

**Hubungan Antara Corporate Governance dan
Variabel Pengurang Masalah Agensi**

SKRIPSI



**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM INDONESIA
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PERNYATAAN BEBAS PLAGIARISME

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Yogyakarta, 29 Desember 2006

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: Untuk mengetahui apakah corporate governance memiliki hubungan dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi di Indonesia. Dimana sebagai rujukan pengambilan nilai corporate governance, penulis menggunakan nilai corporate governance yang dihitung oleh lembaga corporate governance yaitu Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG) yang dipublikasikan oleh majalah SWA. Sedangkan untuk variabel pengurang masalah agensi yaitu kebijakan deviden, kebijakan hutang, kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, dan kepemilikan manajer.

Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah: 1) Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai corporate governance dengan kepemilikan saham besar. 2) Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai corporate governance dengan kepemilikan terkonsentrasi. 3) Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai corporate governance dengan kepemilikan manajer. 4) Ada hubungan positif antara nilai corporate governance dan porsi hutang perusahaan. 5) Ada hubungan positif antara corporate governance dan dividend payout ratio. Dimana hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara nilai corporate governance dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi. Dengan kemungkinan bahwa nilai corporate governance tidak valid dan variabel agency tidak efektif diterapkan di Indonesia.

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BAB I

PENDAHULUAN

1.1. LATAR BELAKANG MASALAH

Dalam perekonomian modern, manajemen dan pengelolaan perusahaan semakin banyak dipisahkan dari kepemilikan perusahaan. Hal ini sejalan dengan *Agency Theory* yang menekankan pentingnya pemilik perusahaan (pemegang saham) menyerahkan pengelolaan perusahaan kepada tenaga-tenaga profesional (disebut *agents*) yang lebih mengerti dalam menjalankan bisnis sehari-hari. Tujuan dari dipisahkannya pengelolaan dari kepemilikan perusahaan yaitu agar pemilik perusahaan memperoleh keuntungan yang semaksimal mungkin dengan biaya yang seefisien mungkin dengan dikelolanya perusahaan oleh tenaga-tenaga profesional. Mereka para tenaga-tenaga profesional, bertugas untuk kepentingan perusahaan dan memiliki keleluasaan dalam menjalankan manajemen perusahaan. Sehingga dalam hal ini para profesional tersebut berperan sebagai *agents*-nya pemegang saham. Semakin besar perusahaan yang dikelola memperoleh laba semakin besar pula keuntungan yang didapatkan agent. Sementara pemilik perusahaan (pemegang saham) hanya bertugas mengawasi dan memonitor jalannya perusahaan yang dikelola oleh manajemen serta mengembangkan sistem insentif bagi pengelola manajemen untuk memastikan bahwa mereka bekerja demi kepentingan perusahaan.

Namun pada sisi lain pemisahan seperti ini memiliki segi negatifnya. Adanya keleluasaan pengelola manajemen perusahaan untuk memaksimalkan laba perusahaan bisa mengarah pada proses memaksimalkan kepentingan pengelolanya sendiri dengan beban dan biaya yang harus ditanggung oleh pemilik perusahaan. Lebih lanjut pemisahan ini dapat pula menimbulkan kurangnya transparansi dalam penggunaan dana pada perusahaan serta keseimbangan yang tepat antara kepentingan-kepentingan yang ada, misalnya antara pemegang saham dengan pengelola manajemen perusahaan dan antara pemegang saham pengendali dengan pemegang saham minoritas. Seperti dikemukakan oleh Arifin (2005b) bahwa masalah agensi di Indonesia adalah dimana pemegang saham mayoritas tidak memikirkan pemegang saham minoritas.

Jensen dan Meckling (1976) mengatakan bahwa masalah agensi dapat dikurangi dengan memberikan insentif seperti bonus dan *stock option*, melakukan *monitoring*, dan melakukan pengekangan diri (*bonding*) seperti meningkatkan jumlah deviden dan meningkatkan jumlah hutang atau dengan meningkatkan kepemilikan manajer. Berkaitan dengan efektifitas pengawasan, jika dalam dewan komisaris ada dewan komisaris independen, menurut temuan Weisbach (1988) dalam Arifin (2005a) pengawasannya menjadi efektif. Mekanisme yang juga terbukti efektif adalah mekanisme pasar *corporate control* seperti ditemukan oleh Manne (1965) dalam Arifin (2005a), adanya pemegang saham besar seperti dikemukakan Shleifer dan Vishny (1986) dan Mc Connell dan Servaes (1990) dalam Arifin

(2005a), kepemilikan yang terkonsentrasi seperti ditemukan oleh Shleifer dan Vishny (1997).

