760.695	Kangean Energy Indonesia Ltd.
PT Inti Daya Latu Prima	1.168.147	976.303	PT Inti Daya Latu Prima
PT Indogas Kriya Dwiguna	868.531	3.351.472	PT Indogas Kriya Dwiguna
PT Nugas Trans Energy	838.699	1.229.483	PT Nugas Trans Energy
Sembcorp Gas Pte. Ltd	673.012	603.224	Sembcorp Gas Pte. Ltd
Lapindo Brantas, Inc.	561.872	177.936	Lapindo Brantas, Inc.
Gas Supply PTE. Ltd	452.990	406.016	Gas Supply PTE. Ltd
PT Sadikun Niagamas Raya	306.003	4.064.215	PT Sadikun Niagamas Raya
PT Walinusa Energi	267.064	3.513.001	PT Walinusa Energi
Premier Oil Natuna Sea.B.V	165.684	2.686.176	Premier Oil Natuna Sea.B.V
PT Gresik Migas	129.608	195.434	PT Gresik Migas
PT Bayu Buana Gemilang	113.481	2.310.230	PT Bayu Buana Gemilang
PT Zebra Energy			PT Zebra Energy
(US\$73.110 dan Rp213.190.570 pada tahun 2015 dan nihil pada tahun 2014)	88.564	-	(US\$73,110 and Rp 213,190,570 in 2015 and nil in 2014)
PT Granary Global Energy			PT Granary Global Energy
(US\$60.002 dan Rp150.443.860 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$72.822 dan Rp69.489.728 pada tahun 2014)	70.908	78.408	(US\$60,002 and Rp150,443,860 in 2015 and US\$72,822 and Rp69,489,728 in 2014)
PT Sarana Indo Energi	-	1.237.577	PT Sarana Indo Energi
PT Niaga Gema Teknologi	-	1.162.795	PT Niaga Gema Teknologi
PT T Energy			PT T Energy
(Nihil pada tahun 2015 dan US\$894 dan Rp4.888.935 pada tahun 2014)	-	1.287	(Nil in 2015 and US\$894 and Rp4,888,935 in 2014)
PT Petross Gas	-	394	PT Petross Gas
Total	116.996.612	137.655.427	Total

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17. UTANG USAHA (lanjutan)

Analisa umur utang usaha dihitung sejak tanggal faktur adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Sampai dengan 1 bulan	115.232.921	135.761.479
> 1 bulan - 3 bulan	-	130.257
> 3 bulan - 6 bulan	-	-
> 6 bulan - 1 tahun	-	-
> 1 tahun	1.763.691	1.763.691
Total	116.996.612	137.655.427

Utang usaha tidak dikenakan bunga dan umumnya dibayar antara 10 sampai 30 hari sejak tanggal faktur diterima.

Utang usaha atas pembelian gas bumi ke Pertamina EP telah diperhitungkan piutang usaha atas penjualan gas ke Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar (SPBG) milik Pertamina di Jakarta dan piutang atas transportasi gas ke pelanggan tertentu Pertamina sejumlah US\$66.220 dan US\$24.839 masing-masing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 (Catatan 38.1).

17. TRADE PAYABLES (continued)

The aging analysis of trade payables based on invoice dates are as follows:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Up to 1 month	115.232.921	135.761.479
> 1 month - 3 months	-	130.257
> 3 months - 6 months	-	-
> 6 months - 1 year	-	-
> 1 year	1.763.691	1.763.691
Total	116.996.612	137.655.427

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 10 to 30 days since invoice were received.

The outstanding payable to Pertamina EP for the gas purchases has been calculated by the trade receivables totaling US\$66,220 and US\$24,839 as of December 31 2015 and 2014, respectively, relating to the sale of gas to Pertamina's fuel gas filling stations (SPBG) in Jakarta and gas transmission to certain Pertamina's customers (Note 38.1).

18. UTANG LAIN-LAIN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok (US\$20.173.003 dan Rp378.965.566.599 pada tahun 2015, dan US\$12.707.903 dan Rp823.674.709.857 pada tahun 2014)	47.644.229	78.919.697
Cash call	15.718.529	13.799.126
Jaminan gas (US\$10.893.084 dan Rp59.545.750.600 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$10.891.388 dan Rp49.443.825.647 pada tahun 2014)	15.209.557	14.865.972
PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper	1.910.300	1.919.640
Utang kepada PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia	1.776.587	3.270.538
Pembelian barang dan jasa (US\$4.796 dan Rp7.171.281.477 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$12.933 dan Rp13.416.581.343 pada tahun 2014)	524.642	1.114.783
Lain-lain (Rp25.981.737.515 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp18.099.528.240 pada tahun 2014)	1.883.417	1.454.946
Total	84.667.261	115.344.702

18. OTHER PAYABLES

This account consists of:

Liabilities to contractors and suppliers (US\$20,173,003 and Rp378,965,566,599 in 2015, and US\$12,707,903 and Rp823,674,709,857 in 2014)
Cash call
Gas guarantee deposits (US\$10,893,084 and Rp59,545,750,600 in 2015 and US\$10,891,388 and Rp49,443,825,647 in 2014)
PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper
Payables to PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia
Purchase of goods and services (US\$4,796 and Rp7,171,281,477 in 2015 and US\$12,933 and Rp13,416,581,343 in 2014)
Others (Rp25,981,737,515 in 2015 and Rp18,099,528,240 in 2014)

Total

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18. UTANG LAIN-LAIN (lanjutan)

Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok merupakan liabilitas sehubungan dengan pembangunan gedung PMO Wilayah 2 dan PMO Wilayah 3 (Catatan 14 dan 19) beserta liabilitas kepada kontraktor terkait aktivitas minyak dan gas.

Utang *cash call* merupakan utang kepada operator yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan operasional di blok Fasken, Muriah, dan Ketapang.

Utang jaminan gas merupakan uang jaminan gas yang diterima oleh Perusahaan dan GEI dari pelanggan dalam rangka transaksi penjualan gas.

Utang lancar lainnya kepada PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) terkait dengan Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG), dimana RAPP bersedia menyediakan fasilitas seperti jaringan pipa gas, *metering station* dan fasilitas lainnya yang akan dikompensasi dengan pemakaian gas oleh RAPP.

Utang lain-lain pembelian barang dan jasa terkait utang kepada pemasok terkait dengan pembelian barang dan jasa.

18. OTHER PAYABLES (continued)

Liabilities to contractors and suppliers represents mainly liabilities related to the construction of building for PMO Area 2 and PMO Area 3 (Notes 14 and 19) and liabilities to contractors related to the oil and gas activities.

Cash call payables represent payables to operator related with operational activities in Fasken, Muriah, and Ketapang blocks.

Gas guarantee deposits payable represents gas deposits received by the Company and GEI from the customers in relation to the gas sales transactions.

Other payables to PT Riau Andalan Pulp and Paper (RAPP) is related to Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement (GSPA), whereby RAPP agreed to build facilities such as gas pipelines, metering station and other facilities and those will be compensated by usage of gas by RAPP.

Other payables purchase of goods and services related to payables to suppliers for purchase of goods and services.

19. LIABILITAS YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR

Akun ini terdiri dari:

19. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Liabilitas atas aktivitas minyak dan gas	139.334.987	154.008.472	<i>Liabilities for oil and gas activities</i>
Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok (US\$13.503.133 dan Rp1.412.122.103.032 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$30.378.604, dan Rp1.034.313.690.761 pada tahun 2014)	115.867.910	113.522.791	<i>Liabilities to contractors and suppliers (US\$13,503,133 and Rp1,412,122,103,032 in 2015 and US\$30,378,604 and Rp1,034,313,690,761 in 2014)</i>
Bunga (US\$12.725.149 dan JPY159.134.412 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$9.963.165 dan JPY182.065.960 pada tahun 2014)	14.046.213	11.488.919	<i>Interests (US\$12,725,149 and JPY159,134,412 in 2015 and US\$9,963,165 and JPY182,065,960 in 2014)</i>
Jasa konsultan (Nihil pada tahun 2015 dan Rp2.285.050.159 pada tahun 2014)	-	183.686	<i>Consultant fees (Nil in 2015 and Rp2,285,050,159 in 2014)</i>
Iuran ke BPH Migas (Rp8.064.371.209 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp10.823.008.044 pada tahun 2014)	584.587	870.017	<i>BPH Migas levy (Rp8,064,371,209 in 2015 and Rp10,823,008,044 in 2014)</i>
Lain-lain (Rp410.784.580 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp7.119.509.145 pada tahun 2014)	29.777	572.308	<i>Others (Rp410,784,580 in 2015 and Rp7,119,509,145 in 2014)</i>
Total	269.863.474	280.646.193	Total

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**19. LIABILITAS YANG MASIH HARUS DIBAYAR
(lanjutan)**

a. Liabilitas atas aktivitas minyak dan gas

Liabilitas atas aktivitas minyak dan gas merupakan liabilitas yang berkaitan dengan aktivitas eksplorasi dan produksi minyak dan gas.

b. Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok

Liabilitas kepada kontraktor dan pemasok merupakan liabilitas dimana tagihan atas liabilitas tersebut belum diterima Kelompok Usaha.

c. Bunga

Biaya bunga yang masih harus dibayar pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 terdiri dari akrual biaya bunga pinjaman sebesar US\$5.205.588 (31 Desember 2014: US\$2.648.294) (Catatan 20) dan bunga utang obligasi sebesar US\$8.840.625 (31 Desember 2014: US\$8.840.625) (Catatan 21).

d. Iuran ke BPH Migas

Pada tanggal 30 Januari 2006, Pemerintah menetapkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 1/2006 di mana perusahaan yang bergerak dalam bidang distribusi dan pengangkutan gas bumi wajib membayar iuran kepada Badan Pengatur (BPH Migas) sebesar 0,3% dari volume penjualan distribusi gas bumi dikali tarif distribusi dan 3% dari volume pengangkutan gas bumi dikali tarif pengangkutan.

Pada tanggal 23 Desember 2014 dan 31 Desember 2013, BPH Migas menetapkan perkiraan besaran iuran Perusahaan untuk tahun 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing sebesar Rp118 miliar (setara dengan US\$8,8 juta) dan Rp90 miliar (setara dengan US\$7,4 juta).

Pada tanggal 23 Desember 2014 dan 31 Desember 2013, BPH Migas menetapkan perkiraan besaran iuran Gas tahun 2015 dan 2014 sebesar Rp1 miliar (setara dengan US\$86 ribu) dan Rp2 miliar (setara dengan US\$166 ribu).

Saldo iuran BPH Migas merupakan liabilitas Perusahaan, Gas, dan Kalimantan Jawa Gas masing-masing sebesar nihil, US\$10.811, dan US\$573.776 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan US\$870.017, nihil, dan nihil pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

19. ACCRUED LIABILITIES (continued)

a. Liabilities for oil and gas activities

Liabilities for oil and gas activities represent liabilities relating to oil and gas exploration and production activities.

b. Liabilities to contractors and suppliers

Liabilities to contractors and suppliers represent liabilities for which the related invoices for such amount have not been received by the Group.

c. Interests

Accrued interest as of December 31, 2015 consists of interest on loans amounted to US\$5,205,588 (December 31, 2014: US\$2,648,294) (Note 20) and interest on bonds payable amounted to US\$8,840,625 (December 31, 2014: US\$8,840,625) (Note 21).

d. BPH Migas levy

On January 30, 2006, the Government issued Government Regulation No. 1/2006 which requires companies engaged in gas distribution and transportation to pay contribution charges to Regulatory Body (BPH Migas) at the amount of 0.3% from volume of natural gas sales distributed times distribution tariff and 3% from volume of gas transported times transportation tariff.

On December 23, 2014 and December 31, 2013, BPH Migas issued the decree which stated that the Company's levy estimation for years 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp118 billion (equivalent to US\$8.8 million) and Rp90 billion (equivalent to US\$7.4 million).

On December 23, 2014 and December 31, 2013, BPH Migas issued the decree which stated that the Gas' levy estimation for year 2015 and 2014 amounted to Rp1 billion (equivalent to US\$86 thousand) and Rp2 billion (equivalent to US\$166 thousand).

The balance of BPH Migas levy consists of the Company's, Gas' and Kalimantan Jawa Gas' liability amounted to nil, US\$10,811, and US\$573,776 as of December 31, 2015, respectively and US\$ 870,017, nil, and nil as of December 31, 2014, respectively.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG

Akun ini terdiri dari:

20. LONG-TERM LOANS

This account consists of:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4) (As Restated Note 4)	
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)			<u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
<u>Perusahaan</u>			<u>The Company</u>
Pinjaman yang diperoleh Pemerintah dari pemberi pinjaman (Penerusan Pinjaman)	432.096.784	464.534.323	Loans obtained by the Government from the lenders (Two-step Loans)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	37.500.000	56.250.000	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third Party</u>
Pinjaman Sindikasi			Loan Syndication
Pokok pinjaman	617.500.000	-	Principals
Biaya transaksi yang belum diamortisasi	(6.950.173)	-	Unamortized cost of transaction
<u>Entitas Anak</u>			<u>Subsidiary</u>
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third Party</u>
Pinjaman Sindikasi			Loan Syndication
Pokok pinjaman	300.000.000	-	Principals
Biaya transaksi yang belum diamortisasi	(5.108.471)	-	Unamortized cost of transaction
Total	1.375.038.140	520.784.323	Total
Dikurangi pinjaman jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun:			Less current maturities of long-term loans:
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah</u> (Catatan 35)			<u>Government-related entities (Note 35)</u>
<u>Perusahaan</u>			<u>The Company</u>
Pinjaman yang diperoleh Pemerintah dari pemberi pinjaman (Penerusan Pinjaman)	21.621.548	28.995.427	Loans obtained by the Government from the lenders (Two-step Loans)
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	18.750.000	18.750.000	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
<u>Pihak ketiga</u>			<u>Third Party</u>
Pinjaman Sindikasi	81.250.000	-	Loan Syndication
Total	121.621.548	47.745.427	Total
Bagian jangka panjang, Neto	1.253.416.592	473.038.896	Long-term portion, Net

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

Penerusan Pinjaman

Two-step loans

Penerusan Pinjaman merupakan pinjaman jangka panjang yang diperoleh dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang dibiayai oleh:

Two-step Loans represent long-term loans from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, which are funded by:

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (SLA-1156/DP3/2003) (JPY43.755.745.000 pada tahun 2015 dan JPY45.346.863.000 pada tahun 2014)	363.240.879	380.016.920	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (SLA-1156/DP3/2003) (JPY43,755,745,000 in 2015 and JPY45,346,863,000 in 2014)
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (SLA-879/DP3/1996)	-	3.807.172	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (SLA-879/DP3/1996)
Sub total	363.240.879	383.824.092	Sub total
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (SLA-1201/DP3/2006)	47.477.874	50.987.426	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (SLA-1201/DP3/2006)
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (SLA-1166/DP3/2004)	-	58.270	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (SLA-1166/DP3/2004)
Sub total	47.477.874	51.045.696	Sub total
European Investment Bank (SLA-877/DP3/1996 dan SLA-1139/DP3/2000)	21.378.031	26.128.705	European Investment Bank (SLA-877/DP3/1996 and SLA-1139/DP3/2000)
Asian Development Bank (SLA-832/DP3/1995)	-	3.535.830	Asian Development Bank (SLA-832/DP3/1995)
Total	432.096.784	464.534.323	Total

Perusahaan

The Company

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-1156/DP3/2003)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-1156/DP3/2003)

Pada tanggal 27 Maret 2003, JBIC menyetujui untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Pemerintah Republik Indonesia (Pemerintah) berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. IP-511 dengan jumlah keseluruhan setara dengan JPY49.088.000.000 untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam membiayai pembangunan jaringan pipa transmisi gas dari Sumatera Selatan sampai Jawa Barat dan jaringan pipa distribusi di Jawa Barat.

On March 27, 2003, JBIC agreed to provide a loan to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia (the Government) based on Loan Agreement No. IP-511 for a total aggregate amount equivalent to JPY49,088,000,000 to assist the Government in financing the development of a gas transmission pipeline from South Sumatera to West Java and a distribution pipeline in West Java.

Pada tanggal 28 Mei 2003, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1156/DP3/2003, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan pinjaman dari JBIC tersebut dengan jumlah tidak melebihi JPY49.088.000.000 kepada Perusahaan.

On May 28, 2003, the Company and the Government entered into a Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-1156/DP3/2003, which provides for the Government's relending of the JBIC loan proceeds not exceeding JPY49,088,000,000 to the Company.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-1156/DP3/2003) (lanjutan)

Tingkat bunga tahunan pinjaman JBIC masing-masing adalah berkisar antara 0,75% sampai dengan 0,95% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2015, Pemerintah melakukan amandemen perjanjian terkait, dengan pengenaan tingkat bunga atas pinjaman JBIC SLA 1156/DP3/2003 dengan menghapuskan beban bank sebesar 0,15% dari jasa bunga bagian pemerintah yang sebelumnya sebesar 0,50%. Amandemen ini berlaku untuk saldo pinjaman yang belum jatuh tempo terhitung sejak 1 Oktober 2015.

Pokok pinjaman tersebut harus dibayar dalam 61 kali angsuran tengah tahunan pada tanggal 20 Maret dan 20 September setiap tahun, dengan angsuran pertama yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 Maret 2013 dan pembayaran terakhir akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 20 Maret 2043.

Pada tanggal 9 Juli 2013, Pemerintah melalui Direktorat Jenderal Manajemen Pinjaman menerima *Notice of Completion of Disbursement* dari *Japan International Cooperation Agency* mengenai jumlah kumulatif penarikan dan sisa fasilitas pinjaman yang tidak dipergunakan sampai dengan batas waktu penarikan pinjaman tanggal 4 Juli 2013 masing-masing sebesar JPY48.538.362.136 dan JPY549.637.864 dari total keseluruhan fasilitas pinjaman dari JBIC sebesar JPY49.088.000.000.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar JPY1.591.118.000 (setara dengan US\$13.154.775) dan JPY1.591.118.000 (setara dengan US\$15.257.919).

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-879/DP3/1996)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman tanggal 23 Oktober 1995, JBIC menyetujui untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Pemerintah dengan jumlah keseluruhan setara dengan US\$195.000.000 untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam membiayai Proyek Transmisi dan Distribusi Gas ("Proyek") di Sumatera Tengah dan Pulau Batam (Catatan 38.6).

Pada tanggal 12 Maret 1996, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-879/DP3/1996, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan hasil pinjaman dari JBIC sebesar US\$195.000.000 kepada Perusahaan yang akan melaksanakan Proyek.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-1156/DP3/2003) (continued)

The JBIC's annual interest rate of the loan is ranging from 0.75% to 0.95% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

On December 30, 2015, the government amended the agreement related to interest rate of Loan JBIC SLA 1156/DP3/2003, by eliminating bank charges amounted to 0.15% from the government's interest which previously 0.50%. This amendment apply for loan that not yet matured effective since October 1, 2015.

The principal amount of the loan is repayable in 61 equal semi-annual installments every March 20 and September 20 of each year, with the first installment due on March 20, 2013 and the last payment due on March 20, 2043.

On July 9, 2013, the Government through the Directorate General of Debt Management received a Notice of Completion of Disbursement from the Japan International Cooperation Agency related to the cumulative amount of the withdrawal and the rest of the loan facility which was not used until the date of completion of disbursement as of July 4, 2013 amounted to JPY48,538,362,136 and JPY549,637,864, respectively of the total loan from JBIC amounted to JPY49,088,000,000.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to JPY1,591,118,000 (equivalent to US\$13,154,775) and JPY1,591,118,000 (equivalent to US\$15,257,919), respectively.

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-879/DP3/1996)

Based on the Loan Agreement dated October 23, 1995, JBIC agreed to lend to the Government an aggregate amount equivalent to US\$195,000,000 to assist the Government in financing the Gas Transmission and Distribution Project ("the Project") in Central Sumatera and Batam Island (Note 38.6).

On March 12, 1996, the Company and the Government entered into the related Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-879/DP3/1996, which provides for the Government's relending of the JBIC loan proceeds of US\$195,000,000 to the Company, which shall undertake the Project.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-879/DP3/1996) (lanjutan)

Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga atas pinjaman JBIC kepada Pemerintah ditambah 0,50% untuk jasa bunga bagian Pemerintah (termasuk beban bank sebesar 0,15%) per tahun, yang harus dibayar pada tanggal 15 Mei dan 15 November setiap tahun. Tingkat bunga tahunan pinjaman JBIC masing-masing adalah sebesar 0,67% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$3.807.172.

Pada bulan Mei 2015, Perusahaan telah melunasi pinjaman ini.

Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2015, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah telah menandatangani penutupan perjanjian atas penerusan pinjaman ini.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1201/DP3/2006)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. 7755-ID (Ex 4810-IND) tanggal 7 Februari 2006, IBRD menyetujui memberikan fasilitas pinjaman kepada Pemerintah dengan jumlah keseluruhan setara dengan US\$80.000.000 untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam membiayai Proyek Pengembangan Pasar Gas Domestik ("Proyek") (Catatan 38.6.c).

Pada tanggal 3 April 2006, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, dimana Pemerintah meneruskan hasil pinjaman dari IBRD sebesar US\$80.000.000 kepada Perusahaan yang akan melaksanakan Proyek. Pinjaman ini semula dikenakan tingkat bunga atas pinjaman IBRD kepada Pemerintah ditambah 1% untuk jasa bunga bagian Pemerintah (termasuk beban bank sebesar 0,15%) per tahun, yang harus dibayar pada tanggal 15 Februari dan 15 Agustus setiap tahun.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)
(SLA-879/DP3/1996) (continued)

The loan is subject to the interest rate of the JBIC loan to the Government plus a Government fee of 0.50% (including a 0.15% banking fee) per annum, payable on May 15 and November 15 of each year. The JBIC's annual interest rate of the loan is 0.67% per annum for the years ended on December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$3,807,172, respectively.

In May 2015, the Company has fully repaid this loan.

On December 3, 2015, the Company and the Government signed the agreement to terminate this Two-Step Loan Agreement.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1201/DP3/2006)

Based on the Loan Agreement No. 7755-ID (Ex 4810-IND) dated February 7, 2006, IBRD agreed to provide lending facility to the Government an aggregate amount equivalent to US\$80,000,000 to assist the Government in financing the Domestic Gas Market Development Project ("the Project") (Note 38.6.c).

On April 3, 2006, the Company and the Government entered into the Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, which provides for the Government's relending of the IBRD loan proceeds of US\$80,000,000 to the Company, which shall undertake the Project. The loan was initially subject to the interest rate of the IBRD loan to the Government plus a Government fee of 1% (including 0.15% banking fee) per annum, payable on February 15 and August 15 of each year.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1201/DP3/2006) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2011, Perusahaan mendapatkan surat dari Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia No. S-12051/MK.5/2011, mengenai perubahan terhadap Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, tanggal 3 April 2006, antara Pemerintah dengan Perusahaan, yang mengatur perubahan sebagai berikut:

- Fasilitas pokok pinjaman tersedia, yang semula sebesar US\$80.000.000 menjadi US\$69.381.312 terhitung mulai tanggal 21 Desember 2011;
- Tingkat bunga, yang semula *LIBOR Base Rate + LIBOR Total Spread + 1%* menjadi tingkat bunga IBRD + 1%;
- Tanggal terakhir penarikan pinjaman (*closing date*) yang semula pada tanggal 31 Maret 2011 menjadi 31 Maret 2014.

Perusahaan wajib membayar kepada Pemerintah biaya komitmen sebesar 0,75% per tahun dari jumlah pinjaman yang belum ditarik oleh Perusahaan. Jumlah pokok pinjaman akan dibayar dalam 30 kali angsuran tengah tahunan pada tanggal 15 Februari dan 15 Agustus setiap tahun, dengan angsuran pertama yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Agustus 2011 dan pembayaran terakhir akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Februari 2026.

Pada tanggal 14 November 2013, Perusahaan mendapatkan Surat No. 5-786/PU/2013 dari Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Utang, Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia, mengenai persetujuan pembatalan fasilitas pinjaman yang tersedia IBRD SLA 1201 sebesar US\$7.616.230 terhitung mulai pada tanggal 1 Februari 2013.

Tingkat bunga tahunan pinjaman IBRD masing-masing adalah berkisar antara 1,81% sampai dengan 5,48% per tahun dan antara 1,76% sampai dengan 5,48% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$3.509.552 dan US\$3.361.540.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1201/DP3/2006)(continued)

On December 30, 2011, the Company obtained a letter from Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia No. S-12051/MK.5/2011, regarding the changes of a Subsidiary Loan Agreement No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, dated April 3, 2006, between the Government with the Company, with the changes as follows:

- The available principal amount facility, from US\$80,000,000 to become US\$69,381,312, starting on December 21, 2011;
- The interest rate, from *LIBOR Base Rate + LIBOR Total Spread + 1%* to become IBRD interest rate + 1%;
- The date of the last drawdown (*closing date*), from March 31, 2011 to March 31, 2014.

The Company has to pay commitment fee of 0.75% per annum from the total subsidiary loan which not yet drawdown by the Company to the Government. The principal amount of the loan is repayable in 30 equal semi-annual installments every February 15 and August 15 of each year, with the first installment due on August 15, 2011 and the last payment due on February 15, 2026.

On November 14, 2013, the Company obtained Letter No.5-786/PU/2013 from Directorate General of Debt Management, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, regarding the approval for the cancellation of the available of IBRD SLA 1201 loan facility amounted to US\$7,616,230 starting on February 1, 2013.

The IBRD annual interest rate is ranging from 1.81% to 5.48% per annum and 1.76% to 5.48% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$3,509,552 and US\$3,361,540, respectively.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1166/DP3/2004)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. 7758-ID (Ex 4712-IND) tanggal 1 Oktober 2003, IBRD setuju untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Pemerintah sebesar US\$141.000.000 untuk pembiayaan proyek yang akan dilaksanakan oleh Perusahaan dan PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) ("PLN").

Pemerintah akan meneruskan pinjaman tersebut kepada Perusahaan dan PLN melalui perjanjian penerusan pinjaman. Proyek yang akan dilaksanakan oleh Perusahaan berhubungan dengan persiapan kebijakan rasionalisasi harga gas, restrukturisasi Perusahaan, persiapan penawaran umum perdana atas aktivitas distribusi dan persiapan mitra strategis pada aktivitas transmisi gas Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 13 Mei 2004, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1166/DP3/2004, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan sebagian hasil pinjaman dari IBRD sebesar US\$6.060.060 kepada Perusahaan, yang akan melaksanakan proyek.

Tingkat bunga tahunan adalah sebesar 5,04% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$58.270 dan US\$390.716.

Pada bulan Juni 2015, Perusahaan telah melunasi pinjaman ini.

Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2015, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah telah menandatangani penutupan perjanjian atas penerusan pinjaman ini.

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-877/DP3/1996)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. FINO.1.8070 tanggal 20 Juli 1995, antara EIB, Pemerintah dan Perusahaan, EIB menyetujui untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Pemerintah dengan jumlah keseluruhan setara dengan ECUS46.000.000 untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam membiayai Proyek Transmisi dan Distribusi Gas ("Proyek") di Sumatera Tengah dan Pulau Batam (Catatan 38.6).

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) (SLA-1166/DP3/2004)

Based on the Loan Agreement No. 7758-ID (Ex 4712-IND) dated October 1, 2003, the IBRD agreed to lend to the Government the amount of US\$141,000,000 to finance a project to be carried out by the Company and PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) ("PLN").

The Government will relend the loan proceeds to the Company and PLN through two-step loan. The project to be carried out by the Company relates to preparation of a rationalized gas pricing policy, corporate restructuring of the Company, preparation for an initial public offering for the Company's distribution activities and preparation for the involvement of a strategic partner in the Company's gas transmission operations.

On May 13, 2004, the Company and the Government entered into the Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-1166/DP3/2004, which provides for the Government's relending of a portion of the IBRD loan proceeds of US\$6,060,060 to the Company, which shall undertake the project.

Annual interest rates are 5.04% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$58,270 and US\$390,716, respectively.

In June 2015, the Company has fully repaid this loan.

On December 3, 2015, the Company and the Government signed the agreement to terminate this Two-Step Loan Agreement.

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-877/DP3/1996)

Based on the Loan Agreement No. FINO.1.8070 dated July 20, 1995 among EIB, the Government and the Company, EIB agreed to lend to the Government an aggregate amount equivalent to ECUS46,000,000 to assist the Government in financing the Gas Transmission and Distribution Project ("The Project") in Central Sumatera and Batam Island (Note 38.6).

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-877/DP3/1996) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 1 Maret 1996, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-877/DP3/1996, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan hasil pinjaman dari EIB sebesar ECUS46.000.000 kepada Perusahaan yang akan melaksanakan Proyek.

Tingkat bunga tahunan pinjaman EIB masing-masing adalah berkisar antara 4,35% sampai dengan 7,41% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran sebesar US\$2.122.792.

Pada bulan Juli 2014, Perusahaan telah melunasi pinjaman ini.

Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2015, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah telah menandatangani penutupan perjanjian atas penerusan pinjaman ini.

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-1139/DP3/2000)

Pada tanggal 15 September 2000, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1139/DP3/2000, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan pinjaman dari EIB dengan jumlah tidak melebihi EUROS70.000.000 kepada Perusahaan sebagai bagian dari pembiayaan Proyek Transmisi dan Distribusi Gas Tahap II. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga sebesar pinjaman EIB kepada Pemerintah ditambah 0,50% untuk jasa bunga bagian Pemerintah (termasuk beban bank sebesar 0,15%) per tahun, yang harus dibayar pada tanggal 15 Juni dan 15 Desember setiap tahun. Tingkat bunga pinjaman EIB adalah berkisar antara 4,95% sampai dengan 5,30% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Jumlah pokok pinjaman harus dibayar dalam 32 kali angsuran tengah tahunan pada tanggal 15 Juni dan 15 Desember setiap tahun, dengan angsuran pertama yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Desember 2004 dan pembayaran terakhir akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Juni 2020.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-877/DP3/1996) (continued)

On March 1, 1996, the Company and the Government entered into the Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-877/DP3/1996, which provides for the Government's relending of the EIB loan proceeds of ECUS46,000,000 or its equivalent to the Company, which will undertake the Project.

The EIB's annual interest rates of the loan was ranging from 4.35% to 7.41% per annum for the year ended December 31, 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$2,122,792.

In July 2014, the Company has fully repaid this loan.

On December 3, 2015, the Company and the Government signed the agreement to terminate this Two-Step Loan Agreement.

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-1139/DP3/2000)

On September 15, 2000, the Company and the Government entered into a Two-Step Agreement No. SLA-1139/DP3/2000, which provides for the Government's relending of the EIB loan proceeds not exceeding EUROS70,000,000 to the Company as part of the financing of the Gas Transmission and Distribution Project Phase II. The loan is subject to the interest rate of the EIB loan to the Government plus a Government fee of 0.50% (including 0.15% banking fee) per annum, payable on June 15 and December 15 of each year. The EIB's annual interest rates of the loan is ranging from 4.95% to 5.30% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The principal amount of the loan is repayable in 32 equal semi-annual installments on June 15 and December 15 of each year, with the first installment due on December 15, 2004 and the last payment due on June 15, 2020.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-1139/DP3/2000) (lanjutan)

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$4.750.674.

Di dalam Perjanjian Pinjaman, Perusahaan diharuskan memelihara batasan keuangan setiap akhir tahun pelaporan, yaitu rasio utang terhadap ekuitas (*debt to equity ratio*) sebesar maksimum 2:1.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) (SLA-832/DP3/1995)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. 1357-IND tanggal 26 Juni 1995, ADB menyetujui untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Pemerintah dengan jumlah keseluruhan setara dengan US\$218.000.000 untuk membantu Pemerintah dalam membiayai Proyek Transmisi dan Distribusi Gas ("Proyek") di Sumatera Tengah dan Pulau Batam (Catatan 38.6.a).

Pada tanggal 31 Oktober 1995, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-832/DP3/1995, di mana Pemerintah meneruskan hasil pinjaman dari ADB kepada Perusahaan sebesar US\$218.000.000. Perusahaan akan melaksanakan Proyek ini sesuai dengan Perjanjian Proyek dengan ADB tanggal 26 Juni 1995.

Tingkat bunga tahunan pinjaman ADB masing-masing adalah sebesar 0,86% dan 1,03% per tahun untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Jumlah pokok pinjaman harus dibayar dalam 32 kali angsuran tengah tahunan pada tanggal 15 Mei dan 15 November setiap tahun, dengan angsuran pertama yang jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 November 1999 dan pembayaran terakhir akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 15 Mei 2015.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$3.535.830.

Pada bulan Mei 2015, Perusahaan telah melunasi pinjaman ini.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

European Investment Bank (EIB) (SLA-1139/DP3/2000) (continued)

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$4,750,674, respectively.

Under the Loan Agreement, the Company undertakes among other things, that it shall maintain certain financial covenants for each reporting year-end such as debt to equity ratio of maximum 2:1.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) (SLA-832/DP3/1995)

Based on the Loan Agreement No. 1357-IND dated June 26, 1995, ADB agreed to lend the Government an aggregate amount equivalent to US\$218,000,000 to assist the Government in financing the Gas Transmission and Distribution Project ("the Project") in Central Sumatera and Batam Island (Note 38.6.a).

On October 31, 1995, the Company and the Government entered into the related Two-Step Loan Agreement No. SLA-832/DP3/1995, which provides for the Government's relending of the ADB loan proceeds of US\$218,000,000 to the Company. The Company will undertake the Project in accordance with the Project Agreement with ADB dated June 26, 1995.

The ADB's annual interest rate of the loan was 0.86% and 1.03% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The principal amount of the loan was repayable in 32 equal semi-annual installments on May 15 and November 15 of each year, with the first installment due on November 15, 1999 and the last payment due on May 15, 2015.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$3,535,830, respectively.

In May 2015, the Company has fully repaid this loan.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(SLA-832/DP3/1995) (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 3 Desember 2015, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah telah menandatangani penutupan perjanjian atas penerusan pinjaman ini.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BNI)

Berdasarkan Perjanjian Pinjaman No. 058/KPI/PK/2007 tanggal 17 September 2007, BNI menyetujui untuk memberikan pinjaman kepada Perusahaan dengan jumlah keseluruhan US\$150.000.000 untuk keperluan pembiayaan penyelesaian Proyek Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Gas Bumi Sumatera Selatan-Jawa Barat (Proyek SSWJ) dan Jaringan Pipa Distribusi Gas Jawa Barat.

Berdasarkan perjanjian pinjaman ini, jangka waktu fasilitas kredit adalah selama sepuluh tahun sejak tanggal 17 September 2007 sampai tanggal 16 September 2017, termasuk tenggang waktu dua tahun. Pinjaman ini akan dibayar dalam 16 kali angsuran tengah tahunan dimulai dari 16 Maret 2010. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga sebesar SIBOR tiga bulan ditambah 1,75% per tahun, yang harus dibayar paling lambat pada tanggal 25 setiap bulannya.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran masing-masing sebesar US\$18.750.000.

Perjanjian pinjaman ini mencakup pembatasan-pembatasan antara lain tidak diperkenankan menjaminkan aset Perusahaan kepada kreditur lain, mengadakan merger, mengubah status hukum, memberikan pinjaman kepada pihak lain, melakukan investasi dengan jumlah lebih besar daripada 15% dari ekuitas neto, menerima pinjaman dan mengambil *lease* tanpa persetujuan tertulis dari BNI.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
(SLA-832/DP3/1995) (continued)

On December 3, 2015, the Company and the Government signed the agreement to terminate this Two-Step Loan Agreement.

PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk (BNI)

Based on the Loan Agreement No. 058/KPI/PK/2007 dated September 17, 2007, BNI agreed to provide loan to the Company at an aggregate amount of US\$150,000,000 to finance the South Sumatera-West Java Pipeline Gas Transmission Project (SSWJ Project) and West Java Pipeline Gas Distribution.

Based on this loan agreement, the term of the credit facility is valid for ten years since September 17, 2007 until September 16, 2017, including two years grace year. The loan is payable in 16 semi-annual installments starting from March 16, 2010. This loan is subject to the three months SIBOR interest rate plus 1.75% per annum, payable not more than the 25th every month.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has already paid installments amounted to US\$18,750,000, respectively.

The loan agreement includes negative covenants, relating to, among others, create any liens on any property to other debtors, conducting merger, change the legal status, provide the loan to other parties, conducting the investment more than 15% from net shareholder equity, obtain the loan and lease without obtaining the BNI's written approval.

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

Pinjaman Sindikasi

Pada tanggal 28 Agustus 2014, Perusahaan memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sindikasi sebesar US\$650.000.000 dengan jumlah porsi *Onshore* dan *Offshore* masing-masing sebesar US\$590.000.000 dan US\$60.000.000 dengan bank yang bertindak sebagai *Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners* adalah:

- Australia and New-Zealand Banking Group Limited;
- The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (bertindak juga sebagai Agen);
- Citigroup Global Markets Singapore PTE. Ltd.;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Jakarta Branch dan;
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah menarik seluruh nilai fasilitas pinjaman tersebut. Pinjaman ini memiliki jangka waktu 5 tahun dengan masa tenggang selama 1 tahun. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga sebesar LIBOR plus 2,25% (*all in cost*) untuk porsi *onshore* dan LIBOR plus 2% (*all in cost*) untuk porsi *offshore*.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah membayar angsuran sebesar US\$32.500.000.

Selama pinjaman masih terutang, Perusahaan diwajibkan memenuhi rasio keuangan sebagai berikut:

- a. Rasio utang terhadap ekuitas adalah 70:30;
- b. *Debt service coverage ratio* setiap saat minimal 1,3:1

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

Syndication Loan

On August 28, 2014, the Company obtained a syndicated loan facility amounted to US\$650,000,000 with *Onshore* and *Offshore* portion amounted to US\$590,000,000 and US\$60,000,000, respectively, with banks acting as *Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners* are:

- Australia and New-Zealand Banking Group Limited;
- The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd. (also acting as Agent);
- Citigroup Global Markets Singapore PTE. Ltd.;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Jakarta Branch and;
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation

Up to December 31, 2015, the Company has fully drawdown the loan facility. This loan has a term of 5 years with a grace period of 1 year. The loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 2.25% (*all in cost*) for the *Onshore* portion and LIBOR plus 2% (*all in cost*) for the *Offshore* portion.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company has paid installments amounted to US\$32,500,000.

As long as the loan is still outstanding, the Company is required to meet the financial ratios, as follows:

- a. *Debt to equity* ratio was 70:30;
- b. *Debt service coverage ratio* minimum 1.3:1

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20. PINJAMAN JANGKA PANJANG (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak - SEI

Pinjaman Sindikasi

Pada tanggal 2 Desember 2015, SEI memperoleh fasilitas pinjaman sindikasi sebesar US\$600.000.000 dengan jumlah porsi *Onshore* dan *Offshore* masing-masing sebesar US\$300.000.000 dari diberikan oleh beberapa bank sebagai berikut:

- PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Cabang Jakarta;
- PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia;
- PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia;
- BNP Paribas, berperan melalui Cabang Singapura;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Cabang Singapura;
- Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Cabang Singapura; dan
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Cabang Singapura.

Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, SEI telah menarik fasilitas pinjaman tersebut sebesar US\$300.000.000. Pinjaman ini memiliki jangka waktu 5 tahun dengan masa tenggang selama 1 tahun. Pinjaman ini dikenakan tingkat bunga sebesar LIBOR plus 1,85% (*all in cost*) untuk porsi *onshore* dan LIBOR plus 1,60% (*all in cost*) untuk porsi *offshore*.

Selama pinjaman masih terutang, SEI diwajibkan memenuhi rasio keuangan sebagai berikut:

- a. Rasio utang terhadap ekuitas adalah 65:35;
- b. Rasio *interest coverage* untuk masing-masing periode relevan paling sedikit 4,0:1; dan
- c. Rasio Hutang terhadap EBITDA tidak melebihi:
 - i. (Untuk setiap Periode relevan terjadi sebelum tanggal jatuh dua (2) tahun setelah Tanggal Efektif) 4,5: 1; dan
 - ii. (Untuk setiap Periode relevan sesudahnya) 3,5: 1

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Kelompok Usaha telah memenuhi semua rasio keuangan yang dipersyaratkan dalam perjanjian pinjaman.

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20. LONG-TERM LOANS (continued)

The Subsidiary - SEI

Syndication Loan

On December 2, 2015, SEI obtained a syndicated loan facility amounted to US\$600,000,000 with *Onshore* and *Offshore* portion amounted to US\$300,000,000, respectively, from the banks as follows:

- PT Bank BNP Paribas Indonesia;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Jakarta Branch;
- PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia;
- PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia;
- BNP Paribas, acting through its Singapore Branch;
- The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Singapore Branch;
- Mizuho Bank, Ltd., Singapore Branch; and
- Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation, Singapore Branch.

Until December 31, 2015, SEI already drawdown the loan facility amounted to US\$300,000,000. This loan has a term of 5 years with a grace period of 1 year. The loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 1.85% (*all in cost*) for the *onshore* portion and LIBOR plus 1.60% (*all in cost*) for the *offshore* portion.

As long as the loan is still outstanding, SEI is required to meet the financial ratios, as follows:

- a. The ratio of its Gross Debt to equity shall not exceed 65:35;
- b. Its Interest Coverage Ratio for each Relevant Period shall be at least 4.0:1; and
- c. the ratio of its Debt to EBITDA shall not exceed:
 - i. (for each Relevant Period to occur before the date falling two (2) years after the Effective Date) 4.5:1; and
 - ii. (for each Relevant Period thereafter) 3.5:1.

As of December 31, 2015, the Group has complied with all financial ratios required to be maintained under the loan agreements.

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21. UTANG OBLIGASI

21. BONDS PAYABLE

	31 Desember/December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
<i>Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes</i>			<i>Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes</i>
Penerbitan tahun 2014	1.350.000.000	1.350.000.000	Issued in 2014
Diskonto	(13.000.500)	(13.000.500)	Discount
Biaya penerbitan	(5.647.211)	(5.647.211)	Issuance cost
Subtotal	1.331.352.289	1.331.352.289	Sub-total
Amortisasi diskonto dan biaya penerbitan	2.404.403	903.225	Amortization of discount and issuance cost
	1.333.756.692	1.332.255.514	
Utang Obligasi - neto			Bonds Payable - net
Bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun	-	-	Current portion
Bagian jangka panjang utang obligasi	1.333.756.692	1.332.255.514	Long-term portion of bonds payable

Pada tanggal 12 Mei 2014, Perusahaan menerbitkan US\$1.350.000.000 *Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes*, yang akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 16 Mei 2024, dengan harga penerbitan sebesar 99,037%. Wali amanat atas obligasi ini adalah The Bank of New York Mellon. Obligasi ini dikenakan bunga sebesar 5,125% per tahun yang terhutang setengah tahunan *in arrear* setiap tanggal 16 Mei dan 16 November, dimulai pada tanggal 16 November 2014. Obligasi ini dicatatkan pada Bursa Efek Singapura, tidak dapat dibatalkan dan dijamin tanpa syarat oleh Perusahaan. Dana bersih yang diperoleh sebesar US\$1.335.334.469, diterima pada tanggal 16 Mei 2014 dan dipergunakan untuk penambahan modal kerja dan keperluan umum lainnya. Berdasarkan *Moody's Investors Services*, *Standard & Poor (S&P)* dan *Fitch Rating*, peringkat dari obligasi tersebut masing-masing adalah Baa3, BB+ dan BBB-.

Sehubungan dengan obligasi ini, Perusahaan dibatasi dalam melakukan konsolidasi, penggabungan usaha, mengalihkan, menyewakan, atau menjual semua atau sebagian besar asetnya.

Perusahaan tidak diharuskan melakukan pembentukan dana (*sinking fund*) untuk pelunasan utang obligasi ini.

On May 12, 2014, the Company issued US\$1,350,000,000 *Senior Unsecured Fixed Rate Notes*, which will be due on May 16, 2024, with issue price of 99.037%. The trustee of these bonds is The Bank of New York Mellon. These bonds bear interest rate of 5.125% per annum payable semi annually in arrears on May 16 and November 16, starting November 16, 2014. These bonds, which were listed at the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited, are irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by the Company. The net proceeds, which amounted to US\$1,335,334,469 were received by the Company on May 16, 2014 and were used for additional working capital and other general corporate purposes. Based on *Moody's Investors Services*, *Standard & Poor (S&P)* and *Fitch Rating*, the bonds are rated at Baa3, BB+ and BBB-, respectively.

In relation to these bonds, the Company is restricted in conducting consolidation, merger, transfer, lease or disposal of all or substantially all of its assets.

The Company is not required to make sinking fund payment with respect to these bonds.