Mekanisme pengurang masalah agensi yang diuraikan diatas perlu dipilih mana yang secara logis tepat dipakai di Indonesia. Menurut Arifin (2005b) pemberian intensif, pengawasan oleh dewan komisaris independen, melakukan bonding untuk mengurangi free cash flows adalah beberapa mekanisme yang masih dapat diterapkan di Indonesia. Peningkatan kepemilikan manajer nampaknya tidak efektif karena kepemilikan manajer sudah cukup tinggi, demikian pula mekanisme kepemilikan besar dan atau terkonsentrasi karena pada saat ini kepemilikannya sudah terkonsentrasi. Mekanisme yang diperkirakan juga tidak efektif adalah penggunaan pasar corporate control karena pasar corporate control di Indonesia belum berjalan efektif.

Kaen (2003) mendefinisikan *corporate governance* sebagai suatu tentang siapa yang mengontrol perusahaan dan mengapa dia mengontrol. Sementara itu Forum for Corporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) mendefinisikannya sebagai seperangkat aturan yang menetapkan hubungan antara pemegang saham, pengurus, pihak kreditur, pemerintah, karyawan, serta para pemegang kepentingan intern dan ekstern lainnya sehubungan dengan hak-hak dan kewajiban mereka. Secara singkat FCGI mendefinisikan *corporate governance* sebagai sistem yang mengarahkan dan mengendalikan perusahaan.

Menilik definisi *corporate governance* di atas nampak bahwa salah satu unsur penting dalam *corporate governance* adalah adanya hubungan agensi. Meskipun bukan merupakan satu-satunya permasalahan dalam membentuk *good corporate governance* namun penanganan masalah agensi merupakan suatu faktor yang sangat penting untuk mewujudkan *good corporate governance* terutama pada perusahaan *go public*. Sementara saat ini *corporate governance* merupakan permasalahan yang sangat disorot oleh investor di pasar modal. Hasil survei yang dilakukan oleh tim McKinsey, Coombes dan Watson (2000) dalam Arifin (2005b), memperlihatkan bahwa investor bersedia memberikan premium kepada perusahaan yang bagus *corporate governance*-nya. Besar premium untuk Negara-negara Asia yang disurvei adalah 20-27%, dan Indonesia adalah yang tertinggi pemiumnya yaitu 27%.

Masalah agensi merupakan faktor penting dalam *corporate governance* dan di sisi yang lain orang luar mengalami keda la dalam menilai *corporate governance* maka menjadi kajian yang menarik jika kita berusaha mengaitkan antara hasil penilaian *corporate governance* oleh lembaga-lembaga tertentu dengan variabel agensi yang sudah diteorisasikan dan diuji secara empiris keandalannya. Mengetahui keterkaitan antara nilai *corporate governance* yang dipublikasikan oleh majalah Swa dengan kebijakan deviden, kebijakan hutang, kepemilikan saham besar, ada tidaknya kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, dan ada tidaknya kepemilikan manajer. Penelitian sebelumnya oleh Arifin (2005b). Hasil penelitian sebelumnya menyatakan tidak ada

hubungan yang signifikan antara *corporate governance* dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi. Dengan alasan bahwa tidak akuratnya skor *corporate governance*, tidak efektifnya keempat variabel dalam mengurangi masalah agensi atau memang tidak ada hubungan antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan variabel agensi. Tapi kemungkinan terakhir ini probabilitas kebenarannya sangat kecil. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini akan melakukan analisis tentang kaitan antara nilai *corporate governance* oleh lembaga tertentu (seperti majalah Swa dan lembaga lain jika ditemukan) dengan variabel-vaiabel agensi.

1.2. RUMUSAN MASALAH PENELITIAN

Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah:

Bagaimana hubungan *corporate governance* dengan kebijakan deviden, kebijakan hutang, kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, dan kepemilikan manajer?

1.3. TUJUAN PENELITIAN

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah:

Untuk mengetahui apakah *corporate governance* memiliki hubungan dengan kebijakan deviden, kebijakan hutang, kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, dan kepemilikan manajer.

BAB II

KAJIAN PUSTAKA

2.1. PENELITIAN TERSAHULU

Arifin (2005b) dalam penelitiannya dia mempertanyakan apakah ada hubungan antara nilai *corporate governance* dan variable agensi. Nilai *corporate governance* diambil dari publikasi majalah Swa tahun 2001 tentang nilai (skor) *corporate governance* 52 perusahaan di BEJ. Variabel agensi yang dipakai dalam penelitian adalah mekanisme pengurang masalah agensi berupa empat variable yaitu dewan komisaris independen, kepemilikan besar, *bonding* dengan meningkatkan hutang, dan *bonding* dengan meningkatkan deviden. Hasil uji empiris menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara nilai *corporate governance* dan keempat variable agensi. Tidak signifikannya hubungan antara *corporate governance* dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi mungkin disebabkan tidak akuratnya skor *corporate governance* atau tidak efektifnya keempat variabel dalam mengurangi masalah agensi atau memang tidak ada hubungan antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan variabel agensi. Tapi kemungkinan terakhir ini probabilitas kebenarannya sangat kecil.

Sartono (2001) dalam penelitiannya berjudul “Kepemilikan Orang Dalam (*insider ownership*), Utang dan Kebijakan deviden: Pengujian Empirik Teori Keagenan (*agency theory*) menyatakan variabel kepemilikan orang dalam, utang, dan

kebijakan deviden, menunjukkan nilai F hitung yang signifikan pada ketiga model penelitian. Sehingga dapat dikatakan bahwa kepemilikan orang dalam, utang, dan kebijakan deviden secara serempak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan dan saling berpengaruh.

2.2. LANDASAN TEORI

2.2.1. Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance menurut Monks & Minow (1995) dalam Tjager (2003) adalah hubungan sebagai partisipan dalam menentukan arah dan kinerja korporasi. Menurut Shleifer dan Vishny (1997) sebagai bagian cara atau mekanisme untuk meyakinkan para pemilik modal dalam memperoleh imbal hasil yang sesuai dengan investasi yang ditanamkan.

Kaen (2003) mendefinisikan *corporate governance* sebagai sesuatu tentang siapa yang mengontrol perusahaan dan mengapa dia mengontrol. Sementara itu Forum for Coporate Governance in Indonesia (FCGI) mendefinisikannya sebagai seperangkat aturan yang menetapkan hubungan antara pemegang saham, pengurus, pihak kreditur, pemerintah, karyawan, serta para pemegang kepentingan intern dan ekstern lainnya sehubungan dengan hak-hak dan kewajiban mereka.

Tjager, dkk. (2003) menyatakan bahwa *corporate governance* pada intinya adalah mengenai suatu sistem, proses, dan seperangkat peraturan yang mengatur hubungan antara berbagai pihak yang berkepentingan (*stakeholders*) terutama dalam

arti sempit hubungan antara pemegang saham, dengan komisaris, dan dewan demi tercapainya tujuan organisasi. *Corporate governance* dimaksudkan untuk mengatur hubungan-hubungan ini dan mencegah terjadinya kesalahan-kesalahan (*mistake*) signifikan dalam strategi korporasi dan untuk memastikan bahwa kesalahan-kesalahan yang terjadi diperbaiki segera.

Selanjutnya *Finance Committee on Corporate Governance* Malaysia dalam Herwidayatmo (2000) mendefinisikan *corporate governance* sebagai proses dan struktur yang digunakan untuk mengarahkan dan mengelola bisnis dan kegiatan perusahaan ke arah peningkatan pertumbuhan bisnis dan akuntabilitas perusahaan. Adapun tujuan akhirnya adalah meningkatkan kemakmuran pemegang saham dalam jangka panjang, dengan tetap memperhatikan kepentingan *stakeholders* lainnya. Definisi ini menekankan bahwa sebaik apapun suatu struktur *corporate governance* namun jika prosesnya tidak berjalan sebagaimana mestinya maka tujuan akhir melindungi kepentingan pemegang saham dan *stakeholders* tidak akan pernah tercapai.