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22. PERPAJAKAN

a. Estimasi Tagihan Pajak

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Pajak Penghasilan:		
Pasal 4 (2)	59.637.060	66.806.760
Pasal 22	1.938.239	1.709.375
Pasal 23	458.513	4.543
Pasal 29		
- Tahun 2015	16.466.112	-
- Tahun 2014	-	129.621
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai	28.004.953	5.380.927
Total	106.504.877	74.031.226

Income Taxes:
Article 4 (2)
Article 22
Article 23
Article 29
Year 2015 -
Year 2014 -
Value-Added Tax
Total

b. Utang Pajak

	31 Desember/December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Pajak Penghasilan:		
Pasal 21		
(Rp11.398.674.356 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp5.346.115.936 pada tahun 2014)	826.291	429.752
Pasal 22		
(Rp28.951.431.171 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp13.529.643.490 pada tahun 2014)	2.098.690	1.087.592
Pasal 23		
(Rp55.455.475.929 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp105.904.112.617 pada tahun 2014)	4.019.969	8.513.192
Pasal 25	10.245.898	7.830.480
Pasal 29		
(Rp9.922.954.761 pada tahun 2015 dan US\$12.197.591 dan Rp5.493.889.138 pada tahun 2014)	719.315	12.639.222
Pajak Pertambahan Nilai, neto		
(Rp49.067.715.212 pada tahun 2015 dan Rp24.259.938.672 pada tahun 2014)	3.556.921	1.950.156
Total	21.467.084	32.450.394

Income Taxes:
Article 21
(Rp11,398,674,356 in 2015 and Rp5,346,115,936 in 2014)
Article 22
(Rp28,951,431,171 in 2015 and Rp13,529,643,490 in 2014)
Article 23
(Rp55,455,475,929 in 2015 and Rp105,904,112,617 in 2014)
Article 25
Article 29
(Rp9,922,954,761 in 2015 and US\$12,197,591 and Rp5,493,889,138 in 2014)
Value-Added Taxes, net
(Rp49,067,715,212 in 2015 and Rp24,259,938,672 in 2014)
Total

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

22. TAXATION (continued)

c. Beban Pajak

c. Tax Expense

Beban (manfaat) pajak Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak terdiri dari:

Tax expense (benefit) of the Company and Subsidiaries are as follows:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Kini			Current
Perusahaan	113.413.077	158.591.466	The Company
Entitas Anak	11.898.241	11.501.806	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	125.311.318	170.093.272	Sub-total
Tangguhan			Deferred
Perusahaan	527.991	(1.255.149)	The Company
Entitas Anak	(91.233.630)	48.304.578	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	(90.705.639)	47.049.429	Sub-total
Beban pajak - neto	34.605.679	217.142.701	Tax expense - net

d. Pajak Kini

d. Current Tax

Rekonsiliasi antara laba sebelum beban pajak, seperti yang tercantum dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan estimasi laba kena pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

The reconciliation between profit before tax expense, as shown in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and estimated taxable income is as follows:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Laba sebelum beban pajak menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian	437.364.583	928.166.169	Profit before tax expense per consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income
Laba (rugi) sebelum beban pajak Entitas Anak	172.037.464	(106.325.914)	Profit (loss) before tax expense of the Subsidiaries
Penyesuaian konsolidasian	19.190.360	(15.290.503)	Consolidation adjustments
Laba sebelum beban pajak - Perusahaan	628.592.407	806.549.752	Profit before tax expense of - the Company

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

22. TAXATION (continued)

d. Pajak Kini (lanjutan)

d. Current Tax (continued)

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Beda temporer			Temporary differences
Kesejahteraan karyawan - neto	(2.674.209)	5.588.017	Employees' benefits - net
Penyisihan(pemulihan) kerugian penurunan nilai piutang	(880.120)	6.103.657	Reversal of receivables Provision fo (recovery for) losses
Gaji dan bonus	562.365	(1.076.446)	Salaries and bonuses
Pemulihan penyisihan persediaan usang persediaan	(115.563)	(711.062)	Recovery of allowance for inventory obsolescence
Beda temporer - neto	(3.107.527)	9.904.166	Temporary differences - net
Beda tetap			Permanent differences
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	6.143.544	20.259.920	Salaries and other employees' benefits
Representasi dan jamuan	3.260.028	3.795.184	Representation and entertainment
Beban lain-lain yang tidak dapat dikurangkan	6.121.791	2.422.052	Other non-deductible expenses
Pajak dan perizinan - neto	37.934	3.190	Taxes and licenses - net
Pendapatan dividen yang tidak dikenakan pajak	(66.828.198)	(31.762.167)	Non-taxable dividend income
Penghasilan bunga yang telah dikenakan pajak penghasilan final	(7.055.243)	(18.086.702)	Interest income already subject to final income tax
Penghasilan sewa yang telah dikenakan pajak final	(99.351)	(128.066)	Rental income already subject to final income tax
Beda tetap - neto	(58.419.495)	(23.496.589)	Permanent differences - net
Estimasi laba kena pajak	567.065.385	792.957.329	Estimated taxable income
Beban pajak kini - Perusahaan	113.413.077	158.591.466	Current tax expense - the Company
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan di muka			Prepayments of income taxes
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 23	3.303.785	2.100.915	Income Tax Article 23
Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 25	125.585.848	148.931.986	Income Tax Article 25
Sub-total	128.889.633	151.032.901	Sub-total
Estimasi Utang Pajak			Estimated Corporate Income
Penghasilan Badan	-	7.558.565	Tax Payables
Perusahaan	719.315	5.080.657	The Company
Entitas Anak			Subsidiaries
Total	719.315	12.639.222	Total

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d. Pajak Kini (lanjutan)

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Estimasi Tagihan Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 29		
Tahun berjalan		
Perusahaan	(15.476.556)	-
Entitas Anak	(989.556)	(129.621)
Tahun sebelumnya		
Perusahaan	-	-
Entitas Anak	-	-
Total	(16.466.112)	(129.621)

Estimated Claims for Income Tax Refund Article 29
Current year
The Company
Subsidiary
Prior year
The Company
Subsidiary
Total

Berdasarkan Peraturan Pemerintah No. 81 tahun 2007 ("PP 81/2007"), tanggal 28 Desember 2007, tentang Penurunan Tarif Pajak Penghasilan bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang Berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka yang berlaku efektif tanggal 1 Januari 2008 dan Peraturan Menteri Keuangan No. 238/PMK.03/2008 tanggal 30 Desember 2008 tentang Tata Cara Pelaksanaan dan Pengawasan Pemberian Penurunan Tarif Bagi Wajib Pajak Badan Dalam Negeri yang berbentuk Perseroan Terbuka, perseroan terbuka dalam negeri di Indonesia dapat memperoleh penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan sebesar 5% lebih rendah dari tarif tertinggi pajak penghasilan sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 17 ayat 1b Undang-undang Pajak Penghasilan, dengan memenuhi kriteria-kriteria yang ditentukan, yaitu perseroan yang saham atau efek bersifat ekuitas lainnya tercatat di Bursa Efek Indonesia yang jumlah kepemilikan saham publiknya 40% atau lebih dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor dan saham tersebut dimiliki paling sedikit oleh 300 pihak, masing-masing pihak hanya boleh memiliki saham kurang dari 5% dari keseluruhan saham yang disetor.

Based on Government Regulation No. 81/2007 ("Gov. Reg. 81/2007"), dated December 28, 2007, regarding Reduction of the Rate of Income Tax on Resident Corporate Tax Payers in the Form of Publicly-listed Companies which became effective on January 1, 2008 and Ministry of Finance Rule No. 238/PMK.03/2008 dated December 30, 2008 regarding the Guidelines on the Implementation and Supervision on the Tariff Reduction for Domestic Tax Payers in the Form of Publicly-listed Companies, that resident publicly-listed companies in Indonesia can obtain the reduced income tax rate of 5% lower than the highest income tax rate under Article 17 paragraph 1b of the Income Tax Law, provided if they meet the prescribed criterias, which are companies whose shares or other equity instruments are listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange, whose shares owned by the public is 40% or more of the total paid shares and such shares are owned by at least 300 parties, each party owning less than 5% of the total paid up shares.

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d. Pajak Kini (lanjutan)

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud harus dipenuhi oleh perseroan terbuka dalam waktu paling singkat 6 bulan dalam jangka waktu 1 tahun pajak. Wajib Pajak harus melampirkan Surat Keterangan dari Biro Administrasi Efek pada Surat Pemberitahuan Tahunan PPh Wajib Pajak Badan dengan melampirkan formulir X.H.1-2 sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan (Bapepam-LK) No. X.H.1 untuk setiap tahun pajak terkait.

Pada tanggal 5 Januari 2016 dan 6 Januari 2015, Perusahaan telah mendapatkan surat keterangan dari Biro Administrasi Efek atas pemenuhan kriteria-kriteria di atas untuk tahun 2015 dan 2014.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, manajemen menghitung beban pajak Perusahaan untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 dengan tarif pajak sesuai ketentuan diatas. Dampak dari penurunan tarif pajak tersebut masing-masing sebesar US\$28.353.270 dan US\$39.647.839 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, akumulasi "Selisih Transaksi Restrukturisasi Entitas Sepengendali", yang disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Modal Disetor Lainnya" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian sebesar Rp314.889.945.926 (setara dengan US\$35.301.648), terdiri dari pajak atas laba penjualan aset tetap tahun 2004 sebesar Rp325.519.727.021 (setara dengan US\$36.493.243) dan pajak atas rugi penjualan aset tetap tahun 2006 sebesar Rp10.629.781.095 (setara dengan US\$1.191.679).

22. TAXATION (continued)

d. Current Tax (continued)

These requirements should be fulfilled by the public companies for a year of 6 months in 1 tax year. The Tax Payer should attach the Notification Letter from the Securities Administration Agency (Biro Administrasi Efek) on the Annual Income Tax Return of the Tax Payer with the form X.H.1-2 as provided in Bapepam-LK Regulation No. X.H.1 for each concerned fiscal year.

As of January 5, 2016 and January 6, 2015, the Company has obtained the notification letter from Securities Administration Agency (Biro Administrasi Efek) regarding the fulfillment of such criterias for the year 2015 and 2014.

Based on the above, management calculated the Company's tax expense for years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 using the tax rate as above. The impact of the changes in such tax rate reduction amounted to US\$28,353,270 and US\$39,647,839 for December 31, 2015 and 2014.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the accumulated "Difference Arising from Restructuring Transactions among Entities under Common Control" which is presented as part of "Other Paid-in Capital" account in the consolidated statements of financial position amounted to Rp314,889,945,926 (equivalent to US\$35,301,648) and consists of tax on the gain on sale of fixed assets in 2004 amounted to Rp325,519,727,021 (equivalent to US\$36,493,243) and tax on the loss on sale of fixed assets in 2006 amounted to Rp10,629,781,095 (equivalent to US\$1,191,679).

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

e. Pajak Tangguhan

Pengaruh pajak atas beda temporer yang signifikan antara pelaporan komersial dan pajak adalah sebagai berikut:

22. TAXATION (continued)

e. Deferred Tax

The tax effects of significant temporary differences between commercial and tax reporting are as follows:

	Saldo Awal per 31 Des. 2014/ Beginning Balance Dec. 31, 2014 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	Penambahan dari akuisisi/ Additions from acquisition	Dibebankan ke Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif lain/ Charged to the Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran (Catatan 2b)/ Difference in Foreign Currency Translation (Note 2b)	Saldo Akhir per 31 Des 2015/ Ending Balance Dec. 31, 2015	
Perusahaan						The Company
Aset pajak tangguhan						Deferred tax assets
Kesejahteraan karyawan	23.417.868	-	(5.589.053)	-	17.828.815	Employees' benefits
Gaji dan bonus	7.576.164	-	140.590	-	7.716.754	Salaries and bonus
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	4.888.029	-	(220.030)	-	4.667.999	Allowance for impairment losses
Penyisihan persediaan usang	148.154	-	(28.890)	-	119.264	Allowance for inventory obsolescence
Penyisihan aset pajak tangguhan	(5.036.183)	-	248.920	-	(4.787.263)	Allowance for deferred tax assets
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	30.994.032	-	(5.448.463)	-	25.545.569	Deferred tax assets - net
Entitas Anak						The Subsidiaries
PGASKOM						PGASKOM
Aset pajak tangguhan						Deferred tax assets
Gaji dan bonus	48.200	-	-	(4.734)	43.466	Salaries and bonus
Kesejahteraan karyawan	44.170	-	23.643	(5.038)	62.775	Employees' benefits
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	13.227	-	6.476	(9.491)	10.212	Allowance for impairment losses
Aset tetap	(10.494)	-	(38.174)	38.463	(10.205)	Fixed assets
Aset pajak tangguhan - neto	95.103	-	(8.055)	19.200	106.248	Deferred tax assets - net
PGASSOL						PGASSOL
Aset pajak tangguhan						Deferred tax assets
Aset tetap	313.352	-	(111.115)	(27.492)	174.745	Fixed assets
Gaji dan bonus	150.705	-	554.480	(31.202)	673.983	Salaries and bonus
Kesejahteraan karyawan	67.216	-	13.042	(758)	79.500	Employees' benefits
Aset pajak tangguhan	531.273	-	456.407	(59.452)	928.228	Deferred tax assets
GAGAS						GAGAS
Aset pajak tangguhan						Deferred tax assets
Bonus	232.844	-	(66.206)	-	166.638	Bonus
Kesejahteraan karyawan	16.253	-	9.959	-	26.212	Employees' benefits
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	8.538	-	4.884	-	13.422	Allowance for impairment losses
Aset pajak tangguhan	257.635	-	(51.363)	-	206.272	Deferred tax assets

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e. Pajak Tangguhan

	Saldo Awal per 31 Des. 2014/ <i>Beginning Balance Dec. 31, 2014 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated</i>	Penambahan dari akuisisi/ <i>Additions from acquisition</i>	Dibebankan Ke Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif lain/ <i>Charged to the Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income</i>	Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran (Catatan 2b)/ <i>Difference in Foreign Currency Translation (Note 2b)</i>	Saldo Akhir per 31 Des 2015/ <i>Ending Balance Dec. 31, 2015</i>
PLI					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Rugi fiskal	5.826.252	-	21.830.003	-	27.656.255
Biaya akresi	28.575	-	172.891	-	201.466
Liabilitas pembongkaran Aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	-	-	198.050	-	198.050
Aset tetap	(85.324)	-	(348.216)	-	(433.540)
Kesejahteraan karyawan	7.413	-	3.995	-	11.408
Aset pajak tangguhan	5.776.916	-	21.856.723	-	27.633.639
PERMATA dan entitas anaknya					
Entitas anaknya					
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					
Implementasi akuntansi sewa pembiayaan	-	-	(2.916.660)	218.898	(2.697.762)
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	-	-	(2.916.660)	218.898	(2.697.762)
SAKA dan entitas anaknya					
Entitas anaknya					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	-	-	4.993.612	-	4.993.612
<i>Unrecover cost</i>	-	-	71.111.264	-	71.111.264
Aset tetap	-	-	(54.926.474)	-	(54.926.474)
Aset pajak tangguhan	-	-	21.178.402	-	21.178.402
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan					
Kesejahteraan karyawan	2.332.906	-	(495.367)	-	1.837.539
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	21.104.197	-	(19.062.455)	-	2.041.742
<i>Unrecover cost</i>	84.644.874	-	45.931.583	-	130.576.457
Penyisihan persediaan usang	456.697	-	-	-	456.697
Aset tetap	(250.666.794)	-	24.323.495	-	(226.343.299)
Entitas anaknya					
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	(142.128.120)	-	50.697.256	-	(91.430.864)
Aset pajak tangguhan konsolidasian	37.654.959				75.598.358
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan konsolidasian	(142.128.120)				(94.128.626)

* Unrecover cost sebagaimana dilaporkan untuk tujuan PSC, neto setelah FTP sebesar US\$56.474.751/Unrecover cost as reported for PSC purposes, net of FTP amounted to US\$56,474,751

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e. Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

	Saldo Awal per 31 Des. 2013/ Beginning Balance Dec. 31, 2013 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	Penambahan dari akuisisi/ Additions from acquisition	Dibebankan Ke Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif lain/ Charged to the Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran (Catatan 2b)/ Difference in Foreign Currency Translation (Note 2b)	Saldo Akhir per 31 Des 2014/ Ending Balance Dec. 31, 2014 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated
Perusahaan					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Kesejahteraan karyawan	20.495.094	-	2.922.774	-	23.417.868
Gaji dan bonus	7.845.275	-	(269.111)	-	7.576.164
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	3.362.115	-	1.525.914	-	4.888.029
Penyisihan persediaan usang	325.920	-	(177.766)	-	148.154
Penyisihan aset pajak tangguhan	(3.688.035)	-	(1.348.148)	-	(5.036.183)
Aset pajak tangguhan	28.340.369	-	2.653.663	-	30.994.032
Entitas Anak					
PGASKOM					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Gaji dan bonus	55.020	-	(5.986)	(834)	48.200
Kesejahteraan karyawan	22.883	-	22.797	(1.510)	44.170
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	4.205	-	9.546	(524)	13.227
Aset tetap	-	-	(6.910)	(3.584)	(10.494)
Aset pajak tangguhan	82.108	-	19.447	(6.452)	95.103
PGASSOL					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Aset tetap	304.997	-	15.209	(6.854)	313.352
Gaji dan bonus	82.413	-	73.327	(5.035)	150.705
Kesejahteraan karyawan	30.149	-	39.491	(2.424)	67.216
Aset pajak tangguhan	417.559	-	128.027	(14.313)	531.273
GAGAS					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Gaji dan bonus	152.223	-	80.621	-	232.844
Kesejahteraan karyawan	2.241	-	14.012	-	16.253
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	-	8.538	-	8.538
Aset pajak tangguhan	154.464	-	103.171	-	257.635
PLI					
Aset pajak tangguhan					
Rugi fiskal	808.273	-	4.979.828	38.151	5.826.252
Biaya akresi	-	-	28.575	-	28.575
Kesejahteraan karyawan	-	-	7.413	-	7.413
Aset tetap	-	-	(85.324)	-	(85.324)
Aset pajak tangguhan	808.273	-	4.930.492	38.151	5.776.916

The Company
Deferred tax assets
Employees' benefits
Salaries and bonus
Allowance
for impairment losses
Allowance for inventory
obsolescence
Allowance
for deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets

The Subsidiaries
PGASKOM
Deferred tax assets
Salaries and bonus
Employees' benefits
Allowance
for impairment losses
Fixed assets

Deferred tax assets

PGASSOL
Deferred tax assets
Fixed assets
Salaries and bonus
Employees' benefits

Deferred tax assets

GAGAS
Deferred tax assets
Salaries and bonus
Employees' benefits
Allowance
for impairment losses

Deferred tax assets

PLI
Deferred tax asset
Fiscal loss
Accretion cost
Employees' benefits
Employees' benefits

Deferred tax assets

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

e. Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

22. TAXATION (continued)

e. Deferred Tax (continued)

	Saldo Awal per 31 Des. 2013/ Beginning Balance Dec. 31, 2013 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	Penambahan dari akuisisi/ Additions from acquisition	Dibebankan Ke Laporan Laba Rugi dan Penghasilan Komprehensif lain/ Charged to the Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	Selisih Kurs karena Penjabaran (Catatan 2b)/ Difference in Foreign Currency Translation (Note 2b)	Saldo Akhir per 31 Des 2014/ Ending Balance Dec. 31, 2014 Disajikan Kembali/ As Restated	
SAKA dan entitas anaknya						SAKA and its subsidiaries
Aset Pajak Tangguhan Bonus	75.168	-	(75.168)	-	-	Deferred tax assets Bonus
Aset pajak tangguhan	75.168	-	(75.168)	-	-	Deferred tax assets
Liabilitas Pajak Tangguhan Kesejahteraan karyawan	691.510	2.074.528	(433.132)	-	2.332.906	Deferred tax liabilities Employees' benefit
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	3.640.586	15.869.198	1.594.413	-	21.104.197	Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions
Unrecover cost	35.841.561	106.763.853	(57.960.540)	-	84.644.874	Unrecover cost
Penyisihan persediaan usang	243.604	213.093	-	-	456.697	Allowance for inventory obsolescence
Aset tetap	(63.758.734)	(190.299.488)	3.391.428	-	(250.666.794)	Fixed assets
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan	(23.341.473)	(65.378.816)	(53.407.831)	-	(142.128.120)	Deferred tax liabilities
Aset pajak tangguhan konsolidasian	29.877.941				37.654.959	Consolidated deferred tax assets
Liabilitas pajak tangguhan konsolidasian	(23.341.473)				(142.128.120)	Consolidated deferred tax liabilities

** Unrecover cost sebagaimana dilaporkan untuk tujuan PSC, neto setelah FTP sebesar US\$67.195.558/Unrecover cost as reported for PSC purposes, net of FTP amounted to US\$67,195,558

Rincian manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan adalah sebagai berikut:

The details of deferred tax benefit (expense) are as follows:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Pengaruh pajak atas beda temporer pada tarif pajak maksimum:			The effects of temporary differences at maximum tax rate:
Perusahaan			The Company
Penyisihan aset pajak tangguhan	248.920	(1.348.148)	Valuation allowance
Kesejahteraan karyawan	(668.581)	1.524.260	Employees' benefits
Penyisihan persediaan usang	(28.890)	(177.766)	Provision for inventory obsolescence
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	(220.030)	1.525.914	Provision for impairment losses
Gaji dan bonus	140.590	(269.111)	Salaries and bonus

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

22. TAXATION (continued)

e. Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

e. Deferred Tax (continued)

Rincian manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

The details of deferred tax benefit (expense) are as follows (continued):

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
<u>Entitas Anak</u>			<u>Subsidiaries</u>
Rugi fiskal	21.830.003	4.979.828	Tax loss
Aset tetap	(31.100.484)	3.314.403	Fixed assets
Liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area dan provisi lain-lain	(13.870.793)	1.594.413	Asset abandonment and restoration obligations and other provisions
Kesejahteraan karyawan	(423.808)	(352.135)	Employees' benefits
Gaji dan bonus	488.274	72.794	Salaries and bonus
Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	11.360	18.084	Provision for impairment losses
Unrecover cost	117.042.847	(57.960.540)	Unrecover cost
Implementasi akuntansi sewa pembiayaan	(2.916.660)	-	Implementation of finance lease accounting
Biaya akresi	172.891	28.575	Accretion cost
Manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan, neto	90.705.639	(47.049.429)	Deferred tax benefit (expense), net

Rincian manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan atas kesejahteraan karyawan yang disajikan dalam Penghasilan komprehensif lain sebagai berikut:

The details of deferred tax benefit (expense) for employees' benefits presented in the Other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
<u>Perusahaan</u>			<u>The Company</u>
Manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan atas kesejahteraan karyawan:			Deferred tax benefit (expense) for employees' benefits:
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial Tahun berjalan	(4.920.472)	1.798.172	Actuarial loss (gain) Current year
<u>Entitas Anak</u>			<u>Subsidiaries</u>
Manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan atas kesejahteraan karyawan:			Deferred tax benefit (expense) for employees' benefits:
Kerugian (keuntungan) aktuarial Tahun berjalan	155.420	(472.336)	Actuarial loss (gain) Current year
Manfaat (beban) pajak tangguhan, neto	(4.765.052)	1.325.836	Deferred tax benefit (expense), net

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

e. Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

Aset dan liabilitas pajak tangguhan, selain akumulasi rugi fiskal, berasal dari perbedaan metode atau dasar yang digunakan untuk tujuan pencatatan menurut pelaporan akuntansi dan pajak, terutama terdiri dari penyusutan aset tetap, cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, penyisihan persediaan usang, provisi untuk gaji dan bonus karyawan dan provisi untuk kesejahteraan karyawan. Perbedaan dasar pencatatan aset tetap adalah karena perbedaan estimasi masa manfaat aset untuk tujuan pelaporan akuntansi dan pajak. Perbedaan dasar cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai, penyisihan persediaan usang, provisi untuk gaji dan bonus karyawan dan penyisihan manfaat karyawan karena perbedaan waktu pengakuan beban untuk tujuan pelaporan akuntansi dan pajak.

Manajemen berpendapat bahwa penyisihan aset pajak tangguhan adalah cukup untuk menutup manfaat yang mungkin tidak dapat direalisasi.

Tidak terdapat konsekuensi pajak penghasilan atas pembayaran dividen oleh Entitas-entitas Anak domestik dan Entitas Asosiasi kepada Perusahaan dan Perusahaan bermaksud memegang investasi tersebut dalam jangka panjang.

Rekonsiliasi antara estimasi pajak penghasilan yang dihitung dengan menggunakan tarif pajak yang berlaku pada tahun 2015 dan 2014 dari laba akuntansi sebelum manfaat (beban) pajak penghasilan seperti yang tercantum dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Laba sebelum beban pajak konsolidasian	437.364.583	928.166.169	Consolidated profit before tax expense
Eliminasi laba rugi	19.190.360	(15.290.503)	Elimination of revenues and expenses
Laba sebelum beban pajak konsolidasian sebelum eliminasi	456.554.943	912.875.666	Consolidated profit before tax expense before elimination

22. TAXATION (continued)

e. Deferred Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, other than accumulated tax losses, arose from the difference in the methods or basis used for accounting and tax reporting purposes, mainly comprising depreciation on fixed assets, allowance for impairment losses, allowance for inventory obsolescence, provision for employees' salaries and bonus and provision for employees' benefits. The difference in the basis of recording of fixed assets is due to the differences in the estimated useful lives of the assets for accounting and tax reporting purposes. The differences in the basis of allowance for impairment losses, allowance for inventory obsolescence, provision for employees' salaries and bonus and allowance for employees' benefits are due to the difference in timing of recognition of expenses for accounting and tax reporting purposes.

The management believes that the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is adequate to cover the possible that such tax benefits will not be realized.

There are no income tax consequences attached to the payment of dividends by the local Subsidiaries and Associates to the Company and the Company intends to hold the investment for long-term.

The reconciliation between tax expense computed using the prevailing tax rate in 2015 and 2014 on the accounting income before tax benefit (expense) reported in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

e. Pajak Tangguhan (lanjutan)

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Beban pajak dengan tarif pajak 25%	114.138.736	228.218.917
Pengaruh pajak atas beda tetap	(81.810.242)	4.324.852
Pengaruh penurunan tarif pajak penghasilan dalam perhitungan pajak kini	(28.353.270)	(39.647.839)
Pengaruh perbedaan penggunaan tarif dalam perhitungan pajak tangguhan	30.041.560	24.409.945
Pengaruh selisih kurs	(583.053)	(106.227)
Rugi fiskal yang tidak terealisasi	113.139	-
Lain - lain	1.058.809	(56.947)
Estimasi beban pajak - neto menurut laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian	34.605.679	217.142.701

*Tax expense computed
using tax rate of 25%
Tax effect of the permanent differences
Effect of income tax rate
reduction used in current
tax computation
Effect from different rate
used in deferred
tax calculation
Impact of foreign exchange
Unrealized fiscal loss
Others
Estimated tax expense - net per
consolidated statements
of profit or loss and other
comprehensive income*

f. Surat Ketetapan Pajak

Perusahaan

Pada tanggal 9 Juni 2014, Perusahaan menerima Surat Pengembalian Pendahuluan Kelebihan Pajak ("SPPKP") untuk Pajak Penghasilan Badan tahun 2013 sebesar US\$30.714.134. Pada tanggal 15 Juli 2014, Perusahaan telah menerima kelebihan pembayaran pajak tersebut.

SEI - Entitas Anak

Selama tahun 2015 dan 2014, entitas anak yang dimiliki melalui SEI menerima beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar ("SKPKB") dari Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia - Direktorat Jenderal Pajak sebagai berikut:

22. TAXATION (continued)

e. Deferred Tax (continued)

f. Tax Assessment Letters

The Company

On June 9, 2014, the Company has received Preliminary Tax Refund Letter for Overpayment ("SPPKP") of Corporate Income Tax for the year 2013 amounted to US\$30,714,134. On July 15, 2014, the Company has received the refund of such tax overpayment.

SEI - the Subsidiary

During 2015 and 2014, subsidiaries owned through SEI has received several Tax Assessment Letter for Underpayment ("SKPKB") from Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia - Directorate General of Taxation, as follows:

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

f. Surat Ketetapan Pajak (lanjutan)

SEI - Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

- SIP menerima SKPKB tertanggal 27 Agustus 2014 untuk Pajak Penghasilan Final Pasal 4 (2) masa pajak Juni 2013 sebesar Rp203.143.933.553. Atas SKPKB tersebut, telah dilakukan pembayaran pada tanggal 25 September 2014.
- SIPL dan SP, menerima SKPKB tertanggal 3 Desember 2014 untuk Pajak Penghasilan Final Pasal 4 (2) masa pajak Januari 2014 masing-masing sebesar Rp556.896.568.577 dan Rp62.652.743.146. Atas SKPKB tersebut, telah dilakukan pembayaran pada bulan Desember 2014.

Sehubungan dengan keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pajak ("DJP") yang menolak keberatan yang diajukan, SIP, SIPL dan SP sudah mengajukan banding atas keputusan DJP tersebut kepada Pengadilan pajak. Sampai tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, Pengadilan pajak belum mengeluarkan putusannya. Manajemen Kelompok usaha berkeyakinan bahwa jumlah yang sudah dibayarkan berdasarkan SKP tersebut akan dapat tertagih.

- SIPL dan SPLLC, menerima SKPKB tertanggal 18 November 2015 untuk Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 26 masa pajak Januari-Desember 2014 masing-masing sebesar US\$127.720.367 dan US\$19.842.169. SIP juga menerima SKPKB atas pajak yang sama untuk masa pajak Januari-Desember 2013 sebesar US\$35.282.679.

Sehubungan dengan SKPKB tersebut, SIPL, SPLLC dan SIP mengajukan keberatan kepada DJP. Sampai tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, jumlah yang ditetapkan dalam SKPKB tersebut belum dibayar. Manajemen Kelompok usaha berkeyakinan bahwa SKPKB tersebut di atas bertentangan dengan peraturan perpajakan yang relevan, sehingga jumlah yang ditetapkan dalam SKPKB tersebut tidak diakui sebagai liabilitas pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015.

22. TAXATION (continued)

f. Tax Assessment Letters (continued)

SEI - the Subsidiary (continued)

- SIP received SKPKB dated August 27, 2014 of Final Income Tax Article 4 (2) for the period June 2013 amounted to Rp203,143,933,553. Such SKPKB payment has been made on September 25, 2014.
- SIPL and SP received SKPKB of Final Income Tax Article 4 (2) dated on December 3, 2014 for the period January 2014 amounted to Rp556,896,568,577 and Rp62,652,743,146, respectively. Such SKPKB payment has been made in December 2014.

Following the Director General Tax ("DJP")'s decision which reject their objections, SIP, SIPL and SP have filed appeals to the Tax court. Until the completion date of this consolidated financial statements the Tax court has not issued its decision yet. The Group's management believes that the amount which has been paid under the SKPB will be recoverable.

- SIPL and SPLLC, received SKPKB of Income Tax Article 26 dated on November 18, 2015 for the period January-December 2014 amounted to US\$127,720,367 and US\$19,842,169, respectively. SIP also received SKPKB for the same tax for the period of January-December 2013 amounted to US\$35,282,679.

In connection with the above SKPKB, SIPL, SPLLC and SIP has filed a objection letters to the DJP. Until the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the amounts under the above SKPKB has not been paid or settled. The Group management believes that such SKPKB is contradictory to the relevant tax regulation, as such, the amounts under SKPKB is not recognized as liabilities as of December 31, 2015.

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

f. Surat Ketetapan Pajak (lanjutan)

SEI - Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

- SEI juga telah melakukan pengajuan banding atas Keputusan DJP No. KEP-1904/WPJ.07/2013 tertanggal 18 September 2013 terkait dengan keberatan SEI atas SKPKB Pajak Penghasilan Pasal 26 masa Januari sampai dengan Desember tahun 2009 dengan nilai SKPKB yang diajukan banding sebesar Rp16.756.453.245.

Nilai kurang bayar beserta sanksi administratif disajikan pada akun "Liabilitas Yang Masih Harus Dibayar" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

Sampai tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, DJP belum mengeluarkan putusannya.

PGASSOL - Entitas Anak

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, PGASSOL menerima beberapa Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar (SKPLB) PPN dengan jumlah keseluruhan masing-masing sebesar Rp4.877.830.871 dan Rp24.606.755.543. PGASSOL telah menyetujui seluruh ketetapan pajak tersebut. Untuk SKPLB yang telah disetujui PGASSOL, selisih antara jumlah yang ditagihkan PGASSOL dengan jumlah yang ditentukan oleh Kantor Pajak sebesar Rp1.431.956.981 dan Rp577.184.936 dibebankan pada laba rugi.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014, PGASSOL menerima beberapa SKPKB PPN dengan jumlah keseluruhan masing-masing sebesar nihil dan Rp1.260.669.948. PGASSOL telah menyetujui seluruh ketetapan pajak tersebut. SKPKB yang telah disetujui PGASSOL dibebankan pada laba rugi.

PGASKOM - Entitas Anak

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, PGASKOM menerima SKPKB Pajak Penghasilan Badan dengan jumlah keseluruhan sebesar nihil dan Rp595 juta. PGASKOM telah menyetujui seluruh ketetapan pajak tersebut. SKPKB yang telah disetujui PGASKOM, dibebankan pada laba rugi.

22. TAXATION (continued)

f. Tax Assessment Letters (continued)

SEI - the Subsidiary (continued)

- SEI filed an appeal on the Decision of DJP No. KEP-1904/WPJ.07/2013 dated September 18, 2013 related to SEI's objection to SKPKB of Income Tax Article 26, for the period January to December 2009 with the amount of SKPKB amounted to Rp16,756,453,245.

The amount of underpayments with the administrative penalty were presented under "Accrued Liabilities" on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Until the completion date of this consolidated financial statements the DJP has not issued its decision yet.

PGASSOL - the Subsidiary

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, PGASSOL received several Tax Assessment Letter for Overpayment (SKPLB) of value added tax with tax refund totaling Rp4,877,830,871 and Rp24,606,755,543, respectively. PGASSOL has agreed to the above tax assessments. For SKPLB which has been agreed by PGASSOL, the difference between the amount claimed by PGASSOL with the amount determined by the Tax Office with amount Rp1,431,956,981 and Rp577,184,936 was charged to profit or loss.

During the years ended December 31, 2014, PGASSOL received several SKPKB of value added tax with amount totaling nil and Rp1,260,669,948, respectively. PGASSOL has agreed to the above tax assessments. The SKPKB agreed by PGASSOL, were charged to profit or loss.

PGASKOM - the Subsidiary

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, PGASKOM received several SKPKB of Corporate Income Tax with amount totaling nihil and Rp595 million, respectively. PGASKOM has agreed to the above tax assessments. The SKPKB agreed by PGASKOM, was charged to profit or loss.

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22. PERPAJAKAN (lanjutan)

g. Lain-lain

Perusahaan telah mendapatkan persetujuan untuk menyelenggarakan pembukuan dengan menggunakan mata uang Dolar AS mulai tahun fiskal 2013 dari Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia - Direktorat Jenderal Pajak dalam Surat Keputusan No. KEP-278/WPJ.19/2012 tanggal 20 Maret 2012. Gagas, Saka dan PLI juga memperoleh persetujuan yang sama dari Kementerian Keuangan Republik Indonesia - Direktorat Jenderal Pajak untuk masing-masing berdasarkan Surat Keputusan No. KEP-914/WPJ.19/2013 tanggal 16 Juli 2013, Surat Keputusan No. KEP-1951/WPJ.07/2013 tanggal 24 September 2013 dan No. KEP-1950/WPJ.19/2014 tanggal 29 September 2014.

22. TAXATION (continued)

g. Other

The Company has obtained approval to maintain bookkeeping in US Dollar starting 2013 fiscal year from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia - Directorate General of Taxation in its Decision Letter No. KEP-278/ WPJ.19/2012 dated March 20, 2012. Gagas, Saka and PLI also obtained approval the same approval from the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia - Directorate General of Taxation based on Decision Letter No. KEP-914/WPJ.19/2013 dated July 16, 2013, Decision Letter No. KEP-1951/WPJ.07/2013 dated September 24, 2013 and No. KEP-1950/WPJ.19/2014 dated September 29, 2014, respectively.

23. MODAL SAHAM

Susunan pemilikan saham Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 berdasarkan catatan yang dibuat oleh PT Datindo Entrycom (Biro Administrasi Efek), adalah sebagai berikut:

23. CAPITAL STOCK

The details of the shareholders as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 based on the report prepared by PT Datindo Entrycom, the Securities Administration Agency (Biro Administrasi Efek), are as follows:

	Lembar Saham/ Number of Shares	US\$	%	
Saham Seri A Dwiwarna				Series A Dwiwarna Share
1. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	1	-	0.00	1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia
Saham Seri B				Series B Shares
1. Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	13.809.038.755	195.968.391	56.97	1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Masyarakat umum dan karyawan (masing-masing dibawah 5%)	10.430.448.940	148.021.765	43.03	2. Public and employees (each below 5%)
3. Manajemen				3. Management
- Djoko Saputro (Direksi)	30.000	426	0.00	Djoko Saputro (Director) -
- Hendi Kusnadi (Direksi)	140.500	1.994	0.00	Hendi Kusnadi (Director) -
Ditempatkan dan disetor penuh	24.239.658.196	343.992.576	100.00	Issued and fully paid
Modal saham diperoleh kembali*)	1.850.000	26.255		Treasury stock*)
Saham beredar	24.241.508.196	344.018.831		Outstanding shares

*) Nilai harga perolehan pembelian kembali saham adalah sebesar US\$251.054 (Catatan 1.b).

*) The acquisition cost of the treasury stock amounted to US\$251,054 (Note 1.b).

Saham Seri A Dwiwarna merupakan saham yang memberikan kepada pemegangnya hak-hak untuk mencalonkan Direksi dan Komisaris, menghadiri dan menyetujui pengangkatan dan pemberhentian Komisaris dan Direksi, perubahan Anggaran Dasar termasuk perubahan modal, pembubaran dan likuidasi, penggabungan, peleburan dan pengambilalihan Perusahaan.

Series A Dwiwarna share represents share which provides the holder rights to propose Directors and Commissioners, attend and approve the appointment and dismissal of Commissioners and Directors, change in Articles of Association including changes in capital, closure and liquidation, merger and acquisition of the Company.

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23. MODAL SAHAM (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan telah mencatatkan seluruh sahamnya yang beredar pada Bursa Efek Indonesia sebanyak 24.241.508.196 lembar saham.

24. PENCADANGAN SALDO LABA DAN PEMBAGIAN LABA

Berdasarkan Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diadakan pada tanggal 6 April 2015 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 22 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., tanggal 6 April 2015, para pemegang saham menyetujui keputusan-keputusan, sebagai berikut:

1. Menetapkan penggunaan yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Entitas Induk Perusahaan untuk tahun buku 2014 yang seluruhnya berjumlah US\$722.754.065 diperuntukkan sebagai berikut:
 - a. Pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp3.510.872.093.109 atau Rp144,84 per saham kepada pemegang saham;
 - b. Sisanya akan dicatat sebagai cadangan.
2. Kepada Direksi diberikan wewenang untuk mengatur lebih lanjut tata cara pembagian dividen tersebut dan mengumumkannya dengan memperhatikan peraturan dan perundangan yang berlaku.

Berdasarkan Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan yang diadakan pada tanggal 27 Maret 2014 yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 56 dari Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., tanggal 27 Maret 2014, para pemegang saham menyetujui keputusan-keputusan, sebagai berikut:

1. Menetapkan penggunaan laba yang dapat diatribusikan kepada pemilik Entitas Induk Perusahaan untuk tahun buku 2013 berjumlah sebesar US\$860.533.234 diperuntukkan sebagai berikut:
 - a. Pembagian dividen tunai sebesar Rp5.100.024.084.438 atau Rp210,40 per saham kepada pemegang saham;
 - b. Sisanya akan dicatat sebagai cadangan.
2. Kepada Direksi diberikan wewenang untuk mengatur lebih lanjut tata cara pembagian dividen tersebut dan mengumumkannya dengan memperhatikan peraturan dan perundangan yang berlaku.

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23. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

As of December 31, 2015, the Company has listed all its outstanding shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange totaling to 24,241,508,196 shares.

24. APPROPRIATIONS OF RETAINED EARNINGS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF INCOME

Based on the Minutes of the Company's Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on April 6, 2015 which were notarized with Notarial Deed No. 22 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated April 6, 2015, the shareholders ratified the following decisions:

1. Approved the use of profit that is attributable to Owner of the Parent Entity for the financial year of 2014 in the amount of US\$722,754,065 to be utilized as follows:
 - a. Distribution of cash dividends of Rp3,510,872,093,109 or Rp144.84 per share to shareholders;
 - b. The remaining amount will be appropriated as reserve.
2. To give authority to the Board of Directors to further prepare for the cash dividends distribution procedures and publish it taking into consideration the prevailing laws and regulations.

Based on the Minutes of the Company's Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on March 27, 2014 which were notarized with Notarial Deed No. 56 of Notary Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated March 27, 2014, the shareholders ratified the following decisions:

1. Approved the use of profit that is attributable to Owner of the Parent Entity for the financial year of 2013 in the amount of US\$860,533,234 to be utilized as follows:
 - a. Distribution of cash dividends of Rp5,100,024,084,438 or Rp210.40 per share to shareholders;
 - b. The remaining amount will be appropriated as reserve.
2. To give authority to the Board of Directors to further prepare for the cash dividends distribution procedures and publish it taking into consideration the prevailing laws and regulations.

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25. PENDAPATAN NETO

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Distribusi gas - setelah penyesuaian pendapatan	2.612.803.553	2.909.158.958
Penjualan minyak dan gas neto	263.697.492	297.797.565
Konstruksi	151.711.904	-
Pendapatan keuangan dari sewa pembiayaan	22.900.843	-
Transmisi gas	7.031.617	30.147.424
Sewa fiber optik	6.380.886	8.661.287
Lain-lain	4.264.550	7.623.400
Total, Neto	3.068.790.845	3.253.388.634

Penyesuaian pendapatan merupakan koreksi faktur pelanggan melalui rekonsiliasi atas penggunaan gas antara Kelompok Usaha dan pelanggan.

Pendapatan gas bumi terdiri dari distribusi gas kepada:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Industri	2.562.760.718	2.848.325.955
Komersial	43.650.062	55.938.605
Rumah tangga	4.171.188	4.426.264
Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Gas (SPBG)	2.221.585	468.134
Total	2.612.803.553	2.909.158.958

Penjualan minyak dan gas merupakan pendapatan atas penjualan minyak dan gas Kelompok Usaha dari aktivitas eksplorasi dan produksi yang diperoleh dari kontrak bagi hasil.

Pendapatan konstruksi terutama merupakan pendapatan PGASSOL sehubungan konstruksi aset pipa bawah laut dan fasilitas penerimaan darat yang diklasifikasikan sebagai pembayaran sewa guna usaha kepada PLN untuk pengangkutan gas berdasarkan GTA Kalija I.

Pendapatan keuangan dari sewa pembiayaan merupakan pendapatan KJG atas bunga sehubungan dengan sewa pembiayaan yang timbul dari perjanjian pengangkutan gas antara KJG dengan PLN dan PC Muriah Ltd. berdasarkan GTA Kalija Tahap I.

25. NET REVENUES

This account consists of:

	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Distribusi gas - net of sales adjustment	2.612.803.553	2.909.158.958	Gas distribution - net of sales adjustment
Net oil and gas sales	263.697.492	297.797.565	Net oil and gas sales
Construction	151.711.904	-	Construction
Finance income from finance lease	22.900.843	-	Finance income from finance lease
Gas transmission	7.031.617	30.147.424	Gas transmission
Fiber optic rental	6.380.886	8.661.287	Fiber optic rental
Others	4.264.550	7.623.400	Others
Total, Net	3.068.790.845	3.253.388.634	Total, Net

The sales adjustments pertain to corrections made to customers' invoices upon reconciliation of the gas consumption between the Group and the customers.

Natural gas revenues consist of gas distribution to:

	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Industrial	2.562.760.718	2.848.325.955	Industrial
Commercial	43.650.062	55.938.605	Commercial
Households	4.171.188	4.426.264	Households
Fuel Gas Filling Stations (SPBG)	2.221.585	468.134	Fuel Gas Filling Stations (SPBG)
Total	2.612.803.553	2.909.158.958	Total

Net oil and gas sales represents Group's sales of oil and gas from exploration and production activities earned under production sharing contract.

Construction revenue mainly represent PGASSOL's revenue in relation to construction of subsea pipeline and onshore receiving facilities which are classified as finance leased to PLN for gas transportation under the provision of GTA Kalija I.

Finance income from lease transaction represents KJG's interest in relation to finance lease under the gas transportation agreement between KJG, PLN and PC Muriah Ltd. under the provision of GTA Kalija Tahap I.

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25. PENDAPATAN NETO (lanjutan)

Transmisi gas merupakan pendapatan atas jasa pengangkutan gas.

Sewa fiber optik merupakan pendapatan PGASKOM atas penyediaan jaringan kepada para pelanggan.

Pendapatan neto dari pelanggan yang melebihi 10% dari total pendapatan neto konsolidasian adalah pendapatan dari PLN, entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah, masing-masing sebesar US\$554.774.885 atau 18,08% dan US\$738.123.305 atau 22,69% dari total pendapatan neto konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Kelompok Usaha melakukan transaksi penjualan dengan entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah, dengan total masing-masing sebesar 25,60% dan 29,69% dari total pendapatan neto konsolidasian di atas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

25. NET REVENUES (continued)

Gas transmission is the income from gas transportation services.

Fiber optic rental represents PGASKOM's revenues of network services to the customers.

Net revenues from customer in excess of 10% of the total consolidated net revenues are revenue from PLN, a Government-related entity, which amounted to US\$554,774,885 or 18.08% and US\$738,123,305 or 22.69% of the total consolidated net revenues for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Group enters into sales transactions with the Government-related entities, totaling 25.60% and 29.69% of its consolidated net revenues above for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

26. BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

26. COST OF REVENUES

This account consists of:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Distribusi Gas			Gas Distribution
Pihak ketiga	1.234.973.276	1.336.602.354	Third parties
Entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (Catatan 35)	384.171.501	393.006.340	Government-related entities (Note 35)
Sub-total	1.619.144.777	1.729.608.694	Sub-total
Beban operasi minyak dan gas bumi			Oil and gas operating expenses
Beban deplesi dan amortisasi	150.359.247	95.486.727	Depletion and amortization
Beban produksi dan <i>lifting</i>	101.488.350	78.233.160	Production and lifting cost
Sub-total	251.847.597	173.719.887	Sub-total
Gas alam cair (LNG)			Liquid natural gas (LNG)
Beban produksi dan lifting	131.972.860	66.754.140	Production and lifting cost
Beban penyusutan	(16.863.772)	(2.176.622)	Depreciation
Sub-total	115.109.088	64.577.518	Sub-total
Konstruksi	119.578.766	-	Construction
Total	2.105.680.228	1.967.906.099	Total

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26. BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN (lanjutan)

Pembelian neto dari pemasok yang melebihi 10% dari jumlah pendapatan neto konsolidasian adalah pembelian dari entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah (Catatan 35) dan ConocoPhillips masing-masing sebesar US\$384.171.501 atau 18,24% dan US\$877.958.427 atau 41,69% dari total pendapatan neto konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan pembelian dari entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah dan ConocoPhillips masing-masing sebesar US\$393.006.340 atau 19,97% dan US\$874.256.578 atau 44,43% dari jumlah pendapatan neto konsolidasian untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014.

Kelompok Usaha melakukan transaksi pembelian gas dengan entitas berelasi dengan Pemerintah. dengan total masing-masing sebesar 18,24% dan 19,97% dari total beban pokok pendapatan konsolidasian di atas untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

26. COST OF REVENUES (continued)

Net purchases from suppliers involving purchases in excess of 10% of the total consolidated net revenues are for purchases from Government related entities (Note 35) a Government-related entity, and ConocoPhillips amounted to US\$384,171,501 or 18.24% and US\$877,958,427 or 41.69% of total consolidated net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2015 respectively, and purchases from Pertamina and ConocoPhillips amounted to US\$393,006,340 or 19.97% and US\$874,256,578 or 44.43% of total consolidated net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014, respectively.