2.2.2. Prinsip-prinsip corporate governance

Dalam konteks tumbuhnya kesadaran akan arti penting *corporate governance* ini, Organization for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD) dalam Tjager, dkk. (2003) telah mengembangkan seperangkat prinsip-prinsip *good corporate governance* dan dapat diterapkan secara luwes (*fleksibel*) sesuai dengan

keadaan, budaya, dan tradisi dimasing-masing negara. Secara ringkas prinsip-prinsip tersebut dapat dirangkum sebagai: perlakuan yang setara (*equitable treatment atau fairness*), transparansi (*transparency*), akuntabilitas (*accountability*), dan responsibilitas (*responsibility*).

Prinsip-prinsip diatas terkait langsung dengan permasalahan yang dihadapi dunia usaha pada umumnya yakni masalah korupsi dan ketidakjujuran, tanggungjawab, sosial dan etika korporasi, tata kelola sektor publik, reformasi hukum. FCGI menjabarkan prinsip-prinsip diatas sebagai berikut.

2.2.2.1. *Fairness* (kewajaran)

Perlakuan yang sama terhadap para pemegang saham, terutama kepada pemegang saham minoritas dan pemegang saham asing, dengan keterbukaan informasi yang penting serta melarang pembagian untuk pihak sendiri dan perdagangan saham oleh orang dalam (*insider trading*).

2.2.2.2. *Disclosure* dan *Transparency* (Transparansi)

Hak-hak para pemegang saham, yang harus diberi informasi dengan benar dan tepat pada waktunya mengenai perusahaan, dapat ikut berperan serta dalam pengambilan keputusan mengenai perubahan-perubahan yang mendasar atas perusahaan, dan turut memperoleh bagian dari keuntungan perusahaan. Pengungkapan yang akurat dan tepat pada waktunya serta transparansi mengenai

semua hal yang penting bagi kinerja perusahaan, kepemilikan, serta para pemegang kepentingan (*stakeholder*).

2.2.2.3. Accountability (Akuntabilitas)

Tanggung jawab manajemen melalui pengawasan yang efektif berdasarkan *balance of power* antara manajer, pemegang saham, dewan komisaris, dan auditor. Merupakan bentuk pertanggungjawaban manajemen kepada perusahaan dan para pemegang saham.

2.2.2.4. Responsibility (responsibilitas)

Peranan pemegang saham harus diakui sebagaimana ditetapkan oleh hukum dan kerja sama yang aktif antara perusahaan serta para pemegang kepentingan dalam menciptakan kekayaan, lapangan kerja, dan perusahaan yang sehat dari aspek keuangan.

Pemerintah Republik Indonesia dalam hal ini kantor kementerian BUMN telah mengeluarkan berbagai keputusan yang mewajibkan BUMN-BUMN menerapkan prinsip-prinsip *good corporate governance*, misalnya Keputusan Menteri BUMN No. Kep-117/M-mbu/2002 tentang penerapan praktik *Good Corporate Governance* pada Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN)

Dalam keputusan ini juga dijabarkan tentang prinsip-prinsip *good coporate governance* yang sejalan dengan prinsip-prinsip yang dirumuskan oleh OECD sebagai berikut:

- a. Transparansi, yaitu keterbukaan dalam melaksanakan proses pengembalian keputusan dan keterbukaan dalam mengemukakan informasi materil dan relevan mengenai perusahaan.
- b. Kemandirian, yaitu suatu keadaan dimana perusahaan dikelola secara profesional tanpa benturan kepentingan dan pengaruh/tekanan dari pihak manapun yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan prinsip-prinsip korporasi sehat.
- c. Akuntabilitas, yaitu kejelasan fungsi, pelaksanaan dan pertanggungjawaban organ sehingga pengelolaan perusahaan terlaksana secara efektif.
- d. Pertanggungjawaban, yaitu kesesuaian di dalam pengelolaan perusahaan terhadap peraturan perungang-undangan yang berlaku dan prinsip-prinsip korporasi.
- e. Kewajaran (*Fairness*), yaitu keadilan dan kesetaraan di dalam memenuhi hak-hak stakleholder yang timbul berdasarkan perjanjian dan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

2.2.3. Pelaksanaan Corporate Governance di Indonesia

Dari penelitian McKinsey & Company, yang dikemukakan dalam Corporate Governance Investor Forum di Jakarta pada tanggal 19 Juni 2000 (merupakan kejasama Bank Dunia, Asia Development Bank (ABD), dan Komite National Good Corporate Governance) terlihat bahwa Indonesia menempati peringkat terendah dari lima negara Asia yang diteliti dalam pelaksanaan GCG. Isu ini disebabkan lebih dari 75% responden menyatakan bahwa pemerintah dan para pemegang kendali tidak serius menjalankan GCG. Dalam penelitian tersebut juga diungkapkan bahwa sebenarnya rata-rata para investor bersedia membayar 27% premium jika perusahaan-perusahaan di Indonesia menerapkan prinsip GCG. Dari survei terlihat bahwa para investor bersedia memberikan premium masing-masing sebesar 20% untuk perusahaan Jepang dan Taiwan yang menerapkan GCG, 24% untuk Korsel, 26% untuk Thailand, dan 25% untuk Malaysia. Dari hasil penelitian tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa selama Indonesia belum menerapkan prinsip GCG secara sungguh-sungguh, maka para investor asing tidak akan datang ke Indonesia.

Menurut Sukamulja (2004) Pelaksanaan *corporate governance* di Indonesia memang tertinggal dibandingkan dengan negara-negara lain, baik di dunia, kawasan Asia, bahkan kawasan Asia Tenggara. Ada banyak indikasi yang menunjukkan hal ini, antara lain lemahnya fundamental ekonomi korporasi dan negara yang menyebabkan sulitnya Indonesia untuk pulih dari krisis ekonomi di tahun 1997. rendahnya penilaian investor terhadap perusahaan-perusahaan Indonesia,

ditunjukkan dalam suatu penelitian yang dilakukan terhadap investor-investor di Singapura, Indonesia dan Cina dinilai investor sebagai negara-negara yang paling kurang memperhatikan GCG, dan dikelompokkan sebagai negara-negara yang paling buruk bersama dengan India dan Thailand. Sedangkan negara-negara Asia Tenggara lainnya seperti Singapura, Malaysia, dan Filipina mendapatkan penilaian lebih baik dari investor.

Penelitian Tabalujan dan Simon (2003) dalam Sukamulja (2004) juga menunjukkan bahwa kinerja *corporate governance* perusahaan-perusahaan Indonesia masih buruk. Tabalujan melihat bahwa dominasi kepemilikan saham perusahaan oleh satu keluarga banyak terdapat pada perusahaan-perusahaan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta. Dominasi keluarga yang kuat pada perusahaan ini, membuat nilai-nilai yang dianut suatu keluarga menjadi suatu hal yang berperan penting dalam *corporate governance* perusahaan tersebut. Pemusatan kekuasaan pada suatu keluarga membuat kepentingan pemegang saham publik dan pemegang saham minoritas menjadi terabaikan. Hal ini sudah melanggar prinsip kesamaan hak antar pemegang saham.

Tabalujan (2003) dalam Sukamulja (2004) juga menyebutkan bahwa budaya dalam sistem hukum di Indonesia masih sangat jauh dari baik. Masih rendahnya kesadaran bangsa Indonesia terhadap pentingnya perlindungan terhadap *shareholder* dan *stakeholder*, membuat pelaksanaan *corporate governance* belum bisa berjalan dengan baik. Kebiasaan-kebiasaan buruk dalam dunia bisnis, seperti suap-menyuap,

uang pelicin, korupsi, kolusi, dan nepotisme, membuat posisi manajemen menjadi suatu posisi yang sangat kuat, sehingga pemegang saham publik menjadi pihak yang sangat miskin informasi, oleh sebab itu menjadi tidak terwakili kepentingannya dalam perusahaan.