The Group enters sales transactions with the Government-related entities totalling to 18.24% and 19.97% of its consolidated cost of revenues above for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

27. BEBAN DISTRIBUSI DAN TRANSMISI

27. DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION EXPENSES

Akun ini terdiri dari:

This account consists of:

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,			
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Penyusutan (Catatan 14)	111.937.547	106.959.502	Depreciation (Note 14)
Jasa umum	27.818.562	19.209.966	General services
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	16.184.362	31.381.783	Salaries and employees' benefits
Iuran BPH Migas	9.009.386	7.559.639	BPH Migas levy
Honorarium profesional	7.669.542	3.478.511	Professional fees
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	5.795.278	19.107.976	Repairs and maintenance
Bahan bakar dan bahan kimia	5.577.174	6.532.723	Fuel and chemicals
Asuransi	3.766.461	4.192.555	Insurance
Sewa	2.309.774	3.259.076	Rental
Representasi dan jamuan	1.724.254	2.467.223	Representation and entertainment
Peralatan dan suku cadang	1.429.315	10.790.892	Tools and spare parts
Perjalanan dinas dan transportasi	1.331.464	1.956.819	Traveling and transportation
Amortisasi	854.662	361.989	Amortization
Listrik dan air	475.510	810.121	Electricity and water
Peralatan kantor	455.991	1.234.278	Office supplies
Komunikasi	388.362	459.130	Communications
Material umum	146.090	510.197	General materials
Pajak dan perizinan	50.303	255.483	Taxes and licenses
Perayaan	39.595	76.503	Celebration
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	28.832	84.956	Education and training
Lain-lain	1.759.916	2.598.023	Others
Total	198.752.380	223.287.345	Total

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28. BEBAN UMUM DAN ADMINISTRASI

Akun ini terdiri dari:

28. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This account consists of:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	84.350.074	81.793.332	Salaries and employees' benefits
Honorarium profesional	14.979.851	14.554.428	Professional fees
Penyusutan (Catatan 14)	13.289.534	16.507.646	Depreciation (Note 14)
Jasa umum	12.382.576	11.990.560	Traveling and transportation
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	11.732.068	6.162.889	Repairs and maintenance
Promosi	10.839.589	13.403.495	Promotion
Tanggung jawab sosial dan bina lingkungan (Catatan 37)	10.114.628	11.345.328	Corporate Social Responsibility and Community Development (CSR) (Note 37)
Pendidikan dan pelatihan	4.205.397	5.564.418	Education and training
Perjalanan dinas dan transportasi	4.053.645	6.086.494	Traveling and transportation
Representasi dan jamuan	3.328.831	4.681.354	Representation and entertainment
Biaya bank	2.393.552	2.635.733	Bank charges
Penyisihan kerugian penurunan nilai (Catatan 7 dan 8)	2.325.452	6.372.461	Provision for impairment losses (Note 7 and 8)
Komunikasi	2.225.060	2.078.998	Communications
Peralatan dan suku cadang	2.093.246	888.978	Tools and spare parts
Pajak dan perizinan	1.734.391	1.558.188	Taxes and licenses
Asuransi	1.522.507	1.541.678	Insurance
Amortisasi	1.496.157	1.486.557	Amortization
Listrik dan air	1.356.279	1.250.717	Electricity and water
Sewa	1.293.942	11.252.966	Rental
Bahan bakar dan bahan kimia	1.024.040	1.230.064	Fuels and chemicals
Peralatan kantor	939.716	1.636.353	Office supplies
Perayaan	824.177	1.125.492	Celebration
Pakaian dinas	188.782	58.135	Employees' uniform
Material umum	169.158	254.287	General materials
Lain-lain	1.556.081	2.734.300	Others
Total	190.418.733	208.194.851	Total

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29. BEBAN KEUANGAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Obligasi	84.526.339	51.256.349
Pinjaman sindikasi	12.236.970	-
Penerusan pinjaman dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia yang didanai oleh:		
- Japan Bank for International Cooperation	5.172.669	6.334.322
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	2.586.723	2.805.686
- European Investment Bank	1.382.906	1.704.897
- Asian Development Bank	17.545	125.446
Penyesuaian nilai wajar piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	9.072.081	458.891
Pembalikan dari efek diskonto atas provisi pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area	3.220.140	3.684.206
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	947.480	1.305.712
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Indonesia	-	1.883.273
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	-	1.399.932
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.	-	1.383.079
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia	-	736.676
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia	-	573.188
Total	119.162.853	73.651.657

Bonds
Syndicated loan
Two-step loans from the Government of
the Republic of Indonesia funded by:
Japan Bank for International -
Cooperation
International Bank for Reconstruction -
and Development
European Investment Bank -
Asian Development Bank -
Fair value adjustments
on other long-term receivable
The unwinding of the effect of discounting
the provision of assets abandonment
and area restoration
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Indonesia
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation Ltd.
PT Bank Sumitomo Mitsui Indonesia
PT Bank Mizuho Indonesia

Total

30. PENDAPATAN KEUANGAN

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Bunga deposito	8.090.787	22.251.202
Bunga investasi obligasi	3.600.698	4.662.296
Bunga jasa giro	3.645.925	2.586.720
Bunga piutang carry	2.828.663	729.956
Bunga promissory notes	272.994	1.786.306
	18.439.067	32.016.480
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan	(2.218.316)	(4.764.140)
Neto	16.220.751	27.252.340

Interest of time deposits
Interest from investment in bond
Interest of current accounts
Interest from carry receivables
Interest from promissory notes

Tax relating to finance income

Net

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31. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DERIVATIF

Akun ini terdiri dari:

		Nilai Wajar dalam Dolar AS/ Fair Value in US Dollar	
		2015 Utang/ Payables	2014 Utang/ Payables
Jumlah Nosional/ Notional Amount			
The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V.. cross currency swap	JPY19.420.211.744	11.330.750	11.005.055

Pada tanggal 16 Februari 2007, Perusahaan mengadakan kontrak *cross currency swap* dengan ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN), sekarang menjadi The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (RBS), Cabang London, dimana Perusahaan menyetujui untuk menerima bunga Yen Jepang (JPY) dikalikan 35% dan menyetujui untuk membayar bunga pada tingkat 0% untuk tahun tanggal 15 Oktober 2006 sampai 15 Oktober 2008 dan untuk tahun selanjutnya sampai berakhir kontrak tersebut yaitu pada 15 Maret 2019, membayar bunga sebesar selisih tingkat tertentu (*strike*) sebagaimana diatur dalam perjanjian dengan rata-rata nilai tukar Dolar AS dengan Yen Jepang (US\$/JPY) dibagi seratus atau 0%, mana yang lebih tinggi.

Pada tanggal 19 Agustus 2008, Perusahaan mengadakan perubahan atas kontrak *cross currency swap* dengan RBS, dimana Perusahaan menyetujui untuk menerima bunga sebesar bunga Yen Jepang (JPY) dikalikan 42% dan menyetujui untuk membayar bunga pada tingkat 0% untuk tahun tanggal 15 Oktober 2008 sampai 15 Oktober 2010 dan untuk tahun selanjutnya sampai berakhir kontrak tersebut yaitu pada 15 Maret 2019, membayar bunga sebesar selisih tingkat tertentu (*strike*) sebagaimana diatur dalam perjanjian dengan rata-rata nilai tukar Dolar AS dengan Yen Jepang (US\$/JPY) dibagi seratus atau pada tingkat 0%, mana yang lebih tinggi, dan tambahan bunga 5% dikalikan jumlah hari apabila tingkat CMS 10 tahun sama atau diluar kisaran tingkat tertentu dibagi dengan jumlah hari pada tahun tersebut.

Sebagai tambahan, Perusahaan juga menyetujui untuk menerima Yen Jepang dalam jumlah sebagaimana diatur dalam perjanjian selama nilai tukar US\$/JPY berada pada atau di bawah 121,50 pada setiap akhir tahun yang disepakati dan menyetujui untuk membayar sejumlah Dolar AS dengan nilai tukar US\$/JPY sebesar 121,50. Apabila nilai tukar US\$/JPY berada di atas 121,50, tidak ada transaksi *cross currency swap* yang akan dilakukan.

31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT

This account consists of:

On February 16, 2007, the Company entered into a *cross currency swap* contract with ABN AMRO Bank N.V. (ABN), currently The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (RBS), London Branch, whereby the Company agreed to receive Japanese Yen (JPY) interest multiplied by 35% and agreed to pay interest at 0% for the year from October 15, 2006 to October 15, 2008, and for the year thereafter through to the maturity date March 15, 2019, to pay interest at the difference between a certain rate (*strike*) as stipulated in the agreement with the US Dollar average exchange rate with the Japanese Yen (US\$/JPY) divided by one hundred or 0%, whichever is higher.

On August 19, 2008, the Company entered into an amendment of the *cross currency swap* contract with RBS London Branch, whereby the Company agreed to receive Japanese Yen (JPY) interest multiplied by 42% and to pay interest at the rate of 0% for the year from October 15, 2008 to October 15, 2010, and for the year thereafter to the maturity date. March 15, 2019, to pay interest at the difference between the *strike* rate as stipulated in the agreement with the US Dollar average exchange rate with the Japanese Yen (US\$/JPY) divided by one hundred or at 0%, whichever is higher plus additional interest of 5% multiplied by number of days if the CMS 10 years rate is at or outside a certain range divided by the total number of days for such year.

In addition, the Company also agreed to receive Japanese Yen in the amount stipulated in the agreement, as long as the US\$/JPY exchange rate is at or below 121.50 at the end of the agreed year and to pay US Dollar amount with exchange rate of US\$/JPY of 121.50. If US\$/JPY is at or above 121.50, there will be no exchange of *cross currency swap*.

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31. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN DERIVATIF (lanjutan)

Kontrak ini berlaku efektif sejak tanggal 15 Oktober 2006 dan akan berakhir pada tanggal 15 Maret 2019, Perusahaan melakukan lindung nilai atas perubahan nilai wajar kewajiban dari risiko fluktuasi nilai tukar US\$/JPY, sehubungan dengan pinjaman jangka panjang yang diperoleh dari JBIC.

Perusahaan menggunakan teknik penilaian penentuan harga opsi dan disesuaikan dengan risiko kredit sebesar US\$352.501 dan US\$544.749 masing-masing pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Perubahan neto nilai wajar atas instrumen-instrumen derivatif di atas disajikan pada akun "Laba (Rugi) Perubahan Nilai Wajar Derivatif - Neto" pada laba rugi.

32. LABA (RUGI) KURS - NETO

Laba (rugi) kurs terutama berasal dari penyesuaian aset dan liabilitas dalam mata uang asing dan perbedaan nilai tukar transaksi dari kegiatan usaha dalam mata uang asing.

Selama tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Kelompok Usaha mengalami laba (rugi) kurs - neto yang disebabkan oleh menguatnya (melemahnya) nilai tukar Dolar AS terhadap mata uang asing, khususnya Yen Jepang yang mengakibatkan penurunan (kenaikan) posisi liabilitas neto dalam mata uang asing Kelompok Usaha.

**31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT
(continued)**

This contract became effective starting October 15, 2006 and will expire on March 15, 2019, The Company hedges the changes in the fair value of its liabilities due to risk of the foreign exchange rate fluctuation of US\$/JPY, in relation to the long-term loan obtained from JBIC.

The Company used option pricing valuation technique adjusted with credit risk of US\$352,501 and US\$544,749 as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The net changes in the fair values of the above derivative instruments were presented in account "Gain (Loss) on Change in Fair Value of Derivative - Net" in the profit or loss.

32. GAIN (LOSS) ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE - NET

Gain (loss) on foreign exchange mainly results from restatements of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies and differences in exchange rates on the operational transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

During the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group incurred gain (loss) on foreign exchange - net due to strengthening (weakening) of US Dollar against foreign currency, especially Japanese Yen which decreased (increase) the net foreign currency denominated liabilities of the Group.

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33. IMBALAN KERJA

Kelompok Usaha menyediakan imbalan kerja jangka pendek, pensiun dan kesejahteraan karyawan lainnya untuk seluruh karyawan tetap yang masih aktif dan yang sudah pensiun sebagai berikut:

a. Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek

Akun ini terdiri dari:

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Perusahaan		
Akrual bonus (Rp425.810.513.310 tahun 2015 dan Rp422.531.802.760 tahun 2014)	30.867.018	33.965.579
Akrual gaji (Rp3.294.476.882 tahun 2014)	-	264.829
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun:		
Imbalan pasca kerja (Rp211.867.272.681 tahun 2015 dan Rp167.057.399.433 tahun 2014)	15.358.266	13.429.051
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya (Rp33.024.033.572 tahun 2015 dan Rp32.143.868.124 tahun 2014)	2.393.912	2.583.913
Entitas anak		
Akrual bonus (Rp55.423.150.670 tahun 2015 dan Rp58.772.228.981 tahun 2014)	4.071.627	4.724.456
Akrual gaji (Rp4.182.223.078 tahun 2014)	-	336.192
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun:		
Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya (Rp184.561.473 tahun 2015 dan Rp72.300.935 tahun 2014)	13.379	5.812
Total	52.704.202	55.309.832

b. Program asuransi kesejahteraan hari tua

Sejak tahun 1991, Perusahaan mempunyai program asuransi kesejahteraan hari tua untuk seluruh karyawan tetap yang memenuhi persyaratan, yang ditetapkan dalam suatu perjanjian bersama dengan PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero), Perusahaan telah membayar seluruh kewajibannya pada tahun 2008.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Group provides short-term employee benefits, retirement and other employees' benefits to its active and retired employees, as follows:

a. Short-term employees' benefits liabilities

This account consists of:

	The Company
	Accrued bonus (Rp425,810,513,310 in 2015 and Rp422,531,802,760 in 2014)
	Accrued salaries (Rp3,294,476,882 in 2014)
	Current maturities of long-term employees' benefit: Post retirement benefits (Rp211,867,272,681 in 2015 and Rp167,057,399,433 in 2014)
	Other long-term benefits (Rp30,024,033,572 in 2015 and Rp32,143,868,124 in 2014)
	The Subsidiaries
	Accrued bonus (Rp55,423,150,670 in 2015 and Rp58,772,228,981 in 2014)
	Accrued salaries (Rp4,182,223,078 in 2014)
	Current maturities of long-term employees' benefit:
	Other long-term benefits (Rp184,561,473 in 2015 and Rp72,300,935 in 2014)
	Total

b. Old welfare program age insurance plan

Since 1991, the Company has an old age welfare insurance for all its qualified permanent employees, which is covered in a cooperative agreement with PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero). The Company has paid all of its liabilities in 2008.

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

c. Tunjangan kesehatan hari tua

Perusahaan juga menetapkan untuk menyediakan tambahan tunjangan kesehatan hari tua bagi seluruh karyawan tetap, para pensiunan dan mantan direksi yang ditetapkan oleh perjanjian bersama dengan Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai dan Pensiunan Gas Negara (YKPP Gas Negara). Sumber dana program pensiun berasal dari kontribusi karyawan/anggota direksi dan Perusahaan masing-masing sebesar 3% dan 5% dari penghasilan dasar. Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, total pembayaran kepada YKPP Gas Negara sebesar US\$762.611 dan US\$832.813 yang disajikan dalam akun "Beban Umum dan Administrasi" dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian.

Perusahaan tidak mempunyai kewajiban untuk memberikan bantuan pendanaan tambahan selain besaran kontribusi iuran apabila YKPP Gas Negara mengalami ketidakcukupan dana dalam pelaksanaan tunjangan kesehatan hari tua.

d. Imbalan Pensiun iuran Pasti

Sejak Februari 2009, Perusahaan menyelenggarakan program pensiun iuran pasti untuk seluruh karyawan tetapnya yang memenuhi syarat yang dananya dikelola oleh Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan BNI, Manulife Indonesia dan Bringin Jiwa Sejahtera yang didirikan berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Direksi No. 002000.K/KP.05/UM/2009 tanggal 6 Februari 2009.

Dana pensiun ini didirikan berdasarkan persetujuan dari Menteri Keuangan masing-masing dalam Surat Keputusannya No. KEP.1100/KM.17/1998. No. KEP.231/KM.17/1994 dan No. KEP.184/KM.17/1995.

Sumber dana program pensiun berasal dari kontribusi karyawan dan Perusahaan masing-masing sebesar 5% dan 15% dari penghasilan dasar pensiun. Beban pensiun yang dibebankan pada operasi masing-masing adalah sebesar US\$2.086.376 dan US\$2.546.839 untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

c. Post-retirement health care benefits

The Company also decided to provides additional post-retirement health care benefits for its eligible permanent employees, retired employees and ex member of directors, as covered in a cooperative agreement with Yayasan Kesejahteraan Pegawai dan Pensiunan Umum Gas Negara (YKPP Gas Negara). The fund is contributed by both employees/member of directors and the Company with contribution of 3% and 5% from the basic income. For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the total contributions to YKPP Gas Negara amounted to US\$762,611 and US\$832,813 and presented as "General and Administrative Expense" in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The company has no obligation to provide additional funds except for the contribution above when YKPP Gas Negara experiencing insufficient funds in the implementation of post retirement health care benefits.

d. Defined Contribution Pension Plan

Since February 2009, the Company established a defined contribution plan for all of its eligible permanent employees which is managed by Dana Pensiun Lembaga Keuangan BNI, Manulife Indonesia and Bringin Jiwa Sejahtera. the establishment of which was approved based on Director's Decision Letter No. 002000.K/KP.05/UM/2009. dated February 6, 2009.

Both The Pension Plan was established based on the approval from the Ministry of Finance in its Decision Letter No. KEP.1100/KM.17/1998. No. KEP.231/KM.17/1994 and No. KEP.184/ KM.17/1995, respectively.

The fund is contributed by both employees and the Company with contribution of 5% and 15%, respectively. of the basic pension income. Pension expense charged to operations amounted to US\$2,086,376 and US\$2,546,839 for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits

Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka panjang pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

Long-term employees' benefits liabilities as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
<u>Imbalan pascakerja</u>			<u>Post retirement benefits</u>
Perusahaan	86.568.021	115.469.714	The Company
Entitas Anak	4.820.697	5.891.774	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	91.388.718	121.361.488	Sub-total
<u>Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya</u>			<u>Other long-term benefits</u>
Perusahaan	4.144.904	4.504.475	The Company
Entitas Anak	75.212	81.149	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	4.220.116	4.585.624	Sub-total
Total	95.608.834	125.947.112	Total
Dikurangi imbalan kerja jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun:			Less current maturities of long-term employees' benefit:
<u>Imbalan pascakerja</u>			<u>Post retirement benefits</u>
Perusahaan	15.358.266	13.429.051	The Company
Entitas Anak	-	-	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	15.358.266	13.429.051	Sub-total
<u>Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya</u>			<u>Other long-term benefits</u>
Perusahaan	2.393.912	2.583.913	The Company
Entitas Anak	13.379	5.812	Subsidiaries
Sub-total	2.407.291	2.589.725	Sub-total
Total	17.765.557	16.018.776	Total
Bagian jangka panjang, Neto	77.843.277	109.928.336	Long-term portion, Net

Kelompok Usaha memberikan imbalan kerja jangka panjang kepada karyawan sesuai dengan Perjanjian Kerja Bersama yang dibandingkan dengan imbalan berdasarkan Undang-undang Ketenagakerjaan No. 13/2003 (UU No. 13/2003), mana yang lebih tinggi. Imbalan tersebut tidak didanai.

The Group provides long-term employees' benefits to its employee in accordance with the Collective Labor Agreement as compared with benefits under Labor Law No. 13/2003 (Law No. 13/2003), and provide whichever is higher. The benefits are unfunded.

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang

Tabel berikut menyajikan komponen dari beban imbalan neto yang diakui dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian dan jumlah yang diakui dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian untuk imbalan kerja yang dihitung oleh PT Sienco Aktuarindo Utama dan PT Dayamandiri Dharma Konsilindo, aktuaris independen, untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, berdasarkan laporannya masing-masing tanggal 6 Januari 2016 dan 7 Januari 2015. Perhitungan aktuaris menggunakan metode "Projected Unit Credit" dengan asumsi-asumsi sebagai berikut:

	2015	2014	
Tingkat Bunga Aktuarial	8.70% - 9.20% per Tahun/ per Annum	8.30% - 8.50% per Tahun/ per Annum	Actuarial Discount Rate
Tingkat Kematian	TMI 2011	TMI 2011	Mortality Rate
Kenaikan Gaji dan Upah	7.00% - 10.00% per Tahun/ per Annum	8.00% - 10.00% per Tahun/ per Annum	Wages and Salaries Increase
Umur Pensiun	56 - 58 Tahun/Years	56 - 58 Tahun/Years	Retirement Age
Tingkat Cacat	10% dari Tingkat Kematian/from Mortality Rate	10% dari Tingkat Kematian/from Mortality Rate	Disability Rate

Tabel berikut ini menyajikan komponen beban dan liabilitas imbalan kerja karyawan konsolidasian.

The following tables summarize the consolidated components of employees' benefits expense and liabilities.

a. Beban kesejahteraan karyawan

a. Employees' benefits expense

Imbalan pasca kerja

Post retirement benefits

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Years ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Biaya jasa kini	6.303.255	8.102.726	Current service cost
Beban bunga dari kewajiban manfaat pasti	9.219.031	9.468.916	Net interest on the net defined benefits liability
Biaya jasa lalu	(5.291)	1.764	Current service cost
Kurtailmen dan penyelesaian	-	3.117.397	Curtailment and settlement
Pengembalian aset program diluar pendapatan bunga	4.372	-	Return on plan asset exclude interest income
Pendapatan bunga aset program	(61.643)	-	Interest income on plan asset
Penilaian kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto	(387.162)	-	Re-measurement of liabilities (asset) defined benefit net
Beban imbalan kerja - neto	15.072.562	20.690.803	Employee benefit expense - net

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits

a. Beban kesejahteraan karyawan

a. Employees' benefits expense

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

Other long-term benefits

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal
31 Desember/Years ended December 31,

	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Biaya jasa kini	1.399.431	1.757.947
Beban bunga dari kewajiban manfaat pasti	292.867	279.753
Biaya jasa lalu	27.888	507
Penilaian kembali liabilitas (aset) imbalan pasti neto	(241.842)	-
Beban imbalan kerja - neto	1.478.344	2.038.207

Current service cost
Net interest on the net
defined benefits liability
Past service cost
Re-measurement of liabilities
(asset) defined benefit net

Employee benefit expense - net

b. Liabilitas kesejahteraan karyawan

b. Employees' benefits liability

Imbalan pasca kerja

Post retirement benefits

31 Desember/ December 31,

	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Nilai kini dari liabilitas Imbalan kerja	92.896.216	121.361.488
Liabilitas imbalan kerja, yang dilaporkan sebelumnya	92.896.216	121.361.488
Nilai wajar aset program	(1.507.498)	-
Liabilitas imbalan kerja	91.388.718	121.361.488

Present value of defined
benefits obligation

Employee benefits liability,
as previously reported
Fair value of plan asset

Employee benefit liability

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

Other long-term benefits

31 Desember/ December 31,

	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Nilai kini kewajiban imbalan pasti	4.220.116	4.585.624

Present value of employee benefits
obligation

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang (lanjutan)

- c. Mutasi liabilitas diestimasi atas imbalan kerja karyawan

Perubahan dalam liabilitas kesejahteraan karyawan untuk pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, sebagai berikut:

Imbalan pasca kerja

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Saldo awal tahun	121.361.488	101.431.764
Beban imbalan kerja	15.072.562	20.690.803
Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan	(3.722.290)	(6.010.219)
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	(26.046.360)	5.275.588
Transfer liabilitas dari akuisisi entitas anak	-	1.228.011
Kontribusi	(1.673.984)	-
Rugi (laba) selisih kurs	(13.602.698)	(1.254.459)
Saldo akhir tahun	91.388.718	121.361.488

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Saldo awal tahun	4.585.624	3.609.357
Beban imbalan kerja	1.478.344	2.038.207
Pembayaran selama tahun berjalan	(1.392.923)	(1.221.105)
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	269.562
Rugi selisih kurs	(450.929)	(110.397)
Saldo akhir tahun	4.220.116	4.585.624

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits (continued)

- c. The movements in the estimated liabilities for employees' benefits

The movements in the employee benefits liability as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, are as follows:

Post retirement benefits

Beginning balance of year
Employee benefits expense

Payments during the year
Other comprehensive income
Transfer of liabilities from acquisition of subsidiaries
Contributions
Foreign exchange loss (gain)

Balance at end of year

Other long-term benefits

Beginning balance of year
Employee benefits expense

Payments during the year
Other comprehensive income
Foreign exchange loss

Balance at end of year

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang (lanjutan)

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits (continued)

- d. Mutasi nilai kini dari liabilitas imbalan pasti adalah sebagai berikut:

- d. The movements in the present value of defined benefits obligation are as follows:

Imbalan pasca kerja

Post retirement benefits

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Saldo awal tahun	121.361.488	101.431.764	Beginning balance of year
Biaya jasa kini	6.303.255	8.102.726	Current service cost
Biaya bunga	9.219.031	9.468.916	Interest cost
Kurtailmen dan penyelesaian		3.117.397	Curtailment and settlement
Pengembalian aset program			Return on plan asset
diluar pendapatan bunga	4.372	-	exclude interest income
Pendapatan bunga aset program	(61.643)	-	Interest income on plan asset
Penilaian kembali liabilitas			Re-measurement of liabilities
(aset) imbalan pasti neto	(387.162)	-	(asset) defined benefit net
Transfer liabilitas dari akuisisi			Transfer of liabilities from acquisition of
entitas anak		1.228.011	Subsidiaries
Biaya jasa lalu	(5.291)	1.764	Past service cost
Ekspektasi pembayaran			
Imbalan	(3.722.290)	(6.010.219)	Expected benefit payment
Pengukuran kembali			Remeasurement of defined
program imbalan pasti:			benefit program:
Penyesuaian historis	(4.487.823)	(2.632.292)	Experience adjustment
Perubahan asumsi finansial	(21.558.537)	7.907.880	Change in financial assumption
Kontribusi	(1.673.984)	-	Contributions
Rugi (laba) selisih kurs	(13.602.698)	(1.254.459)	Foreign exchange loss (gain)
Saldo akhir tahun	91.388.718	121.361.488	Balance at end of year

Imbalan kerja jangka panjang lainnya

Other long-term benefits

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Saldo awal tahun	4.585.624	3.609.357	Beginning balance of year
Biaya jasa kini	1.399.431	1.757.947	Current service cost
Biaya bunga	292.867	279.753	Interest cost
Biaya jasa lalu	27.888	507	Past service cost
Penilaian kembali liabilitas			Re-measurement of liabilities
(aset) imbalan pasti neto	(241.842)	-	(asset) defined benefit net
Ekspektasi pembayaran			
Imbalan	(1.392.923)	(1.221.105)	Expected benefit payment
Pengukuran kembali			Remeasurement of defined
program imbalan pasti:			benefit program:
Penyesuaian historis	-	193.446	Experience adjustment
Perubahan asumsi finansial	-	76.116	Change in financial assumption
Laba selisih kurs	(450.929)	(110.397)	Foreign exchange gain
Saldo akhir tahun	4.220.116	4.585.624	Balance at end of year

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang (lanjutan)

Beban imbalan pascakerja telah dibebankan pada operasi tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014.

Analisa sensitivitas kuantitatif untuk asumsi-asumsi yang signifikan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tingkat diskonto/ Discount rates	Pengaruh nilai kini atas kewajiban imbalan kerja/ Effect on present value of benefits obligation
	Persentase/ Percentage	
2015		
Kenaikan	1%	(5.182.172)
Penurunan	(1%)	9.200.763

Jadual jatuh tempo dari liabilitas imbalan pasti pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
1 tahun	17.833.492	15.383.194
2 - 5 tahun	33.131.154	46.778.762
Lebih dari 5 tahun	544.268.712	834.211.000
Total	595.233.358	896.372.956

Jadual jatuh tempo dari liabilitas imbalan jangka panjang lainnya pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
1 tahun	3.580.706	4.156.204
2 - 5 tahun	5.135.509	3.847.011
Lebih dari 5 tahun	4.084.617	7.171.837
Total	12.800.832	15.175.052

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits (continued)

The cost of post-employment benefits were charged to operations for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

The quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions as of December 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Kenaikan gaji dimasa depan/ Future salary increases	Pengaruh nilai kini atas kewajiban imbalan kerja/ Effect on present value of benefits obligation
	Persentase/ Percentage	
2015		
Kenaikan	1%	8.304.573
Penurunan	(1%)	(7.358.412)

The maturity profile of defined benefits obligation as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Within one year
2 - 5 years
More than 5 years

The maturity profile of other long-term benefit as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Within one year
2 - 5 years
More than 5 years

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33. IMBALAN KERJA (lanjutan)

e. Imbalan Kerja Jangka Panjang (lanjutan)

Durasi rata - rata kewajiban manfaat pasti diakhir periode pelaporan masing - masing untuk Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak berkisar antara 10-21 tahun (31 Desember 2014: 10 - 22 tahun).

Permata, Sena, Widar, Perkasa dan KJG tidak membentuk cadangan imbalan pasca kerja, karena jumlahnya tidak material.

Seluruh beban imbalan kerja karyawan jangka panjang Kelompok Usaha disajikan sebagai akun "Beban Operasi - Gaji dan Kesejahteraan Karyawan" di dalam laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif konsolidasian lain.

Manajemen Kelompok Usaha berpendapat bahwa program jaminan hari tua cukup untuk menutupi semua imbalan yang diatur dalam UU No. 13/2003.

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (continued)

e. Long-term Employees' Benefits (continued)

The average duration of the defined benefits plan obligation at the end of reporting period for the Company and subsidiaries approximately from 10-21 years (December 31, 2014: 10 - 22 years).

Permata, Sena, Widar, Perkasa, and KJG did not provide for employee benefit liability, since the amount is immaterial.

All the employees' benefits expenses of the Group are presented as "Operating Expenses - Salaries and Employees' Benefits" account in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The management of the Group believes that the retirements benefits program adequately cover the benefits to be provided based on Law No. 13/2003.

34. KEPENTINGAN NONPENGENDALI

34. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015

	Saldo/Balance 1 Jan. 2015/ Jan. 1. 2015	Bagian atas laba (rugi) neto/ Share in net profit (loss)	Perubahan ekuitas lainnya/ Other equity movement	Saldo/Balance 31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31. 2015	
PGASKOM	(240)	1.530	836	2.126	PGASKOM
PGASSOL	21.202	42.108	(137.798)	(74.488)	PGASSOL
KJG	8.616	1.515.386	996.289	2.520.291	KJG
Total	29.578	1.559.024	859.327	2.447.929	Total

31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan kembali-Catatan 4)/
December 31, 2014 (As restated Note 4)

	Saldo/Balance 1 Jan. 2014/ Jan. 1. 2014	Bagian atas laba (rugi) neto/ Share in net profit (loss)	Perubahan ekuitas lainnya/ Other equity movement	Saldo/Balance 31 Des. 2014/ Dec. 31. 2014	
PGASKOM	325	(177)	(388)	(240)	PGASKOM
PGASSOL	17.694	(10.914)	14.422	21.202	PGASSOL
KJG	-	(145.239)	153.855	8.616	KJG
Total	18.019	(156.330)	167.889	29.578	Total

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI**

Dalam kegiatan usaha normal, Kelompok Usaha melakukan transaksi usaha dan bukan usaha dengan pihak-pihak berelasi, yang terafiliasi dengan Kelompok Usaha melalui kepemilikan langsung dan tak langsung, dan/atau di bawah kendali pihak yang sama. Harga jual atau beli antara pihak-pihak berelasi ditentukan berdasarkan persyaratan yang disetujui oleh kedua belah pihak, yang mungkin tidak sama dengan transaksi lain yang dilakukan dengan pihak-pihak yang tidak berelasi.

Rincian sifat hubungan dan jenis transaksi yang signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transactions
PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/ <i>Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Penempatan giro, deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya, fasilitas <i>Non Cash Loan</i> , fasilitas <i>Bill Purchasing Line</i> , fasilitas Kredit Modal Kerja, dan fasilitas <i>Treasury Line</i> / <i>Placement of current accounts, placement of unrestricted time deposits, placement of restricted cash, Non Cash Loan facility, Bill Purchasing Line facility, Working Capital facility, and Treasury Line facility</i>
PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/ <i>Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Penempatan giro, deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya, dan fasilitas kredit investasi/ <i>Placement of current accounts, placement of unrestricted time deposits, and investment credit facility</i>
PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/ <i>Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Penempatan giro, deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya, fasilitas <i>Standby Letter of Credit</i> , fasilitas bank garansi, dan fasilitas penangguhan jaminan impor/ <i>Placement of current accounts, placement of unrestricted time deposits, Standby Letter of Credit Facility, bank guarantee facility, and guarantee of suspension of import facility</i>
PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/ <i>Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Penempatan giro dan deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya/ <i>Placement of current accounts and unrestricted time deposits</i>
PT Bank Mandiri Syariah	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/ <i>Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia</i>	Deposito berjangka yang tidak dibatasi penggunaannya/ <i>Placement of unrestricted time deposits</i>

**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES**

In the normal course of business, the Group entered into trade and other transactions with related parties, which are affiliated with the Group through equity ownership, either direct or indirect, and/or under common control. Sales or purchase price among related parties is made based on terms agreed by the parties, which may not be the same as those of the transactions between unrelated parties.

The details of nature of relationship and types of significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)**

**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

Pihak-pihak berelasi/ Related parties	Sifat hubungan/ Nature of relationship	Jenis transaksi/ Nature of transactions
PT Pertamina Hulu Energi West Java Madura Offshore (WJMO), PT Pertamina EP, PT Pertamina Gas (Pertagas)	Dikendalikan oleh PT Pertamina (Persero)/Controlled by PT Pertamina (Persero)	Uang muka pembelian gas bumi, pemasok gas, pelanggan, dan uang muka ship or pay pemasok gas/Advance of take or pay, gas supplier, customer, and advance of ship or pay gas supplier
PT Indonesia Power, PT PLN Batam PT PLN Salamander	Dikendalikan oleh PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)/Controlled by PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	Pelanggan dan transmisi gas/Customer and gas transmission
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) (PLN), PT Barata Indonesia (Persero) PT Iglas (Persero), PT Kertas Leces (Persero), PT Wijaya Karya Intrade, PT Wijaya Karya Beton, PT Krakatau Daya Listrik, PT Indofarma (Persero) Tbk	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Pelanggan/Customer
Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Indonesia (LPEI), PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk, Perum Pegadaian, PT Pertamina (Persero)	Dikendalikan oleh Pemerintah Pusat Republik Indonesia/Controlled by the Central Government of the Republic of Indonesia	Debitur obligasi/Bond debtor
Pemerintah Republik Indonesia	Pemegang saham mayoritas/Majority Shareholder	Investasi jangka pendek/Short-term investment
PT Nusantara Regas	Perusahaan Asosiasi dan entitas Berelasi dengan pemerintah/Associate and Government-related entity	Pemasok gas dan penyertaan saham/Gas supplier and investment in shares of stock
PT Gas Energi Jambi	Entitas asosiasi/Associate	Penyertaan saham/Investment in shares of stock
PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia	Ventura bersama/Joint Venture	Penyertaan saham dan transmisi gas/Investment shares and gas transmission

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)**

Transaksi-transaksi signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Pendapatan neto (Catatan 25)		
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan pemerintah</u>		
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	554.774.885	738.123.305
PT Indonesia Power	127.965.819	129.197.503
PT Krakatau Daya Listrik	74.773.958	70.891.998
PT PLN Batam	15.227.759	15.515.781
PT Pertamina EP	8.777.813	8.126.517
PT Iglas (Persero)	2.407.663	2.933.824
PT Barata Indonesia (Persero)	512.947	387.401
PT Indofarma (Persero) Tbk	197.424	204.455
PT Wijaya Karya Beton	133.634	146.899
PT Wijaya Karya Intrade	646.729	450.781
Total	785.418.631	965.978.464
Persentase dari total pendapatan neto konsolidasian	25,60%	29,69%
Pembelian (Catatan 26)		
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan pemerintah</u>		
PT Pertamina EP	325.747.127	301.131.601
PT Pertamina Hulu Energi (WJMO)	40.863.025	45.563.761
PT Pertamina Gas	17.561.349	14.466.601
PT Nusantara Regas	-	31.844.377
Total	384.171.501	393.006.340
Persentase dari total beban pokok pendapatan konsolidasian	18,24%	19,97%

Saldo-saldo signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut:

Kas dan setara kas (Catatan 5)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo kas dan setara kas yang ditempatkan pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 17,42% dan 19,38% dari total aset konsolidasian.

Investasi jangka pendek (Catatan 6)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo investasi jangka pendek yang ditempatkan pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 1,00% and 1,63% dari total aset konsolidasian.

**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

Significant transactions with related parties are as follows:

Net revenues (Note 25)	
<u>Government-related entities</u>	
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	
PT Indonesia Power	
PT Krakatau Daya Listrik	
PT PLN Batam	
PT Pertamina EP	
PT Iglas (Persero)	
PT Barata Indonesia (Persero)	
PT Indofarma (Persero) Tbk	
PT Wijaya Karya Beton	
PT Wijaya Karya Intrade	
Total	
Percentage from total consolidated net revenues	
Purchases (Note 26)	
<u>Government-related entities</u>	
PT Pertamina EP	
PT Pertamina Hulu Energi (WJMO)	
PT Pertamina Gas	
PT Nusantara Regas	
Total	
Percentage from total consolidated cost of revenues	

Significant balances with related parties are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of cash and cash equivalents placed in government-related entities amounted to 17.42% and 19.38%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

Short-term investments (Note 6)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of short-term investments placed in government-related entities amounted to 1.00% and 1.63%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)**

Saldo-saldo signifikan dengan pihak-pihak berelasi adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan):

Piutang usaha (Catatan 7)

	31 Desember/ December 31,	
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
<u>Entitas berelasi dengan pemerintah</u>		
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)	308.727.268	40.989.372
PT Indonesia Power	9.419.711	10.646.647
PT Krakatau Daya Listrik	9.270.853	5.761.559
PT Iglas (Persero)	8.471.667	8.822.479
PT Kertas Leces (Persero)	4.095.500	4.194.335
PT PLN Batam	1.832.900	1.831.541
PT Pertamina EP	767.549	676.862
Lain-lain (masing-masing di bawah Rp1.000.000.000)	113.535	123.279
Total	342.698.983	73.046.074
Persentase terhadap total aset konsolidasian	5,28%	1,28%

Dari total piutang usaha tersebut di atas. Kelompok Usaha mencadangkan kerugian penurunan nilai atas piutang disebabkan adanya indikasi penurunan nilai.

Piutang lain-lain (Catatan 8)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo piutang lain-lain pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 0,58% dan 0,15% dari total aset konsolidasian.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo piutang lain-lain pada ventura bersama masing-masing sebesar 0,06% dan 0,07% dari total aset konsolidasian.

Uang muka (Catatan 10)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo uang muka yang ditempatkan pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 1,23% dan 1,39% dari total aset konsolidasian.

**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

Significant balances with related parties are as follows (continued):

Trade receivables (Note 7)

<u>Government-related entities</u>
PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero)
PT Indonesia Power
PT Krakatau Daya Listrik
PT Iglas (Persero)
PT Kertas Leces (Persero)
PT PLN Batam
PT Pertamina EP
Others (each below Rp1,000,000,000)

Total
Percentage to total consolidated
assets

From the above total trade receivables, the Group provides allowance for impairment losses on receivables due to indications of impairment.

Other receivables (Note 8)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of other receivables from the government-related entities amounted to 0.58% and 0.15%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of other receivables from joint ventures amounted to 0.06% and 0.07%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

Advances (Note 10)

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of advances placed in government-related entities amounted to 1.23% and 1.39%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
DENGAN PIHAK-PIHAK BERELASI (lanjutan)**

**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

Penyertaan saham (Catatan 13)

Investment in shares of stock (Note 13)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo penyertaan saham yang ditempatkan pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 5,09% dan 6,13% dari total aset konsolidasian.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the balances of investment in shares of stock placed in government-related entities amounted to 5.09% and 6.13%, respectively, from the total consolidated assets.

Utang usaha (Catatan 17)

Trade payables (Note 17)

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Entitas berelasi dengan pemerintah			Government-related entities
PT Pertamina EP	24.249.386	28.258.571	PT Pertamina EP
West Java Madura Offshore	3.775.166	3.563.731	West Java Madura Offshore
PT Pertamina Gas	2.044.937	1.088.908	PT Pertamina Gas
Total	30.069.489	32.911.210	Total
Persentase terhadap total liabilitas konsolidasian	0,87%	1,17%	Percentage to total consolidated liabilities

Utang lain-lain (Catatan 18)

Other payables (Note 18)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo utang lain-lain pada ventura bersama masing-masing sebesar 0,05% dan 0,12% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of other payables from joint ventures amounted to 0.05% and 0.12%, respectively, from the total consolidated liabilities.

Pinjaman jangka panjang (Catatan 20)

Long-term loans (Note 20)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 saldo pinjaman jangka panjang yang ditempatkan pada entitas yang berelasi dengan Pemerintah masing-masing sebesar 13,52% dan 18,51% dari total liabilitas konsolidasian.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014 the balances of long-term loans placed in government-related entities amounted to 13.52% and 18.51%, respectively, from the total consolidated liabilities.

Kompensasi dan imbalan lain

Compensation and other benefits

Kelompok Usaha memberikan kompensasi dan imbalan lain kepada komisaris dan direksi untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, yang terdiri dari:

The Group provides the compensation and other benefits for the commissioners and directors as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, which consist of:

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**35. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN
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**35. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS
WITH RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Komisaris			Commissioners
Imbalan jangka pendek	2.886.164	2.697.812	Short-term benefits
Imbalan pasca kerja	94.886	172.020	Post retirement benefits
Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya	11.808	17.273	Other long-term benefits
Sub-total	2.992.858	2.887.105	Sub-total
Direksi			Directors
Imbalan jangka pendek	6.950.728	6.957.452	Short-term employee benefits
Imbalan pasca kerja	793.209	920.445	Post retirement benefits
Imbalan jangka panjang lainnya	(16.244)	97.892	Other long-term benefits
Sub-total	7.727.693	7.975.789	Sub-total
Total	10.720.551	10.862.894	Total

**36. LIABILITAS PEMBONGKARAN ASET DAN
RESTORASI AREA DAN PROVISI LAIN-LAIN**

**36. ASSET ABANDONMENT AND SITE
RESTORATION OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER
PROVISIONS**

Mutasi liabilitas restorasi dan pembongkaran aset adalah sebagai berikut:

The movement in site restoration and abandonment obligations are presented below:

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Saldo awal	104.340.970	13.970.210	Beginning balance
Mutasi selama tahun berjalan:			Movements during the year:
Penambahan tahun berjalan	100.582	20.099.357	Addition during the year
Akuisisi entitas anak	-	57.689.686	Acquisitions of subsidiaries
Revisi estimasi arus kas	(42.301.419)	8.897.511	Revision in estimated cash flows
Pembalikan dari efek diskonto	3.220.140	3.684.206	Unwinding the effect of discounting
Sub-total	65.360.273	104.340.970	Sub-total
Rekening yang dicadangkan	(33.824.965)	(30.786.814)	Escrow account
Saldo akhir, neto	31.535.308	73.554.156	Ending balance, net

Estimasi terkini untuk biaya pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area yang ditinggalkan tidak dihitung oleh konsultan independen, tetapi dilakukan oleh pihak manajemen. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa akumulasi penyisihan pada tanggal laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian telah cukup untuk menutup semua liabilitas yang timbul dari kegiatan restorasi area dan pembongkaran aset.

The current estimates for the asset abandonment and site restoration obligations were determined by management, not by an independent consultant. Management believes that the accumulated provisions as of the dates of the consolidated statements of financial position are sufficient to meet the environmental obligations resulting from future site restoration and asset abandonment.

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36. LIABILITAS PEMBONGKARAN ASET DAN RESTORASI AREA DAN PROVISI LAIN-LAIN

Tingkat suku bunga diskonto yang dipergunakan dalam perhitungan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 masing-masing sebesar 4,82% dan 4,62%.

Rekening yang dicadangkan di atas ditempatkan di PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk untuk mendanai liabilitas pembongkaran aset dan restorasi area sehubungan dengan operasi minyak dan gas.

36. ASSET ABANDONMENT AND SITE RESTORATION OBLIGATIONS AND OTHER PROVISIONS

The discount rate of 4.82% and 4.62% was used in the calculation of the position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

The above escrow accounts are placed in PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk for the funding of abandonment and site restoration obligations relating to oil and gas operations.

37. PROGRAM KEMITRAAN DAN BINA LINGKUNGAN

Pada tahun 2015, Perusahaan menetapkan kebijakan untuk tidak mengalokasikan anggaran Program Kemitraan, sehingga Perusahaan hanya melaksanakan penagihan pada pinjaman yang sedang bergulir dan menyelesaikan kontrak yang sudah ditandatangani dengan menggunakan sisa alokasi laba setelah pajak tahun 2012. Perusahaan juga menetapkan kebijakan dengan melaksanakan Program Bina Lingkungan yang dananya berasal dari anggaran yang ditetapkan sebagai biaya yang dananya disetorkan ke rekening terpisah selambat-lambatnya 45 hari setelah penetapan oleh Dewan Komisaris.

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Perusahaan telah mencatat beban atas Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan pada operasi berjalan yang disajikan pada akun "Beban Umum dan Administrasi - Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Bina Lingkungan" pada laporan laba rugi dan penghasilan komprehensif lain konsolidasian masing-masing sebesar US\$10.114.628 dan US\$11.345.328 (Catatan 28).

Dana yang berasal dari anggaran yang penetapannya disetujui oleh Dewan Komisaris tersebut ditempatkan dalam rekening bank terpisah. Saldo dana dalam rekening bank tersebut pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah US\$1.817.411 dan US\$4.024.797, yang dilaporkan sebagai bagian kas dan setara kas pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 5).

37. PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 2015, the Company established a policy to not allocate Partnership Program budget, so the Company only carry out billing on the loan that is being rolled and completed a contract that has been signed using the remaining allocation after-tax profit in 2012. The Company also established a policy to implement the Community Development Program funds come from the budget set as the cost of funds deposited into a separate account not later than 45 days after the determination by the Board of Commissioners.

For the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company has recorded the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility expense in current operations which is presented as part of "General and Administrative Expenses - Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR)" account in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Note 28) amounted to US\$10,114,628 and US\$11,345,328 respectively.

The fund arising from the budget, which is approved by the Board of Commissioners, are deposited into designated bank accounts. The balance of such fund as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 amounted to US\$1,817,411 and US\$4,024,797, respectively, which are reported as part of cash and cash equivalent in the statements of consolidated financial position (Note 5).

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING

Kelompok Usaha mengadakan perjanjian-perjanjian penting sebagai berikut:

Perusahaan

1. Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG)

Perusahaan harus membeli dan membayar jumlah pembelian minimum per tahun/kwartal/bulan untuk setiap PJBG di bawah ini. Selisih kurang antara jumlah kuantitas pembelian nyata dan kuantitas pembelian minimum dicatat sebagai "Make-Up Gas", yang dapat direalisasikan setiap saat jika kuantitas minimum atau bagian dari Jumlah Kontrak Tahunan/Kwartalan/Bulanan (mana yang berlaku sesuai dengan ketentuan dalam masing-masing PJBG) telah diambil pada tahun/kwartal/bulan tertentu selama jangka waktu perjanjian. Saldo "Make-Up Gas" disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Uang Muka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian (Catatan 10).

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS

The Group has the following significant agreements:

The Company

1. Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPA)

The Company is required to buy and pay for the minimum purchase quantity per year/quarter/month for each of the GSPA below. The shortage between the purchased quantity and the minimum purchase quantity is recorded as "Make-Up Gas", which can be realized anytime if the minimum quantity or part of Annual/Quarterly/Monthly Contract Quantity (which applicable in accordance of respective GSPA) has been taken or at a specified year/quarter/month during the period of the agreement. The outstanding balance of the "Make-Up Gas" is presented as part of "Advances" in the consolidated statements of financial position (Note 10).