Banyak upaya yang telah dilakukan Pemerintah untuk memperbaiki pelaksanaan *corporate governance* di Indonesia. Salah satu upaya yang telah diambil adalah dengan membentuk Komisi Nasional Kebijakan Corporate Governance (KNKCG) pada tahun 1999. Komisi ini bertugas untuk memberikan pendidikan pada masyarakat terutama dunia bisnis, mengenai pelaksanaan *Good Corporate Governance* yang dapat diberlakukan bagi perusahaan di Indonesia.

2.2.4. Teori Agensi

Perusahaan sering dianggap hanya sebagai kotak hitam yang hanya melakukan proses transformasi input menjadi output untuk memaksimalkan laba atau lebih tepatnya *present value*. Seringkali dilupakan bahwa terdapat manajer yang juga memiliki kepentingan tertentu. Pihak lain yang juga terlibat dalam perusahaan adalah pemegang saham (*stockholder*) sebagai pemilik perusahaan dan kreditor (*debtholder*) yang memberikan pinjaman untuk mendanai kegiatan perusahaan dengan mengharapkan pengembalian tertentu. Antara manajer, *stockholder* dan *debtholder* terjadi interaksi didalam perusahaan, menurut Jensen dan Meckling (1976) perusahaan digambarkan sebagai kumpulan kontrak antar pihak-pihak yang

berinteraksi di perusahaan. Teori agensi akan memberikan penjelasan tentang hubungan kontraktual tersebut.

Hubungan agensi merupakan kontrak dimana satu atau lebih orang (*principal*) meminta orang lain untuk melakukan jasa atas nama principal serta memberi wewenang kepada agen untuk membuat keputusan yang tentunya terbaik bagi *principal* seperti dijelaskan Jensen dan Meckling (1976). Jika hubungan antara kedua pihak adalah memaksimalkan nilai tambah maka sangat dimungkinkan agen tidak selalu bertindak untuk kepentingan *principal*. Manajer sebagai agen disini diberi kepercayaan untuk melakukan kegiatan yang dapat meningkatkan nilai perusahaan sehingga juga akan memaksimalkan nilai tambah yang diterima investor sebagai *principal*. Namun sering manajer mengambil keputusan yang cenderung untuk memenuhi kepentingan sendiri. Ketidaksejalanannya kepentingan antar manajer sebagai agen dengan *stockholder* dan *debtholder* sebagai *principal* ini disebut dengan masalah agensi (*agency problem*).

2.2.5. Masalah Agensi

Jensen dan Meckling (1976) menyatakan bahwa sejak hubungan antara manajer dengan *stockholder* merupakan murni hubungan agensi maka dapat dikaitkan dengan bahwa masalah agensi muncul karena adanya pemisahaan antara kepemilikan dan kontrol di dalam perusahaan, terlebih lagi dengan kepemilikan perusahaan yang tersebar. Tjager, dkk. (2003) konsep pemisahan antara kepemilikan

(*ownership*) para pemegang saham dan pengendali (*control*) para manajemen dalam korporasi telah menjadi kajian sejak tahun 1930-an. Manajer sebagai agen diberi wewenang untuk mengambil keputusan di dalam perusahaan, investor sebagai pemilik berharap manajer dapat memaksimalkan kekayaan mereka, tetapi disini manajer mempunyai kecenderungan untuk melakukan tindakan *perquisites* yang berlebihan dan perilaku oportunistis lain, hal ini memunculkan *agency cost of equity*.

Banyak bukti tentang adanya masalah agensi, Jensen (1986) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan akar permasalahan antara manajemen dengan *stockholder* dari adanya kelebihan aliran kas. Kelebihan aliran kas oleh manajer sering digunakan untuk berinvestasi dalam investasi yang kadang memiliki return negatif. Adanya kelebihan aliran kas bebas ini cenderung digunakan manajer untuk tindakan *perquisites* yaitu kegiatan konsumsi berlebihan yang tidak ada hubungannya dengan tujuan perusahaan.