<u>Pemasok/ Suppliers</u>	<u>Perjanjian/ Agreements</u>	<u>Lapangan Gas/ Gas Field</u>	<u>Volume/ Volume</u>	<u>Jangka waktu/Terms</u>	
				<u>Awal/Start</u>	<u>Akhir/End</u>
PT Pertamina EP	PJBG Palembang	DOH Sumatera Selatan	2,343 BSCF	17 Dec. 1999	7 Oct. 2012 ^{12]}
PT Pertamina EP	PJBG Medan	- Lapangan minyak dan gas bumi PT Pertamina EP area kerja Asset 1	7 MMSCFD (2013 & 2014) 6 MMSCFD (2015)	4 Apr. 2002	31 Mar. 2015 ^{6]}
		- Lapangan Arbei, Blok Gebang	2 MMSCFD (2013) 1,5 MMSCFD (2014) 1 MMSCFD (2015)		
PT Pertamina EP	PJBG Cirebon	Lapangan minyak dan gas bumi PT Pertamina EP Region Jawa, Jawa Bagian Barat	Titik serah Randegan: 2,5 MMSCFD Titik Serah Sunyaragi: 1,5 MMSCFD (2013) 2 MMSCFD (2014 s/d 2015)	4 Apr. 2002	31 Mar. 2015 ^{6]}

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

The Company (continued)

1. Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG) (lanjutan)

**1. Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPA)
(continued)**

<u>Pemasok/ Suppliers</u>	<u>Perjanjian/ Agreements</u>	<u>Lapangan Gas/ Gas Field</u>	<u>Volume/ Volume</u>	<u>Jangka waktu/Terms Awal/Start</u>	<u>Akhir/End</u>
	KB penyaluran Gas Jaringan Gas Cirebon	Lapangan Migas PT Pertamina EP Region Jawa, Bagian Barat	Titik serah Sunyaragi: 0,2 BBTUD	31 Dec. 2015	8 Sep. 2020
PT Pertamina EP	PJBG Sumatera Selatan - Jawa Barat	DOH Sumatera Selatan	1,006 TSCF	26 Jun. 2003	31 Dec. 2025 ¹⁾
PT Pertamina EP	PJBG EEJW	Jatirarongan	2,5 BBTUD (19 Oct - 31 Dec 2014) 3,5 BBTUD (1 Jan - 18 Oct 2015)	26 Jul. 2004	18 Oct. 2015 ⁶⁾
ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	PJBG Batam I	Corridor Block	225 TBTU	9 Jul. 2004	12 Oct. 2019 ¹⁾
ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	PJBG Corridor Block - Jawa barat	Corridor Block	2.310 TBTU	9 Aug. 2004	30 Sep. 2023
ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	PJBG Batam II	Corridor Block	65,8 TBTU	12 Dec. 2004	11 Dec. 2019 ¹⁾
ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd.	<i>Amendment and Restatement to Replace IGSPA to GSPA</i>	Corridor Block	12,5 BBTUD	31 May 2010	20 Dec. 2023 ¹⁾
Lapindo Brantas. Inc.	<i>Amendment and Restatement of PJBG Lapindo</i>	Lapangan Wunut	112,580 BSCF (until Dec 31. 2011) As it is (since Jan 1. 2012 ⁶⁾	29 Dec. 2003	31 Dec. 2015
	Kesepakatan Bersama Kelanjutan Pasokan Gas	Lapangan Wunut		1 Jan. 2016	Ditanda-tangani dan berlaku efektifnya amandemen PJBG ⁶⁾
PT Pertamina Hulu Energy West Madura Offshore, Kodeco Energy Co. Ltd. dan PT Mandiri Madura Barat	PJBG PHE WMO	West Madura Offshore	18 BBTUD (2014) 11 BBTUD (2015)	19 Dec. 2006	30 Jun. 2015 ⁶⁾

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38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

The Company (continued)

1. Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG) (lanjutan)

**1. Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPA)
(continued)**

<u>Pemasok/ Suppliers</u>	<u>Perjanjian/ Agreements</u>	<u>Lapangan Gas/ Gas Field</u>	<u>Volume/ Volume</u>	<u>Jangka waktu/Terms Awal/Start Akhir/End</u>
PT Pertamina Hulu Energy West Madura Offshore, Kodeco Energy Co. Ltd. dan PT Mandiri Madura Barat	Kesepakatan Bersama Penyaluran Jaringan Gas Surabaya	West Madura Offshore	TBA	1 Jan. 2015 31 Dec. 2018 ⁶⁾
Santos (Madura Offshore) Pty. Ltd. PC Madura Ltd, dan PT Petrogas Pantai Madura	GSA Santos Maleo	Maleo field	351 BCF ⁴⁾	14 Jul. 2007 13 Jul. 2019
Husky Madura Ltd	CNOOC GSA Husky	Madura BD field	20 MMSCFD	30 Oct. 2007 20 tahun dari tanggal dimulai/20 years from start date
PT Bayu Buana Gemilang (BBG)	PJBG BBG	Lapangan Sirasun Batur	22,735 TBTU	30 Nov. 2011 31 Dec. 2020
PT Walinusa Energi (WNE)	PJBG WNE	Lapangan Sirasun Batur	39,543 TBTU	12 Jan. 2012 31 Dec. 2020
PT Inti Daya Latu Prima (IDL P)	PJBG IDLP	Blok Merang Jambi	5 BBTUD ³⁾	7 Feb. 2012 9 Feb. 2019
PT Indogas Kriya Dwiguna (IKD)	PJBG IKD	Lapangan Sirasun Batur	20 BBTUD	17 Feb. 2012 31 Dec. 2020
PT Sadikun Niagamas Raya (SNR)	PJBG SNR	Lapangan Sirasun Batur	40,6 TBTU	11 Apr. 2012 31 Dec. 2020
PT Pertamina EP	Kesepakatan Bersama Sumur Benggala-1	Sumur Benggala-1 Sumatera Utara	2 MMSCFD	23 Oct. 2013 Ditandatangani dan berlaku efektifnya PJBG ⁷⁾
Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V., Natuna 1 B.V., Natuna 2 B.V., Kufpec Indonesia (Natuna) B.V. PT Pertamina Niaga	PJBG Premier	Blok Natuna	25 BBTUD	1 Jul. 2014 31 Desember 2015 ⁶⁾
	PJBG PTGN	Gas hasil regasifikasi Arun Regas	2015: 562,73 BBTU	28 Aug. 2015 27 Aug. 2020

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

1. Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG) (lanjutan)

- 1] Atau berlaku sampai dengan kuantitas yang diperjanjikan telah tercapai, mana yang terjadi lebih dahulu/Or it is valid until the contracted quantity is delivered, whichever comes first
- 2] Sampai dengan tanggal ini, perjanjian masih dalam proses untuk dijadikan satu dengan PJBG PEP Sumatera Selatan - Jawa Barat/Up to the date of this report, the agreement is in the process for combining to PJBG PEP South Sumatera - West Java
- 3] Jumlah penyerahan harian untuk tanggal 1 Januari 2014-9 Februari 2019/Daily contract quantity since January 1, 2014 until February 9, 2019.
- 4] Jumlah cadangan Maleo Field (2P)/the amount of Maleo Field (2P) reserves.
- 5] As it is berarti kondisi dimana seluruh volume gas apa adanya yang keluar atau dihasilkan dari Lapangan Wunut, untuk diserahkan dan dijual oleh pemasok kepada Perusahaan/Condition which the entire gas volume as it is produced out of the Wunut Field to be submitted and sold by supplier to the Company
- 6] Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini, masih dalam proses pembahasan amandemen PJBG/Up to the date of this report, the amendment of GSA is in process
- 7] Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini, PJBG masih dalam proses penandatanganan sehingga dokumen hukum sementara penyaluran gas berdasarkan Kesepakatan Bersama/Up to the date of this report, GSA is in the signing process so that the bridging document for gas supply based on Mutual Agreement.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perjanjian-perjanjian tersebut belum jatuh tempo dan belum mencapai jumlah yang diperjanjikan.

2. Perjanjian Penyaluran Gas melalui East Java Gas Pipeline System (EJGP)

Pada tanggal 10 Juni 2005, Perusahaan dan PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina") menandatangani Perjanjian Penyaluran Gas melalui East Java Gas Pipeline System (EJGP), dimana Pertamina setuju memberikan jasa transportasi gas dari titik hubung antara pipa percabangan Maleo (tie-in Maleo Spur) sampai titik penyerahan.

Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2010, Pertamina, PT Pertamina Gas ("Pertagas") dan Perusahaan menandatangani Perjanjian Novasi atas Perjanjian EJGP dimana hak dan kewajiban Pertamina beralih ke Pertagas.

Perjanjian ini telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, yang terakhir dengan perubahan tanggal 29 Januari 2015, Perusahaan dan Pertagas menandatangani Perubahan dan Pernyataan Kembali Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas Bumi Melalui Pipa yang berlaku sampai dengan 13 Juli 2019 atau tanggal lain yang tersebut dalam *Economic Termination Notice* dari Madura Offshore PSC Contractors, mana yang lebih dahulu.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

The Company (continued)

1. Gas Sale and Purchase Agreements (GSPA) (continued)

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements those agreements have not been expired and the contracted quantity is not fully delivered yet.

2. Transportation Gas Agreement through East Java Gas Pipeline System (EJGP)

On June 10, 2005, the Company and PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina") entered into a Gas Distribution Agreement through East Java Gas Pipeline System (EJGP) whereby Pertamina agreed to provide gas transportation from the linking point between Maleo fork (tie-in Maleo Spur) pipe to the delivery point.

On January 11, 2010, Pertamina, PT Pertamina Gas ("Pertagas") and the Company entered into a Novation Agreement of EJGP Agreement whereby the rights and obligations of Pertamina will be transferred to Pertagas.

This agreement has been amended several times, most recently by amendment dated January 29, 2015, the Company and Pertagas entered into an Amendment and Restatement Gas Transportation Agreement through Pipeline which will be valid until July 13, 2019 or until the Economic Termination Notice from Madura Offshore PSC Contractors, whichever comes first.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

**3. Perjanjian Pemanfaatan Pipa Transmisi
Pertagas Area Jawa Bagian Barat**

Pada tanggal 22 Desember 2009, Perusahaan dan Pertagas telah menandatangani Kesepakatan Bersama Pemanfaatan Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Area Jawa Bagian Barat Ruas Tegal Gede-Nagrak-Bitung (WJGP), di mana Pertagas setuju memberikan jasa transportasi gas dari stasiun kompresor di Tegal Gede sampai dengan di Serpong. Kapasitas yang disediakan untuk pengangkutan gas tersebut sebesar 40 mmscfd. Perjanjian semula berlaku untuk 12 bulan sejak tanggal 1 Januari 2010 atau tanggal lain yang disepakati oleh para pihak.

Pada tanggal 21 Mei 2010, Perusahaan dan Pertagas menandatangani Amandemen Kesepakatan Bersama yang menambahkan ruas Citarik-Tegal Gede dan pada tanggal 11 Maret 2011 terkait penambahan titik serah pada ruas Nagrak-Bitung dan Bitung - Cilegon.

Pada tanggal 16 Mei 2014, Perusahaan dan Pertagas menandatangani Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas Bumi Melalui Pipa (untuk Area Jawa Bagian Barat) dengan kapasitas yang disediakan untuk pengangkutan gas tersebut sebesar 3.3 mmscfd.

Perjanjian ini telah mengalami beberapa kali perubahan, yang terakhir, Perusahaan dan Pertagas menandatangani Amandemen atas Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas Bumi Melalui Pipa (untuk Area Jawa Bagian Barat) tanggal 16 Oktober 2014 terkait dengan kapasitas yang disediakan untuk pengangkutan gas sebesar 1,75 mmscfd dan perpanjangan waktu perjanjian sampai dengan 18 Oktober 2015 atau telah terpenuhinya *Reserve Capacity*, mana yang lebih dahulu terjadi.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini amandemen perjanjian ini masih dalam proses.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

**3. Pertagas West Java Gas Transportation
Pipeline Agreement**

On December 22, 2009, the Company and Pertagas entered into a Gas Distribution Agreement through West Java Tegal Gede-Nagrak-Bitung Gas Pipeline System (WJGP) whereby Pertagas agreed to provide gas transportation from compressor station in Tegal Gede to Gas Measurement Station in Serpong. The capacity provided for gas transportation amounted to 40 mmscfd. This agreement is initially valid for 12 months since January 1, 2010 or such other date as agreed by the parties of the agreements.

On May 21, 2010, the Company and Pertagas signed an amendment agreement which added Citarik-Tegal Gede sections and on March 11, 2011, related to addition of transfer point of Nagrak - Bitung and Bitung - Cilegon.

On May 16, 2014, the Company and Pertagas signed the a Gas Transportation Agreement (for West Java Area) with the capacity provided for gas transportation amounted to 3.3 mmscfd.

This agreement has been amended several times, most recently, the Company and Pertagas signed the Amendment of Gas Transportation Agreement (for West Java Area) dated October 16, 2014 related to the capacity provided for gas transportation amounted to 1.75 mmscfd and extention term of the agreement until October 18, 2015 or until Reserve Capacity has been fulfilled, whichever comes first.

Until the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the amendment of this agreement is still in process.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

4. Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas

4. Transportation Gas Agreement

a. Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas melalui Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Sumatera Selatan - Jawa Bagian Barat

a. Transportation Gas Agreement through South Sumatera - West Java Gas Transportation Pipeline

Pada tanggal 15 Agustus 2011, Perusahaan dan PT PLN (Persero) ("PLN") telah menandatangani amandemen dan pernyataan kembali Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas melalui Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Sumatera Selatan - Jawa Bagian Barat untuk pusat listrik Muara Tawar (sumber gas dari Jambi Merang) dari Grissik ke Muara Bekasi dimana Perusahaan setuju memberikan jasa transportasi gas dari lapangan Pulau Gading dan Lapangan Sungai Kenawang di Grissik sampai dengan Muara Bekasi. Kapasitas *interruptible* yang disediakan untuk pengangkutan gas tersebut sebesar:

On August 15, 2011, the Company and PT PLN (Persero) ("PLN") entered into the amendment and restatement of Transportation Gas Agreement through Gas Transmission Pipeline South Sumatera - West Java for power center in Muara Tawar (source of gas from Jambi Merang) from Grissik to Muara Bekasi whereby the Company agreed to provide gas transportation service from Pulau Gading field and Sungai Kenawang field in Grissik to Muara Bekasi. The interruptible capacity provided for gas transportation amounted to:

Tahun	Periode	Kapasitas
2011	Jul-Des	81
2012	Jan-Des	40
2013	Jan-Des	40
2014-2019	Jan-Des	21

Year	Period	Capacity
2011	Jul-Dec	81
2012	Jan-Dec	40
2013	Jan-Dec	40
2014-2019	Jan-Dec	21

Perjanjian berlaku untuk 9 tahun sejak tanggal dimulainya pengangkutan gas.

This agreement is valid for 9 years, starting from the date of the gas delivery.

b. Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas Melalui Sistem Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Gas Sumatera Utara

b. Transportation Gas Agreement through North Sumatera Transportation Pipeline System

Pada tanggal 4 Februari 2014, Perusahaan dan PLN telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas Melalui Sistem Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Gas Sumatera Utara, dimana Perusahaan setuju memberikan jasa transportasi gas dari Titik Terima sampai dengan Titik Serah.

On February 4, 2014, the Company and PLN has signed Transportation Gas Agreement through North Sumatera Transportation Pipeline System (Agreement) whereby the Company agreed to provide transportation services from Receiving Point into Delivery Point.

Perjanjian berlaku sejak Tanggal Dimulai sampai dengan 5 tahun atau sampai dengan berakhirnya PJBG antara PLN dengan PT Pertamina EP untuk gas dari sumur Benggala-1.

The agreement is valid from the start date up to 5 years or until the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) between PLN and PT Pertamina EP for gas from Benggala-1 wells ended.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

5. Perjanjian Swap Gas Premier Oil

5. Premier Oil Swap Gas Agreement

Pada tanggal 7 November 2013, Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V. (Premier), Sembcorp Gas Pte. Ltd. (SembGas), Gas Supply Pte Ltd. (GSPL), ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd. (CPGL) sebagai representatif Pertamina, Perusahaan (bertindak untuk dirinya sendiri dan atas nama PLN dan PT Banten Global Development) dan ConocoPhillips Indonesia Inc. Ltd. (COPI) menandatangani Perjanjian Swap Dalam Negeri Blok A Laut Natuna. Dimana dalam perjanjian tersebut Perusahaan setuju untuk menerima swap gas di Titik Penyerahan Corridor Block dan mengalirkan swap gas tersebut sesuai kapasitas pengaliran sesuai dengan pasokan masing-masing pihak di Jawa Barat.

On November 7, 2013, Premier Oil Natuna Sea B.V. (Premier), Sembcorp Gas Pte. Ltd. (SembGas), Gas Supply Pte Ltd. (GSPL), ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd. (CPGL) as the representative of Pertamina, the Company (act for itself and on behalf of PLN and PT Banten Global Development) and ConocoPhillips Indonesia Inc. Ltd. (COPI) entered into a Natuna Sea Block A Domestic Swap Agreement. In this agreement, the Company agreed to receive swap gas at Corridor Block Delivery Point and deliver the swap gas with capacity to be delivered based on the gas availability from each parties in West Java.

Perjanjian ini akan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal yang lebih awal dari:

This agreement is valid until the earliest date of:

- Tanggal yang jatuh tempo dari delapan belas (18) bulan setelah tanggal dimulai;
- Tanggal ketika keseluruhan kuantitas Swap Premier yang diserahkan di Titik Penyerahan GSA2 sama dengan Kuantitas Swap Maksimum;
- Pengiriman pertama Gas berdasarkan salah satu GSA Batam;
- Berakhirnya perjanjian-perjanjian lain yang terkait dengan gas swap tersebut.

- The maturity date from eighteen (18) months after the start date;*
- The date the aggregate of Premier Delivered Swap quantities delivered at the GSA2 Delivery Point equals with the Maximum Swap Quantity;*
- First delivery of gas under one of Batam GSAs;*
- The termination of the other agreements related to swap gas.*

Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2015, para pihak di atas telah menandatangani amandemen perjanjian untuk memperpanjang jangka waktu perjanjian sampai dengan 31 Desember 2016.

On December 30, 2015, all the above parties have signed an amendment to extend the agreement until December 31, 2016.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

6. Perjanjian Proyek

6. Project Agreements

- a. Perusahaan memiliki Perjanjian Proyek dengan ADB pada tanggal 31 Oktober 1995 sehubungan dengan Proyek Transmisi dan Distribusi Gas yang dibiayai oleh ADB, JBIC dan EIB melalui Perjanjian Pinjaman dengan Pemerintah (Catatan 20). Perjanjian Proyek menetapkan kewajiban Perusahaan sebagai agen pelaksana Proyek yang meliputi penyediaan dan konstruksi jalur pipa transmisi antara Grissik dan Duri, jalur pipa ("spur pipeline") dari Sakernan ke Batam; penyediaan dan konstruksi tambahan serta peralatan dan fasilitas yang terletak di lokasi lain; jasa konsultasi, manajemen dan keuangan serta penguatan institusi Perusahaan dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia. Perjanjian Proyek ini berlaku sejalan dengan perjanjian pinjaman dengan ADB.
- b. Pada tanggal 1 Oktober 2003, Perusahaan mengadakan Perjanjian Proyek dengan IBRD sehubungan dengan komitmen untuk menjalankan Proyek Restrukturisasi dan Penguatan Sektor Energi Jawa-Bali.
- c. Pada tanggal 3 April 2006, Perusahaan dan Pemerintah mengadakan Perjanjian Penerusan Pinjaman No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, dimana Pemerintah meneruskan hasil pinjaman dari IBRD kepada Perusahaan untuk membiayai Proyek Pengembangan Pasar Gas Domestik.

- a. The Company entered into a Project Agreement with ADB dated October 31, 1995 in connection with the Gas Transmission and Distribution Project, which is funded in part by the ADB, JBIC and EIB through Loan Agreements with the Government (Note 20). The Project Agreement sets out the Company's obligations as the executing agent of the Project, which covers the supply and construction of the transmission pipeline between Grissik and Duri, and a spur pipeline from Sakernan to Batam; supply and construction of ancillary and offsite equipment and facilities; consulting management and financial services as well as institutional strengthening of the Company and human resources development. The Project Agreement's terms are in line with the loan agreement with the ADB.
- b. On October 1, 2003, the Company entered into a Project Agreement with IBRD in connection with the commitment to execute the Java-Bali Power Sector Restructuring and Strengthening Project.
- c. On April 3, 2006, the Company and the Government entered into the related Subsidiary Loan Agreement No. SLA-1201/DP3/2006, where the Government relend the IBRD loan to the Company, which shall be use to finance the Domestic Gas Market Development Project.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

7. Perjanjian Kerja Sama Operasi

7. Joint Operation Agreements

- a. Pada tanggal 2 April 2004, Perusahaan dan PT Citraagung Tirta Jatim (CTJ) mengadakan perjanjian kerja sama operasi yang diaktakan dengan Akta Notaris No. 1 dari Notaris T. Trisnawati, S.H., dalam Akta Notaris tersebut dinyatakan bahwa Perusahaan akan menyediakan tanah seluas sekitar 39.020 meter persegi yang terletak di Surabaya untuk dibangun pusat perbelanjaan oleh CTJ dengan nilai sekitar Rp336.245.000.000. CTJ berkewajiban untuk memberikan kompensasi kepada Perusahaan berupa pendirian bangunan dengan nilai Rp20.750.000.000, yang terdiri dari gedung kantor dan rumah dinas Perusahaan serta pembayaran royalti sebesar Rp200.000.000 termasuk pajak penghasilan setiap tahunnya dari tanggal 20 Maret 2010 sampai dengan 20 Maret 2031.

- a. On April 2, 2004, the Company entered into a joint operation agreement with PT Citraagung Tirta Jatim (CTJ) which was notarized by Notarial Deed No. 1 of T. Trisnawati, S.H., based on the Notarial Deed, the Company will provide its land covering 39,020 square meters located at Surabaya for CTJ to build a shopping centre with total value of approximately Rp336,245,000,000. CTJ is obliged to give compensation to the Company in the form of building compensation with total value of Rp20,750,000,000, consisting of the Company's office building and the employee's house and annual royalty payment for Rp200,000,000 including income tax from March 20, 2010 until March 20, 2031.

CTJ akan diberi hak pengelolaan atas bangunan pusat perbelanjaan tersebut sejak selesainya pembangunan bangunan kompensasi atau pada tanggal 2 April 2007, mana yang tercapai lebih dulu, sampai dengan berakhirnya tahap pengelolaan atau pada tanggal berakhirnya perjanjian kerja sama operasi. Pada akhir masa pengelolaan, bangunan pusat perbelanjaan akan menjadi milik Perusahaan. Perjanjian ini berlaku selama 28 tahun dan akan berakhir pada tanggal 2 April 2032.

CTJ will have the rights to operate the shopping centre from the completion date of the construction of the building compensation or on April 2, 2007, whichever is earlier, up to the end of the operational year or the end of the joint operation agreement. At the end of the operational phase, the shopping centre will be transferred to the Company. This agreement is valid for 28 years and will expire on April 2, 2032.

Berdasarkan Akta Notaris No. 2 tanggal 2 April 2004 dari Notaris T. Trisnawati, S.H., mengenai perjanjian pengelolaan antara Perusahaan dengan CTJ. CTJ memperoleh hak pengelolaan, yang meliputi hak menguasai, memanfaatkan, menggunakan, mengelola bangunan pusat perbelanjaan, memiliki dan menikmati seluruh hasilnya serta membuat atau melakukan semua perjanjian sewa menyewa. Apabila tahap pengelolaan telah berakhir, yaitu pada tanggal 2 April 2032, Perusahaan akan memberikan hak prioritas kepada CTJ untuk memperoleh hak pengelolaan tahap kedua dengan jangka waktu 25 tahun.

Based on the Notarial Deed No. 2 dated April 2, 2004 of T. Trisnawati, S.H. regarding operational agreement between the Company and CTJ. CTJ will have the rights to utilize, operate, manage, and earn the benefit from the shopping centre, and to enter into rental agreements. The Company will give priority to CTJ to obtain the right to operate and manage the second operational phase for 25 years at the end of the first operational phase which is April 2, 2032.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

7. Perjanjian Kerja Sama Operasi (lanjutan)

7. Joint Operation Agreements (continued)

- b. Pada tanggal 10 Maret 2005, Perusahaan dan PT Winatek Sinergi Mitra Bersama (WSMB) mengadakan perjanjian kerja sama operasi dimana Perusahaan akan menyediakan lahan yang terletak di Jl. Kyai Haji Zainul Arifin No. 20, Jakarta kepada WSMB untuk dibangun pusat perbelanjaan dan perkantoran termasuk fasilitas parkir dan fasilitas pendukungnya, senilai sekitar Rp80.000.000.000 atau sepadan bangunan minimal 20.000 meter persegi. WSMB berkewajiban untuk memberikan kompensasi awal sebesar Rp18.935.005.000 kepada Perusahaan, berupa bangunan kompensasi seluas 12.250 meter persegi. Perusahaan akan memberikan hak pengelolaan atas bangunan kompensasi akhir berikut dengan fasilitas pendukungnya kepada WSMB.

- b. On March 10, 2005, the Company entered into a joint operation agreement with PT Winatek Sinergi Mitra Bersama (WSMB), whereby the Company will provide its land located at Jl. Kyai Haji Zainul Arifin No. 20, Jakarta for WSMB to build a shopping centre and office building including parking area and other facilities with approximately value of Rp80,000,000,000 or equal to the value at a minimum of a 20,000 square meters building. WSMB is obliged to give initial compensation amounted to Rp18,935,005,000 to the Company, in the form of building compensation with an area of 12,250 square meters. The Company will give rights to WSMB to operate the final building compensation including the supporting facilities.

Bangunan kompensasi akhir akan diserahkan kepada Perusahaan setelah berakhirnya tanggal efektif perjanjian kerja sama operasi. Perjanjian ini berlaku selama 28 tahun dan 6 bulan sejak tanggal efektif perjanjian kerja sama operasi ini. Perjanjian ini akan berlaku efektif jika beberapa ketentuan dalam perjanjian telah terpenuhi atau paling lambat tanggal 1 Juli 2005, mana yang terlebih dahulu.

The final building compensation will be transferred to the Company at the end of the effective date of the joint operation agreement. This agreement is valid for 28 years and 6 months from the effective date of the joint operation agreement. This agreement will be effective after certain conditions are satisfied or at the latest until July 1, 2005, whichever is earlier.

Perusahaan akan memberikan hak prioritas kepada WSMB untuk memperoleh hak pengelolaan tahap kedua dengan jangka waktu 25 tahun. Perjanjian ini telah diubah pada tanggal 28 Juli 2005 (amandemen 1).

The Company will give priority to WSMB to obtain the right to operate and manage the second operational phase for 25 years. This agreement has been amended on July 28, 2005 (amendment 1).

Pada tanggal 29 November 2005, Perusahaan dan WSMB melakukan perubahan atas perjanjian kerja sama operasi (amandemen 2) diantaranya tentang luas minimal bangunan keseluruhan yang akan dibangun dari 20.000 meter persegi senilai minimal Rp80.000.000.000 menjadi 21.000 meter persegi senilai minimal Rp80.000.000.000 dan masa berlakunya perjanjian dari 28 tahun dan 6 bulan menjadi 29 tahun.

On November 29, 2005, the Company and WSMB amended the joint operation agreement (amendment 2), relating to the minimum building area from 20,000 square meters with minimum total value of Rp80,000,000,000 to 21,000 square meters with minimum total value of Rp80,000,000,000 and the validity year of the agreement from 28 years and 6 months to 29 years.

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Transgasindo, Ventura bersama

8. Perjanjian Transportasi Gas

Dalam hubungan dengan kegiatan usahanya, Transgasindo mengadakan perjanjian transportasi gas baik yang bersifat tetap/*firm* maupun tidak tetap/*interruptible* dengan pihak pengirim/*shipper*. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, ringkasan perjanjian transportasi gas yang masih berlaku adalah sebagai berikut:

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Joint venture

8. Gas Transportation Agreements

In relation to its course of business, the Transgasindo entered into firm or interruptible gas transportation agreements with shippers. As of December 31, 2015, the summary of outstanding gas transportation agreements are as follows:

Perjanjian/ Agreements	Pengirim/ Shippers	Pengguna/ End-users	Tanggal reserve - tanggal akhir/ Reserve date - termination date	Jenis jasa/ Type of services	Kapasitas dicadangkan (MSCF/hari)/ Reserved capacity (MSCF/day)	
					Awal/Start	Akhir/End
Jaringan Pipa Grissik-Duri/Grissik-Duri Pipeline						
GTA II Caltex	ConocoPhillips (Grissik). Ltd.	CPI	1 Jan. 2003 - 10 Agst. 2021	Tetap/Firm	122.000	78.000
GTA CPI-3	ConocoPhillips (Grissik). Ltd.	CPI	28 May 2013 - 10 Agst. 2021	Tetap/Firm	10.286	133.333
GTA Energas	PT Energasindo Heksa Karya	PLN	8 Jan. 2009 - 31 Dec. 2018	Tetap/Firm	20.000	20.000
GTA Jambi Merang - Duri	PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Jambi Merang; Talisman (Jambi Merang) Limited; Pacific Oil & Gas (Jambi Merang) Ltd	CPI	1 Apr. 2011 - 9 Feb. 2019	Tetap/Firm	22.000	10.000
GTA Payo Selincah	PLN	PLN	24 Feb. 2012 - 9 Feb. 2019	Tetap/Firm	25.000	25.000
GTA Rengat	PLN	PLN	18 Apr. 2012 - 9 Feb. 2019	Tetap/Firm	3.200	4.000
Jaringan Pipa Grissik-Singapura/Grissik-Singapore Pipeline						
GTA Singapore	ConocoPhillips (South Jambi). Ltd.; ConocoPhillips (Grissik). Ltd.; PetroChina Jabung. Ltd.	Gas Supply Pvt. Ltd. (GSPL)	12 Sept. 2003 - 12 Sept. 2023	Tetap/Firm	195.000	402.500
GTA PDPDE	Perusahaan Daerah Pertambangan dan Energi Sumatera Selatan (PDPDE)	PT Lontar Papyrus Pulp & Paper Industry	1 Oct. 2011 - 9 Feb. 2019	Tetap/Firm	8.000	12.000
IGTA IDL	PT Inti Daya Latu Prima	PLN, Dalle Energy and Industrial	31 Jan. 2012 - 9 Feb. 2019	Tidak tetap/ Interruptible	20.000	20.000

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Ventura bersama (lanjutan)

Transgasindo, Joint venture (continued)

**9. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Duri - Transgasindo**

**9. Agreements Related to Grissik - Duri
Pipeline - Transgasindo**

- a. Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset (*Asset Transfer Agreement*), yang disahkan dengan Akta Notaris Fathiah Helmi, S.H., No. 11 pada tanggal 9 Maret 2002. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan menjual aset netonya di Unit Transmisi Sumatera Tengah kepada Transgasindo. Transgasindo membayar aset neto tersebut dengan menerbitkan beberapa wesel bayar pada tingkat harga yang telah disepakati sebesar US\$227.179.230.
- b. Perjanjian Pinjam Pakai Tanah (*Borrow and Use of Land Agreement*) tanggal 9 Maret 2002, di mana Perusahaan memberikan izin kepada Transgasindo untuk menggunakan tanah yang terletak di jalur Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik - Duri dan bidang tanah lainnya yang digunakan sebagai fasilitas penunjang Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik - Duri demi kelangsungan kegiatan usaha penyaluran gas, tanpa pembayaran apapun.

- a. *Asset Transfer Agreement, which is covered by Notarial Deed No. 11 of Fathiah Helmi, S.H., dated March 9, 2002. Based on this agreement, the Company sold its net assets in the Central Sumatera Transmission Unit to the Transgasindo. Transgasindo paid the price of the net assets by issuing several promissory notes at the agreed price which is amounted to US\$227,179,230.*

- b. *Borrow and Use of Land Agreement dated March 9, 2002, whereby the Company granted permission to Transgasindo for the use of the plots of land located at the Grissik - Duri Transmission Pipeline route and other land used as supporting facility of the Grissik - Duri Transmission Pipeline for the purpose of continued gas transmission business activities without any compensation.*

Tanah yang dipinjam dan digunakan, kecuali Tanah Negara, masih berstatus tanah yang dikuasai dan/atau dimiliki oleh Perusahaan sampai pada saat kepemilikan dan/atau hak atas tanah tersebut diserahkan kepada Transgasindo, atau dalam hal Tanah Negara, sampai perjanjian peminjaman dan penggunaan tanah tersebut dialihkan kepada Transgasindo. Perjanjian ini berlaku selama tiga tahun atau sampai pada saat pelaksanaan penyerahan hak milik atau perjanjian pengalihan, mana yang lebih dulu, yang dapat diperpanjang sampai saat penyampaian permohonan yang tidak melebihi waktu satu bulan sebelum tanggal berakhirnya perjanjian ini.

The borrowed and used land, except the State Land, will still have the status of land acquired and/or owned by the Company until such time as the land title and/or rights is transferred to Transgasindo, or in respect of the State Land, until the borrow and use agreements are novated to Transgasindo. This agreement is valid for a term of three years or the execution of the deed of transfer of title and the novation agreement whichever is earlier, which can be extended by submission of the application not later than one month prior to the expiration of this agreement.

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Transgasindo, Ventura bersama (lanjutan)

**9. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Duri - Transgasindo (lanjutan)**

Pada tanggal 13 September 2002, Perusahaan membuat Perubahan Perjanjian terhadap Perjanjian Pinjam Pakai Tanah (*Amendment of the Borrow and Use of Land Agreement*) dengan Transgasindo untuk memasukkan tanah, yang sertifikat tanahnya akan atau sedang diajukan oleh Perusahaan dan Tanah Negara dengan luas sekitar 135 hektar. Setelah penyerahan semua hak atas tanah dan/atau sertifikat hak milik atas tanah (kecuali Tanah Negara), Transgasindo harus membayar harga tanah tersebut sebesar US\$5.200.000 kepada Perusahaan.

Jumlah ini akan menjadi piutang dalam bentuk dan dengan penyerahan wesel bayar kepada Perusahaan sesuai dengan Perjanjian Wesel Bayar Tanah Grissik - Duri (*Grissik - Duri Land Promissory Note Agreement*). Perjanjian ini akan berakhir pada saat pelaksanaan penyerahan hak atas tanah dan perjanjian novasi. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2006, Transgasindo telah membukukan tanah yang sertifikat tanahnya sudah atas nama Transgasindo sejumlah US\$3.485.040.

Pada tanggal 2 Juni 2004, Perusahaan membuat Perubahan Perjanjian terhadap Perjanjian Pinjam Pakai Tanah (*Amendment of the Borrow and Use of Land Agreement*) dengan Transgasindo di antaranya perubahan terhadap konsideran dengan menambah konsideran C, perubahan definisi Tanah Negara, perubahan pasal 8 mengenai jangka waktu perjanjian dan perubahan pasal 9 mengenai pengakhiran perjanjian dan perubahan Lampiran A mengenai deskripsi tanah.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Joint venture (continued)

**9. Agreements Related to Grissik - Duri
Pipeline – Transgasindo (continued)**

On September 13, 2002, the Company entered into the Amendment of the Borrow and Use of Land Agreement with Transgasindo to include the land, where land certificates will be or is being applied by the Company, and State Land, with a scale approximately 135 hectares. Upon transfer of all titles and/or title certificates of the land (except for the State Land), Transgasindo shall pay the Company the price of the land amounted to US\$5,200,000.

This will be receivable in the form of and by delivering to the Company promissory notes pursuant to the Grissik - Duri Land Promissory Note Agreement. This agreement is valid up to the execution of the deed of transfer of title and the novation agreement. As of December 31, 2006, the Transgasindo has recorded the land wherein the certificates are under the Transgasindo's name totaling to US\$3,485,040.

On June 2, 2004, the Company entered into the Amendment of the Borrow and Use of Land Agreement with Transgasindo covering among others, amendment of the recital by inserting recital C, amendment of State Land definitions, amendment of article 8 regarding term of agreement and amendment of article 9 regarding termination of the agreement and amendment of Attachment A regarding description of lot of lands.

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Transgasindo, Ventura bersama (lanjutan)

**9. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Duri - Transgasindo (lanjutan)**

- c. Pada tanggal 12 November 2002, Perusahaan, Transgasindo dan Transasia, mengadakan Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset (*Asset Transfer Agreement*) di mana Perusahaan akan membangun, menjual, dan menyerahkan tambahan Fasilitas Kompresor Duri untuk Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik - Duri dan Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik - Singapura (secara bersama-sama disebut sebagai "Aset") dengan harga pembelian sebesar US\$470.000.000 pada tanggal penyerahan sesuai dengan syarat dan kondisi dan perjanjian lain antara Perusahaan dan pihak ketiga yang terkait dengan, dan yang diperlukan untuk, kepemilikan, operasi, pemeliharaan dan perbaikan aset.
- d. Pada tanggal 1 Desember 2011, PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Jambi Merang (PHE), Talisman (Jambi Merang) Limited (Talisman) dan Pasific Oil & Gas (Jambi Merang) Ltd. (PO&G), yang selanjutnya bersama-sama disebut sebagai JOB PTJM, Perusahaan, Transgasindo, ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd. (CPGL) dan PLN menandatangani Perjanjian Swap Gas. Dalam perjanjian ini, Perusahaan dan Transgasindo setuju untuk menyalurkan gas sehubungan dengan Perjanjian Jual Beli Gas (PJBG) antara JOB PTJM dengan PLN dan CPGL dengan PT Chevron Pasific Indonesia (CPI) dari JOB PTJM ke CPI dan dari CPGL ke PLN dengan kapasitas pengaliran sesuai dengan pasokan masing-masing pihak yang terkait.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Joint venture (continued)

**9. Agreements Related to Grissik - Duri
Pipeline - Transgasindo (continued)**

- c. On November 12, 2002, the Company, Transgasindo and Transasia entered into an Asset Transfer Agreement wherein the Company wishes to construct, sell, and deliver additional Duri Compression Facilities for the Grissik - Duri Pipeline and the Grissik - Singapore Pipeline (collectively referred to "Assets") at the purchase price amounted to US\$470,000,000 at the transfer date, subject to the terms and conditions and any arrangements entered into by and between the Company and third parties that relate to, and are necessary for, the ownership, operation, maintenance and repair of the assets.
- d. On December 1, 2011, PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Jambi Merang (PHE), Talisman (Jambi Merang) Limited (Talisman) and Pasific Oil & Gas (Jambi Merang) Ltd. (PO&G), herein after collectively referred to as JOB PTJM, the Company, Transgasindo, ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd. (CPGL) and PLN entered into a Gas Swap Agreement. In this agreement, the Company and Transgasindo agreed to transport gas related to Gas Sales Agreement (GSA) between JOB PTJM with PLN and CPGL with PT Chevron Pasific Indonesia (CPI) from JOB PTJM to CPI and from CPGL to PLN with capacity to be delivered based on the gas availability from related parties.

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Transgasindo, Ventura bersama (lanjutan)

**9. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Duri - Transgasindo (lanjutan)**

Perjanjian ini akan berlaku sampai dengan tanggal yang lebih awal dari:

- a) Pembangunan dan *commissioning* jalur pipa lateral JOB PTJM dari fasilitas JOB PTJM di fasilitas Sungai Kenawang ke jalur pipa PGN Sumatera Selatan sampai Jawa Barat di Grissik;
- b) Pengakhiran CPGL-CPI ARGSEA serta CPGL-Transgasindo Gas Transportation Agreements (GTA) tertanggal 21 Desember 2000 dan 31 Mei 2010;
- c) Pengakhiran JOB PTJM-PLN Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) dan PGN-PLN ARG GTA; atau
- d) Pelaksanaan hak pengakhiran kontrak oleh suatu Pihak berdasarkan ketentuan yang disepakati dalam perjanjian ini.

**10. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Singapura - Transgasindo**

- a. Pada tanggal 2 Juni 2004, Perusahaan mengadakan Tambahan Perjanjian terhadap Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset, pada tanggal 12 November 2002 dengan Transgasindo dan Transasia yang mengatur di antaranya pengalihan fasilitas kompresor di Duri dan pipa Grissik - Singapura pada tanggal penutupan yang sudah disepakati dan pola pembagian pendapatan antara Perusahaan dan Transgasindo sebelum tahun pengalihan aset di mana semua pihak menyetujui untuk mengubah beberapa kondisi yang terdapat dalam Perjanjian Pengalihan Aset. Kepemilikan dan semua hak atas aset telah diserahkan dari Perusahaan ke Transgasindo pada tanggal 2 Juni 2004.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Joint venture (continued)

**9. Agreements Related to Grissik - Duri
Pipeline - Transgasindo (continued)**

This agreement is valid until the earliest date of:

- a) *The construction and commissioning of the JOB PTJM lateral pipeline from the JOB PTJM facilities at Sungai Kenawang to the PGN South Sumatera to West Java pipeline at Grissik;*
- b) *The termination of the CPGL-CPI ARGSEA and the CPGL-Transgasindo Gas Transportation Agreements (GTA) dated on December 21, 2000 and May 31, 2010;*
- c) *The termination of the JOB PTJM-PLN Gas Sales Agreements (GSA) and the PGN-PLN ARG GTA; or*
- d) *A Party's exercise of its termination rights under the term agreed by the parties in the agreement.*

**10. Agreements Related to Grissik - Singapore
Pipeline - Transgasindo**

- a. *On June 2, 2004, the Company entered into Supplemental Agreement to the Asset Transfer Agreement dated November 12, 2002 with Transgasindo and Transasia covering the transfer of the Duri compression facilities and Grissik - Singapore pipeline at the closing date and the terms of revenue sharing between the Company and Transgasindo prior to asset transfer date. All parties agreed to amend certain specific conditions in the Asset Transfer Agreement. The title and all rights to the assets were transferred from the Company to Transgasindo on June 2, 2004.*

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Transgasindo, Ventura bersama (lanjutan)

**10. Perjanjian yang Berkaitan dengan Jaringan
Pipa Grissik - Singapura - Transgasindo
(lanjutan)**

Harga pembelian dibayar dalam dua tahapan. Tahap pertama sebesar US\$189.000.000 telah dibayar secara bertahap melalui *Milestone Payment*. Tahap kedua sebesar US\$281.000.000 dibayar oleh Transgasindo dengan mengeluarkan dan menyerahkan wesel bayar (Wesel Bayar Grissik - Singapura) kepada Perusahaan.

- b. Pada tanggal 12 November 2002, Perusahaan mengadakan Perjanjian Kemitraan Strategis (*Strategic Partnership Agreement* atau SPA) dengan Transgasindo, Transasia, Petronas International Corporation Ltd., Conoco Indonesia Holding Ltd., SPC Indo-Pipeline Co. Ltd., dan Talisman Transgasindo Ltd., untuk menetapkan syarat dan kondisi yang mengatur operasional dan manajemen Transgasindo dan hubungan antara pemegang saham.

Selama SPA berlaku, semua penerimaan kas Transgasindo harus dimasukkan ke dalam suatu akun arus kas umum dan akan digunakan sesuai urutan prioritas seperti telah diatur dalam SPA. Apabila Transgasindo tidak mampu memenuhi kewajiban pembayarannya seperti dinyatakan dalam SPA, setiap pemegang saham akan menyediakan dana secara proporsional (sesuai komposisi pemegang saham pada saat itu) maksimum tidak melebihi US\$100.000.000 atau jumlah pokok terutang menurut Wesel Bayar Grissik - Duri dan Wesel Bayar Grissik - Singapura.

- c. Pada tanggal 2 Juni 2004, Perusahaan telah menyerahtherimakan Aset (jaringan pipa Grissik - Singapura dan fasilitas kompresor Duri). Sehubungan dengan itu, telah dibuat beberapa perjanjian penting sebagai berikut:

Perjanjian Pinjam Pakai Tanah (*Borrow and Use of Land Agreement*) dengan Transgasindo yang meliputi bidang tanah yang berlokasi di jalur Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik-Singapura dan bidang tanah lain yang digunakan sebagai fasilitas penunjang Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Grissik-Singapura. Sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Transgasindo telah membukukan tanah yang sertifikat tanahnya sudah atas nama Transgasindo sejumlah US\$1.621.527.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

Transgasindo, Joint venture (continued)

**10. Agreements Related to Grissik - Singapore
Pipeline - Transgasindo (continued)**

The purchase price is paid in two phases. The first phase amounted to US\$189,000,000 is paid in installments by Milestone Payment. The second phase amounted to US\$281,000,000 is paid by Transgasindo by executing and delivering to the Company a promissory note (Grissik - Singapore Promissory Note).

- b. On November 12, 2002, the Company entered into a Strategic Partnership Agreement (SPA) with Transgasindo, Transasia, Petronas International Corporation Ltd., Conoco Indonesia Holding Ltd., SPC Indo-Pipeline Co. Ltd., and Talisman Transgasindo Ltd. to set forth the terms and conditions which will govern the operation and management of Transgasindo and the relationship of the shareholders.

During the course of the SPA, all cash receipts of Transgasindo shall be paid into a general cash flow account and shall be applied in the order of priority as set out in the SPA. In the event that Transgasindo is unable to fulfill any of its payment obligations as set out in the SPA, each shareholder shall provide its pro rata portion (based on the shareholders' composition at the time) up to a maximum aggregate amount of the lesser of US\$100,000,000 or the total principal amount for the time being outstanding under the Grissik - Duri Promissory Notes and the Grissik - Singapore Promissory Notes.

- c. On June 2, 2004, the Company transferred Assets (Grissik - Singapore pipeline and Duri compression facilities). In relation with the transfer, Transgasindo has entered into several other significant agreements as follows:

Borrow and Use of Land Agreement with Transgasindo covering the plots of land located at the Grissik-Singapore Transmission Pipeline route and other land used as supporting facility of the Grissik-Singapore Transmission Pipeline. Up to December 31, 2015, Transgasindo has recorded the land wherein the certificates are under Transgasindo's name totaling to US\$1,621,527.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

SEI, Entitas Anak

11. Pada tanggal 22 Juli 2011, telah ditandatangani Nota Kesepakatan antara PT Medco E&P Indonesia (MEPI), PT Sugico Pendragon Energi (SUGICO) dan SEI mengenai kerjasama pengembangan Gas Metana Batubara (GMB). SEI sepakat untuk menjadi mitra MEPI dan SUGICO pada pengembangan GMB di Blok Lematang - Petar dengan kepemilikan *participating interest* sebesar MEPI: 55%, SUGICO: 40%, dan SEI: 5%.

Kerjasama tersebut dituangkan dalam suatu perjanjian tersendiri yang mengatur seluruh hak dan kewajiban para pihak.

Biaya-biaya yang terkait dengan pelaksanaan PSC GMB termasuk tetapi tidak terbatas pada *signature bonus*, bank garansi atas *signature bonus* dan *performance bond* merupakan beban dan tanggung jawab setiap pihak berdasarkan bagian *participating interest* masing-masing pihak.