Masalah agensi antara *principal* dengan agen ini dapat berbeda di setiap negara. Teori agensi yang dilahirkan di Amerika Serikat memandang bahwa masalah agensi muncul antara pemegang saham yang secara umum memiliki porsi kepemilikan yang kecil dengan manajer yang juga memiliki kepemilikan yang kecil. Namun untuk kasus di Indonesia memang agak berbeda dimana sebagai agen adalah pemegang saham mayoritas yang juga ikut mengelola perusahaan sedangkan sebagai *principal* adalah pemegang saham minoritas. Meskipun konfliknya agak berbeda namun mekanisme untuk mengurangi agensi yang disarankan oleh teori tersebut

mungkin masih dapat diterapkan di Indonesia seperti diungkapkan oleh Arifin (2005b).

2.2.6. Mekanisme Untuk Mengurangi Masalah Agensi (Variabel Agensi)

Jensen dan Meckling (1976) mengidentifikasi ada dua cara untuk mengurangi kesempatan manajer melakukan tindakan yang merugikan investor, yaitu (1) investor luar melakukan pengawasan (*monitoring*) dan (2) manajer sendiri melakukan pembatasan atas tindakan-tindakannya (*bonding*). Pada satu sisi, kedua kegiatan tersebut akan mengurangi kesempatan penyimpangan oleh manajer sehingga nilai perusahaan akan meningkat sedangkan pada sisi yang lain keduanya akan memunculkan biaya sehingga akan mengurangi nilai perusahaan. Calon investor akan mengantisipasi adanya kedua biaya tersebut ditambah dengan kerugian yang masih muncul meskipun sudah ada *monitoring* dan *bonding*, yang disebut *residual loss*. Antisipasi atas ketiga biaya yang didefinisikan seagai biaya agensi (*agency cost*) ini nampak pada harga saham yang terdiskon saat perusahaan menjual sahamnya.

2.2.6.1. Mekanisme *Monitoring*

Ada beberapa mekanisme untuk mengurangi biaya agensi. Berikut adalah mekanisme-mekanisme kontrol yang dapat dipakai untuk mengurangi masalah agensi.

1) Pembentukan Dewan Komisaris

Pembentukan dewan komisaris adalah salah satu mekanisme yang banyak dipakai untuk memonitor manajer. Namun demikian penelitian Mace (1986) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan bahwa pengawasan dewan komisaris terhadap manajemen pada umumnya tidak efektif. Ini terjadi karena proses pemilihan dewan komisaris yang kurang demokratis dimana kandidat dewan komisaris sering dipilih oleh manajemen sehingga setelah terpilih tidak berani memberikan kritik terhadap manajemen. Namun jika dewan didominasi oleh pihak luar (*independent board of director*) maka *monitoring* dewan komisaris terhadap manajer menjadi efektif seperti ditemukan oleh Weisbach (1988) dalam Arifin (2005a).

Morck, Shleifer, dan Vishny (1989) dalam Arifin (2005a) menafsirkan dari temuan mereka bahwa dewan komisaris mendorong terjadinya pergantian manajer puncak ketika memburuknya kinerja perusahaan merupakan kesalahan manajemen. Perusahaan *go public* di Indonesia pada saat ini sebagian sudah memiliki dewan.

2) Pasar Corporate Control

Pasar *corporate control*, yaitu *takeover* (pengambilalihan) menuut Arifin (2005a) lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan pembentukan dewan komisaris. Manne (1965) dalam Arifin (2005a) menyatakan bahwa adanya pasar untuk *corporate control* dimana perusahaan yang menurun nilainya akibat adanya masalah agensi

akan diambil alih oleh perusahaan lain, merupakan mekanisme yang paling bagus sehingga masalah agensi dapat dikurangi.

Menurut Arifin (2005a) mekanisme pasar *corporate control* masih mengundang beberapa pertanyaan dalam keefektifannya. Pertama, biaya *takeover* yang relatif mahal sehingga perusahaan yang layak untuk diambilalih hanya perusahaan yang sudah benar-benar tidak terkelola dengan baik. Kedua, akuisisi sebenarnya justru meningkatkan biaya agensi jika perusahaan yang mengambilalih membayar terlalu tinggi. Dalam banyak kasus munculnya *takeover* justru merupakan bukti adanya masalah agensi pada perusahaan yang melakukan *takeover* karena manajernya ingin meningkatkan ukuran perusahaan sehingga kekuasaan mereka juga meningkat. Ketiga, pengambilalihan membutuhkan adanya pasar modal yang likuid yang memungkinkan pengakuisisi memperoleh dana banyak dalam waktu singkat. Maka kemudian munculah *junk bond* yang digunakan untuk membiayai akuisisi. Banyak perusahaan yang bangkrut akibat pendanaan dengan *junk bond* tersebut dan hal inilah yang menjadi salah satu sebab mengapa gelombang aktivitas akuisisi di Amerika Serikat berhenti.