Sehubungan dengan penandatanganan *Production Sharing Contract* (PSC) untuk perusahaan Gas Metana Batubara (GMB) Area Lematang - Petar Sumatera Selatan, SEI pada tanggal 22 Juli 2011 dengan surat No. 021200.S/HK.02/UT/2011 telah menunjuk SEI untuk menandatangani PSC dengan Pemerintah dan untuk selanjutnya mewakili SEI dalam hal kerjasama pengembangan GMB di Blok Lematang - Petar. Pada tanggal 1 Agustus 2011, SKKMIGAS, PT Medco CBM Lematang, PT Methanindo Energi Resources (MER) dan SEI telah menandatangani PSC.

Pada tanggal 1 Januari 2013, SEI dan MER menandatangani *Deed of Assinment* untuk pengalihan *participating interest* SEI sebesar 5% kepada MER, yang akan berlaku efektif apabila mendapat persetujuan tertulis dari Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dan SKKMIGAS.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, proses mendapatkan persetujuan masih dalam proses.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

SEI, the Subsidiary

11. On July 22, 2011, PT Medco E&P Indonesia (MEPI), PT Sugico Pendragon Energi (SUGICO) and SEI entered into Minutes of Understanding regarding Coal Bed Methane (CBM) development. SEI agreed to become a partner of Mitra MEPI & SUGICO to develop CBM on Lematang - Petar Block with ownership participating interest of MEPI: 55%, SUGICO: 40%, and SEI: 5%.

The cooperation will be prepared in a separate agreement which regulates the rights and obligations of the parties.

The costs related to PSC CBM implementation include but not limited to signature bonus, bank guarantee for signature bonus and performance bond representing the responsibility of each parties based on their participating interest.

In relation with Production Sharing Contract (PSC) signing for Coal Bed Methane (CBM) production, Lematang - Petar Area, South Sumatera, SEI delegated SEI on July 22, 2011 with letter No. 021200.S/HK.02/UT/2011 to sign PSC with Government and act on be half of SEI for CBM development cooperation in Lematang - Petar Block. On August 1, 2011, SKKMIGAS, PT Medco CBM Lematang, PT Methanindo Energi Resources (MER) and SEI have signed the PSC.

On January 1, 2013, SEI and MER entered into Deed of Assignment for transferring of 5% participating interest to MER, and will be effective after obtaining the written approval from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and SKKMIGAS.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the approval process is still in progress.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

SEI, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

SEI, the Subsidiary (continued)

12. PT Saka Energi Wokam didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 11, tanggal 14 September 2015 oleh Notaris Pratiwi Handayani, S.H.

12. PT Saka Energi Wokam was established based on Deed No.11, dated September 14, 2015 by Notary Pratiwi Handayani, S.H.

Pada tanggal 16 November 2015, SEI, melalui entitas anaknya, PT Saka Energi Wokam, melakukan perjanjian jual beli 100% *participating interest* di Wokam II PSC dengan Murphy Wokam Oil Company Ltd. senilai US\$250.000.

On November 16, 2015, SEI, through its subsidiary, PT Saka Energi Wokam, signed a sale and purchase agreement of 100% *participating interest* in Wokam II PSC with Murphy Wokam Oil Company Ltd. amounted to US\$250,000.

Transaksi ini berlaku efektif jika persetujuan dari Pemerintah Indonesia dan SKKMigas telah diperoleh. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, persetujuan pengalihan *participating interest* ini masih dalam proses.

This transaction will be effective upon approval from Government of Indonesia and SKKMigas are obtained. Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the approval of the transfer of *participating interest* is still in progress.

Berdasarkan perjanjian, PT Saka Energi Wokam bertindak sebagai operator dalam mengelola blok ini.

Under this agreement, PT Saka Energi Wokam will serve as operator of these properties.

PT Saka Energi Wokam belum memulai aktifitas komersialnya.

PT Saka Energi Wokam has not yet started its commercial operations.

13. PT Saka Energi Sepinggan didirikan berdasarkan Akta No. 02, tanggal 1 April 2015 oleh Notaris Pratiwi Handayani, S.H.

13. PT Saka Energi Sepinggan was established based on Deed No.02, dated April 1, 2015 by Notary Pratiwi Handayani, S.H.

Pada tanggal 30 September 2015, PT Saka Energi Sepinggan, Entitas Anak SEI, menandatangani Perjanjian *Joint Study* di Blok Pekawai dengan Lembaga Kerjasama Fakultas Teknik UGM senilai Rp2.345.000.000 (tidak termasuk PPN 10%). Perjanjian ini berlaku 8 bulan efektif dari tanggal penandatanganan.

On September 30, 2015, PT Saka Energi Sepinggan, a Subsidiary of SEI, signed Joint Study Agreement of Pekawai Block with Lembaga Kerjasama Fakultas UGM amounted to Rp2,345,000,000 (excluding VAT 10%). This agreement effective eight months after obtaining signing date.

Tujuan dari Studi Bersama ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi dan memetakan potensi hidrokarbon di wilayah Pekawai, Kutai Basin dengan mengintegrasikan semua data geologi dan geofisika yang tersedia seperti data sumur, seismic, dan data lain, baik data yang dipublikasikan dan yang tidak dipublikasikan

The objective of this Joint Study is to identify and map hydrocarbon potential in the Pekawai Area, Kutei Basin by integrating all available geological and geophysical data such as well data, seismic, and other data, both published and unpublished data.

PT Saka Energi Sepinggan belum memulai aktifitas komersialnya.

PT Saka Energi Sepinggan has not yet started its commercial operations.

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GEI, Entitas Anak

14. GEI harus membeli dan membayar jumlah pembelian minimum per tahun/kwartal untuk setiap PJBG di bawah ini. Selisih kurang antara jumlah kuantitas pembelian dan kuantitas pembelian minimum dicatat sebagai "Make-Up Gas", yang dapat direalisasikan setiap saat jika kuantitas minimum telah diambil pada tahun/kwartal tertentu selama jangka waktu perjanjian. Saldo "Make-Up Gas" disajikan sebagai bagian dari "Uang Muka" pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian.

<u>Pemasok/ Suppliers</u>	<u>Perjanjian/ Agreements</u>	<u>Lapangan Gas/ Gas Field</u>	<u>Volume/tahun Volume/year</u>	<u>Jangka waktu/Terms</u>	
				<u>Awal/Start</u>	<u>Akhir/End</u>
PT Taruko Energi (TE)	PJBG	Wilayah KKS Blok Jambi Merang	16.415 BBTU	10 November 2012	9 Februari 2019
PT Kemitraan Energi Industri (KEI)	PJBG	Lapangan Tambun, Bekasi	3.159.000 MMBTU	25 Maret 2013	31 Januari 2016
PT Sarana Indo Energi (SIE)	PJBG	Lapangan Gas Pondok Tengah, Pondok Makmur, Pondok Berkah, dan Jatinegara	17.950.000 MMBTU	1 Agustus 2013	30 Juni 2018

15. Pada tanggal 28 Mei 2012, GEI dan PT Granary Global Energy (GGE) menandatangani Perjanjian Kerjasama Penjualan *Compressed Natural Gas* ("CNG") dengan mekanisme pemanfaatan gas bumi. GGE bertindak sebagai penyedia jasa kompresi gas bumi dan jasa transportasi CNG tersebut ke lokasi pelanggan GEI. Perjanjian ini berlaku sampai dengan 27 Mei 2017.
16. Pada tanggal 4 Oktober 2013, GEI dan PT Petross Gas (PG) menandatangani Perjanjian Kerjasama Pemanfaatan Fasilitas Kompresi Gas Bumi dimana PG setuju untuk melakukan kompresi gas bumi dan menyerahkannya kepada GEI berupa CNG di titik penyerahan.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

GEI, the Subsidiary

14. GEI is required to buy and pay for the minimum purchase quantity per year/quarter for each of the GSPA below. The shortage between the purchased quantity and the minimum purchase quantity is recorded as "Make-Up Gas", which can be realized anytime if the minimum quantity has been taken or at a specified year/quarter during the period of the agreement. The outstanding balance of the "Make-Up Gas" is presented as part of "Advances" in the consolidated statements of financial position.

15. On May 28, 2012, GEI and PT Granary Global Energy (GGE) have signed an Agreement for the Sale of Compressed Natural Gas ("CNG") using mechanism of natural gas utilization. GGE is acting as provider of natural gas compression service and CNG transportation service to GEI's customer location. The agreement is valid until May 27, 2017.
16. On October 4, 2013, GEI and PT Petross Gas (PG) signed a Gas Compression Facility Agreement whereby PG agreed to compress the gas and deliver it to GEI in the form of CNG at delivery point.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

GEI, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

17. Pada tanggal 5 Maret 2014, GEI dan PT Jakarta Energi Utama (JEU) menandatangani Perjanjian Kerjasama Operasi tentang Pemanfaatan Gas Bumi melalui Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Gas. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, GEI dan JEU setuju untuk melakukan pembangunan dan komersialisasi SPBG di lokasi Halte Trans Jakarta Ancol. Pemanfaatan gas bumi tersebut di atas bidang tanah milik PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk (PJA), yang disewa oleh Perusahaan dan JEU selama 15 tahun dengan harga sewa lahan sesuai Perjanjian Sewa Lahan antara JEU dan PJA. Jangka waktu kerjasama operasi ini adalah 15 tahun sejak tanggal kerjasama ini dan dapat diperpanjang sesuai dengan kesepakatan bersama.
18. Pada tanggal 24 Juni 2015, Perusahaan dan PT Jakarta Utilitas Propertindo (JUP) menandatangani Perjanjian Kerjasama Operasi tentang Pemanfaatan Gas Bumi melalui Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Gas Ancol. Berdasarkan perjanjian ini, Perusahaan dan JUP setuju untuk melakukan pembangunan dan komersialisasi SPBG di lokasi Halte TransJakarta Ancol. Pemanfaatan gas bumi tersebut di atas bidang tanah milik PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk (PJA), yang disewa oleh Perusahaan dan JUP selama 15 tahun dengan harga sewa lahan sesuai Perjanjian Sewa Lahan antara JUP dan PJA. Jangka waktu kerjasama operasi ini adalah 15 tahun sejak tanggal kerjasama ini dan dapat diperpanjang sesuai dengan kesepakatan bersama.

PGASSOL, Entitas Anak

19. Pada tanggal 11 Juni 2012, PGASSOL melakukan perjanjian pada Kerja Sama Operasi (KSO) dengan PT Promatcon Tepatguna (PT) untuk pekerjaan *Engineering, Procurement and Construction* (EPC) Upgrading Stasiun Muara Bekasi, pembayaran penyeteroran pertama dengan persentase partisipasi sebesar 40%.

Pada tanggal 19 September 2012, PGASSOL melakukan perjanjian KSO PT untuk pekerjaan *Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Installation* (EPCI) untuk fasilitas produksi gas Bayan "A" di *Onshore Tarakan* dengan persentase partisipasi yang sebesar 30%.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

GEI, the Subsidiary (continued)

17. On March 5, 2014, GEI and PT Jakarta Energi Utama (JEU) signed a Joint Operation Agreement on Natural Gas Utilization through Fuel Gas Filling Station. Based on this agreement, GEI and JEU agree to construct and commercialize SPBGs in Ancol Trans Jakarta bus stop location. The natural gas utilization on plots owned by PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk (PJA), hired by the Company and JEU for 15 years with land rental price according Land Rent Agreement between JEU and PJA. This joint operation period of 15 years from the date of this agreement and can be extended in accordance with the collective agreement.
18. On June 24, 2015, the Company and PT Jakarta Utilitas Propertindo (JUP) signed a Joint Operation Agreement on Natural Gas Utilization through Ancol Fuel Gas Filling Station. Based on this agreement, the Company and JUP agreed to construct and commercialize SPBGs in Ancol TransJakarta bus stop location. The natural gas utilization on plots owned by PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol Tbk (PJA), hired by the Company and JUP for 15 years with land rental price according Land Rent Agreement between JUP and PJA. This joint operation period of 15 years from the date of this agreement and can be extended in accordance with the collective agreement.

PGASSOL, the Subsidiary

19. On June 11, 2012, PGASSOL has entered into Joint Operation (JO) Agreement with PT Promatcon Tepatguna (PT) for the assignment of *Engineering, Procurement and Construction* (EPC) Upgrading Muara Bekasi Station, with participating interest of 40%.

On September 19, 2012, PGASSOL has entered into JO Agreement with PT, for the assignment of *Engineering, Procurement, Construction and Installation* (EPCI) for Bayan "A" gas production facilities at *Onshore Tarakan* with participating interest of 30%.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

PGASSOL, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 8 Juli 2013, PGASSOL dan PT melakukan amandemen perjanjian KSO untuk pekerjaan EPCI untuk fasilitas produksi gas Bayan "A", diantaranya tentang persentase partisipasi PGASSOL dari 30% menjadi 70%.

PLI, Entitas Anak

20. Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2013, PLI dan PT Multi Gas Nusantara (MGN) telah menandatangani Perjanjian Pemegang Saham *Joint Venture LNG Liquefaction Plant* di Gresik, Jawa Timur. *Joint venture* ini didirikan dengan tujuan untuk melaksanakan pembangunan dan pengoperasian *LNG Liquefaction Plant* termasuk pembelian gas dan pemasarannya dengan nilai kapasitas gas sebesar 20 MMSCFD. Sampai dengan tanggal laporan ini, PLI belum melakukan penyetoran investasi.

21. Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014, PLI, Perusahaan, PT Rekayasa Industri (Persero), Hoegh LNG Ltd. dan Hoegh Lampung menandatangani Perjanjian Novasi atas *Amended and Restated Umbrella Agreement* dimana hak dan kewajiban Perusahaan terkait dengan perjanjian tersebut di atas beralih ke PLI dan hak dan kewajiban Hoegh LNG Ltd. beralih ke Hoegh Lampung.

22. Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014, PLI, Perusahaan dan PT Rekayasa Industri (Persero) menandatangani Perjanjian Novasi atas *The Amended and Restated Contract Agreement Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning (EPCIC) of The Pipeline System for Lampung LNG Floating Storage and Regasification Facilities Project* dimana hak dan kewajiban Perusahaan terkait dengan perjanjian tersebut di atas beralih ke PLI.

23. Pada tanggal 21 Februari 2014, PLI, Perusahaan dan Hoegh Lampung menandatangani Perjanjian Novasi atas *Amended and Restated Lease, Operation and Maintenance Agreement* dimana hak dan kewajiban Perusahaan terkait dengan perjanjian tersebut di atas beralih ke PLI.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

PGASSOL, the Subsidiary (continued)

On July 8, 2013, PGASSOL and PT amended the *Joint Operation Agreement* for the assignment of EPCI for Bayan "A" gas production facilities relating to among others, the changes of PGASSOL's participating interest from 30% to become 70%.

PLI, the Subsidiary

20. On December 30, 2013, PLI and PT Multi Gas Nusantara (MGN) signed the *Shareholders Agreement Establishment* for a *Joint Venture of LNG Liquefaction Plant* in Gresik, East Java. This joint venture is engaged in development and operational of *LNG Liquefaction Plant* including the gas purchase and sales with gas capacity amounted to 20 MMSCFD. Up to the date of this report, PLI has not yet made any investments.

21. On February 21, 2014, PLI, the Company, PT Rekayasa Industri (Persero), Hoegh LNG Ltd. and Hoegh Lampung entered into a *Novation Agreement* for the *Amended and Restated Umbrella Agreement*, where the rights and obligations related to the above agreement of the Company were transferred to PLI and the rights and obligations of Hoegh LNG Ltd. were transferred to Hoegh Lampung.

22. On February 21, 2014, the PLI, the Company and PT Rekayasa Industri (Persero) entered into a *Novation Agreement* for the *Amended and Restated Contract Agreement Engineering, Procurement, Construction, Installation and Commissioning (EPCIC) of The Pipeline System for Lampung LNG Floating Storage and Regasification Facilities Project*, where the rights and obligations related to the above agreement of the Company were transferred to PLI.

23. On February 21, 2014, PLI, Company and Hoegh Lampung entered into a *Novation Agreement* for the *Amended and Restated Lease, Operation and Maintenance Agreement*, where the rights and obligations related to the above agreement of the Company were transferred to PLI.

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38. PERJANJIAN-PERJANJIAN PENTING (lanjutan)

KJG, Entitas Anak

24. Perjanjian Pengangkutan Gas melalui Jaringan Pipa Transmisi Kepodang – Tambak Lorok (Kalija Tahap I)

Pada tanggal 14 September 2015, KJG, PLN, SEM, BNR dan PC Muriah Ltd., telah menandatangani Surat Perjanjian Pemberlakuan Novasi dan Perubahan Terhadap Gas Transportation Agreement ("GTA Kalija I") dimana KJG bertindak sebagai *Transporter*, PLN bertindak sebagai *Offtaker*, dan PC Muriah Ltd., sebagai *Shipper*. Berdasarkan ketentuan dalam Gas Transportation Agreement, *Transporter* setuju memberikan jasa transportasi gas dari lapangan Lapangan Kepodang ke fasilitas pembangkit milik PLN di Tambak Lorok.

Perjanjian berlaku untuk 12 tahun sejak tanggal dimulainya pengangkutan gas.

38. SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENTS (continued)

KJG, the Subsidiary

24. Transportation Gas Agreement through Kepodang – Tambak Lorok Gas Transportation Pipeline (Kalija Tahap I)

On September 14, 2015, KJG, PLN, SEM, BNR and PC Muriah Ltd., entered into "Put Into Effect the Novation and Amendment to Gas Transportation Agreement ("GTA Kalija I) wherein KJG as *Transporter*, PLN as *Offtaker*, and PC Muriah Ltd., as *Shipper*. Based on the Gas Transportation Agreement, *Transporter* agreed to provide gas transportation service from Kepodang field to PLN's power plant facilities in Tambak Lorok.

This agreement is valid for 12 years, starting from the date of the gas delivery.

39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak memiliki kontinjensi sebagai berikut:

Perusahaan

1. Tanah yang terletak sepanjang 536 km jalur pipa transmisi gas dari Grissik ke Duri masih dalam proses sertifikasi. Selama proses sertifikasi tanah, terdapat suatu masalah dengan beberapa warga sekitar Tanjung Jabung yang tanahnya dilalui jaringan pipa Grissik - Duri, di mana mereka menuntut kompensasi tambahan.

Perusahaan juga merupakan salah satu Tergugat pada Perkara No. 06/PDT.G/2001/PN.KTL yang diajukan warga sekitar Tanjung Jabung (Penggugat) pada tanggal 15 November 2001 ke Pengadilan Negeri Kuala Tungkal. Berdasarkan Putusan Pengadilan Negeri tanggal 22 April 2002, gugatan para Penggugat ditolak dan selanjutnya Penggugat mengajukan banding ke Pengadilan Tinggi Jambi. Berdasarkan Putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Jambi No. 31/PDT/2002/PT.JBI, tanggal 14 Agustus 2002. Pengadilan Tinggi Jambi menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Negeri Kuala Tungkal. Atas Putusan tersebut para Pembanding kemudian mengajukan kasasi ke Mahkamah Agung.

39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of December 31, 2015, the Company and Subsidiaries had contingencies as follows:

The Company

1. The land covering the area along the 536 km natural gas transmission pipeline from Grissik to Duri is still in the certification process. During the land certification process, there have been dispute with several inhabitants of the land in Tanjung Jabung used for the Grissik - Duri pipeline, where the inhabitants are claiming additional compensation.

The Company is named as one of the Defendants in Case No. 06/PDT.G/2001/PN.KTL which was filed by some inhabitants in Tanjung Jabung (Plaintiff) on November 15, 2001 at the Kuala Tungkal District Court. Based on the decision of the Kuala Tungkal District Court dated April 22, 2002, the Plaintiff's claim was rejected, and the Plaintiff appealed to the Jambi High Court. Based on Decision No. 31/PDT/2002/PT.JBI, dated August 14, 2002, the Jambi High Court affirmed the Kuala Tungkal District Court's decision, and the Plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perkara tersebut masih dalam pemeriksaan oleh Mahkamah Agung.

2. Perusahaan mengalami perselisihan dengan salah satu kontraktornya, CRW Joint Operation, sebuah kerja sama operasi yang terdiri dari PT Citra Panji Manunggal, PT Remaja Bangun Kencana Kontraktor dan PT Winatek Widita berkenaan dengan adanya keputusan *Dispute Adjudication Board* (DAB) tanggal 25 November 2008, yang memutuskan bahwa CRW Joint Operation berhak menerima pembayaran dari Perusahaan sejumlah US\$17.298.835 yang terkait dengan pekerjaan pemasangan pipa gas yang berlokasi di Grissik - Pagardewa, berdasarkan kontrak No. 002500.PK/243/UT/2006, tanggal 28 Februari 2006 sebagaimana terakhir diubah dengan amandemen No. 002000.AMD/HK.02/UT/2008, tanggal 24 Oktober 2008.

- i. Atas Putusan DAB tersebut, Perusahaan telah mengajukan *Notice of Dissatisfaction* sehingga CRW Joint Operation mengajukan permohonan penyelesaian melalui *International Court of Arbitration - International Chamber of Commerce* (ICC), Singapura.

Pada tanggal 24 November 2009, ICC telah memberikan putusan atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- meminta Perusahaan untuk membayar sebesar US\$17.298.835;
- meminta Perusahaan untuk membayar biaya jasa hukum dan biaya lain-lain CRW selama proses arbitrase sebesar US\$428.009.

Pada tanggal 23 Februari 2010, Perusahaan mengajukan permohonan kepada Pengadilan Tinggi Republik Singapura untuk membatalkan putusan ICC dan Perintah Pelaksanaan ICC, tertanggal 7 Januari 2010. Atas permohonan tersebut, pada tanggal 8 April 2010, Pengadilan Tinggi telah mengeluarkan putusan yang membatalkan Putusan Arbitrase ICC.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the case is still being examined by the Supreme Court.

2. The Company is in dispute with one of its contractors, CRW Joint Operation, which consists of PT Citra Panji Manunggal, PT Remaja Bangun Kencana Kontraktor and PT Winatek Widita, relating to Dispute Adjudication Board (DAB)'s decision dated November 25, 2008, which decided that CRW Joint Operation has a right to receive payment from the Company amounted to US\$17,298,835 in relation with gas pipeline transmission project in Grissik - Pagardewa, based on the agreement No. 002500.PK/243/UT/2006, dated February 28, 2006, which was amended with No. 002000.AMD/HK.02/UT/2008, dated October 24, 2008.

- i. Based on the DAB's decision, the Company has issued the Notice of Dissatisfaction, therefore, CRW Joint Operation has filed this case to the International Court of Arbitration - International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Singapore.

On November 24, 2009, ICC has rendered Arbitration Verdict as follows:

- Required the Company to pay the amount of US\$17,298,835;
- Required the Company to pay CRW's law service fees and other expenses during arbitration process amounted to US\$428,009.

On February 23, 2010, the Company has filed submissions to the High Court of Singapore to set aside the ICC Award and Order of Court to enforce ICC Award, dated January 7, 2010, to the High Court of the Republic of Singapore ("High Court"). On April 8, 2010, the High Court has rendered decision, to set aside the ICC Arbitration Award.

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Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Terhadap putusan Pengadilan Tinggi tersebut, pada tanggal 15 April 2010, CRW *Joint Operation* mengajukan banding kepada *Court of Appeal* Republik Singapura.

Pada tanggal 13 Juli 2011, *Court of Appeal* Republik Singapura telah mengeluarkan putusan yaitu permohonan banding CRW *Joint Operation* ditolak dengan pembebanan biaya. Semua biaya dan pengeluaran yang terjadi sehubungan dengan arbitrase ditanggung CRW.

- ii. Selanjutnya, pada tanggal 3 November 2011, Perusahaan menerima surat dari Sekretariat ICC *International Court of Arbitration - Asia Office* tertanggal 1 November 2011 yang menginformasikan adanya pengajuan kembali *Request for Arbitration* dari CRW kepada Perusahaan melalui kuasa hukum Drew & Napier LLC melalui surat tanggal 28 Oktober 2011.

Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2011, Perusahaan melalui kuasa hukumnya telah mengajukan jawaban dan tuntutan balik (*counterclaim*) melalui ICC terhadap permohonan arbitrase yang diajukan oleh CRW. Adapun dalam tuntutan balik tersebut, Perusahaan menuntut agar Majelis Arbitrase ICC melakukan evaluasi dan merevisi kewajiban yang harus dibayar oleh Perusahaan dalam perkara Arbitrase ICC tersebut. Pada tanggal 8 Juni 2012, Perusahaan mengajukan *Statement of Defence* kepada Arbitrase ICC.

Pada tanggal 12 Oktober 2012, CRW telah mengajukan *Claimant's Application for Interim/Partial Award* kepada ICC. Atas *Claimant's Application for Interim/Partial Award* yang diajukan oleh CRW tersebut, Perusahaan telah menyampaikan *Submissions of the Respondent Against Application for Interim Award* kepada Arbitrase ICC pada tanggal 26 November 2012.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

Based on High Court's Decision, on April 15, 2010, CRW *Joint Operation* appealed to the Court of Appeal of the Republic of Singapore.

On July 13, 2011, the Court of Appeal of the Republic of Singapore has rendered decision that the CRW *Joint Operation* appeal is dismissed with cost. All cost and disbursement incurred in the arbitration are to be borne by CRW.

- ii. Furthermore, on November 3, 2011, the Company received letter from Secretariat of ICC *International Court of Arbitration - Asia Office* dated November 1, 2011, which inform the resubmission of Request for Arbitration from CRW against the Company through legal counsel Drew & Napier LLC by a letter dated October 28, 2011.

On December 30, 2011, the Company through its legal counsel filed answer and a counterclaim on Request for Arbitration from CRW to ICC. On the counter - claim, the Company requested the ICC's *Arbitral Tribunal* to evaluate and revise the liability that should be paid by the Company. On June 8, 2012, the Company submitted the *Statement of Defence* to ICC Arbitration.

On October 12, 2012, CRW submitted the *Claimant's Application for Interim/Partial Award* to ICC Arbitration. Upon Claimant's Application for Interim/Partial Award which submitted by CRW, the Company submitted *Submissions of the Respondent Against Application for Interim Award* to ICC arbitration on November 26, 2012.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 22 Mei 2013, *Tribunal Arbitrase ICC* telah memutuskan *Interim/Partial Award* (Putusan Sela) yang mewajibkan Perusahaan untuk membayar terlebih dahulu klaim yang diajukan oleh CRW sebesar US\$17.298.835 sebelum nantinya dianalisa ulang (dibuka kembali) dan akhirnya diputuskan di dalam *Final Award* (Putusan Final).

Atas dikeluarkannya *Interim Award* tersebut, pihak Perusahaan telah mengajukan permohonan pembatalan terhadap *Interim Award* di Pengadilan Tinggi Singapura. Pada tanggal 10 Oktober 2013, Pengadilan Tinggi Singapura telah menerbitkan putusan yang pada intinya menolak permohonan pembatalan putusan *Interim/Partial Award* yang diajukan oleh Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 11 November 2013, Perusahaan telah mengajukan banding pada *Court of Appeal*, Singapura.

Pada tanggal 25 September 2014, *Tribunal Arbitrase ICC* menerbitkan putusan *Interim/Partial Award* yang menyatakan bahwa beberapa poin dari nilai klaim yang diajukan oleh CRW akan diperiksa kembali sesuai dengan pemeriksaan kuantum dari klaim tersebut dan akhirnya akan diputuskan di dalam putusan Akhir/*Final Award*.

Pada tanggal 27 Mei 2015, *Court of Appeal* Singapura telah menerbitkan putusan yang pada intinya menolak permohonan Perusahaan dan menguatkan hasil putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Singapura.

Pada tanggal 18 September 2015, *Tribunal Arbitrase* telah menerbitkan *Final Award* yang pada intinya memutuskan bahwa Perusahaan harus membayar sejumlah US\$6.580.722,12 dan bunga sebesar 5,33% dari nilai sebesar US\$6.580.722,12 terhitung sejak tanggal 19 Desember 2008, biaya perkara yang dikeluarkan oleh CRW sebesar US\$1.838.875,30 dan biaya arbitrase sebesar US\$618.750.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On May 22, 2013, the ICC Arbitration Tribunal has decided an *Interim/Partial Award*, which requires the Company to pay first the claim filed by CRW amounted to US\$17,298,835 before being re-analyzed (re-opened) and finally decided on the *Final Award*.

Upon the issuance of the *Interim Award*, the Company has applied for set aside of the *Interim Award* in the Singapore High Court. On October 10, 2013, High Court Singapore has issued decision that essentially rejected set a side of *Interim/Partial Award* submitted by the Company.

On November 11, 2013, the Company already submitted an appeal to the Court of Appeal, Singapore.

On September 25, 2014, the ICC Arbitration Tribunal issued an *Interim/Partial Award* which stated that some of the points from the value of claims filed by CRW will be examined in accordance with the quantum examination of the claim and ultimately will be decided on the *Final Award*.

On May 27, 2015, Court of Appeal, Singapore already issued verdict which mainly rejected the request from the Company and strengthen the results of the Singapore High Court.

On September 18, 2015, the Arbitral Tribunal already issued *Final Award* which mainly decided the Company to pay US\$6,580,722.12 and a 5.33% interest rate on the US\$6,580,722.12 from December 19, 2008, legal costs incurred by CRW amounted to US\$1,838,875.30 and costs of the arbitration amounted to US\$618,750.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Atas *Final Award* tersebut, pada tanggal 17 Desember 2015, pihak Perusahaan melakukan usaha hukum *setting aside* ke Pengadilan Tinggi Singapura.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perkara tersebut masih dalam pemeriksaan di Pengadilan Tinggi Singapura.

3. Perusahaan dilibatkan sebagai Tergugat I dalam Perkara No. 665/PDt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Bar tanggal 6 Oktober 2010 yang diajukan oleh PT Indosat Tbk (Penggugat) ke Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat terkait dengan kerusakan fiber optik di Ruas Balamaja yang dilakukan oleh kontraktornya PT Nindya Karya (Tergugat II), PT Citra Panji Manunggal (Tergugat III) dan PT Promatcon Tepatguna (Tergugat IV). Penggugat menuntut Perusahaan dan kontraktornya untuk membayar ganti rugi sebesar Rp4.065.814.002.

Pada tanggal 26 Juli 2011, Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat telah memberikan putusan atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut: Dalam eksepsi, menyatakan Eksepsi yang diajukan oleh Tergugat I, II, III, dan IV tidak dapat diterima. Dalam pokok perkara:

- Menerima gugatan Penggugat untuk sebagian;
- Menolak gugatan Penggugat untuk Tergugat I;
- Menyatakan Tergugat II, III, dan IV telah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum;
- Meminta Tergugat II, III, dan IV membayar ganti rugi kepada Penggugat sebesar Rp2.020.144.161;
- Meminta Tergugat II, III, dan IV untuk membayar jasa hukum sebesar Rp581.000.

Pada tanggal 11 Januari 2012, PT Indosat Tbk mengajukan Memori Banding kepada Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta atas Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat No. 655/PDT.G/2010/PN.JKT.BAR sebagai Terbanding/Pembanding II (semula Penggugat).

Pada tanggal 26 April 2012, Perusahaan mengajukan Kontra Memori Banding No. 418/IV/Deplit-Law/GDP/HP-AW/12 terhadap Memori Banding tersebut sebagai pihak Turut Terbanding (semula Tergugat I).

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On December 17, 2015, the Company submitted setting aside the Final Award to High Court of Singapore.

Until the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the case is still being examined by High Court of Singapore.

3. The Company is named as one of the Defendant I in Case No. 665/PDt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Bar dated October 6, 2010 filed by PT Indosat Tbk (Plaintiff) to the West Jakarta District Court regarding the damage of fiber optic in Ruas Balamaja which created by its contractors PT Nindya Karya (Defendant II), PT Citra Panji Manunggal (Defendant III) and PT Promatcon Tepatguna (Defendant IV). The Plaintiff claimed the Company and its contractors to fulfill the payment of material losses in the amount of Rp4,065,814,002.

On July 26, 2011, West Jakarta District Court has rendered its verdict as follows:

In the exception, it was stated that the proposed exception by Defendants I, II, III, and IV is not acceptable. In the principal case:

- Accept part of the Plaintiff's claim;
- Reject the Plaintiff's claim to Defendant I;
- State that the Defendants II, III, and IV have violated the law;
- Require the Defendants II, III, and IV to pay the compensation to Plaintiff amounted to Rp2,020,144,161;
- Require the Defendants II, III, and IV to pay the law service fee amounted to Rp581,000.

On January 11, 2012, PT Indosat Tbk submitted the Memory of Appeals to Jakarta High Court on West Jakarta District Courts' Decision No. 655/PDT.G/2010/PN.JKT.BAR as Appellee (before as Plaintiff).

On April 26, 2012, the Company has already submitted Contra Memory of Appeals No. 418/IV/Deplit-Law/GDP/HP-AW/12 as Co-Appellee (before as Defendant I).

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 3 April 2014, Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta Pusat telah menerbitkan putusan No.549/PDT/2013/PT.DKI atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- Menerima permohonan banding dari Para Pembanding I/Para Terbanding (semula Tergugat II, III dan IV) serta permohonan banding dari Terbanding/Pembanding II (semula Penggugat);
- menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat No. 665/Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Bar, tanggal 26 Juli 2011 yang dimohonkan banding tersebut;
- Menghukum Para Pembanding I/Para Terbanding (semula Tergugat II), Tergugat III dan Tergugat IV untuk membayar biaya perkara secara tanggung renteng dalam kedua tingkat pengadilan yang dalam tingkat banding sebesar Rp150.000.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada perkembangan lebih lanjut atas kasus ini.

4. Pada tanggal 8 Oktober 2010, Perusahaan menerima surat dari Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha RI (KPPU) No. 1167/AK/KTP-PL/X/2010 perihal Pemberitahuan Perkara No. 38/KPPU-L/2010. Berdasarkan surat tersebut Perusahaan ditetapkan sebagai Terlapor II karena adanya dugaan persekongkolan vertikal antara Perusahaan dengan PT Kelsri sebagai Terlapor I pada lelang *Contract Package* No. 3A Bojonegara - Cikande *Distribution Pipeline*.

Pada tanggal 7 Maret 2011, KPPU telah memberikan putusan atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- Menyatakan bahwa Terlapor I dan II terbukti secara sah melanggar Pasal 22 Undang-Undang No. 5 Tahun 1999 tentang Larangan Praktek Monopoli dan Persaingan Usaha Tidak Sehat;
- Meminta Terlapor I untuk membayar denda sebesar Rp4.000.000.000;
- Meminta Terlapor II untuk membayar denda sebesar Rp6.000.000.000.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On April 3, 2014, the High Court of Central Jakarta has rendered its verdict No.549/PDT/2013/PT.DKI as follows:

- Accepting the appeal from the Appellant I/ The Appellee (before as Defendant II, III and IV) as well as the appeal from the Appellee (before as Plaintiff);
- Strengthening the West Jakarta District Court verdict No.665/ Pdt.G/2010/PN.Jkt.Bar dated July 26, 2011 which is filed appeal;
- Punish the Appellant/ The Appellee (before as Defendant II), Defendant III and IV to pay the court fee jointly and severally in two stages of court amounted to Rp150,000.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, there is no further development on this case.

4. On October 8, 2010, the Company received a letter from Commission for Supervision of Business Competition (KPPU) No. 1167/AK/KTP-PL/X/2010 on Case Announcement No. 38/KPPU-L/2010. Based on such letter, the Company is stipulated as Indicted II for the presumption of vertical collusion between the Company with PT Kelsri as Indicted I for the *Contract Package* No. 3A Bojonegara - Cikande *Distribution Pipeline* tender.

On March 7, 2011, KPPU has rendered a verdict as follows:

- Stated that Indicted I and II have violated legitimately Article 22 of Law No. 5 Year 1999 concerning on Prohibition against Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition;
- Required Indicted I to pay penalty amounted to Rp4,000,000,000;
- Required Indicted II to pay penalty amounted to Rp6,000,000,000.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 18 April 2011, Perusahaan mengajukan upaya hukum keberatan atas putusan KPPU ke Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat. Pada tanggal 26 Maret 2012, Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat telah memberikan putusan menolak permohonan keberatan dari para pemohon keberatan untuk seluruhnya.

Pada tanggal 19 Juni 2012, Perusahaan telah mengajukan memori kasasi terhadap putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat ke Mahkamah Agung. Atas memori kasasi yang diajukan oleh Perusahaan dan PT Kelsri tersebut, KPPU telah mengajukan Kontra Memori Kasasi pada tanggal 13 November 2012.

Pada tanggal 31 Mei 2013, Mahkamah Agung telah mengeluarkan putusan yang menolak permohonan kasasi yang diajukan oleh Perusahaan dan PT Kelsri.

Pada tanggal 22 September 2015, Perusahaan telah memperoleh salinan resmi putusan Mahkamah Agung tersebut di atas dan telah melakukan pembayaran denda tersebut sebesar Rp6.000.000.000 pada tanggal 10 Desember 2015.

Pada tanggal 14 Desember 2015, Perusahaan melalui kuasa hukumnya mengajukan permohonan peninjauan kembali kepada Mahkamah Agung atas putusan Mahkamah Agung No. 2K/Pdt.Sus/2013.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, pemeriksaan atas peninjauan kembali masih berlangsung di Mahkamah Agung.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On April 18, 2011, the Company has filed an appeal to the District Court of West Jakarta on KPPU decision. On March 26, 2012, West Jakarta District Court has rendered its verdict to reject the whole objection from the objection applicant.

On June 19, 2012, the Company has filed a statement of appeal against the West Jakarta State Court's decision to the Supreme Court. Upon the submission of statement of appeal against the West Jakarta State Court's decision from the Company and PT Kelsri, KPPU has submitted Counter Memory of Appeal on November 13, 2012.

On May 31, 2013, the Supreme Court has issued a decision that rejected the appeal submitted by the Company and PT Kelsri.

On September 22, 2015, the Company has received the official copy of the above Supreme Court's decision and already paid such penalty amounted to Rp6,000,000,000 on December 10, 2015.

On December 14, 2015, the Company through its legal counsel apply for review to Supreme Court related to the Supreme Court's decision No. 2K/Pdt.Sus/2013.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the review application is still being examined by the Supreme Court.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

5. Pada tanggal 7 Juni 2012, Perusahaan menerima Surat Himbauan No. 015/SRP-SI/VI/12 dari firma hukum yang ditunjuk oleh M. Rimba Aritonang mengenai tuntutan atas pemakaian Hak Kekayaan Intelektual atas desain industri berupa sambungan pelindung pipa sebesar Rp100.000.000.000.

Pada tanggal 14 November 2012, Penggugat telah mendaftarkan gugatannya kepada Panitera Pengadilan Niaga Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat dengan total nilai perkara Rp132.394.438.000.

Pada tanggal 3 April 2013, Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat telah memberikan putusan dengan No. 73/D.I/2012/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pst atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- Mengabulkan gugatan Penggugat untuk sebagian;
- Menyatakan Tergugat telah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum, yaitu menggunakan Desain Industri Penggugat dalam kurun waktu Agustus tahun 2005 hingga tahun 2007 tanpa ijin Penggugat;
- Menghukum Tergugat untuk membayar ganti rugi pada Penggugat dengan uang sejumlah Rp180.000.000 secara tunai dan sekaligus;
- Menolak tuntutan lain dan selebihnya.

Pada bulan April dan Mei 2013, Perusahaan (Pemohon I) dan M. Rimba Aritonang (Pemohon II) mengajukan Memori Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung atas Putusan Pengadilan Niaga Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat. Perusahaan mengajukan kasasi untuk menolak permohonan kasasi M. Rimba Aritonang dan meminta pembatalan Putusan Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat tersebut diatas, M. Rimba Aritonang mengajukan kasasi untuk tidak menerima putusan besarnya ganti rugi yang harus dibayarkan oleh Perusahaan kepada M. Rimba Aritonang berdasarkan hasil Putusan Pengadilan Niaga pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

5. On June 7, 2012, the Company received Warning Letter No. 015/SRP-SI/VI/12 from a law firm hired by M. Rimba Aritonang regarding the claim of Intellectual Property Rights of industrial design protection pipe connections used amounted to Rp100,000,000,000.

On November 14, 2012, the Plaintiff already registered the claim to Panitera Pengadilan Niaga Central Jakarta District Court with total claim amounted to Rp132,394,438,000.

On April 3, 2013, the Commercial Court of Central Jakarta District Court has given the verdict No. 73/D.I/2012/PN.Niaga.Jkt.Pst of this case with the following decisions:

- To grant the Plaintiff's claim in part;
- Declare that the Defendant has committed an unlawful act that is using the Plaintiff's Industrial Design during the period August 2005 to the year 2007 without a permit from the Plaintiff;
- Punish the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff damages in the amount of money in cash and at the same time amounted to Rp180,000,000;
- Rejected other claims and the rest.

In April and May 2013, the Company (Applicant I) and M. Rimba Aritonang (Applicant II) submitted Memory of Cassation to the Supreme Court for the Commercial Court of Central Jakarta District Court. The Company has filed an appeal to reject the appeal filled by M. Rimba Aritonang and requested for the cancellation of the Commercial Court of Central Jakarta District Court's verdict above, M. Rimba Aritonang filed an appeal rejecting the verdict on the compensation amount to be paid by the Company to M. Rimba Aritonang based on the verdict from the Commercial Court of Central Jakarta District Court.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2013, Mahkamah Agung telah memberikan keputusan menolak permohonan kasasi dari Pemohon Kasasi I dan Pemohon Kasasi II tersebut diatas.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, belum ada perkembangan lebih lanjut dari kasus ini.

6. Perusahaan dilibatkan sebagai Tergugat III dalam perkara No. 599/Pdt-6/2013/PN.Mdn. tanggal 18 Oktober 2013 di Pengadilan Negeri Medan, mengenai kepemilikan tanah seluas 6.045m² yang terletak di Jl. Yos Sudarso, Glugur Kota, Kecamatan Medan Barat, Medan. Gugatan ini diajukan oleh PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) (PLN) Unit Induk Pembangunan I Medan selaku penggugat kepada T.M Chalfoon Alrasyid selaku Tergugat I, Ananda Kumar selaku Tergugat II dan Perusahaan selaku Tergugat III.

Pada tanggal 21 Agustus 2014, Pengadilan Negeri Medan telah menerbitkan putusan sebagai berikut:

Dalam Eksepsi:

- Menolak eksepsi para Tergugat;

Dalam Pokok Perkara:

- Mengabulkan gugatan Penggugat untuk seluruhnya;
- Menyatakan para Tergugat telah melakukan perbuatan melawan hukum;
- Menghukum Tergugat III untuk mematuhi putusan ini.

Pada tanggal 28 Oktober 2014, Tergugat I dan Tergugat II mengajukan memori banding kepada Pengadilan Tinggi Medan.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On December 30, 2013, the Supreme Court has given the verdict rejected the appeal of Cassation from Applicant I and Cassation Applicant II above.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, there is no further development of this case.

6. *The Company is named as one of Defendant III in case No. 599/Pdt-6/2013/PN.Mdn. dated October 18, 2013, filed to the Medan District Court regarding dispute of 6,045m² land's ownership located in Jl. Yos Sudarso, Glugur Kota, Sub District Medan Barat, Medan. This claim was filed by PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara (Persero) (PLN) Unit Induk Pembangunan I Medan as the Plaintiff for T.M Chalfoon Alrasyid as Defendant I, Ananda Kumar as Defendant II and the Company as Defendant III.*

On August 21, 2014, Medan District Court has issued the following verdicts:

In Exception:

- *Rejected the exception of the Defendant;*

In the Case:

- *To grant the Plaintiff's claim in its entirety;*
- *Declare that all Defendants have committed an unlawful act;*
- *Punish the Defendant III to obey with this decision.*

On October 28, 2014, the Defendant I and the Defendant II filed Memory of Appeals to the High Court of Medan.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 10 Maret 2015, Pengadilan Tinggi Medan telah menerbitkan Putusan No.44/PDT/2015/PT.MDN dengan isi putusan sebagai berikut:

- Menerima permohonan banding dari Para Pembanding semula Tergugat I dan Tergugat II tersebut;
- menguatkan Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Medan No. 599/Pdt.G/2013/PN.Mdn. tanggal 21 Agustus 2014 yang dimohonkan banding;
- Menghukum Para Pembanding semua Tergugat I dan Tergugat II untuk membayar biaya perkara dalam tingkat peradilan, yang dalam tingkat banding ditetapkan sejumlah Rp150.000.

Pada tanggal 6 Mei 2015, Tergugat I dan Tergugat II telah mengajukan Memori Kasasi kepada Mahkamah Agung.

Atas putusan tersebut, Perusahaan telah menyerahkan Kontra Memori Kasasi pada tanggal 25 Juni 2015.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kasus ini masih dalam proses pemeriksaan di Mahkamah Agung.

7. Perusahaan dilibatkan sebagai Turut Tergugat II dalam perkara No. 545/Pdt-6.B/2013/PN.JKT.PS. tanggal 3 Desember 2013 di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat mengenai masih adanya kewajiban pembayaran sewa alat berat dalam pelaksanaan proyek pembangunan pipa perusahaan jalur Grissik-Pagardewa dengan nilai gugatan sebesar €595.828. Gugatan ini diajukan oleh Maats Pipeline Equipment selaku Penggugat kepada PT Remaja Bangun Kencana (Rabana) selaku Tergugat I, PT Winatek Widita selaku Tergugat II, PT Citra Panji Manunggal (CPM) selaku Turut Tergugat I dan Perusahaan sebagai Turut Tergugat II.

Berdasarkan surat Penggugat tanggal 23 Januari 2014 perihal pencabutan gugatan oleh Penggugat, pada tanggal 20 Februari 2014, Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat menetapkan perkara ini dinyatakan selesai.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On March 10, 2015, Medan High Court has issued Decision No.44 / PDT / 2015 /PT.MDN with the decision as follows:

- Accepting the appeal of the Appellant originally Defendant I and Defendant II;
- Strengthening the Medan District Court verdict No.599/ Pdt.G/2013/PN.Mdn. dated August 21, 2014 which is filed appeal;
- Punish The Appellant all Defendants I and Defendants II, to pay court fees in the judicial level, which is the level of appeal set out a number of Rp150,000.

On May 6, 2015, Defendant I and Defendant II has submitted Cassation Memory to the Supreme Court.

Regarding the above decision, the Company has submitted Counter Memory of Cassation on June 25, 2015.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, this case is still being examined by the Supreme Court.

7. The Company is named as one of the Co-defendant II in case No. 545/Pdt-6.B/2013/PN.JKT.PS. dated December 3, 2013 in Central Jakarta District Court regarding the persistence of heavy equipment lease payment obligations in the implementation of development project of the Company's pipeline Grissik-Pagardewa line, with claim amount of €595,828. This claim was filed by Maats Pipeline Equipment as the Plaintiff for PT Remaja Bangun Kencana (Rabana) as Defendant I, PT Winatek Widita as Defendant II, PT Citra Panji Manunggal (CPM) as Co-Defendant I and the Company as Co-Defendant II.

Based on the Plaintiff letter, dated January 23, 2014, regarding revocation of Plaintiff's claim, on February 20, 2014, the Judges of Central Jakarta District Court decided to close the case.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 19 Maret 2014, MPE mengajukan kembali gugatan pada Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat dalam perkara No. 127/Pdt.G/2014/PN.Jkt.Bar dengan PT Remaja Bangun Kencana sebagai Tergugat I, PT Winatek Widita sebagai Tergugat II, PT Citra Panji Manunggal sebagai Turut Tergugat I dan Perusahaan sebagai Turut Tergugat II. Adapun nilai gugatan yang diklaim oleh Penggugat untuk dibayar Perusahaan adalah Rp281.509.773 per bulan terhitung sejak gugatan didaftarkan sampai dengan putusan berkekuatan hukum tetap dan Rp10.000.000 per hari keterlambatan memenuhi isi putusan sejak putusan diucapkan.

Atas gugatan yang diajukan tersebut, pada tanggal 20 Agustus 2014, Perusahaan telah menyampaikan jawaban kepada Majelis Hakim Pengadilan Jakarta Barat.

Pada tanggal 13 Januari 2015, Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat telah mengeluarkan putusan yang pada intinya meminta Perusahaan untuk membayar bunga atas kewajiban pembayaran secara tanggung renteng dengan Tergugat I, Tergugat II, dan Turut Tergugat I.

Atas putusan tersebut, pada tanggal 18 Maret 2015, Perusahaan telah menyampaikan Memori Banding kepada Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta Barat.

Pada tanggal 22 September 2015, Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta Barat telah menerbitkan Putusan No. 326/PDT/2015/PT.DKI yang intinya memperbaiki putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Barat dengan menghilangkan hukuman untuk membayar bunga sebesar 6% per tahun dari €185.684,50 untuk Turut Tergugat II.

Pada tanggal 26 November 2015, para Tergugat telah mengajukan memori kasasi terhadap putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Jakarta Barat ke Mahkamah Agung.

Perusahaan telah mengajukan kontra memori kasasi ke Mahkamah Agung pada tanggal 14 Desember 2015.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perkara ini masih dalam pemeriksaan oleh Mahkamah Agung.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

On March 19, 2014, MPE refiled a claim in the West Jakarta District Court with case No. 127/Pdt.G/2014/PN.Jkt.Bar. against PT Remaja Bangun Kencana as Defendant I, PT Winatek Widita as Defendant II, PT Citra Panji Manunggal as Co-defendant I and the Company as Co-defendant II. The amount claimed by the Plaintiff to the Company amounted to Rp281,509,773 per month starting from the registration until the decision is legally enforceable and Rp10,000,000 per day of delay of the decision implementation since the decision is awarded.

On August 20, 2014, the Company has submitted a response to West Jakarta District Court related to the above claim.

On January 13, 2015, West Jakarta District Court has issued verdict that essentially asking the Company to pay interest on the obligation to pay jointly and severally with Defendant I, Defendant II, and Co-Defendant I.

Regarding the verdict, on March 18, 2015, the Company has submitted Memory of Appeal to the High Court of West Jakarta.

On 22 September 2015, the High Court of West Jakarta has issued Decision No. 326 /PDT/ 2015/PT.DKI that essentially revised the West Jakarta District Court decision to eliminate penalties to pay interest of 6% per year of €185,684.50 for the Co-Defendant II.

On November 26, 2015, the Defendants have filed memory of appeal to the Supreme Court related to the West Jakarta High Court's decision.

The Company has filed counter memory of appeal to the Supreme Court on December 14, 2015.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the case is still being examined by the Supreme Court.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

8. Perusahaan dilibatkan sebagai Penggugat Intervensi II terkait dengan gugatan yang diajukan oleh Kamar Dagang dan Industri (Kadin) Kota Batam ("Penggugat") pada tanggal 27 Juni 2013 di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Tanjung Pinang sehubungan dengan penerbitan Surat Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No. 463/Menhut-II/2013 tanggal 27 Juni 2013 ("Surat Keputusan") tentang perubahan peruntukan lahan yang semula dari kawasan non hutan menjadi kawasan hutan dan perubahan antara kawasan non hutan menjadi kawasan hutan yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Kehutanan RI ("Tergugat"). Adapun dampak dari diterbitkannya Surat Keputusan tersebut adalah adanya perubahan peruntukan lahan yang menyebabkan ketidak jelasan dan tumpang tindihnya status lahan di beberapa lokasi di Provinsi Batam termasuk lahan yang dilalui oleh pipa Perusahaan.

Pada tanggal 30 April 2014, Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Tanjung Pinang telah memberikan putusan dengan No. 16/G/2013/PTUN-TPL atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- Mengabulkan permohonan Perusahaan sebagai Penggugat Intervensi II untuk seluruhnya;
- Menyatakan batal Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No. 463/Menhut-II/2013;
- Memerintahkan kepada Menteri Kehutanan untuk mencabut Keputusan Menteri Kehutanan Republik Indonesia No. 463/Menhut-II/2013;
- Menghukum Kantor Pertanahan Kota Batam ("Tergugat I") dan Kementerian Kehutanan ("Tergugat II") untuk membayar biaya perkara secara tanggung renteng.

Sesuai Surat Pemberitahuan PTUN Tanjung Pinang tanggal 8 Mei 2014, dan tanggal 13 Mei 2014, Kementerian Kehutanan RI dan Kantor Pertanahan Kota Batam telah menyatakan banding pada Pengadilan Tinggi Medan. Atas pernyataan Banding tersebut, pada tanggal 26 Juni dan 21 Juli 2014, Perusahaan telah menyampaikan Kontra Memori Banding.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

8. The Company is involved as Plaintiff Intervention II related to the lawsuit filed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) District Batam ("Plaintiff") to the Administrative Court of Tanjung Pinang of the issuance of Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Decree No. 463/Menhut-II/2013 by the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia dated June 27, 2013 ("The Decree") regarding the change of land use from the area of non-forest to forest areas, and non-forest areas into forest area. The issuance of the decree make the status of the land in several district in Batam is not clear and overlapping including the land used by the Company's pipeline.

On April 30, 2014, the Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court has given the verdict No. 16/G/2013/PTUN-TPL of this case with the following decisions:

- Granted the Company's claim as Plaintiff Intervention II as a whole;
- Cancelled the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 463/Menhut-II/2013;
- Ordered the Minister of Forestry to cancel the the Decree of the Minister of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 463/Menhut-II/2013;
- Sentenced Batam Land Office ("Defendant I") and the Ministry of Forestry ("Defendant II") to pay the court costs jointly and severally.

Notice Pursuant Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court dated May 8, 2014, and May 13, 2014, the Ministry of Forestry and Batam Land Officer has filed an appeal to the Administrative High Court in Medan. Based on the appeal, on June 26 and July 21, 2014. The Company submitted a Contra Appeal.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 8 September 2014, berdasarkan surat pemberitahuan dari Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Sumatera Utara, Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Sumatera Utara telah mengeluarkan putusan yang pada intinya menolak permohonan Banding Kantor Pertanahan Kota Batam dan Kementerian Kehutanan Republik Indonesia.

Atas putusan Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Sumatera Utara tersebut, pada tanggal 23 Oktober 2014, Kementerian Kehutanan RI mengajukan upaya hukum kasasi ke Mahkamah Agung dan Perusahaan telah menyampaikan Kontra Memori Kasasi pada tanggal 24 November 2014.

Pada tanggal 30 Maret 2015, Mahkamah Agung telah memberikan putusan dengan No. 77K/TUN/2015 atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:

- Menyatakan permohonan kasasi dari pemohon kasasi tersebut tidak dapat diterima;
- Menghukum pemohon kasasi untuk membayar biaya perkara sebesar Rp500.000.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, belum ada perkembangan lebih lanjut dari kasus ini.

9. Perusahaan dilibatkan sebagai Tergugat I dan II dalam perkara No. 74/Pdt-G/2014/ PN.BKS, tanggal 17 Februari 2014 di Pengadilan Negeri Bekasi mengenai cedera janji terkait transaksi jual beli tanah untuk kantor Perusahaan di daerah Bekasi dengan nilai gugatan sebesar Rp2.063.250.000. Gugatan ini diajukan oleh Servatius Sadipun. S.H., M.Hum. Pit Conterius. Nimas Tjeper dan Roring Mokoagouw (Servatius dkk) selaku Penggugat kepada Perusahaan selaku Tergugat I dan II, Drs. Musthopa Kamal selaku Tergugat III dan Ikhsan selaku Tergugat IV.

Pada tanggal 15 Oktober 2014, Pengadilan Negeri Bekasi telah mengeluarkan keputusan sebagai berikut:

Dalam Eksepsi:

- Menerima eksepsi dari Tergugat I, Tergugat II dan Tergugat III seluruhnya;

39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The Company (continued)

On September 8, 2014, based on notification letter from the State Administrative High Court of North Sumatera, the State Administrative High Court of North Sumatera has issued a decision that rejected the appeals from Batam Land Office and the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia.

Related to the decision of State Administrative High Court of North Sumatera, on October 23, 2014 the Ministry of Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia has filed an appeal to the Supreme Court and the Company has submitted Counter Memory of Appeal on November 24, 2014.

On March 30, 2015, the Tanjung Pinang Administrative Court has given the verdict No.77K/TUN/2015 of this case with the following decisions:

- *Rejected the appeal submitted by the Appellant;*
- *Sentenced the Appellant to pay the court costs amounted to Rp500,000.*

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, there is no further development of this case.

9. *The Company is named as Defendant I and II in case No. 74/Pdt-G/2014/ PN.BKS, dated February 17, 2014 in Bekasi District Court regarding the wan prestatie related to sales and purchase of land for the Company's office in Bekasi, with claim amount of Rp2,063,250,000. This claim was filed by Servatius Sadipun. S.H., M.Hum. Pit Conterius. Nimas Tjeper and Roring Mokoagouw (Servatius etc) as the Plaintiff for the Company as Defendant I and II, Drs. Musthopa Kamal as Defendant III and Ikhsan as Defendant IV.*

On October 15, 2014, Bekasi District Court has issued the following verdicts:

In Exception:

- *Received the exception of Defendant I, Defendant II and Defendant III entirely;*

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Perusahaan (lanjutan)

Dalam Pokok Perkara:

- Menyatakan gugatan Penggugat tidak dapat diterima;
- Menghukum Penggugat untuk membayar biaya yang timbul dalam perkara ini sebesar Rp781.000.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, tidak ada perkembangan lebih lanjut atas kasus ini.

Transgasindo, Ventura Bersama

10. Pada tanggal 19 Mei 2014, Transgasindo menerima "Notice of Arbitration" dari ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd dan Petrochina International Jabung Ltd. (Penggugat) di mana pihak penggugat mengajukan gugatan terkait dengan pemberlakuan tarif transportasi gas ke Singapura dan Access Arrangement untuk segmen Pipa Grissik-Singapura dengan indikasi nilai total gugatan sekitar US\$108,3 juta atas ketidaksepahaman yang timbul dari dan sehubungan dengan Perjanjian Transportasi Gas.

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2014, Penggugat telah memasukan "Statement of Claim" dengan nilai gugatan maksimal sebesar US\$165,7 juta. Selanjutnya dalam "Claimant's Reply Memorial" nilai gugatan mengalami perubahan menjadi maksimal US\$131,4 Juta.

Transgasindo telah memasukkan "Statement of Defense" pada tanggal 23 April 2015. Pada tanggal 10 Juli 2015, Penggugat telah memasukan "Claimant's Reply Memorial" dan Transgasindo berencana memasukkan "Statement of Rejoinder" pada tanggal 11 September 2015 dan Hearing sudah dilaksanakan pada tanggal 19 sampai 23 Oktober 2015.

Berdasarkan Final Award tertanggal 8 Februari 2016, Transgasindo diwajibkan untuk membayar sejumlah:

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

The Company (continued)

In the Case:

- The Plaintiff's appeal can not be accepted;
- Punish the Plaintiff's to pay court cost from this case amounted to Rp781,000.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, there is no further development on this case.

Transgasindo, Joint Venture

10. On May 19, 2014, Transgasindo received a Notice of Arbitration from ConocoPhillips (Grissik) Ltd and Petrochina International Jabung Ltd. (the "Claimants") wherein the Claimant submit a claim in relation to gas transportation tariff to Singapore and the Access Arrangement implementation of the Grissik-Singapore Gas Pipeline with the indication of total amount of the claim approximately amounted to US\$108.3 million for dispute arising out of and in connection with the Gas Transportation Agreement.

On December 8, 2014, the Claimants have submitted the Statement of Claim with the maximum total amount of claim amounted to US\$165.7 million. Furthermore "Claimant's Reply Memorial" the total claim has been changed to be maximum amounted to US\$131.4 million

Transgasindo has submitted "Statement of Defense" on April 23, 2015. On July 10, 2015, Claimants have submitted the "Claimant's Reply Memorial" and Transgasindo has submitted the Statement of Rejoinder on September 11, 2015 and the Hearing has been conducted on October 19 to 23, 2015.

Based on The Final Award dated February 8, 2016, Transgasindo is obliged to pay an amount of:

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

Trangasindo, Ventura Bersama (lanjutan)

Transgasindo, Joint Venture (continued)

- US\$33.300.000 sebagai kerugian atas kenaikan tarif antara tanggal 11 Agustus 2010 sampai 30 September 2015 ditambah bunga majemuk sebesar 3,25% per tahun sejak tanggal tagihan dibayarkan sampai dengan tanggal putusan arbitrase. Apabila setelah putusan ini TGI tidak langsung membayar, maka akan dikenakan bunga majemuk sebesar 8% per tahun sampai pembayaran dilakukan.
- US\$41.000.000 sebagai kerugian masa depan terkait dengan kenaikan tarif yang dibayar sejak tanggal 1 Oktober 2015 sampai dengan berakhirnya kontrak. Apabila setelah putusan ini TGI tidak langsung membayar, maka akan dikenakan bunga majemuk sebesar 8% per tahun sampai dengan pembayaran dilakukan.
- US\$2.666.406,96 sebagai biaya arbitrase penggugat.

- US\$33,300,000 as claimants damages in respect of the increased tariff paid between August 11, 2010 and September 30, 2015 plus 3.25% compound interest with per year, from the date such invoices were paid until the date of this Award. If after this decision TGI did not promptly pay, therefore a rate of 8% compound interest per year shall be applied until such amount is paid.
- US\$41,000,000 as a future losses in respect of the increased tariff to be paid between October 1, 2015 until the end date of the GTA. If after this decision TGI did not promptly pay, therefore a rate of 8% compound interest per year shall be applied until such amount are paid.
- US\$2,666,406.96 as a claimants's cost of the arbitration.

Manajemen sedang mengkaji untuk mengajukan proses hukum lebih lanjut atas keputusan tersebut.

Management is currently evaluating further legal action on such decision.

PGASSOL, Entitas Anak

PGASSOL, Subsidiary

11. PT PGASSOL sebagai Tergugat dalam Perkara No. 49/G/2015/PTUN-JKT tanggal 3 Maret 2015 yang diperbaiki pada tanggal 18 Maret 2015 yang diajukan oleh PT Target Energy Indonesia (Penggugat) ke Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta terkait dengan Surat Project Manager PT PGAS Solution, Nomor 103740.S/Adm/PM-KJG/XII/2014, tanggal 11 Desember 2014, Perihal: Pemberitahuan Pengadaan Pekerjaan EPC of Proyek Pembangunan dan Pengoperasian Ruas Transmisi Kalija I (Kepodang - Tambak Lorok).

11. PT PGASSOL as the Defendant in Case No. 49/G/2015/PTUN-JKT dated March 3, 2015 which was revised dated March 18, 2015 filed by PT Target Energy Indonesia (Plaintiff) to the Jakarta State Administrative Court relates to the Notice of Project Manager of PT PGAS Solution Number 103740.S/Adm/PM-KJG/XII/2014, dated December 11, 2014, Note: The issuance of Procurement on EPC Work of Project Development and Operation of Transmission Segment Kalija I (Kepodang – Tambak Lorok).

Pada tanggal 16 Juni 2015, Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta telah memberikan putusan atas perkara ini dengan putusan sebagai berikut:
Dalam penundaan, menyatakan menolak permohonan penundaan pelaksanaan keputusan surat proyek manager yang dimohon oleh Penggugat.

On June 16, 2015, Jakarta State Administrative Court has rendered its verdict as follows:
In cancellation, it was stated reject the postponement of the issuance letter of project manager requested by the Plaintiff.

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PGASSOL, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

Dalam eksepsi, menyatakan menerima eksepsi Tergugat tentang Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta secara absolut tidak berwenang memeriksa dan memutus sengketa a quo.

Dalam pokok perkara:

- Menyatakan gugatan Penggugat tidak diterima.
- Menghukum Pengugat untuk membayar biaya perkara sebesar Rp231.000.

Pada tanggal 17 Juni 2015, PT Target Energy Indonesia mengajukan Banding kepada Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta atas Putusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta No. 49/G/2015/PTUN-JKT.

Pada tanggal 16 November 2015 Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta telah memberikan putusan banding atas perkara ini dengan Surat Pemberitahuan Putusan Banding No. 227/B/2015/PT.TUN.JKT.

Dalam putusannya Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta :

- menguatkan putusan Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara No. 49/2015/PTUN-JKT, tanggal 16 Juni 2015
- Menghukum Pengugat/Pembanding untuk membayar perkara pada kedua tingkat peradilan, yang hanya untuk tingkat banding ditetapkan sebesar Rp250.000.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kasus ini masih dalam proses pemeriksaan di Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

PGASSOL, Subsidiary (continued)

In the exception, it was stated that accept the Defendant's exception about Jakarta State Administrative Court absolutely no authority to examine and rule on the dispute quo.

In the principal case:

- *State that the Plaintiff's claim is not acceptable.*
- *Require the Plaintiff to pay the law service fee amounted to Rp231,000.*

On June 17, 2015, PT Target Energy Indonesia submitted the Appeals to Jakarta State Administrative High Court on Jakarta State Administrative Court's Decision No.49/G/2015/PTUN-JKT.

On November 16, 2015 the Jakarta State Administrative Court has given judgment on the appeal of this case to the Appeal Decision Letter No. Pemberitahuan 227/B/2015/PT.TUN.JKT.

In its decision the Jakarta State Administrative Court:

- *Strengthening the State Administrative Court decision No. 49/2015/PTUN-JKT, dated June 16, 2015*
- *Punish Plaintiff/Appellant to pay the court on the second level of the judiciary, which is just to the appellate level is set at Rp250,000.*

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, this case is still being examined by the Jakarta State Administrative High Court.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Gagas, Entitas Anak

12. Pada tanggal 3 Agustus 2015, Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Bandung mengirimkan surat panggilan kepada PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (Gagas) terkait gugatan No. 77/G/2015/PTUN - BDG di Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Bandung mengenai permohonan pembatalan Surat Keputusan Kepala Badan Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan Terpadu Kabupaten Sukabumi No. 503.3/644.2/2646/PMB-BPMPT/2015 tanggal 21 Mei 2015 tentang Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Gas (SPBG) Sukabumi milik Gagas, gugatan diajukan oleh Y. Arif Gunawan, SH sebagai Penggugat dan Kepala Badan Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan Terpadu Kabupaten Sukabumi sebagai Tergugat.

Sehubungan dengan gugatan di atas, Gagas melalui kuasa hukumnya Sugiharto - M. Salehuddin & Partners mengirimkan surat kepada pihak Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Bandung terkait permohonan untuk menjadi Tergugat II Intervensi.

Pada tanggal 23 November 2015, Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Bandung telah mengeluarkan keputusan No. 77/G/2015/PTUN - BDG sebagai berikut:

Dalam Penundaan:

- Menolak permohonan Penggugat untuk menunda Surat Keputusan berupa Surat Izin Kepala Badan Penanaman Modal dan Perizinan Terpadu Kabupaten Sukabumi No. 503.3/644.2/2646/PMB - BPMPT/2015 tentang Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) Stasiun Pengisian Bahan Bakar Gas (SPBG) atas nama PT Gagas Energi Indonesia;

Dalam Eksepsi:

- Menolak Eksepsi Tergugat dan Tergugat II Intervensi;

Dalam Pokok Perkara:

- Menolak gugatan Penggugat untuk seluruhnya;
- Menghukum Penggugat untuk membayar biaya perkara sebesar Rp5.740.000.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

Gagas, Subsidiary

12. On August 3, 2015, the Administrative Court of Bandung sent a letter to PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (Gagas) related to lawsuit No. 77/G/2015/PTUN-BDG in Administrative Court of Bandung regarding the request for cancellation of the Decree of the Head of Investment and Integrated Licensing Sukabumi No. 503.3/644.2/2646/PMB-BPMPT/2015 dated May 21, 2015 on Building Permit (IMB) for Gas Filling Stations (SPBG) Sukabumi which is owned by Gagas, which is filed by Y. Arif Gunawan, SH as Plaintiff and Head of Investment and Integrated Licensing Sukabumi as Defendant.

In connection with the above lawsuit, through its legal counsel Sugiharto - M. Salehuddin & Partners, Gagas sent a letter to the Bandung Administrative Court related to an application to become Intervening Defendant II.

On November 23, 2015, Bandung Administrative Court has issued the following verdicts No. 77/G/2015/PTUN - BDG:

In Delay:

- Rejected the Plaintiffs request to postpone the Decree in the form of License from Head of Investment and Integrated Licensing of Sukabumi No. 503.3/644.2/2646/PMB-BPMPT/2015 related to Permit to Build (IMB) of SPBGs on behalf of PT Gagas Energi Indonesia;

In Exception:

- Rejected Exception from Defendant and Defendant II Intervention;

In the Case:

- Rejected the claim from the Plaintiff in its entirety;
- Punish the Plaintiff's to pay court cost from this case amounted to Rp5,740,000.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Gagas, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 8 Desember 2015, Penggugat menyampaikan memori banding melalui Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara Bandung. Dan atas memori banding tersebut, pihak Gagas telah menyampaikan kontra memori banding.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, perkara tersebut masih dalam proses pemeriksaan di Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara.

KJG, Entitas Anak Permata

13. Dalam perkara Nomor 583/Pdt.G/2014/PN.Jkt.Pst tanggal 10 Desember 2014 di Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat yang diajukan oleh PT Dwisatu Mustika Bumi (Penggugat), KJG dilibatkan sebagai Tergugat, PT Berkah Mirza Insani sebagai Turut Tergugat I dan PBJV Group Sdn BHD sebagai Turut Tergugat II. Hal ini karena KJG melakukan terminasi atas kontrak dengan konsorsium PT Dwisatu Mustika Bumi, PT Berkah Mirza Insani dan PBJV Group Sdn BHD yang tidak dapat menyerahkan *performance bond* sebagaimana dipersyaratkan dalam kontrak. Penggugat melakukan tuduhan pelanggaran kontrak kepada KJG, yang mana KJG dianggap tidak menyediakan dokumen yang diminta oleh Penggugat untuk memenuhi *performance bond* yang dipersyaratkan oleh KJG sehingga mengakibatkan Penggugat tidak dapat melanjutkan Proyek EPC Pembangunan dan Pengoperasian Ruas Transmisi Kalija I (Kepodang-Tambak Lorok). Nilai gugatan yang diajukan berupa kerugian secara materiil sebesar US\$2.890.000 dan immaterial sebesar US\$85.873.500.

Pada tanggal 10 November 2015 putusan perkara dikeluarkan oleh Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat menyatakan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat tidak berwenang memeriksa dan mengadili perkara tersebut.

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, tidak ada perkembangan lebih lanjut atas kasus ini.

Manajemen dan konsultan hukum Kelompok Usaha berkeyakinan bahwa kasus-kasus tersebut diatas secara sendiri-sendiri atau bersama-sama tidak akan mempunyai pengaruh yang material terhadap kondisi keuangan dan hasil operasinya. Manajemen berkeyakinan bahwa Kelompok Usaha dapat memenangkan perkara-perkara tersebut.

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**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

Gagas, Subsidiary (continued)

On December 8, 2015, the Plaintiff has submitted Memory of Appeal to the Bandung Administrative High Court and Gagas has submitted the Counter Memory of Appeal.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, this case is still being examined by the Administrative High Court.

KJG, Subsidiary of Permata

13. In case No. 583/Pdt-G/2014/PN.Jkt.Pst dated December 10, 2014, filed to the Central Jakarta District Court by PT Dwisatu Mustika Bumi (Plaintiff) KJG is named as one of Defendant, PT Berkah Mirza Insani as Co-Defendant I and PBJV Group Sdn BHD as Co-Defendant II because the KJG terminated the contract with consortium PT Dwisatu Mustika Bumi, PT Berkah Mirza Insani and PBJV Group Sdn BHD which can not provide performance bond in accordance with term and condition in the contract. The plaintiff filed the allegation of breach of contract conducted by the KJG, whereby the KJG was assumed not providing the requested document by PT Dwisatu Mustika Bumi (Plaintiff) to fulfill performance bonds as required by the KJG which resulted to the Plaintiff not able to continue the EPC of Proyek Pembangunan dan Pengoperasian Ruas Transmisi Kalija I (Kepodang-Tambak Lorok). The amount of the lawsuit in the form of material losses amounted to US\$2,890,000 and an immaterial amounted to US\$85,873,500.

On November 10, 2015 court ruling issued by the Central Jakarta District Court declared the Central Jakarta District Court was not authorized to investigate and try the case.

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, there is no further development on this case.

The management of the Group and their legal counsels believe that the above mentioned cases individually or in the aggregate will not have any material adverse effects on the financial condition or results of operations. The management believes that the Group can win these cases.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, Perusahaan, SEI, dan PLI memiliki ikatan sebagai berikut:

14. Pada tanggal 30 Oktober 2015, Perusahaan memperpanjang perjanjian fasilitas *Non Cash Loan* yang terdiri dari *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC), Bank Garansi, SKBDN dan L/C Impor yang diperoleh dari PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk dengan maksimum nilai plafon sebesar US\$300.000.000. Fasilitas ini akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 26 Agustus 2016. Di samping itu, Perusahaan juga wajib memelihara rasio kemampuan membayar utang minimum 130% dan rasio utang terhadap modal maksimum sebesar 300%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, fasilitas yang belum digunakan sebesar US\$173.331.941.

15. Pada tanggal 2 Maret 2015, Perusahaan mengubah *Corporate Facility Agreement* dengan PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (Bank ANZ). Bank ANZ akan menyediakan fasilitas korporasi dengan maksimum nilai plafon baru sebesar US\$182.000.000 dari nilai plafon lama sebesar US\$300.000.000. Fasilitas ini akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 28 Februari 2016. Fasilitas ini diberikan dengan ketentuan penggunaan keseluruhan dari semua jenis bank garansi (jaminan pembayaran, jaminan pembayaran uang muka, jaminan penawaran, jaminan pelaksanaan dan jaminan pemeliharaan) setiap saat tidak akan melebihi US\$100.000.000 dan penggunaan keseluruhan fasilitas pembiayaan modal kerja jangka pendek setiap saat tidak melebihi US\$82.000.000. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, fasilitas bank garansi yang belum digunakan sebesar US\$52.357.522 dan untuk fasilitas pembiayaan modal kerja jangka pendek belum dipergunakan sama sekali. Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, amandemen perjanjian ini masih dalam proses.

**39. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

As of December 31, 2015, the Company, SEI, and PLI had commitments as follows:

14. On October 30, 2015, the Company extended the *Non Cash Loan* facility agreement which consist of *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC), *Guarantee Bank*, *SKBDN* and *L/C Import*, obtained from PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk with a maximum limit of US\$300,000,000. The facility will mature on August 26, 2016. Furthermore, the Company shall also maintain debt service ratio at minimum of 130% and debt to equity ratio at maximum of 300%. As of December 31, 2015, the facility which has not been used amounted to US\$173,331,941.

15. On March 2, 2015, the Company amended *Corporate Facility Agreement* with PT Bank ANZ Indonesia (Bank ANZ). Bank ANZ will provide *Corporate Facility* with a new maximum limit of US\$182,000,000 from the previous maximum limit of US\$300,000,000. The facility will expire on February 28, 2016. This facility is given with total utilization of all type of bank guarantee (payment guarantee, advance payment bond, bid bond, performance bond and retention bond) at any time shall not exceed US\$100,000,000 and total utilization of uncommitted a short-term working capital facility at any time shall not exceed US\$82,000,000. As of December 31, 2015, a payment guarantee facility that has not been used amounted to US\$52,357,522 and for uncommitted short-term working capital facility has not been used at all. Up to the completion date of these consolidated financial statements the amendments of this agreement is still in process.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

16. Pada tanggal 30 Desember 2015, Perusahaan memperpanjang fasilitas *Non Cash Loan* (NCL) yang diperoleh dari PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk yang terdiri dari *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC), *Bank Guarantee*, *Letter of Credit* (L/C), dan SKBDN, dengan maksimum nilai plafon sebesar US\$140.000.000. Fasilitas ini akan jatuh tempo pada 18 Desember 2016. Di samping itu Perusahaan juga wajib memelihara *current ratio* tidak kurang dari 1 kali, *debt to equity ratio* maksimal 3 kali dan EBITDA terhadap *interest* tidak kurang dari 200%. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, fasilitas yang belum digunakan sebesar US\$109.758.476.
17. Pada tanggal 20 Mei 2015, Perusahaan dengan BRI menandatangani addendum perjanjian kredit dengan perubahan penambahan nilai plafon atas fasilitas *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC)/Fasilitas Bank Garansi (merupakan sub limit fasilitas SBLC)/Penangguhan Jaminan Impor (PJI) menjadi US\$400.000.000. Fasilitas ini akan jatuh tempo pada tanggal 5 April 2016. Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, fasilitas yang belum digunakan sebesar US\$165.214.150.

PLI, Entitas Anak

18. PLI, melalui perjanjian novasi, mengadakan perjanjian *Amended and Restated Lease, Operation and Maintenance Agreement* dengan Hoegh Lampung sebagaimana diungkapkan pada Catatan 39 di mana Hoegh Lampung akan menyediakan FSRU Lampung dan melakukan proses regasifikasi selama 20 tahun dengan opsi perpanjangan untuk 2 periode masing-masing 5 tahun.

**39.COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

16. On December 30, 2015, the Company has extended the *Non Cash Loan* (NCL) facility from PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk which consists of *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC), *Bank Guarantee*, *Letter of Credit* (L/C), and SKBDN with a maximum limit of US\$140,000,000. The facility will mature on December 18, 2016. Furthermore, the Company shall also maintain *current ratio* not less than 1 time, *debt to equity ratio* at a maximum 3 times and EBITDA to *interest* not less than 200%. As of December 31, 2015, the facility that has not been used amounted to US\$109,758,476.
17. On May 20, 2015, the Company and BRI signed amendment of credit agreement with changes in additional amount of maximum limit of *Standby Letter of Credit* (SBLC)/*Bank Guarantee Facility* (a sub limit of SBLC Facility)/the guarantees of the suspension of import (PJI) to become US\$400,000,000. This facility will mature on April 5, 2016. As of December 31, 2015, the unused facility amounted to US\$165,214,150.

PLI, Subsidiary

18. PLI, through novation agreement, entered into an *Amended and Restated Lease, Operation and Maintenance Agreement* with Hoegh Lampung as disclosed in Note 39 whereby Hoegh Lampung will provide FSRU Lampung and perform regasification process for 20 years with 2 extension period of 5 years each.

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39. IKATAN DAN KONTINJENSI (lanjutan)

**39.COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES
(continued)**

PLI, Entitas Anak (lanjutan)

PLI, Subsidiary (continued)

Total pembayaran sewa minimum masa depan dalam sewa operasi yang tidak dapat dibatalkan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 adalah sebagai berikut:

Future minimum rentals payable under non-cancelable operating lease as of December 31, 2015 are as follows:

	31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31, 2015	
Sampai dengan satu tahun	40.150.000	Within one year
Lebih dari satu tahun sampai 5 tahun	160.600.000	After one year but not more than five years
Lebih dari 5 tahun	544.610.000	More than five years
Total	745.360.000	Total

Pembayaran sewa minimum masa depan adalah total pembayaran yang harus dibayar oleh PLI di mana termasuk komponen pembayaran atas jasa regasifikasi.

Future minimum rentals payable represents total payment that should be paid by PLI which include payment for regasification service.

40. LABA PER SAHAM

40. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Berikut ini adalah rekonsiliasi faktor-faktor penentu perhitungan laba per saham:

The following presents the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in the computation of earnings per share:

2015			
	Laba Tahun Berjalan Yang Dapat Diatribusikan Kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk/ Profit for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity	Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Biasa yang beredar/ Weighted-Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding	Jumlah Laba per Saham/ Earnings per Share Amount
Dasar	401.199.880	24.239.658.196	0,02
Basic			
2014			
	Total Laba Tahun Berjalan Yang Dapat Diatribusikan Kepada Pemilik Entitas Induk/ Total Profit for the Year Attributable to Owners of the Parent Entity	Rata-rata Tertimbang Saham Biasa yang beredar/ Weighted-Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding	Jumlah Laba per Saham/ Earnings per Share Amount
Dasar	711.179.798	24.239.658.196	0,03
Basic			

Perusahaan tidak mempunyai efek berpotensi saham biasa yang bersifat dilutif pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, dan oleh karenanya, laba per saham dilusian tidak dihitung dan disajikan pada laporan laba rugi komprehensif konsolidasian.

The Company has no outstanding dilutive potential ordinary shares as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 and accordingly, no diluted earnings per share is calculated and presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
KEUANGAN**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO

Liabilitas keuangan utama Kelompok Usaha meliputi utang usaha dan lain-lain, liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar dan pinjaman jangka panjang. Tujuan utama dari liabilitas keuangan ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan dana untuk operasi Kelompok Usaha. Kelompok Usaha juga mempunyai berbagai aset keuangan seperti kas dan setara kas dan piutang usaha, yang dihasilkan langsung dari kegiatan usahanya.

Bisnis Kelompok Usaha mencakup aktivitas pengambilan risiko dengan sasaran tertentu dengan pengelolaan yang profesional. Fungsi utama dari manajemen risiko Kelompok Usaha adalah untuk mengidentifikasi seluruh risiko kunci, mengukur risiko-risiko ini dan mengelola posisi risiko. Kelompok Usaha secara rutin menelaah kebijakan dan sistem manajemen risiko untuk menyesuaikan dengan perubahan di pasar, produk dan praktek pasar terbaik.

Tujuan Kelompok Usaha dalam mengelola risiko keuangan adalah untuk mencapai keseimbangan yang sesuai antara risiko dan tingkat pengembalian dan meminimalisasi potensi efek memburuknya kinerja keuangan Kelompok Usaha.

Kelompok Usaha mendefinisikan risiko keuangan sebagai kemungkinan kerugian atau laba yang hilang, yang disebabkan oleh faktor internal dan eksternal yang berpotensi negatif terhadap pencapaian tujuan Kelompok Usaha.

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES**

RISK MANAGEMENT

The principal financial liabilities of the Group consist of trade and other payables, accrued liabilities and long-term loans. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to raise funds for the operations of the Group. The Group also has various financial assets such as cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables, which arised directly from their operations.

The Group's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. The core functions of the Group's risk management are to identify all key risks for the Group, measure these risks and manage the risk positions. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best market practice.

The Group's aim in managing the financial risks is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group defines financial risk as the possibility of losses or profits foregone, which may be caused by internal or external factors which might have negative potential impact to the achievement of the Group's objectives.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

Direksi menyediakan kebijakan tertulis manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan, termasuk kebijakan tertulis untuk area khusus, seperti risiko nilai tukar mata uang, risiko tingkat bunga, risiko harga, risiko kredit, risiko likuiditas penggunaan instrumen keuangan derivatif dan non-derivatif. Kelompok Usaha mengidentifikasi, mengevaluasi dan melakukan aktivitas lindung nilai secara ekonomis atas risiko keuangan. Masing-masing unit bisnis melaksanakan manajemen risiko berdasarkan kebijakan-kebijakan yang disetujui oleh Direksi. Komite Manajemen Risiko memonitor pelaksanaan manajemen risiko yang dilaksanakan oleh Kelompok Usaha.

Manajemen risiko dilaksanakan oleh Komite Manajemen Risiko dengan kebijakan-kebijakan yang disetujui oleh Dewan Direksi. Kelompok Usaha mengidentifikasi, mengevaluasi dan melakukan aktivitas lindung nilai secara ekonomis atas risiko keuangan. Dewan Direksi menyediakan kebijakan tertulis manajemen risiko secara keseluruhan, termasuk kebijakan tertulis untuk area khusus, seperti risiko nilai tukar mata uang, risiko suku bunga, risiko kredit, risiko likuiditas, penggunaan instrumen keuangan derivatif dan non-derivatif.

Risiko yang berasal dari instrumen keuangan Kelompok Usaha adalah risiko keuangan. Termasuk diantaranya adalah risiko kredit, risiko pasar dan risiko likuiditas.

a. Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian keuangan yang timbul jika pelanggan Kelompok Usaha gagal memenuhi kewajiban kontraktualnya kepada Kelompok Usaha. Risiko kredit terutama berasal dari piutang usaha yang diberikan kepada pelanggan dari penjualan gas.

(i) Pengukuran risiko kredit

Estimasi terhadap eksposur kredit adalah proses yang kompleks dan memerlukan penggunaan model, dimana nilai dari suatu produk bervariasi tergantung dengan perubahan pada variabel-variabel pasar, arus kas masa depan dan rentang waktu.

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The Directors provide written policies for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments. The Group identifies, evaluates and economically hedges its financial risks. Each business unit carries out the risk management based on the written policies approved by the Directors. Risk Management Committee monitors the risk management carried out by the Group.

Risk management is carried out by Risk Management Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group identifies, evaluates and economically hedges financial risks. The Board of Directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Group is exposed are financial risks, which include credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss, when the Group's customers fail to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from trade receivables from the sale of gas to customers.

(i) Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit exposure is complex and requires the use of models, as the value of a product varies with changes in market variables, expected cash flows and the passage of time.

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KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

a. Credit Risk (continued)

(i) Pengukuran risiko kredit (lanjutan)

(i) Credit risk measurement (continued)

Kelompok Usaha telah mengembangkan model untuk mendukung kuantifikasi dari risiko kredit. Dalam mengukur risiko kredit untuk piutang yang diberikan, Kelompok Usaha mempertimbangkan "Probability of Default" (PD) pelanggan atas kewajiban dan kemungkinan rasio pemulihan atas kewajiban yang telah wanprestasi (Loss Given Default) (LGD). Model ini ditelaah secara rutin untuk membandingkan dengan hasil aktualnya.

The Group has developed models to support the quantification of the credit risk. In measuring credit risk of receivables, the Group considers the "Probability of Default" (PD) by the customers on its obligations and the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (Loss Given Default) (LGD). The models are reviewed regularly to compare to actual results.

LGD merupakan ekspektasi Kelompok Usaha atas besarnya kerugian dari suatu piutang pada saat wanprestasi terjadi. Hal ini dinyatakan dalam persentase kerugian per unit dari suatu eksposur. LGD biasanya bervariasi sesuai dengan tipe pelanggan.

LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a receivable should default occur. It is expressed as percentage loss per unit of exposure. LGD typically varies by the type of customers.

(ii) Pengendalian batas risiko dan kebijakan mitigasi

(ii) Risk limit control and mitigation policies

Jaminan

Deposits

Kelompok Usaha menerapkan berbagai kebijakan dan praktik untuk memitigasi risiko kredit. Praktik yang umum dilakukan adalah dengan meminta jaminan dalam bentuk (kas atau *standby* L/C senilai dua bulan pemakaian gas).

*The Group implements a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common practice of these is the taking of deposits in form of (cash or *standby* L/C equivalent to two months gas usage).*

(iii) Penurunan nilai dan kebijakan pencadangan

(iii) Impairment and provisioning policies

Cadangan penurunan nilai yang diakui pada pelaporan keuangan hanyalah kerugian yang telah terjadi pada tanggal laporan keuangan konsolidasian (berdasarkan bukti obyektif atas penurunan nilai).

Impairment allowances are recognized for financial reporting purposes only for losses that have been incurred at the date of the consolidated financial statements (based on objective evidence of impairment).

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KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT(continued)

a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

a. Credit Risk (continued)

- (iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan jaminan

- (iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk before deposit held

Eksposur risiko kredit terhadap aset pada laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian adalah sebagai berikut:

Credit risk exposure relating to assets in the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	Eksposur maksimum/ Maximum exposure
	2015
Piutang usaha - neto	527.959.847
Piutang lain-lain - neto	92.091.469
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	275.839.353
Total	895.890.669

Trade receivables - net
Other receivables - net
Other long-term receivables

Total

	Eksposur maksimum/ Maximum exposure
	2014 (Disajikan kembali Catatan 4) 2014 (As restated Note 4)
Piutang usaha - neto	294.523.470
Piutang lain-lain - neto	66.242.778
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	61.790.787
Total	422.557.035

Trade receivables - net
Other receivables - net
Other long-term receivables

Total

Sehubungan dengan risiko kredit yang timbul dari aset keuangan lainnya yang mencakup kas dan setara kas dan kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya, risiko kredit yang dihadapi Kelompok Usaha timbul karena wanprestasi dari *counterparty*. Kelompok Usaha memiliki kebijakan untuk tidak menempatkan investasi pada instrumen yang memiliki risiko kredit tinggi dan hanya menempatkan investasinya pada bank-bank dengan peringkat kredit yang tinggi. Nilai maksimal eksposur adalah sebesar nilai tercatat sebagaimana diungkapkan pada Catatan 7, 8 dan 12.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, the Group's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty. The Group has a policy not to place investments in instruments that have a high credit risk and only put the investments in banks with a high credit ratings. The maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts as disclosed in Notes 7, 8 and 12.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

- (iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan jaminan (lanjutan)

Konsentrasi risiko aset keuangan dengan eksposur risiko kredit:

(a) Sektor geografis

Tabel berikut menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Kelompok Usaha pada nilai tercatat yang dikategorikan berdasarkan area geografis pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, untuk tabel ini, Kelompok Usaha telah mengalokasikan eksposur area berdasarkan wilayah geografis tempat mereka beroperasi.

31 Des. 2015/Dec. 31, 2015

	Jawa	Sumatera
Piutang usaha - neto	509.756.725	18.203.122
Piutang lain-lain - neto	74.438.239	17.653.230
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	275.839.353	-
Total	860.034.317	35.856.352

Trade receivables - net
Other receivables - net
Other long-term receivables

Total

**31 Des. 2014 (Disajikan kembali Catatan 4)
Dec. 31, 2014 (As restated Note 4)**

	Jawa	Sumatera
Piutang usaha - neto	278.176.614	16.346.856
Piutang lain-lain - neto	33.914.223	32.328.555
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	61.790.787	-
Total	373.881.624	48.675.411

Trade receivables - net
Other receivables - net
Other long-term receivables

Total

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MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan jaminan (lanjutan)

(b) Jenis pelanggan

Tabel berikut ini menggambarkan rincian eksposur kredit Kelompok Usaha pada nilai tercatat (tanpa memperhitungkan agunan atau pendukung kredit lainnya), yang dikategorikan berdasarkan operasi utama.

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015

	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Non impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total/ Total
Distribusi	130.632.531	113.121.331	243.753.862
Transmisi	3.057.274	-	3.057.274
Minyak dan gas	31.052.054	-	31.052.054
Operasi lainnya	264.610.592	3.276.282	267.886.874
Total	429.352.451	116.397.613	545.750.064
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(17.790.217)	(17.790.217)
Neto	429.352.451	98.607.396	527.959.847

Distribution
Transmission
Oil and gas
Other operations

Less:
Allowance for impairment
losses

Total

Net

31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan kembali – Catatan 4)/
December 31, 2014 (As restated – Note 4)

	Tidak mengalami penurunan nilai/ Non impaired	Mengalami penurunan nilai/ Impaired	Total/ Total
Distribusi	244.522.735	31.980.133	276.502.868
Transmisi	2.831.060	-	2.831.060
Minyak dan gas	30.222.124	-	30.222.124
Operasi lainnya	3.250.880	13.840	3.264.720
Total	280.826.799	31.993.973	312.820.772
Dikurangi: Cadangan kerugian penurunan nilai	-	(18.297.302)	(18.297.302)
Neto	280.826.799	13.696.671	294.523.470

Distribution
Transmission
Oil and gas
Other operations

Less:
Allowance for impairment
losses

Total

Net

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KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

a. Risiko Kredit (lanjutan)

(iv) Eksposur maksimum risiko kredit tanpa memperhitungkan jaminan (lanjutan)

(b) Jenis pelanggan (lanjutan)

Entitas Anak mempunyai konsentrasi risiko kredit atas seluruh penjualan minyak dan gas bumi kepada pembeli tunggal. Penjualan minyak pada umumnya dijual berdasarkan kontrak jangka pendek dan tidak membutuhkan jaminan dari pembeli yang mencerminkan kurang lebih sebesar 62% dari jumlah piutang minyak dan gas bumi. Gas alam dijual berdasarkan perjanjian penjualan gas antara PSC Pangkah kepada pembeli tunggal, dimana mencerminkan kurang lebih 33% dari jumlah piutang minyak dan gas. LPG dijual berdasarkan perjanjian jual beli LPG antara Pangkah PSC kepada pembeli tunggal, yang mencerminkan kurang lebih sebesar 5% dari piutang minyak dan gas.

b. Risiko Pasar

Kelompok Usaha memiliki eksposur terhadap risiko pasar, yaitu risiko tingkat bunga dan risiko mata uang asing.

Risiko tingkat bunga arus kas adalah risiko dimana arus kas masa depan dari suatu instrumen keuangan berfluktuasi karena perubahan suku bunga pasar.

Kelompok Usaha memiliki pinjaman jangka pendek dan jangka panjang dengan bunga variabel. Kelompok Usaha akan memonitor secara ketat pergerakan suku bunga di pasar dan apabila suku bunga mengalami kenaikan yang signifikan maka Perusahaan akan menegosiasikan kembali suku bunga tersebut dengan para lender.

Kelompok Usaha juga melakukan transaksi swap suku bunga untuk menyesuaikan risiko suku bunga yang terasosiasi dengan efek pinjaman bank jangka pendek dan pinjaman jangka panjang dengan tingkat bunga variabel, akan tetapi tidak memberlakukan akuntansi lindung nilai.

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

a. Credit Risk (continued)

(iv) Maximum exposure to credit risk before deposit held (continued)

(b) Customer types (continued)

The Subsidiary is subject to concentration of credit risk as all of their crude oil and gas sales are to single counter party. Crude oil sales are generally sold under short-term contracts and generally do not require collateral from the counter party, which represents approximately 62% of total oil and gas trade receivables. Natural gas sales are sold under Gas Sales Agreement between Pangkah PSC to a single counter party, which represent approximately 33% of oil and gas trade receivable. LPG sales are sold under LPG sales and purchase agreement between Pangkah PSC to a single counter party, which represent approximately 5% of oil and gas trade receivable.

b. Market Risk

The Group is exposed to market risk, in particular interest rate risk and foreign currency risk.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's short-term and long-term loans are charged with variable interest rates. The Group will strictly monitor the market interest rates fluctuation and if the interest rates significantly increased, they will renegotiate the interest rate to the lenders.

The Group also enters into interest rates swap to match the interest rate risk associated with the variable rates short-term bank loans and long-term loans, however no hedge accounting is applied.

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KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

b. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

(i) Risiko tingkat bunga

Kelompok Usaha memiliki eksposur terhadap dampak fluktuasi tingkat suku bunga pasar yang berlaku baik atas risiko nilai wajar maupun arus kas.

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan eksposur nilai wajar instrumen keuangan Kelompok Usaha terhadap risiko tingkat bunga:

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015					
Bunga mengambang/Floating rate					
	Bunga tetap/ Fixed rate	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ Over 1 month up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Over 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 1 year	Total/ Total
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu 1 tahun	20.417.684	19.953.864	81.250.000	-	121.621.548
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu 1 tahun	396.056.425	328.060.340	529.299.827	-	1.253.416.592
Utang obligasi	1.333.756.692	-	-	-	1.333.756.692
Total	1.750.230.801	348.014.204	610.549.827	-	2.708.794.832

Current maturities of long-term loans

Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Bonds payable

Total

31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan Kembali - Catatan 4)/December 31, 2014 (As Restated Note 4)

Bunga mengambang/Floating rate					
	Bunga tetap/ Fixed rate	Lebih dari 1 bulan sampai dengan 3 bulan/ Over 1 month up to 3 months	Lebih dari 3 bulan sampai dengan 1 tahun/ Over 3 months up to 1 year	Lebih dari 1 tahun/ Over 1 year	Total/ Total
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu 1 tahun	20.499.477	19.902.946	7.343.004	-	47.745.427
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu 1 tahun	419.916.223	53.122.673	-	-	473.038.896
Utang obligasi	1.332.255.514	-	-	-	1.332.255.514
Total	1.772.671.214	73.025.619	7.343.004	-	1.853.039.837

Current maturities of long-term loans

Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Bonds payable

Total

Analisa sensitivitas untuk risiko suku bunga

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, jika tingkat suku bunga pinjaman meningkat/menurun sebesar 50 basis poin dengan semua variabel konstan, laba sebelum beban pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut lebih rendah/tinggi sebesar US\$2.415.616, terutama sebagai akibat kenaikan/penurunan biaya bunga atas pinjaman dengan tingkat bunga mengambang.

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

As of December 31, 2015, had the interest rate of the loans been 50 basis points higher/lower with all other variables held constant, income before tax expense for the year then ended would have been US\$2,415,616, lower/higher mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on loans with floating interest rates.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

b. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Risiko mata uang asing

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Risiko mata uang asing adalah risiko atas perubahan nilai tukar Dolar AS sebagai mata uang penyajian terhadap mata uang asing, khususnya Rupiah dan Yen Jepang. Risiko ini muncul disebabkan aset, liabilitas dan transaksi operasional tertentu Kelompok Usaha didenominasi oleh mata uang asing sehingga pelemahan Dolar AS terhadap mata uang asing tersebut dapat mempengaruhi kinerja Kelompok Usaha.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that arise from the changes of exchange rate of US Dollar as presentation currency against foreign currencies, especially Rupiah and Japanese Yen. Assets, liabilities and operational transactions of the Group are denominated in foreign currencies. therefore, the weakening of US Dollar will influence the financial performance of the Group.

Risiko mata uang asing adalah risiko dimana nilai wajar dari arus kas masa depan dari instrumen keuangan akan berfluktuasi yang disebabkan perubahan nilai tukar mata uang asing. Dampak fluktuasi tingkat mata uang asing Kelompok Usaha terutama berasal dari Yen Jepang yang didenominasi dari pinjaman jangka panjang.

Foreign exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to exchange rate fluctuations results primarily from Japanese Yen which denominated from long-term loans.

Untuk mengatur risiko mata uang asing, Perusahaan melakukan kontrak *cross currency swap*. Kontrak ini akan dicatat sebagai transaksi bukan lindung nilai, dimana perubahan atas nilai wajar akan masuk dalam laba rugi tahun berjalan.

To manage foreign exchange rate risks, the Company entered into cross currency swap contract. This contract is accounted as transaction not designated as hedge, wherein the changes in the fair value are charged or credited directly to the current year's profit or loss.

Sebagian besar pembelian gas dalam mata uang Dolar AS juga dijual dalam Dolar AS, sehingga lindung nilai atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing terjadi secara alami. Saat ini, liabilitas yang timbul dari pembiayaan dalam mata uang asing tidak dilindung nilai.

Most purchases of gas in US Dollar are also sold in US Dollar, thus naturally hedging the related foreign currency exposures. Currently, liabilities denominated in foreign currency arising from financing activities are not hedged.

Kelompok Usaha mempunyai aset dan liabilitas moneter dalam mata uang asing pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 yang disajikan pada Catatan 43.

The Group had monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as of December 31, 2015 which are presented in Note 43.

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**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

b. Risiko Pasar (lanjutan)

b. Market Risk (continued)

(ii) Risiko mata uang asing

(ii) Foreign exchange risk

Analisa sensitivitas untuk risiko mata uang asing

Sensitivity analysis for foreign exchange risk

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, jika nilai tukar Dolar AS terhadap mata uang asing meningkat sebanyak 10% dengan semua variabel konstan, laba sebelum beban pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut lebih rendah sebesar US\$26.590.098, terutama sebagai akibat kerugian/keuntungan translasi kas dan setara kas dan pinjaman dalam mata uang asing, sedangkan jika nilai tukar Dolar AS terhadap mata uang asing menurun sebanyak 10%, maka laba sebelum beban pajak untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut lebih tinggi sebesar US\$54.163.070.

As of December 31, 2015, if the exchange rates of the US Dollar against foreign currencies appreciated by 10% with all other variables held constant, profit before tax expense for the year then ended would have been US\$26,590,098 lower, mainly as result of foreign exchange losses/gains on the translation of cash and cash equivalents and loans denominated in foreign currencies, while, if the exchange rates of the US Dollar against foreign currencies depreciated by 10%, profit before tax expense for the year then ended would have been US\$54,163,070 higher.

(iii) Risiko harga

(iii) Price risk

Kelompok Usaha mempunyai investasi dalam obligasi yang nilai wajarnya sangat terpengaruh dengan risiko harga pasar. Kelompok Usaha mengelola risiko ini dengan mendiversifikasikan ke beberapa investasi. Dewan Direksi melakukan audit dan menyetujui setiap keputusan investasi jangka pendek.

The Group has investment in bonds which the fair value of these investments are affected by the market price risk. The Group manages this risk through diversification the investments. Board of Directors reviews and approves all short-term investments decision.

Analisa sensitivitas untuk risiko harga

Sensitivity analysis for price risk

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, jika tingkat harga pasar investasi meningkat/menurun sebesar 10% dengan semua variabel konstan, investasi jangka pendek Kelompok Usaha untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut lebih rendah/tinggi sebesar US\$6.466.902.

As of December 31, 2015, if the price rates of the investment have been 10% higher/lower with all other variables held constant, the short-term investments for the year then ended would have been US\$6,466,902 lower/higher.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
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**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Likuiditas

c. Liquidity Risk

Risiko likuiditas adalah risiko dimana Kelompok Usaha tidak bisa memenuhi liabilitas pada saat jatuh tempo. Kelompok Usaha melakukan evaluasi dan pengawasan yang ketat atas arus kas masuk (*cash-in*) dan kas keluar (*cash-out*) untuk memastikan tersedianya dana untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pembayaran liabilitas yang jatuh tempo. Secara umum, kebutuhan dana untuk pelunasan liabilitas jangka pendek maupun jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo diperoleh dari pelunasan piutang usaha dari pelanggan yang memiliki jangka waktu kredit satu bulan.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its obligations when they fall due. The Group evaluates and monitors cash-in flow and cash-out flow to ensure the availability of funds to settle the due obligation. In general, funds needed to settle the current and long-term liabilities are obtained from settlement of trade receivables from the customers with one month credit term.

Tabel dibawah merupakan profil liabilitas keuangan Kelompok Usaha berdasarkan arus kas kontraktual yang tidak terdiskonto:

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based cash flow on contractual undiscounted payments:

	Total/Total	Sewaktu-waktu dan Dalam Waktu 1 Tahun/ On Demand and Within 1 Year	Dalam Waktu 1 sampai dengan 5 Tahun/Within 1 to 5 Years	Lebih dari 5 Tahun/More Than 5 Years	
Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015					As of December 31, 2015
Utang usaha	116.996.612	116.996.612	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain	84.667.261	84.667.261	-	-	Other payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	269.863.474	269.863.474	-	-	Accrued liabilities
Pinjaman jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun					Current maturities of long-term loans
Pokok pinjaman	121.621.548	121.621.548	-	-	Principal
Beban bunga masa depan	28.687.508	28.687.508	-	-	Future imputed interest charges
Pinjaman jangka panjang, setelah dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun					Long-term loans, net of current maturities
Pokok pinjaman	1.265.475.236	-	958.507.138	306.968.098	Principal
Beban bunga masa depan	124.711.826	-	76.650.068	48.061.758	Future imputed interest charges
Utang derivatif	11.330.750	-	11.330.750	-	Derivative payable
Utang Obligasi	1.350.000.000	-	-	1.350.000.000	Bonds
Beban bunga masa depan	588.478.126	69.379.688	346.129.688	172.968.750	payables Future imputed interest charges

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KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

MANAJEMEN RISIKO (lanjutan)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

c. Risiko Likuiditas (lanjutan)

c. Liquidity Risk (continued)

	Total/Total	Sewaktu-waktu dan Dalam Waktu 1 Tahun/ On Demand and Within 1 Year	Dalam Waktu 1 sampai dengan 5 Tahun/Within 1 to 5 Years	Lebih dari 5 Tahun/More Than 5 Years	As of December 31, 2014
Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014					
Utang usaha	137.655.427	137.655.427	-	-	Trade payables
Utang lain-lain	115.344.702	115.344.702	-	-	Other payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	280.646.193	280.646.193	-	-	Accrued liabilities
Pinjaman jangka panjang yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun					Current maturities of long-term loans
Pokok pinjaman	47.745.427	47.745.427	-	-	Principal
Beban bunga masa depan	10.641.276	10.641.276	-	-	Future imputed interest charges
Pinjaman jangka panjang, setelah dikurangi bagian yang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun					Long-term loans, net of current maturities
Pokok pinjaman	473.038.896	-	145.517.980	327.520.916	Principal
Beban bunga masa depan	92.860.712	-	38.714.512	54.146.200	Future imputed interest charges
Utang derivatif	11.005.055	-	-	11.005.055	Derivative payable
Utang Obligasi	1.350.000.000	-	-	1.350.000.000	Bonds payables
Beban bunga masa depan	657.665.625	69.187.500	346.321.875	242.156.250	Future imputed interest charges

MANAJEMEN MODAL

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Kelompok Usaha bertujuan mencapai struktur modal yang optimal untuk memenuhi tujuan usaha, diantaranya dengan mempertahankan rasio modal yang sehat dan memaksimalkan nilai pemegang saham.

The Group aims to achieve an optimal capital structure in pursuit of their business objectives, which include maintaining healthy capital ratios and maximizing shareholder value.

Beberapa instrumen utang Kelompok Usaha memiliki rasio keuangan yang mensyaratkan rasio *leverage* maksimum. Kelompok Usaha telah memenuhi semua persyaratan modal yang ditetapkan oleh pihak luar.

Some of the Group's debt instruments contain covenants that impose maximum leverage ratios. The Group has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements.

Manajemen memantau modal dengan menggunakan beberapa ukuran *leverage* keuangan seperti rasio utang terhadap ekuitas dan *debt service ratio*. Tujuan Kelompok Usaha adalah mempertahankan rasio utang terhadap ekuitas sebesar maksimum 2,33 pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015.

Management monitors capital using several financial leverage measurements such as debt to equity ratio and debt service ratio. The Group's objectives are to maintain their debt to equity ratio at a maximum of 2.33 as of December 31, 2015.

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**41. KEBIJAKAN DAN TUJUAN MANAJEMEN RISIKO
KEUANGAN (lanjutan)**

MANAJEMEN MODAL (lanjutan)

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, akun-akun Kelompok Usaha yang membentuk rasio utang terhadap ekuitas dan *debt service ratio* adalah sebagai berikut:

	31 Des. 2015/ Dec. 31, 2015
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam satu tahun	121.621.548
Pinjaman jangka panjang setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	1.253.416.592
Utang obligasi	1.333.756.692
Total	2.708.794.832
Total ekuitas	3.022.804.054
Rasio utang terhadap ekuitas	0,90

**41. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND POLICIES (continued)**

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

As of December 31, 2015, the Group's debt to equity ratio and debt service ratio accounts are as follows:

Current portion of long term loans
Long term loans - net of current maturities
Bond payables
Total
Total equity
Debt to equity ratio

42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN

Tabel di bawah ini mengikhtisarkan nilai tercatat dan estimasi nilai wajar instrumen keuangan Kelompok Usaha yang dinyatakan dalam laporan posisi keuangan konsolidasian pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014:

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table sets forth the carrying values and their estimated fair values of the Group's financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset keuangan			Financial assets
<u>Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang</u>			<u>Loans and receivables</u>
Kas dan setara kas	1.135.502.538	1.135.502.538	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	527.959.847	527.959.847	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	91.203.435	91.203.435	Other receivables
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	275.859.353	275.859.353	Other long-term receivables
<u>Aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual</u>			<u>Available for sale financial asset</u>
Investasi jangka pendek	64.669.022	64.669.022	Short-term investments
Total	2.095.194.195	2.095.194.195	Total
Liabilitas keuangan			Financial liabilities
<u>Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi</u>			<u>Amortized cost measured at financial liabilities</u>
Utang usaha	116.996.612	116.996.612	Trade payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	269.863.474	269.863.474	Accrued liabilities
Utang lain-lain	84.667.322	84.667.322	Other payables
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	121.621.548	121.621.548	Current maturities of long-term loans
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	1.253.416.592	1.253.416.592	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Utang obligasi	1.333.756.692	1.333.756.692	Bonds payable
<u>Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi</u>			<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>
Utang derivatif	11.330.750	11.330.750	Derivative payable
Total	3.191.652.990	3.191.652.990	Total

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

	31 Desember 2014/December 31, 2014		
	Nilai tercatat/ Carrying amount	Nilai wajar/ Fair value	
Aset keuangan			Financial assets
<u>Pinjaman yang diberikan dan piutang</u>			<u>Loans and receivables</u>
Kas dan setara kas	1.130.950.217	1.130.950.217	Cash and cash equivalents
Piutang usaha	294.523.470	294.523.470	Trade receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>	13.714.628	13.714.628	Promissory notes receivables
Piutang lain-lain	66.242.778	66.242.778	Other receivables
Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang	61.790.787	61.790.787	Other long-term receivables
<u>Nilai wajar melalui laba rugi</u>			<u>Fair value through profit or loss</u>
Investasi jangka pendek	92.588.146	92.588.146	Short-term investments
Total	1.659.810.026	1.659.810.026	Total
Liabilitas keuangan			Financial liabilities
<u>Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur dengan biaya perolehan diamortisasi</u>			<u>Amortized cost measured at financial liabilities</u>
Utang usaha	137.655.427	137.655.427	Trade payables
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	280.646.193	280.646.193	Accrued liabilities
Utang lain-lain	115.344.702	115.344.702	Other payables
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	47.745.427	47.745.427	Current maturities of long-term loans
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	473.038.896	473.038.896	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Utang obligasi	1.332.255.514	1.332.255.514	Bonds payable
<u>Liabilitas keuangan yang diukur pada nilai wajar melalui laba rugi</u>			<u>Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss</u>
Utang derivatif	11.005.055	11.005.055	Derivative payable
Total	2.397.691.214	2.397.691.214	Total

Metode dan asumsi berikut ini digunakan untuk mengestimasi nilai wajar untuk setiap kelompok instrumen keuangan yang praktis untuk memperkirakan nilai tersebut:

1. Kas dan setara kas, kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya, piutang usaha - neto dan piutang lain-lain - neto.

Seluruh aset keuangan di atas merupakan aset keuangan jangka pendek yang akan jatuh tempo dalam waktu 12 bulan sehingga nilai tercatat aset keuangan tersebut telah mencerminkan nilai wajar dari aset keuangan tersebut.

Nilai wajar piutang sewa dihitung berdasarkan arus kas diskontoan dengan menggunakan tingkat bunga sebesar 15,49%.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument for which it is practicable to estimate such value:

1. Cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables - net and other receivables - net.

All of the above financial assets are due within 12 months, thus the carrying value of the financial assets approximate their fair values of the financial assets.

The fair value of finance lease receivables is calculated based on cash flows using discount rate at 15.49 %

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

2. Investasi jangka pendek

Aset keuangan di atas diukur pada harga kuotasian yang dipublikasikan dalam pasar aktif.

3. Utang usaha, utang lain-lain dan liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar.

Seluruh liabilitas keuangan di atas merupakan liabilitas jangka pendek yang akan jatuh tempo dalam waktu 12 bulan sehingga nilai tercatat liabilitas keuangan tersebut telah mencerminkan nilai wajar.

4. Piutang lain-lain jangka panjang, pinjaman bank jangka pendek, pinjaman jangka panjang dan utang obligasi.

Seluruh aset dan liabilitas keuangan di atas merupakan pinjaman yang memiliki suku bunga variabel dan tetap yang disesuaikan dengan pergerakan suku bunga pasar sehingga nilai tercatat aset dan liabilitas keuangan tersebut telah mendekati nilai wajar.

5. Utang derivatif

Nilai wajar dari kewajiban keuangan ini diestimasi dengan menggunakan teknik penilaian yang wajar dengan nilai input pasar yang dapat diobservasi.

Hirarki Nilai Wajar

Aset dan liabilitas keuangan diklasifikasikan secara keseluruhan berdasarkan tingkat terendah dari masukan (*input*) yang signifikan terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar. Penilaian dampak signifikan dari suatu *input* tertentu terhadap pengukuran nilai wajar membutuhkan pertimbangan dan dapat mempengaruhi penilaian dari aset dan liabilitas yang diukur dan penempatannya dalam hirarki nilai wajar.

Bukti terbaik dari nilai wajar adalah harga yang dikuotasi (*quoted prices*) dalam sebuah pasar yang aktif. Jika pasar untuk sebuah instrumen keuangan tidak aktif, entitas menetapkan nilai wajar dengan menggunakan metode penilaian. Tujuan dari penggunaan metode penilaian adalah untuk menetapkan harga transaksi yang terbentuk pada tanggal pengukuran dalam sebuah transaksi pertukaran yang wajar dengan pertimbangan bisnis normal.

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

2. Short-term investments

The above financial assets are measured at published quoted market price in active market.

3. Trade payables, other payables and accrued liabilities.

All of the above financial liabilities are due within 12 months, thus the carrying value of the financial liabilities approximate their fair value.

4. Other long-term receivables, short-term bank loans, long-term loans and bonds payable.

All of the above financial assets and liabilities are assets and liabilities with floating and fixed interest rates which are adjusted in the movements of market interest rates, thus the carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

5. Derivative payable

Fair value of this financial liability is estimated using appropriate valuation techniques with market observable inputs.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements requires judgement, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, an entity establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Hirarki Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Metode penilaian termasuk penggunaan harga dalam transaksi pasar yang wajar (*arm's length*) terakhir antara pihak-pihak yang memahami dan berkeinginan, jika tersedia, referensi kepada nilai wajar terkini dari instrumen lain yang secara substansial sama, analisa arus kas yang didiskontokan dan model harga opsi (*option pricing models*).

Jika terdapat metode penilaian yang biasa digunakan oleh para peserta pasar untuk menentukan harga dari instrumen dan metode tersebut telah didemonstrasikan untuk menyediakan estimasi yang andal atas harga yang diperoleh dari transaksi pasar yang aktual, entitas harus menggunakan metode tersebut. Metode penilaian yang dipilih membuat penggunaan maksimum dari *input* pasar dan bergantung sedikit mungkin atas *input* yang spesifik untuk entitas (*entity-specific input*). Metode tersebut memperhitungkan semua faktor yang akan dipertimbangkan oleh peserta pasar dalam menentukan sebuah harga dan selaras dengan metode ekonomis untuk penilaian sebuah instrumen keuangan. Secara berkala, Perusahaan menelaah metode penilaian dan mengujinya untuk validitas dengan menggunakan harga dari transaksi pasar terkini yang dapat diobservasi untuk instrumen yang sama (yaitu tanpa modifikasi dan pengemasan kembali) atau berdasarkan data pasar yang tersedia dan dapat diobservasi.

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)

Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models.

If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the entity uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the Company calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e., without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

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42. INSTRUMEN KEUANGAN (lanjutan)

Hirarki Nilai Wajar (lanjutan)

Hirarki nilai wajar Perusahaan pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014 adalah sebagai berikut:

42. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair Value Hierarchy (continued)

The Company's fair values hierarchy as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015					
	Total/ Total	Harga pasar yang dikuotasi untuk aset dan liabilitas yang sama (Level 1)/ Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)	Input yang signifikan dan dapat diobservasi secara langsung maupun tidak langsung (Level 2)/ Significant and observable inputs. direct or indirectly (Level 2)	Input yang signifikan tetapi tidak dapat diobservasi (Level 3)/ Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Aset keuangan lancar					Current financial asset
Investasi jangka pendek	64.669.022	64.669.022	-	-	Short-term investments
Liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang					Non-current financial liability
Utang derivatif	11.330.750	-	11.330.750	-	Derivative payable
31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan Kembali-Catatan 4)/ December 31, 2014 (As Restated Note 4)					
	Total/ Total	Harga pasar yang dikuotasi untuk aset dan liabilitas yang sama (Level 1)/ Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1)	Input yang signifikan dan dapat diobservasi secara langsung maupun tidak langsung (Level 2)/ Significant and observable inputs. direct or indirectly (Level 2)	Input yang signifikan tetapi tidak dapat diobservasi (Level 3)/ Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Aset keuangan lancar					Current financial asset
Investasi jangka pendek	92.588.146	92.588.146	-	-	Short-term investments
Liabilitas keuangan jangka panjang					Non-current financial liability
Utang derivatif	11.005.055	-	11.005.055	-	Derivative payable

Untuk tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal-tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, tidak terdapat pengalihan antara pengukuran nilai wajar Level 1 dan Level 2.

For the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014, there have been no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

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43. ASET DAN LIABILITAS DALAM MATA UANG ASING

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, aset dan liabilitas moneter Kelompok Usaha dalam mata uang asing adalah sebagai berikut:

43. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Group's monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are as follows:

		31 Desember/ December 31,	
		2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)
Aset			
Dalam Rupiah			
Kas dan setara kas	Rp	2.289.614.724.317	2.989.884.195.315
Investasi jangka pendek	Rp	95.000.000.000	95.000.000.000
Piutang usaha	Rp	642.798.759.260	605.853.608.073
Piutang lain-lain	Rp	419.770.589.980	385.996.617.278
Sub-total	Rp	3.447.184.073.557	4.076.734.420.666
Dalam Yen Jepang			
Kas dan setara kas	JPY	661.588.471	823.303.817
Sub-total	JPY	661.588.471	823.303.817
Dalam Dolar Singapura			
Kas dan setara kas	SG\$	100.057	115.612
Piutang lain-lain	SG\$	5.527	5.527
Sub-total	SG\$	105.584	121.139
Total Aset	Rp	3.447.184.073.557	4.076.734.420.666
	JPY	661.588.471	823.303.817
	SG\$	105.584	121.139
Ekuivalen Dolar AS		255.453.535	301.089.459
Liabilitas			
Dalam Rupiah			
Utang usaha	Rp	363.634.430	74.378.663
Utang lain-lain	Rp	471.843.696.390	904.634.650.241
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	Rp	1.420.597.258.822	1.201.551.833.561
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	Rp	481.978.600.813	488.780.732.626
Utang pajak	Rp	154.796.251.430	154.533.699.853
Sub-total	Rp	2.529.579.441.885	2.749.575.294.944

Assets	
In Rupiah	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Short-term investments	
Trade receivables	
Other receivables	
Sub-total	
In Japanese Yen	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Sub-total	
In Singapore Dollar	
Cash and cash equivalents	
Other receivables	
Sub-total	
Total Assets	
US Dollar equivalents	
Liabilities	
In Rupiah	
Trade payables	
Other payables	
Accrued liabilities	
Short-term employee's benefits liabilities	
Taxes payable	
Sub-total	

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43. ASET DAN LIABILITAS DALAM MATA UANG ASING (lanjutan)

43. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

		31 Desember/ December 31,		
		2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Liabilitas				Liabilities
Dalam Yen Jepang				In Japanese Yen
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	JPY	159.134.412	182.065.960	Accrued liabilities
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	JPY	43.755.745.000	45.346.863.000	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Sub-total	JPY	43.914.879.412	45.528.928.960	Sub-total
Total Liabilitas	Rp	2.529.579.441.885	2.749.575.294.944	Total Liabilities
	JPY	43.914.879.412	45.528.928.960	
Ekuivalen Dolar AS		547.944.609	602.569.625	US Dollar equivalents
Liabilitas - Neto		292.491.074	301.480.166	Liabilities - Net

Sebagian besar pembelian gas dalam mata uang Dolar AS juga dijual dalam Dolar AS, sehingga lindung nilai atas risiko nilai tukar mata uang asing terjadi secara alami. Saat ini, liabilitas yang timbul dari pembiayaan dalam mata uang asing tidak dilindung nilai.

Most purchases of gas in US Dollar are also sold in US Dollar, thus naturally hedging the related foreign currency exposures. Currently, liabilities denominated in foreign currency arising from financing activities are not hedged.

Pada tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kurs tengah yang dikeluarkan oleh Bank Indonesia adalah Rp13,087 untuk US\$1, SG\$1,38 untuk US\$1, dan JPY113,17 untuk US\$1. Apabila kurs tersebut digunakan pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015, maka liabilitas konsolidasi neto akan menurun sebesar US\$19.497.656.

As of the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, the rates of exchange published by Bank Indonesia were Rp13,087 to US\$1, SG\$1.38 to US\$1, and JPY113.17 to US\$1. If such exchange rates had been used as of December 31, 2015, the net consolidated liabilities will decrease by US\$19,497,656.

44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Untuk kepentingan manajemen, Kelompok Usaha digolongkan menjadi unit usaha berdasarkan produk dan jasa dan memiliki empat segmen operasi yang dilaporkan sebagai berikut:

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on their products and services and has four reportable operating segments as follows:

1. Segmen distribusi gas

1. Gas distribution segment

Segmen distribusi gas melakukan kegiatan usaha utama Perusahaan dalam mendistribusikan gas yang dibeli dari *supplier* gas dan menyalurkannya kepada pelanggan industri, komersial dan rumah tangga.

Gas distribution segment is mainly involved in gas distribution purchased from gas suppliers and then supplies to the industrial, commercial and household customers.

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

2. Segmen transmisi gas

Segmen transmisi gas melakukan kegiatan usaha dalam menyalurkan gas untuk pelanggan industri.

3. Segmen eksplorasi minyak dan gas

Segmen eksplorasi minyak gas melakukan kegiatan usaha dalam eksplorasi, eksploitasi dan pengembangan usaha di bidang minyak dan gas bumi.

4. Segmen operasi lainnya

Segmen operasional lainnya terkait dengan jasa sewa fiber optik untuk penyediaan jaringan dan jasa konstruksi dan perbaikan kepada pelanggan.

Manajemen memantau hasil operasi dari unit usahanya secara terpisah guna keperluan pengambilan keputusan mengenai alokasi sumber daya dan penilaian kinerja. Kinerja segmen dievaluasi berdasarkan laba segmen dan diukur secara konsisten dengan laba atau rugi operasi pada laporan keuangan konsolidasian.

Tabel berikut menyajikan informasi pendapatan dan laba dan aset dan liabilitas tertentu sehubungan dengan segmen operasi Kelompok Usaha:

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

2. Gas transmission segment

Gas transmission segment mainly involved in gas transmission for customers.

3. Exploration of oil and gas segment

Exploration of oil and gas segment mainly involved in exploration, exploitation and business development in oil and gas.

4. Other operations segment

Other operations segment provides fiber optic rental for network services and constructions and maintenance services to the customers.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment income and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table represents revenue and profit, and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments:

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015

	Distribusi/ Distribution	Transmisi/ Transmission	Eksplorasi Minyak dan Gas/ Exploration of Oil and Gas	Operasi Lainnya/ Other Operations	Konsolidasian/ Consolidation	
PENDAPATAN NETO						NET REVENUES
Pendapatan	2.763.283.747	7.031.617	263.697.492	429.906.909	3.463.919.765	Revenues
Eliminasi pendapatan	(150.480.194)	-	-	(244.648.726)	(395.128.920)	Revenues elimination
Total pendapatan neto	2.612.803.553	7.031.617	263.697.492	185.258.183	3.068.790.845	Total net revenues
Beban segmen						Segment expenses
Beban pokok pendapatan	1.811.246.907	-	251.847.597	250.199.429	2.313.293.933	Cost of revenues
Eliminasi beban pokok pendapatan	(192.102.129)	-	-	(15.511.576)	(207.613.705)	Cost of revenues elimination
Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	19.126.807	2.099.259	2.449.386	11.157.223	34.832.675	Salaries and employees' benefits
Penyusutan	57.003.056	58.422.202	12.568	3.962.542	119.400.368	Depreciation
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	16.468.166	28.419.959	25.451	870.657	45.784.233	Repairs and maintenance
Eliminasi biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	(9.633.075)	(28.279.373)	-	-	(37.912.448)	Repairs and maintenance expenses elimination
Beban lain-lain	39.454.302	11.443.731	4.317.143	169.612.258	224.827.434	Other expenses
Eliminasi beban lain-lain	(18.154.856)	(8.959.441)	-	(92.053.018)	(119.167.315)	Other expenses elimination
Total beban segmen	1.723.409.178	63.146.337	258.652.145	328.237.515	2.373.445.175	Total segment expenses

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015

	Distribusi/ Distribution	Transmisi/ Transmission	Eksplorasi Minyak dan Gas/ Exploration of Oil and Gas	Operasi Lainnya/ Other Operations	Konsolidasian/ Consolidation	
HASIL						RESULTS
Laba segmen	889.394.375	(56.114.720)	5.045.347	(142.979.332)	695.345.670	Segmen profit
Beban perusahaan dan entitas anak yang tidak dapat dialokasikan					124.965.261	Unallocated expenses of the company and subsidiaries
Eliminasi biaya					(3.559.095)	Expenses elimination
Pendapatan lain-lain					94.536.121	Other income
Penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas					(97.649.297)	Impairment losses on oil and gas properties
Beban lain-lain					(5.335.567)	Other expenses
LABA OPERASI					565.490.761	OPERATING PROFIT
Rugi kurs - neto					(14.304.070)	Loss on foreign exchange - net
Rugi perubahan nilai wajar derivatif - neto					(6.656.089)	Loss on change in fair value of derivative - net
Bagian laba dari ventura bersama					48.780.684	Share in profit of the joint ventures
Pendapatan keuangan					18.439.067	Finance income
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan					(2.218.316)	Tax relating to finance income
Beban keuangan					(119.162.853)	Finance cost
Kerugian penurunan nilai goodwill					(47.235.828)	Impairment losses on goodwill
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN					443.133.356	PROFIT BEFORE FINAL TAX AND INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Pajak final					(5.768.773)	Final tax
LABA SEBELUM MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN					437.364.583	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN						INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini					(125.311.318)	Current
Tangguhan					90.705.639	Deferred
Beban Pajak - Neto					(34.605.679)	Tax Expense - Net
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN					402.758.904	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN						OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi						Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti					26.046.360	Remeasurement of defined benefit program
Pajak penghasilan terkait Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti					(4.765.052)	Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit program
					21.281.308	
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi						Items to be reclassified to profit or loss
Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual					(2.297.573)	Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan Entitas Anak - neto					(3.131.231)	Difference in foreign currency translation of the financial statements of Subsidiaries - net
Sub-total					15.852.504	Sub-total
Pajak penghasilan terkait					-	Income tax effect
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK					15.852.504	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN					418.611.408	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015						
	Distribusi/ Distribution	Transmisi/ Transmission	Eksplorasi Minyak dan Gas/ Exploration of Oil and Gas	Operasi Lainnya/ Other Operations	Konsolidasian/ Consolidation	
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:						PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk					401.199.880	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali					1.559.024	Non-controlling interests
Total					402.758.904	Total
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:						TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk					416.193.057	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali					2.418.351	non-controlling interests
Total					418.611.408	Total
ASET SEGMENT	700.226.617	610.518.522	2.363.705.796	872.343.470	4.546.794.405	SEGMENT ASSETS
Aset segmen						Segment assets
Aset Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat Dialokasikan					1.948.227.856	Unallocated assets of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Aset yang Dikonsolidasikan					6.495.022.261	Total Consolidated Assets
LIABILITAS SEGMENT						SEGMENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segmen	31.725.907	1.643.413	209.968.124	97.586.850	340.924.294	Segment liabilities
Liabilitas Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat Dialokasikan					3.131.293.913	Unallocated liabilities of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Liabilitas yang Dikonsolidasikan					3.472.218.207	Total Consolidated Liabilities
INFORMASI LAINNYA						OTHER INFORMATION
Pengeluaran Modal	15.729.233	621.381	504.955.343	450.736.266	972.042.223	Capital Expenditures
Penyusutan	57.003.056	58.422.202	12.568	20.776.314	136.214.140	Depreciation
Penyusutan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat dialokasikan					5.876.713	Unallocated depreciation of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Penyusutan yang Dikonsolidasikan					142.090.853	Total Consolidated Depreciation

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

31 December 2014 (Disajikan kembali)/ December 31, 2014 (As restated)

	Distribusi/ Distribution	Transmisi/ Transmission	Eksplorasi Minyak dan Gas/ Exploration of Oil and Gas	Operasi Lainnya/ Other Operations	Konsolidasian/ Consolidation	
PENDAPATAN NETO						NET REVENUES
Pendapatan	3.124.869.888	30.147.424	297.797.565	151.608.889	3.604.423.766	Revenues
Eliminasi pendapatan	(215.710.929)	-	-	(135.324.203)	(351.035.132)	Revenues elimination
Total pendapatan neto	2.909.158.959	30.147.424	297.797.565	16.284.686	3.253.388.634	Total net revenues
Beban segmen						Segment expenses
Beban pokok pendapatan	2.002.853.788	-	173.719.887	64.577.518	2.241.151.193	Cost of revenues
Eliminasi beban pokok Gaji dan kesejahteraan karyawan	(273.245.094)	-	-	-	(273.245.094)	Cost of revenues elimination Salaries and employees' benefits
Penyusutan	35.978.680	9.682.072	4.178.009	11.324.756	61.163.517	Depreciation
Perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	47.650.159	63.786.198	12.183	6.657.129	118.105.669	Repairs and maintenance
Eliminasi biaya perbaikan dan pemeliharaan	37.512.131	6.408.413	29.478	673.540	44.623.562	Repairs and maintenance expenses elimination
Beban lain-lain	(20.352.927)	(2.484.245)	-	-	(22.837.172)	Other expenses
Eliminasi beban lain-lain	60.361.276	21.956.623	5.209.332	66.753.024	154.280.255	Other expenses elimination
	(11.845.389)	(10.749.616)	-	-	(22.595.005)	
Total beban segmen	1.878.912.624	88.599.445	183.148.889	149.985.967	2.300.646.925	Total segment expenses
HASIL						RESULTS
Laba segmen	1.030.246.335	(58.452.021)	114.648.676	(133.701.281)	952.741.709	Segmen profit
Beban perusahaan dan entitas anak yang tidak dapat dialokasikan					104.087.985	Unallocated expenses of the company and subsidiaries
Eliminasi biaya					(5.346.615)	Expenses elimination
Pendapatan lain-lain					48.492.738	Other income
Penurunan nilai properti minyak dan gas					(34.661.543)	Impairment losses on oil and gas properties
Beban lain-lain					(8.821.599)	Other expenses
LABA OPERASI					859.009.935	OPERATING PROFIT
Laba kurs - neto					49.074.653	Gain on foreign exchange - net
Laba perubahan nilai wajar derivatif - neto					2.181.174	Gain on change in fair value of derivative - net
Bagian laba dari ventura bersama					65.618.935	Share in profit of the joint ventures
Pendapatan keuangan					32.016.480	Finance income
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan					(4.764.140)	Tax relating to finance income
Beban keuangan					(73.651.657)	Finance cost
Kerugian penurunan nilai goodwill					(5.234.075)	Impairment losses on goodwill
Keuntungan dari pembelian dengan diskon					5.604.315	Gain on bargain purchase
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN					929.855.620	PROFIT BEFORE FINAL TAX AND INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Pajak final					(1.689.451)	Final tax
LABA SEBELUM MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN					928.166.169	PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN						INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini					(170.093.272)	Current
Tangguhan					(47.049.429)	Deferred
Beban Pajak - Neto					(217.142.701)	Tax Expense - Net
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN					711.023.468	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR OTHER
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN						COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi						Item not to be reclassified to profit or loss
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti					(5.545.150)	Remeasurement of defined benefit program
Pajak penghasilan terkait Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti					1.325.836	Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit program
					(4.219.314)	

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

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	Distribusi/ Distribution	Transmisi/ Transmission	Eksplorasi Minyak dan Gas/ Exploration of Oil and Gas	Operasi Lainnya/ Other Operations	Konsolidasian/ Consolidation	
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi						Items to be reclassified to profit or loss
Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual					7.258.618	Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets
Selisih kurs karena penjabaran laporan keuangan Entitas Anak - neto					(1.118.323)	Difference in foreign currency translation of the financial statements of Subsidiaries - net
Sub-total					1.920.981	Sub-total
Pajak penghasilan terkait					-	Income tax effect
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK					1.920.981	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN					712.944.449	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:						PROFIT FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk					711.179.798	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali					(156.330)	Non-controlling interests
Total					711.023.468	Total
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN YANG DAPAT DIATRIBUSIKAN KEPADA:						TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO:
Pemilik entitas induk					712.932.890	Owners of the parent entity
Kepentingan nonpengendali					11.559	non-controlling interests
Total					712.944.449	Total
ASET SEGMENT	669.644.239	669.275.167	1.850.884.863	588.141.194	3.777.945.463	SEGMENT ASSETS
Aset segmen						Segment assets
Aset Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat Dialokasikan					1.911.622.511	Unallocated assets of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Aset yang Dikonsolidasikan					5.689.567.974	Total Consolidated Assets
LIABILITAS SEGMENT						SEGMENT LIABILITIES
Liabilitas segmen	57.415.734	7.359.867	328.133.669	100.028.234	492.937.504	Segment liabilities
Liabilitas Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat Dialokasikan					2.321.160.426	Unallocated liabilities of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Liabilitas yang Dikonsolidasikan					2.814.097.930	Total Consolidated Liabilities
INFORMASI LAINNYA						OTHER INFORMATION
Pengeluaran Modal	53.405.834	14.560.241	1.104.424.548	718.935.726	1.891.326.349	Capital Expenditures
Penyusutan	47.650.159	63.786.198	12.183	8.833.752	120.282.292	Depreciation
Penyusutan Perusahaan dan Entitas Anak yang tidak dapat dialokasikan					5.361.478	Unallocated depreciation of the Company and Subsidiaries
Total Penyusutan yang Dikonsolidasikan					125.643.770	Total Consolidated Depreciation

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44. INFORMASI SEGMENT USAHA (lanjutan)

Informasi konsolidasi menurut segmen usaha adalah sebagai berikut:

44. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Consolidated information based on business segment is as follows:

31 Desember 2015/December 31, 2015				
Uraian	Pendapatan Neto/ Net Revenues	Nilai Tercatat Aset Segmen/ Carrying Value of Segment Assets	Penambahan Aset Tetap dan Properti Minyak dan Gas/ Additions to Fixed Assets and Oil and Gas Properties	Descriptions
Kantor pusat	-	-	190.090.950	Head office
Regional Distribution I. Jawa Bagian Barat	1.999.591.581	568.811.292	3.068.024	Regional Distribution I. West Java
Regional Distribution II. Jawa Bagian Timur	382.070.469	70.792.915	1.005.475	Regional Distribution II. East Java
Regional Distribution III. Sumatera Bagian Utara	189.365.533	46.049.131	791.955	Regional Distribution III. North Sumatera
Regional Transmission	6.847.065	551.200.452	621.381	Regional Transmission
PGASKOM	6.380.886	23.462.655	1.195.388	PGASKOM
PGASSOL	155.587.117	133.068.705	270.692	PGASSOL
SEI	263.697.492	2.363.705.796	504.955.343	SEI
GEI	41.960.522	73.891.349	10.863.779	GEI
PLI	-	395.464.719	31.139.975	PLI
Permata	23.290.180	320.347.391	228.039.261	Permata
Total	3.068.790.845	4.546.794.405	972.042.223	Total

31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan kembali - Catatan 4/ December 31, 2014 (As restated - Note 4))				
Uraian	Pendapatan Neto/ Net Revenues	Nilai Tercatat Aset Segmen/ Carrying Value of Segment Assets	Penambahan Aset Tetap dan Properti Minyak dan Gas/ Additions to Fixed Assets and Oil and Gas Properties	Descriptions
Kantor pusat	-	-	341.690.152	Head office
Regional Distribution I. Jawa Bagian Barat	2.285.181.653	525.196.138	10.743.858	Regional Distribution I. West Java
Regional Distribution II. Jawa Bagian Timur	404.005.444	78.952.504	9.907.741	Regional Distribution II. East Java
Regional Distribution III. Sumatera Bagian Utara	206.702.213	51.714.372	20.367.233	Regional Distribution III. North Sumatera
Regional Transmission Sumatera Jawa	29.844.335	611.023.451	14.560.241	Regional Transmission Sumatera Jawa
PGASKOM	8.661.287	22.876.067	7.125.279	PGASKOM
PGASSOL	7.623.399	107.667.464	3.556.674	PGASSOL
SEI	297.797.565	1.850.884.863	1.104.424.548	SEI
GEI	13.572.738	72.032.941	12.387.002	GEI
PLI	-	426.993.484	306.484.089	PLI
Permata	-	30.604.179	60.079.532	Permata
Total	3.253.388.634	3.777.945.463	1.891.326.349	Total

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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45. PERISTIWA SETELAH PERIODE PELAPORAN

Perusahaan

1. Pada tanggal 20 Januari 2016, Perusahaan dan PT Medco E&P Indonesia telah menandatangani kesepakatan bersama terkait dengan penyaluran gas bumi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan gas rumah tangga melalui jaringan distribusi gas bumi yang dibangun oleh Pemerintah di Wilayah kota Tarakan. Kesepakatan bersama ini berakhir pada tahun 2020.
2. Pada tanggal 8 dan 10 Maret 2016, Perusahaan melakukan penjualan 300.000 lembar modal saham diperoleh kembali yang dimiliki oleh Perusahaan.
3. Tahap penyelesaian PMO wilayah 1, 2 dan 3 adalah sebagai berikut:

a. PMO Wilayah 1

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 1 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik adalah sebagai berikut:

- Paket Penyediaan Penyaluran Gas Cikande- Pengadaan EPC Muara Karang-Muara Bekasi: 91,52% (tidak diaudit);
- Paket Penyediaan Penyaluran Gas Muara Bekasi-Muara Karang: 56,34% (tidak diaudit);
- Upgrading Tangsi Offtake Station Project: 27,36% (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian, jumlah estimasi biaya PMO Wilayah 1 sebesar US\$71.641.861 (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan 31 Januari 2016, jumlah realisasi biaya PMO Wilayah 1 adalah US\$27.143.986 (tidak diaudit). Dengan demikian, persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 1 dibandingkan dengan jumlah estimasi biaya proyek adalah sebesar 37,89% (tidak diaudit).

b. PMO Wilayah 2

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 2 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik, adalah sebagai berikut:

45. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company

1. On January 20, 2016, the Company and PT Medco E&P Indonesia entered into a mutual agreement related to distribution of natural gas to fulfill the domestic gas demands through gas distribution network built by the Government in Tarakan City. This mutual agreement will expire in 2020.
2. On March 8 and 10, 2016, the Company sold totaling to 300.000 shares of its treasury stock.
3. The percentage of completion PMO of area 1, 2 and 3 are as follows:

a. PMO Area 1

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the percentage of physical completion of PMO Area 1 is as follows:

- Procurement EPC of Muara Karang-Muara Bekasi Steel Pipeline: 91.52% (unaudited);
- Procurement Muara Bekasi-Muara Karang Steel Pipeline: 56.34% (unaudited);
- Upgrading Tangsi Offtake Station Project: 27.36% (unaudited).

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, total estimated cost of PMO Area 1 amounted to US\$71,641,861 (unaudited).

Up to January 31, 2016, the realization of project costs for PMO Area 1 is US\$27,143,986 (unaudited). Therefore, the percentage of project completion for PMO Area 1 compared to total estimated project costs is 37.89% (unaudited).

b. PMO Area 2

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the percentage of completion of PMO Area 2 with physical completion aspect, are as follows:

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**45. PERISTIWA SETELAH PERIODE PELAPORAN
(lanjutan)**

3. Tahap penyelesaian PMO wilayah 1, 2 dan 3 adalah sebagai berikut (lanjutan)

b. PMO Wilayah 2 (lanjutan)

- Proyek Konsultan Manajemen (PMC) untuk *Relocation Project Regional Distribution 2*: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Pengadaan kerja sama penyaluran penunjang fasilitas gas: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- Pemasangan Pipa CP 19 terkait dengan pekerjaan konstruksi jalur pipa Otsuka-Purwosari: 100% (tidak diaudit);
- EPC Gresik-Lamongan-Tuban Jalur Pipa Distribusi Tahap I : 20,06% (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, jumlah estimasi biaya PMO Wilayah 2 adalah sebesar US\$40.538.825 (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan 31 Januari 2016, jumlah realisasi biaya PMO Wilayah 2 adalah US\$20.231.161 (tidak diaudit). Dengan demikian, persentase penyelesaian Wilayah 2 dibandingkan dengan jumlah estimasi biaya proyek adalah sebesar 49,91% (tidak diaudit).

c. PMO Wilayah 3

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 3 dengan aspek penyelesaian fisik adalah sebagai berikut:

- Proyek EPC untuk proyek Distribusi Lampung : 100% (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan tanggal penyelesaian laporan keuangan konsolidasian ini, jumlah estimasi biaya PMO Wilayah 3 adalah sebesar US\$28.861.972 (tidak diaudit).

Sampai dengan 31 Januari 2016, jumlah realisasi biaya PMO Wilayah 3 adalah US\$25.660.635 (tidak diaudit). Dengan demikian, persentase penyelesaian PMO Wilayah 3 dibandingkan dengan jumlah estimasi biaya proyek adalah sebesar 88,91% (tidak diaudit).

**45. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD
(continued)**

3. The percentage of completion PMO of area 1, 2 and 3 are as follows (continued)

b. PMO Area 2 (continued)

- *Project Management Consultancy (PMC) for Relocation Project of Regional Distribution 2*: 100% (unaudited);
- *Procurement of supporting cooperation channeling gas facilities*: 100% (unaudited);
- *Installation of CP 19 pipe in relation to construction of Otsuka-Purwosari pipeline*: 100% (unaudited);
- *EPC Gresik-Lamongan-Tuban Distribution Pipeline Project Phase 1*: 20.06% (unaudited).

Up to the completion date of these consolidated financial statements, total estimated cost of PMO Area 2 amounted to US\$40,538,825 (unaudited).

Up to January 31, 2016, the realization of project costs for PMO Area 2 is US\$20,231,161 (unaudited). Therefore, the percentage of project completion for Area 2 compared to total estimated project costs is 49.91% (unaudited).

c. PMO Area 3

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, the percentage of completion of PMO Area 3 with physical completion aspect, are as follows:

- *Project EPC for Lampung Distribution Project* : 100% (unaudited).

Up to the completion date of the consolidated financial statements, total estimated cost of PMO Area 3 amounted to US\$28,861,972 (unaudited).

Up to January 31, 2016, the realization of project costs for PMO Area 3 is US\$25,660,635 (unaudited). Therefore, the percentage of project completion for PMO Area 3 compared to total estimated project costs is 88.91% (unaudited).

The original consolidated financial statements included herein are in the Indonesian language.

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46. AKTIVITAS NON KAS

Transaksi non kas terdiri dari:

46. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Non-cash transactions consists of:

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Penambahan aset eksplorasi dan evaluasi melalui utang	-	8.262.506	Addition of exploration and evaluation assets involving payables
Penambahan properti minyak dan gas melalui utang dan liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	26.807.804	-	Addition of oil and gas property involving payables and accruals
Perolehan aset tetap melalui utang	75.664.182	93.053.160	Acquisition of fixed assets through payables

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

Informasi berikut adalah laporan keuangan tersendiri PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk, Entitas Induk, yang merupakan informasi tambahan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk dan Entitas Anaknya tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal tersebut.

The following information is the separate financial statements of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk, a Parent Entity, which is presented as supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements of PT Perusahaan Gas Negara (Persero) Tbk and its Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and the year then ended.

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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TERSENDIRI
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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION
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Unless Otherwise Stated)

31 Desember/December 31,				
	2015	2014 (Disajikan kembali)/ (As Restated)	2013 (Disajikan kembali)/ (As Restated)	
ASET				ASSETS
ASET LANCAR				
Kas dan setara kas	733.343.605	734.206.013	1.110.773.499	Cash and cash equivalents
Kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya	-	-	856.963	Restricted cash
Investasi jangka pendek	64.669.022	92.588.146	85.384.831	Short-term investments
Piutang usaha	210.874.791	243.123.253	221.678.127	Trade receivables
Piutang lain-lain	37.660.790	5.262.441	4.626.123	Other receivables
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>	-	13.714.628	27.615.265	Promissory notes receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	612.722.624	-	-	Loan provided to subsidiaries
Piutang dari entitas anak	42.457.660	27.867.004	17.525.441	Receivable from subsidiaries
Persediaan	6.683.134	3.938.528	4.563.272	Inventories
Uang muka jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	104.787.675	53.547.453	40.112.278	Current maturities of advances
Beban dibayar di muka	210.185	10.081.683	444.950	Prepaid expenses
Total Aset Lancar	1.813.409.486	1.184.329.149	1.513.580.749	Total Current Assets
ASET TIDAK LANCAR				NON-CURRENT ASSETS
Uang muka - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	71.171.066	121.189.787	82.881.889	Advances-net off current maturities
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak	355.228.618	513.764.791	4.512.265	Loan provided to subsidiaries
Piutang <i>promissory notes</i>	-	-	13.714.628	Promissory notes receivables
Pinjaman kepada entitas anak tidak langsung	250.000.000	65.000.000	-	Loan provided to indirect subsidiary
Aset pajak tangguhan	25.545.569	30.994.032	28.340.396	Deferred tax assets
Penyertaan saham	1.607.167.615	1.525.543.753	732.398.016	Investment in shares of stock
Piutang sewa guna usaha	-	99.317.252	-	Leasing receivables
Aset tetap	1.578.096.321	1.823.717.067	1.458.939.526	Fixed assets
Estimasi tagihan pajak	15.477.180	30.387	30.714.393	Estimated claims for tax refund
Aset tak berwujud	3.510.397	3.240.773	3.639.254	Intangible assets
Lain-lain	6.295.587	5.364.951	3.882.265	Others
Total Aset Tidak Lancar	3.912.492.353	4.188.162.793	2.359.022.632	Total Non-Current Assets
TOTAL ASET	5.725.901.839	5.372.491.942	3.872.603.381	TOTAL ASSETS

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
LAPORAN POSISI KEUANGAN
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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF
FINANCIAL POSITION (continued)
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Unless Otherwise Stated)

31 Desember/December 31,				
	2015	2014 (Disajikan kembali)/ (As Restated)	2013 (Disajikan kembali)/ (As Restated)	
LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS				LIABILITIES AND EQUITY
LIABILITAS JANGKA PENDEK				CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang usaha	114.044.903	132.311.547	152.015.645	Trade payables
Pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	-	300.000.000	Short-term bank loans
Liabilitas yang masih harus dibayar	90.016.051	493.651.253	143.716.810	Accrued liabilities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka pendek	48.619.196	50.243.372	32.577.030	Short-term employees' benefits liabilities
Utang lain-lain	20.050.592	18.305.869	17.458.779	Other payables
Utang pajak	15.308.019	18.706.187	20.204.887	Taxes payable
Pinjaman jangka panjang jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	121.621.548	47.745.427	61.349.024	Current maturities of long-term loans
Utang kepada entitas anak	30.730.899	45.266.763	13.882.076	Payable to subsidiaries
Total Liabilitas Jangka Pendek	440.391.208	806.230.418	741.204.251	Total Current Liabilities
LIABILITAS JANGKA PANJANG				NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES
Utang derivatif	11.330.750	11.005.055	11.927.017	Derivative payable
Pinjaman jangka panjang - setelah dikurangi bagian jatuh tempo dalam waktu satu tahun	958.525.063	473.038.896	572.955.857	Long-term loans - net of current maturities
Liabilitas imbalan kerja jangka panjang	72.960.746	103.961.223	104.836.786	Long-term liabilities for employees' benefits
Pendapatan diterima di muka	2.886.781	3.035.878	3.193.654	Unearned income
Utang obligasi	1.333.756.692	1.332.255.514	-	Bonds payable
Total Liabilitas Jangka Panjang	2.379.460.032	1.923.296.566	692.913.314	Total Non-Current Liabilities
TOTAL LIABILITAS	2.819.851.240	2.729.526.984	1.434.117.565	TOTAL LIABILITIES
EKUITAS				EQUITY
Modal saham - nilai nominal US\$0,014 per saham				Share capital
Modal dasar - 70.000.000.000 saham yang terdiri dari 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan 69.999.999.999 Saham seri B				Par value US\$0.014 per share
Modal ditempatkan dan disetor penuh - 24.241.508.196 saham yang terdiri dari 1 saham Seri A Dwiwarna dan 24.241.508.195 saham Seri B	344.018.831	344.018.831	344.018.831	Authorized - 70,000,000,000 shares share which consist of 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 69,999,999,999 Series B share
Modal saham diperoleh kembali (251.054)	(251.054)	(251.054)	(251.054)	24,241,508,196 shares which consist of 1 Series A Dwiwarna share and 24,241,508,195 Series B shares
Modal disetor lainnya	284.334.247	284.334.247	284.334.247	Treasury stock
Saldo laba				Other paid-in capital
Dicadangkan	2.343.765.418	1.892.288.753	1.477.639.771	Retained earnings
Tidak dicadangkan	(48.836.531)	159.266.195	370.585.994	Appropriated
Komponen ekuitas lainnya	(16.980.312)	(36.692.014)	(37.841.973)	Unappropriated
TOTAL EKUITAS	2.906.050.599	2.642.964.958	2.438.485.816	TOTAL EQUITY
TOTAL LIABILITAS DAN EKUITAS	5.725.901.839	5.372.491.942	3.872.603.381	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI
DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TERSENDIRI
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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF
PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Year Ended
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(Expressed in US Dollar,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,			
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali)/ (As Restated)	
PENDAPATAN NETO	2.577.874.646	2.925.733.643	NET REVENUES
BEBAN POKOK PENDAPATAN	(1.639.508.181)	(1.796.148.955)	COST OF REVENUES
LABA BRUTO	938.366.465	1.129.584.688	GROSS PROFIT
Pendapatan lain-lain	62.191.524	16.102.789	Other income
Beban distribusi dan transmisi	(212.973.141)	(221.131.116)	Distribution and transmission expense
Beban umum dan administrasi	(161.721.240)	(173.719.300)	General and administrative expense
Beban lain-lain	(2.366.078)	(4.968.334)	Other expenses
LABA OPERASI	623.497.530	745.868.727	OPERATING PROFIT
Laba selisih kurs, neto	2.825.285	51.890.974	Gain on foreign exchange, net
(Rugi) laba perubahan nilai wajar derivatif, neto	(6.656.089)	2.181.174	(Loss) Gain on change in fair value of derivative, net
Pendapatan keuangan	50.729.602	48.585.713	Finance income
Pajak terkait pendapatan keuangan	(1.761.487)	(4.230.441)	Tax relating to finance income
Pendapatan dividen	66.828.198	31.762.167	Dividend income
Beban keuangan	(106.870.632)	(69.508.562)	Finance cost
LABA SEBELUM PAJAK FINAL DAN MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK PENGHASILAN	628.592.407	806.549.752	PROFIT BEFORE FINAL TAX AND INCOME TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Pajak final	-	-	Final tax
LABA SEBELUM MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK	628.592.407	806.549.752	PROFIT BEFORE TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
MANFAAT (BEBAN) PAJAK			TAX BENEFIT (EXPENSE)
Kini	(113.413.077)	(158.591.466)	Current
Tangguhan	(527.991)	1.255.149	Deferred
Beban Pajak, Neto	(113.941.068)	(157.336.317)	Tax Expense, Net
LABA TAHUN BERJALAN	514.651.339	649.213.435	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR
PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TAHUN BERJALAN			OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR
Pos yang tidak akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi			Item not to be reclassified
Pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	26.929.747	(7.906.831)	Remeasurement of defined benefit program
Pajak penghasilan terkait pengukuran kembali program imbalan pasti	(4.920.472)	1.798.172	Income tax relating to remeasurement of defined benefit program
Sub-total	22.009.275	(6.108.659)	Sub-total

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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
LAPORAN LABA RUGI
DAN PENGHASILAN
KOMPREHENSIF LAIN TERSENDIRI (lanjutan)
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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)
Year Ended
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	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali)/ (As Restated)	
Pos yang akan direklasifikasi ke laba rugi:			Item to be reclassified to profit or loss:
Perubahan nilai wajar aset keuangan tersedia untuk dijual	(2.297.573)	7.258.618	Changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN SETELAH PAJAK	19.711.702	1.149.959	TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AFTER TAX
TOTAL PENGHASILAN KOMPREHENSIF TAHUN BERJALAN	534.363.041	650.363.394	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language.

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Year Ended December 31, 2015
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PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
LAPORAN PERUBAHAN EKUITAS TERSENDIRI
Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal 31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam Dolar Amerika, Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

	Komponen Ekuitas Lainnya/Other Components of Equity										
	Modal Saham Diterbitkan dan Disetor Penuh/ Issued and Fully Paid Capital Stock	Modal Saham Diperoleh Kembali/ Treasury Stock	Modal Disetor Lainnya/ Other Paid in Capital	Saldo Laba/Retained Earnings/ Dikadangkan/ Appropriated	Saldo Laba/Retained Earnings/ Tidak Dikadangkan/ Unappropriated	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Program	Penurunan nilai kembali/ Program Imbitan/ Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Program	Penambahan nilai wajar aset keuangan yang dijual/Charges in fair value of financial assets	Total Komponen Ekuitas Lainnya/ Total Other Components of Equity	Total Ekuitas/ Total Equity	
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2014	344.018.831	(251.054)	157.249.246	1.477.639.771	377.984.662	(30.988.356)	(6.853.617)	(37.841.973)	2.318.799.483	Balance as of January 1, 2014	
Penyesuaian neto yang timbul dari penerapan Penyajian Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) No. 24 dan No.86 (Revisi 2013)	-	-	127.085.001	-	(7.398.688)	-	-	-	119.686.333	Net adjustment arising from the adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 24 and No. 86 (Revised 2013)	
Saldo pada tanggal 1 Januari 2014 (Disajikan kembali)	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.334.247	1.477.639.771	370.585.994	(30.988.356)	(6.853.617)	(37.841.973)	2.438.485.816	Balance as of January 1, 2014 (As Restated)	
Laba tahun berjalan 2014 (Disajikan kembali)	-	-	-	-	649.213.435	-	-	-	649.213.435	Profit for the year 2014 (As restated)	
Penghasilan komprehensif lain Tahun berjalan 2014	-	-	-	-	-	(6.108.659)	7.258.618	1.149.959	1.149.959	Other comprehensive income	
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	-	649.213.435	(6.108.659)	7.258.618	1.149.959	650.363.394	Total comprehensive income for the year 2014 (As Restated)	
Pencadangan saldo laba untuk cadangan tujuan	-	-	-	414.648.982	(445.884.252)	-	-	-	(445.884.252)	Payment of dividends	
Saldo pada tanggal 31 Desember 2014 (Disajikan kembali)	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.334.247	1.892.288.753	159.266.195	(37.097.015)	405.001	(36.692.014)	2.842.964.558	Balance as of December 31, 2014 (As Restated)	
Laba tahun berjalan 2015	-	-	-	-	514.651.339	22.009.275	(2.297.573)	-	514.651.339	Profit for the year 2015	
Penghasilan komprehensif lain Tahun berjalan 2015	-	-	-	-	-	22.009.275	(2.297.573)	19.711.702	19.711.702	Other comprehensive income	
Pembayaran dividen	-	-	-	-	514.651.339	22.009.275	(2.297.573)	19.711.702	534.363.041	Total comprehensive income for the year 2015	
Pencadangan saldo laba untuk cadangan tujuan	-	-	-	451.476.665	(271.277.400)	-	-	-	(271.277.400)	Payment of dividends	
Saldo 31 Desember 2015	344.018.831	(251.054)	284.334.247	2.343.765.418	(48.836.531)	(15.087.740)	(1.892.572)	(16.980.312)	2.906.050.599	Balance as of December 31, 2015	

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
LAPORAN ARUS KAS TERSENDIRI
Tahun yang Berakhir pada Tanggal
31 Desember 2015
(Disajikan dalam Dolar Amerika,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year Ended
December 31, 2015
(Expressed in US Dollar,
Unless Otherwise Stated)

	Tahun yang berakhir pada tanggal 31 Desember/Year ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS OPERASI			CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dari pelanggan	2.603.040.906	2.904.998.065	Receipts from customers
Penerimaan dari penghasilan bunga	12.241.115	22.644.274	Receipts from interest income
Pembayaran kepada pemasok	(1.629.852.446)	(1.696.304.317)	Payments to suppliers
Pembayaran untuk beban operasi dan aktivitas operasi lainnya	(212.673.155)	(445.460.025)	Payments for operating expenses and other operating activities
Pembayaran kepada karyawan	(51.839.162)	(45.198.102)	Payments to employees
Pembayaran pajak penghasilan setelah dikurangi penerimaan dari tagihan pajak	(156.263.291)	(116.260.618)	Payments for income taxes net of receipts from claims for tax refund
Pembayaran bunga	(101.112.825)	(69.360.495)	Payments for interest
Kas netto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas operasi	463.541.142	555.058.782	Net cash provided by operating activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS INVESTASI			CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan dividen dari ventura bersama	66.828.198	31.762.167	Receipt of dividends from joint ventures
Penambahan aset tetap	(257.811.429)	(128.513.579)	Additions to fixed assets
Penerimaan dari pelepasan investasi jangka pendek	26.366.407	-	Proceed from disposal of short-term investments
Penerimaan pelunasan <i>promissory notes</i> dari ventura bersama	13.714.628	27.615.269	Receipts of promissory notes settlement from joint venture
Pemberian <i>shareholder loan</i>	(552.452.793)	(593.042.343)	Shareholder loan to subsidiaries
Penambahan penyertaan saham	(70.173.716)	(793.145.737)	Increase in investment in shares of stock
Pengurangan kas yang dibatasi penggunaannya	-	856.963	Deductions to restricted cash
Kas netto yang digunakan untuk aktivitas investasi	(773.528.705)	(1.454.467.260)	Net cash used in investing activities
ARUS KAS DARI AKTIVITAS PENDANAAN			CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES
Penerimaan pinjaman sindikasi	650.000.000	-	Receipts from the syndicated loan
Penerimaan pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	500.000.000	Receipts from short-term bank loans borrowings
Penerimaan hasil obligasi	-	1.336.999.500	Receipts from the issuance of bonds
Pembayaran pinjaman bank jangka pendek	-	(800.000.000)	Payments of short-term bank loans
Pembayaran dividen	(268.723.467)	(443.982.248)	Payments of dividends
Pembayaran pinjaman	(80.066.273)	(61.442.435)	Payments of loans
(Pembayaran) penerimaan dari derivatif	(6.330.394)	1.259.212	(Payments) receipts of derivative
Kas netto yang diperoleh dari aktivitas pendanaan	294.879.866	532.834.029	Net cash provided by financing activities
Pengaruh perubahan kurs neto dari kas dan setara kas	14.245.289	(9.993.038)	Net effects foreign exchange differences from cash and cash equivalents
PENURUNAN NETO KAS DAN SETARA KAS	(862.408)	(376.567.487)	NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AWAL TAHUN	734.206.013	1.110.773.500	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR
KAS DAN SETARA KAS AKHIR TAHUN	733.343.605	734.206.013	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TERSENDIRI**

**Tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan Tahun
Yang Berakhir Pada Tanggal Tersebut
(Disajikan Dalam Dolar AS,
Kecuali Dinyatakan Lain)**

**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
NOTES TO SEPARATE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**

**As of December 31, 2015 and The Year
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(Expressed in US Dollar,
Unless Otherwise Stated)**

**1. IKHTISAR KEBIJAKAN AKUNTANSI YANG
PENTING**

**Dasar Penyusunan Laporan Keuangan
Tersendiri Entitas Induk**

Laporan keuangan tersendiri Entitas Induk disusun sesuai dengan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan ("PSAK") No. 4 (Revisi 2009), "Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian dan Laporan Keuangan Tersendiri".

PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2009) mengatur dalam hal entitas memilih untuk menyajikan laporan keuangan tersendiri maka laporan tersebut hanya dapat disajikan sebagai informasi tambahan dalam laporan keuangan konsolidasian. Laporan keuangan tersendiri adalah laporan keuangan yang disajikan oleh Entitas Induk yang mencatat investasi pada entitas anak, entitas asosiasi, dan pengendalian bersama entitas berdasarkan kepemilikan ekuitas langsung bukan berdasarkan pelaporan hasil dan aset neto *investee*.

Kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan tersendiri entitas induk adalah sama dengan kebijakan akuntansi yang diterapkan dalam penyusunan laporan keuangan konsolidasian sebagaimana diungkapkan dalam Catatan 2 atas laporan keuangan konsolidasian, kecuali untuk penyertaan pada entitas anak dan entitas asosiasi.

Sesuai dengan PSAK No. 4 (Revisi 2009), Entitas Induk mencatat penyertaan pada entitas anak dan entitas asosiasi dengan menggunakan metode biaya. Entitas Induk juga mengakui dividen dari entitas anak dan entitas asosiasi pada laporan laba rugi dalam laporan keuangan tersendiri ketika hak menerima dividen ditetapkan.

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING
POLICIES**

**Basis of Preparation of the Separate Financial
Statements of the Parent Entity**

The separate financial statements of the Parent Entity are prepared in accordance with the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("PSAK") No. 4 (Revised 2009), "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements".

PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2009) regulates that when an entity elected to present the separate financial statements, such financial statements should be presented as supplementary information to the consolidated financial statements. Separate financial statements are those presented by a Parent Entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.

Accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the parent entity separate financial statements are the same as the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, except for investments in subsidiaries and associates.

In accordance with PSAK No. 4 (Revised 2009), the Parent Entity recorded the investments in subsidiaries and associates using cost method. The Parent Entity also recognizes dividends from subsidiaries and associate in profit or loss in its separate financial statements when its right to receive the dividends is established.

The original supplementary information included herein are in the Indonesian language

PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
TERSENDIRI

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2. PENYERTAAN SAHAM PADA ENTITAS ANAK
DAN ENTITAS ASOSIASI

Informasi mengenai entitas asosiasi yang dimiliki Kelompok Usaha diungkapkan dalam Catatan 1.d atas Laporan Keuangan Konsolidasian.

Pada tanggal 31 Desember 2015 dan 2014, Entitas Induk memiliki penyertaan saham pada entitas anak, ventura bersama dan entitas asosiasi berikut:

2. INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF STOCK OF
SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

Information pertaining to associates owned by the Group is disclosed in Note 1.d to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Parent Entity has the following investments in shares of stock of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates:

2015					
Nama Entitas/ Entity Name	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Biaya perolehan 1 Jan. 2015/ Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2015	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Nilai Tercatat 31 Des. 2015/ Carrying value Dec. 31, 2015
Entitas Anak/Subsidiaries					
PT PGN Euro Finance 2003 (PGNEF)	100,00%	1	-	1	-
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)	99,93%	6.872.161	-	-	6.872.161
PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)	99,91%	9.028.138	-	-	9.028.138
PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)	99,00%	1.062.972.507	-	-	1.062.972.507
PT Gagah Energi Indonesia (GEI)	99,00%	3.790.464	-	-	3.790.464
PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI)	99,98%	295.221.540	81.623.863	-	376.845.403
PT Permata Graha Nusantara (PERMATA)	99,95%	7.631.294	-	-	7.631.294
Ventura Bersama /Joint Ventures					
PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo)	59,87%	81.755.336	-	-	81.755.336
PT Nusantara Regas	40,00%	58.158.141	-	-	58.158.141
Entitas Asosiasi/Associates					
PT Gas Energi Jambi	40,00%	111.453	-	-	111.453
PT Banten Gas Sinegy	0,14%	2.718	-	-	2.718
Total/Total		1.525.543.753	81.623.863	1	1.607.167.615

2014					
Nama Entitas/ Entity Name	Persentase kepemilikan/ Percentage of ownership	Biaya perolehan 1 Jan. 2014/ Acquisition cost Jan. 1, 2014	Penambahan/ Additions	Pengurangan/ Deduction	Nilai Tercatat 31 Des. 2014/ Carrying value Dec. 31, 2014
Entitas Anak/Subsidiaries					
PT PGN Euro Finance 2003 (PGNEF)	100,00%	1	-	-	1
PT Transportasi Gas Indonesia (Transgasindo)	59,87%	81.755.336	-	-	81.755.336
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (PGASKOM)	99,93%	6.872.161	-	-	6.872.161
PT PGAS Solution (PGASSOL)	99,91%	9.028.138	-	-	9.028.138
PT Saka Energi Indonesia (SEI)	99,00%	533.430.154	529.542.353	-	1.062.972.507
PT Gagah Energi Indonesia (GEI)	99,00%	3.790.464	-	-	3.790.464
PT PGN LNG Indonesia (PLI)	99,98%	39.249.450	255.972.090	-	295.221.540
PT Permata Graha Nusantara (PERMATA)	99,95%	-	7.631.294	-	7.631.294
Ventura Bersama /Joint Ventures					
PT Nusantara Regas	40,00%	58.158.141	-	-	58.158.141
Entitas Asosiasi/Associates					
PT Gas Energi Jambi	40,00%	111.453	-	-	111.453
PT Banten Gas Sinegy	0,14%	2.718	-	-	2.718
Total/Total		732.398.016	793.145.737	-	1.525.543.753

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**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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**3. SALDO DAN TRANSAKSI SIGNIFIKAN DENGAN
ENTITAS ANAK DAN ENTITAS ASOSIASI**

Perusahaan mempunyai transaksi dan saldo yang signifikan dengan pihak entitas anak dan entitas asosiasi berikut:

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**3. SIGNIFICANT BALANCES AND
TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES AND
ASSOCIATES**

The Company has the following significant transactions and balances with its subsidiaries and associates:

Pihak Berelasi/ Related Parties	Tahun/Year	Piutang/ Receivables	Piutang Promissory Notes/ Promissory Notes Receivable	Piutang Shareholder Loan/ Shareholderloan Receivable	Utang/ Payables
PT PGAS Telekomunikasi Nusantara (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	857.980	-	10.283.990	3.319.210
	2014	846.535	-	11.414.791	204.384
PT PGAS Solution (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	40.173	-	-	32.543.521
	2014	10.469	-	-	12.131.958
PT Gagas Energi Indonesia (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	12.329.512	-	20.000.000	1.027.383
	2014	8.461.431	-	20.000.000	3.894.474
PT Saka Energi Indonesia (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	1.947.967	-	838.350.000	95.000
	2014	4.462.193	-	448.350.000	8.371
PT Permata Graha Nusantara (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	-	-	-	-
	2014	-	-	-	-
PT PGN LNG (Entitas Anak/ Subsidiary)	2015	3.384.835	-	99.317.252	
	2014	3.422.152	-	-	20.430.029
PT Kalimantan Jawa Gas (Entitas Anak tidak langsung/ Indirect Subsidiary)	2015	-	-	250.000.000	-
	2014	-	-	65.000.000	-
PT Tranportasi Gas Indonesia (Ventura Bersama/ Joint Venture)	2015	3.774.553	-	-	1.680.997
	2014	3.943.467	13.714.627	-	4.387.312
PT Nusantara Regas (Ventura Bersama/ Joint Venture)	2015	306.723	-	-	-
	2014	214.166	-	-	-

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**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
CATATAN ATAS LAPORAN KEUANGAN
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**PT PERUSAHAAN GAS NEGARA (PERSERO) TBK
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4. AKTIVITAS NON KAS

Transaksi non kas terdiri dari:

4. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Non-cash transactions consists of:

	31 Desember/ December 31,		
	2015	2014 (Disajikan Kembali Catatan 4)/ (As Restated Note 4)	
Penambahan penyertaan saham melalui konversi pinjaman kepada entitas anak	11.450.147	-	<i>Addition in investment in shares of stock through the conversion of shareholder loan to subsidiaries</i>

08

REFERENCE



BAPEPAM-LK REGULATION NO. X.K.6 CROSS REFERENCE

Pursuant to the Attachment to Bapepam-LK
Regulation No. Kep-431/BL/2012 dated 1 August 2012

Criteria	Description	HAL PAGE
I. General		
1. Written in good and correct Indonesian, it is recommended to present the report as well as in English	In that case also made other than in Indonesian, then it must contain the same information. In case of divergence, the reference should be the annual report in Indonesian.	✓
2. The annual report shall be made in such a way that is easy to read.	Pictures, graphs, tables and charts by mentioning the title and /or description clearly	
3. The Annual Report is posted in the Company's website	Company's website must be accessible at all times.	
4. The annual report is printed with good quality, A4, bound, and it is possible to be reproduced by photocopy.		
II. Financial Highlights		
1. Financial information in comparative form over a period of 3 (three) financial years or since the commencement of business if the company has been running its business activities for less than 3 (three) years.	The information includes: 1. Revenues 2. Gross Profit 3. Income (Loss) 4. Total income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent entity and non controlling interest 5. Total comprehensive income (loss) 6. Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the parent entity and non controlling interest 7. Income (loss) per share 8. Total assets 9. Total liability 10. Total equity 11. Income (loss) ratio to the total asset 12. Income (loss) ratio to the equity 13. Income (loss) ratio to the revenues 14. Current ratio 15. Liability ratio to the equity 16. Liability ratio to the total asset 17. Other information and financial ratios relevant to the company and its industry	12-13
2. The annual report must include information regarding the shares issued for each quarter in the period of 2 (two)	financial years (if any) Information includes: 1. Number of outstanding share 2. Market Capitalization 3. Highest, lowest, and closing share price 4. Trading volume	14
3. In case of corporate actions such as stock split reverse stock, stock dividend, bonus shares and par value reduction, the stock pricing information referred to in point 2), shall be added	Information includes: 1. Implementation date of corporate action 2. Stock split, reverse stock, share dividend, bonus share ratio, and decline in share value 3. Number of outstanding share before and after corporate action 4. Share price before and after corporate action	72
4. In terms of stock trading suspension during the year, the annual report must include an explanation of the reason for the suspension		N/A
5. In terms of suspension as referred in item (4) still being imposed until the date of annual report issuance, the Issuer or Public Company must also explain the actions of the company to resolve the issue		N/A

III. Report To The Shareholders

1. Board of Commissioners' Report includes the following items:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment on the performance of the Board of Directors in managing the company 2. View on the prospects of the company's business as established by the Board of Directors 3. Change in the composition of members of the Board of Commissioner and the reason of its change (if any) 4. Committees under the supervisions of the Board of Commissioners 	19-22
2. Board of Directors' Report includes the following items:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The company's performance, encompassing among others strategic policies, comparison between achievement of results and targets and challenges faced by the company 2. Business prospects 3. Implementation of Good Corporate Governance by the company 4. Changes in the composition of the Board of Directors (if any) 	23-30

IV. Company Profile

1. Company Profile	Information includes the following items: Name, address, telephone, facsimile, email and website and/or branch office or representative office, where the public can obtain information about the company	33
2. Brief history of the company	includes among others: date/ year of establishment, name and change in the company name, if any	36-37
3. Line of Business. Description includes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The line of business as stated in the last Articles of Association 2. Type of products and/or services produced 	38-39
4. Organization Structure	In the form of a chart, at least until one level below the Board of Directors, along with names and titles	44-45
5. Vision and Mission. Description includes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Company's vision and mission 2. Statement that vision and mission has been approved by the Board of Directors / Board of Commissioners 	46
6. Profile of the Board of Commissioners. Description	includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name 2. Position history, work experience, and legal basis for the first appointment in publicly listed companies, as set out in the minutes of GMS decisions 3. Education history 4. A brief description of the type of trainings attended in order to improve the competency of the Board of Commissioners who during the year (if any) 5. Disclosure of affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Director and Board of Commissioners, as well as shareholder (if any) 	50-51
7. Profile of the Board of Directors. Description includes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name and brief description regarding the duty and function performed 2. Position history, work experience, and legal basis for the first appointment in publicly listed companies, as set out in the minutes of GMS decisions 3. Education history 4. A brief description of the type of training in order to improve the competence of the Board of Commissioners who have followed in the financial year (if any) 5. Disclosure of affiliated relations with other members of the Board of Director and shareholder (if any) 	52-53

8. Change in the composition of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors after the end of financial year until the time limit of submission of annual report as referred in item number 1 letter a, the composition has set in annual report is the composition of the last and before of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Director		N/A
9. Number of employee and description of competency development for the year including implementation of employee education and training programs	Information includes: 1. Number of employee for each organization level 2. Number of employee for each education level 3. Competency development that has been done by reflecting the equality of opportunity to all employees 4. Incurred fund	54-60
10. Description of the name of shareholder and the percentage of its ownership at the end of financial year.	Description includes the following items: 1. Shareholder who own 5% (five) or more of issuer shares or Public Company 2. Commissioner and Director who own issuer shares or Public Company 3. The category of public shareholders who each own less than 5% of the shares and percentage of their ownership	61-62
11. Information regarding major shareholder and issuer or public company, both directly or indirectly, which presented in form of scheme or chart		61
12. Subsidiaries, associated company, joint venture	information includes: 1. Name of the Subsidiaries/associations 2. Percentage of share ownership 3. Information of the line of business of subsidiaries or associations 4. Information of Subsidiaries and associations operational status (has operated or has not operated yet) 5. Information regarding the address of Subsidiaries	63-64 83
13. Share listing chronology and change in the number of shares from initial listing to the end of financial year and name of exchange(s) where the shares are listed (if any)	Includes the following items: 1. Share listing chronology 2. Corporate actions affecting total number of shares 3. Change in the total number of shares from initial listing to the end of the financial year 4. Name of exchange(s) where the shares are listed	73
14. Listing chronology of the other securities and securities rating (if any).	Includes the following items: 1. Listing chronology of other securities 2. Corporate actions affecting total number of other securities 3. Changes in the total number of other securities from initial listing to the end of the fiscal year 4. Name of exchange(s) where the other securities are listed 5. Securities rating	74-75
15. Name and address of the Rating Agency (if any)		76
16. Names and addresses of capital market agencies and professionals.	To the capital market supporting entities that gives service regularly to the Issuers or Public Company, must be disclosed information regarding the service, fee, and period of duty	76-77
17. Awards and/or certification received by the company at both national and international levels during the year (if any)	Information includes the following items: 1. Names of awards and/or certificates 2. Year awarded 3. Awarding or certifying authority or institution 4. Validity (for certificates)	78-81

V. Management's Discussion and Analysis

1. Review of operations per business segments in accordance with the type of industry or Public Company,	includes: 1. Production, including process, capacity, and its development 2. Revenue 3. Profitability	93-106
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2. Comprehensive analysis of financial performance includes a comparison of the financial performance in the last 2 (two) years,	<p>explanation regarding the changes and impact of its changes, covering at least:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current asset, non current asset, and total asset 2. Short term liabilities, long term liabilities, and total liabilities 3. Equity 4. Revenues, expense, income (loss), other comprehensive revenues, and total comprehensive income (loss) 5. Cash flow 	106-122
3. Ability to pay debts by presenting relevant calculation ratio.	Explanation of: Ability to pay debts, both short- term and long-term	123
4. Receivables collectability level by presenting the relevant calculation ratio		123
5. Discussion of capital structure and capital structure policy.	<p>Explanation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capital structure 2. Capital structure policy 	123-124
6. Discussion of material commitments for capital expenditure with explanation of the purpose of its commitment, source fund expected to meet the commitment, denominated currency, and planned actions to hedge against foreign currency risks:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The purpose of the commitments 2. Expected sources of funds to honor the commitment 3. Currency 4. Planned actions to hedge against foreign currency risks <p>Note: if the company has no commitments for capital expenditure, this should be stated</p>	124
7. Material information and facts subsequent to the date of the accountant's report.	<p>Description of significant events after the date of the accountant's report, including the effects on the company's future performance and business risk</p> <p>Note: if there were no significant events subsequent to the date of the accountant's report, this should be stated</p>	128
8. Business prospect. Description of the company's prospects in relation to the industry and the economy in general, with supporting quantitative data from reliable sources		128-129
9. Comparison between targets/projections at the initial of financial year with the realization, regarding the revenues, profit, capital structure, or others are considered important for the company		124
10. Targets/projections set by the Company at least for the next one year, in terms of revenues, income (loss), capital structure, dividend policy, or others are considered important for the company		126
11. Marketing aspects of company's products and services,	<p>includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marketing strategy 2. Market share 	130-132
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14. Material information, regarding investment, expansion, divestment, business merger/fusion, acquisition, restructuring of debt/capital, affiliated transaction, and material transactions involving a conflict of interest during the year (if any).	Description includes: 1. Date, value, and object of transaction 2. Name of party in transaction 3. Nature of the affiliation (if any) 4. Clarification of the fairness of the transaction 5. Compliance with related provisions	134-135
15. Changes in the regulations that significantly affect the company and its impact on the financial report (if any).	Description includes changes in the regulations and their impact on the company Note: if there are no changes that have a significant impact, this should be stated	135
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VI. Corporate Governance		
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2. Description of the Board of Directors.	Description includes: 1. Scope of work and responsibilities of each member of the Board of Directors 2. Procedure disclosure, basis for determining, and the amount of remuneration of members of the Board of Directors, and relation between remuneration with company's performance 3. Disclosure of company's policy and its implementation, regarding frequency of Director's meeting, includes joint meeting with the Board of Commissioners, and member's attendance rate at the meetings 4. Decision of GMS previous year and realization in financial year, and its reasons in the event there is a decision that has not been realized 5. Disclosure of company's policy regarding the assessment to the performance of members of the Board of Directors (if any)	151-153 158, 160-161 164-165, 166-167 143-146 155
3. Description of Audit Committee.	Description includes: 1. Names 2. Positions, qualifications and work experience of the committee members 3. Education 4. Period of office of the members of Audit Committee 5. Disclosure of Audit Committee's Independence 6. Disclosure of company's policy and its implementation, regarding frequency of audit committee meetings and attendance rate 7. Brief report on activities of the audit committee in financial year specified accordance in the Audit Committee charter	169-173

4. The committee to support the functions and duties of the Board of Directors and/or Board of Commissioners, such as nomination and remuneration committee.	Description includes: 1. Name 2. Brief CVs, work experience, and legal basis for the appointment 3. Education 4. Office period of the members of the committee 5. Disclosure of company's policy regarding committee's independence 6. Description of duties and responsibilities 7. Disclosure of company's policy and its implementation regarding frequency of audit committee meetings and attendance rate 8. Brief of the implementation of committee's activities in financial year	174-182
5. Description of duties and function of Corporate Secretary.	Description includes: 1. Name; 2. Brief CV, work experience, and legal basis for appointment 3. Educational Background 4. Office period of the Corporate Secretary 5. Brief of the implementation of the duties of the Corporate Secretary in financial year	184-185
6. Description of the Internal Audit Unit.	Description includes: 1. Name 2. Brief CV, work experience, and legal basis for appointed 3. Professional internal audit qualifications/certification (if any) 4. Structure or status of the Internal Audit Unit 5. Duties and responsibilities of Internal Audit Unit accordance listed in the charter of Internal Audit Unit 6. Brief of the implementation of the duties of the Internal Audit Unit during the year	186-189
7. Description of Internal Control System implemented by the Company.	Description includes: 1. Financial and operational controlling, and submission to other laws and regulation 2. Review of the effectiveness of the internal control system	190
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9. Significant cases involving the Company, or Public Company, Subsidiaries, or incumbent members of the Board of Commissioners and/or Board of Directors	Description includes: 1. Subject of cases/claims 2. Settlement status of cases/claims 3. Effect on the company	196-200
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12. Description regarding share ownership program by employee and/or management implemented by Issuer or Public Companies, such as total, period, requirements of eligible employees/management, exercise price as well (if any)		133-134
13. Description regarding whistleblowing system implemented in the Company to handle reports of misconduct or violation that could harm the Company or stakeholders (if any).	Description includes: 1. Method of reporting 2. Protection of the whistleblower 3. Handling of reports 4. Party that handles the reports 5. Outcome of the reports	208-213
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1. Discussion regarding corporate social responsibility including policy, type of program, costs incurred.	Description includes: 1. Environment, such as the use of materials and friendly environmental energy and could be recycle, company's waste management system, certification in environment, etc 2. Employment practice, occupational safety and health, such as the equality of gender and work opportunity, facilities and safety, employee's turnover rate, work incident rate, training, etc 3. Social and community development, such as the use of local worker, community empowerment around companies, improvement of social infrastructure, other form of donations, etc and 4. Products responsibility, such as consumer safety and health, products information, infrastructure, the amount and countermeasures of consumer's complaints, etc	220-225 226-237, 238-247 248-253 254-259
2. Information referred to point (1) can be disclosed and submitted to Bapepam-LK in the Annual Report or separate report such as Sustainability Report or Corporate Social Responsibility Report.		423-424

VIII. Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

Annual Financial statements included in the Annual Report must be prepared in accordance with the accounting standards in Indonesia that have been audited by an Accountant. Financial statements must include a statement regarding the responsibility for the Financial Statements as stipulated in the Regulation No. VIII.G.11 or Regulation No. X.E.1	1. Statement Letter from the Board of Directors regarding the Board of Directors' responsibility to the Financial Statements Compliance with Bapepam and LK Regulation No. VIII.G.11 regarding the Board of Director's Responsibility of the Financial Statements	262
	2. Opinion of Independent Auditor of Financial Statements	264-266
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	4. Full Financial Statements. Includes all elements of the Financial Statements: 1. Balance sheet 2. Comprehensive income statement 3. Report on changes in equity 4. Cash flow statement 5. Notes to the financial statement 6. Financial position at the beginning of the comparative periods presented if the company implemented an accounting policy retrospectively or restated an account in the financial statement, or if the company reclassified financial statement accounts (if relevant)	267-273
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	6. Comparison of profitability ratio and comparison of profit (loss) in the current and previous years	270-271
	7. Cash flow report should fulfill the following provisions: 1. Classification of activities into three categories: operating, investing and financing 2. Use of the direct method to report cash flow from operating activities 3. Separate presentation of cash income and/or expenditure in the current year from operating, investing and financing activities 4. Disclosure of non-cash activities in the notes to the financial statement	273-274 511
	8. Summary of accounting policy includes at least the following: 1. Statement of compliance with FAS 2. Basis of measurement and presentation of the financial statement 3. Recognition of income and expense 4. Fixed assets 5. Financial instruments	287-337
	9. Disclosure of related party transactions. Items that must be disclosed: 1. Name(s) of related parties, and nature of relationship with related parties 2. Value of transactions and percentage of total related income and expense 3. Balance and percentage of total assets or liabilities 4. Terms and conditions of related party transactions	435-440

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4. Breakdown of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet for each period presented, and total deferred tax expense (income) recognized in the income statement if such amount is not shown in the total deferred tax assets or liabilities recognized in the financial statement	
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1. Type and effective date of the new FAS / regulations	
2. Nature of the change that is not yet effective or the change in accounting policy and	
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2. Classification of financial instruments	
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2. Party responsible for authorizing the Financial Statements	

IX. Signature of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors

Signature of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors:	1. Signatures of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors are on a separate sheet	31
	2. Statement that the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners are fully responsible to the truthfulness of the content of the Annual Report	
	3. Signed by all members of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors by mentioning their names and positions	
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GLOSSARY

AMDAL	Abbreviation of “Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan” analysis of environment impact, environment management plan and environment monitoring plan
Bapepam - LK	Abbreviation of “Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal – Lembaga Keuangan” the Indonesian Capital Market Supervisory Agency as denoted in Law No. 8 year 1995
BBL	Barrel, unit of volume usually used to measure oil. 1 barrel = 159 liters
BBM	Abbreviation of “Bahan Bakar Minyak” or petroleum-based fuel
BCF	Billion Cubic Feet, a unit of volume used to measure natural gas
BEI	Abbreviation of “Bursa Efek Indonesia”, the Indonesia Stock Exchange
BOE	Barrels of Oil Equivalent, is a unit which is used to convert natural gas unit to it's equivalent oil unit. (1 BOE = 6 MCF)
BP Migas	Abbreviation of “Badan Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi”, the Upstream Oil and Gas Business regulator, a government agency that was established pursuant to the Oil and Gas Law juncto Government Regulation No 42 year 2002 to control upstream activities in the oil and gas business
BPH Migas	Abbreviation of “Badan Pengatur Hilir Minyak dan Gas Bumi”, the regulator for Downstream Oil and Gas Business Activities. A government body that was established based on Oil and Gas Law juncto Government Regulation No 67 year 2002 juncto Presidential Decree No 86 year 2002, to control and supervise supply and distribution of natural gas and it's transportation through pipelines in downstream business activity.
BSCF	Billion Standard Cubic Feet
BTU	British Thermal Unit, a caloric unit used to measure gas energy
BUMN	Abbreviation of “Badan Usaha Milik Negara” or State-Owned Enterprise as denoted in Law No 19 year 2003.
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CBM	Coal Bed Methane
CCGS	Company Corporate Governance Scorecard
CII	Customer Importance Index
CF	Cubic Feet, a volume unit used to measure natural gas 1CF = 0,028 m ³
COSO	Committee of the Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CRMP	Certified Risk Management Professional
CSC	Central Safety Committee
CSI	Customer Satisfaction Index
DAB#3	Dispute Adjudication Board #3
Distribution	Activity of natural gas distribution through pipelines
DMO	Domestic Market Obligations
DOH	Abbreviation of “Daerah Operasi Hulu” the upstream operation region
ECSC	Executive Central Safety Committee
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESA	Employee Stock Allocation, a program aimed to provide an opportunity to all employees to own the Company's shares
FSRT	Floating Storage & Regasification Terminal
FSRU	Floating Storage & Regasification Unit
GMS	General Meeting of Shareholders
GRC	Governance, Risk Management and Compliance
GSA	Gas Sales Agreement

GTA	Gas Transportation Agreement
GSPA	Gas Sales and Purchase Agreement
Hilir Downstream	Business activities that are cored or based on production, transportation, storage and/or commercial activities.
Hulu Upstream	Business activities that are cored or based on exploration and exploitation activities.
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IPO	Initial Public Offering, a share offering to the public as stipulated in Law No 8 year 1994.
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (Previously Export-Import Bank of Japan).
JCI	Jakarta Composite Index. An index of all stocks that are traded on the Indonesia Stock Exchange
LC	Letter of Credit, a payment method for export/import transactions
LHKPN	State Officials' Wealth Report
LPEI	Indonesia Export Financing Institution
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas, which consists of propane and butane gas.
LTIF	Lost Time Injury Frequency
MCF	Million Cubic Feet
MMBBL	Million Barrels
MMBOE	Million Barrels of Oil Equivalent
MMBTU	Million British Thermal Units
MMBTUD	Million British Thermal Units per Day
MMSCF	Million Standard Cubic Feet, a standard unit for measuring gas volume which is adjusted to a certain temperature and pressure which is equal to 1,000 MMBTU.
MMSCFD	Million Standard Cubic Feet Per Day
MRC	Multi Reporting Currency
MSCF	Thousand Standard Cubic Feet.
MSPA	Master Sale and Purchase Agreement
NAP	Network Access Provider
OHSAS	Occupational Health and Safety Management System
Oil and Gas Law No 22 year 2001	Law No 22 year 2001 of the Republic of Indonesia regarding Oil and Natural Gas
OJK	Indonesia Financial Service Authority
OSH & EM	Occupational Safety and Health & Environmental Management
Producer	Gas producer which has objective to produce oil and gas in certain area, which has activities to find oil and gas reserves, drilling, refinery and other supporting activities.
PGNEF	PGN Euro Finance
PIA	Professional Internal Auditor
PMC	Project Management Consultant
POD	Plan Of Development
PPOB	Payment Point Online Bank
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch, a unit for measuring gas pressure. 1 bar = 14.5 PSI
QIA	Qualified Internal Auditor
RCA	Risk Containment Audit

RJPP	Rencana Jangka Panjang Perusahaan, or Corporate Long-Term Plan
RKAP	Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan, or Corporate Work Plan and Budget
ROE's	Regionally Owned Enterprises
ROV	Remotely Operated Underwater Vehicle
RUPS	Abbreviation of "Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham" General Meeting of Shareholders
RUPSLB	Abbreviation of "Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa" or Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.
SBU	Strategic Business Unit
SER	Social and Environmental Responsibility
SKK Migas	Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (SKK Migas) is a institution established by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia under Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2013 on Management of Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities. SKK Migas is assign to manage the upstream oil and gas business activities under a cooperation contract.
SME	Small or Medium Enterprise
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
Target	Business target that were adjusted to the global economic slowdown
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
Transmission	The transmission of gas from its source or storage place through a transmission pipeline.
TSAF	Total Sickness Absence Frequency