Penelitian ini tidak menganalisis mekanisme pasar *corporate control* karena mekanisme ini tidak dipakai di Indonesia.

3) Pemegang Saham Besar

Mekanisme pemegang saham besar (*large outside shareholder*) banyak dipakai mengawasi manajemen, yang biasanya merupakan lembaga keuangan seperti *investment banking*, perusahaan asuransi, perusahaan dana pensiun, perusahaan reksa dana, dan bank. Investor-investor kecil cenderung tidak melakukan *monitoring* karena biaya *monitoring* terhadap manajemen pada investor-investor tersebut akan sangat besar (Jensen dan Meckling (1976)). Shleifer dan Vishny (1986) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan bahwa pemegang saham besar layak melakukan pengawasan yang lebih teliti, yang tentu saja terkait dengan bertambah besarnya dana pengawasan yang disediakan karena manfaat yang akan mereka peroleh juga besar.

Konsisten dengan temuan Mc Connell dan Servaes (1990) dalam Arifin (2005a) bahwa adanya pemegang saham besar akan meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan di Amerika Serikat, Gorton dan Schmid (1996) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan bahwa kepemilikan besar oleh bank maupun non bank di Jerman juga meningkatkan kinerja perusahaan. Sementara itu Kaplan dan Minton (1994) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan bahwa di Jepang, perusahaan yang ada pemegang saham yang besarnya memiliki kecenderungan yang lebih besar untuk mengganti manajer ketika kinerja perusahaan memburuk. Temuan-temuan ini membuktikan bahwa pemegang saham besar memang efektif sebagai mekanisme atau mengurangi masalah agensi.

Pemegang saham besar memang efektif mengurangi masalah agensi namun karena pemegang saham besar memiliki kekuasaan yang berlebihan, sehingga sangat mungkin digunakan untuk memutuskan sesuatu yang menguntungkan kepentingan pribadinya dan kepentingan tersebut bertentangan dengan kepentingan investor atau *stakeholders* yang lain. Menurut Arifin (2005a) karena memiliki kontrol yang kuat, pemegang saham besar mungkin saja membuat keputusan untuk membagikan deviden hanya pada dirinya sendiri dan pemegang saham minoritas yang lain tidak mendapat deviden tersebut.

Menurut Arifin (2005a) bukti pemanfaatan hak kontrol pemegang saham besar dapat dilihat dari adanya premium yang besar pada harga saham yang dibeli dalam jumlah besar dibandingkan dengan harga saham ketika dibeli dalam jumlah kecil. Bukti lainnya tentang adanya tindakan yang merugikan pemegang saham minoritas juga dapat dilihat dari studi tentang struktur kepemilikan. Morck, Shleifer, dan Vishny (1989) dalam Arifin (2005a) misalnya menemukan bahwa ketika kepemilikan seseorang masih di bawah 10%, maka kenaikan kepemilikan akan meningkatkan laba perusahaan namun setelah kepemilikannya diatas 10% maka meningkatnya kepemilikan justru akan menurunkan laba perusahaan. Temuan ini dapat ditafsirkan bahwa ketika kepemilikan seorang pemegang saham masih kecil maka peningkatan kepemilikan tersebut akan mengurangi masalah agensi karena hak kontrol dapat dilakukan dengan efisien. Namun ketika kepemilikan seseorang sudah cukup untuk melakukan kontrol dengan efisien dan kepemilikan tersebut ditambah

maka dia akan memiliki kemampuan kontrol yang berlebihan. Kemampuan kontrol yang berlebihan ini akan memunculkan masalah agensi baru yaitu peluang untuk mengambil tindakan yang menguntungkan diri sendiri dan merugikan investor lain. Oleh karena itu hipotesis yang diajukan adalah:

H1: Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan saham besar.

4) Kepemilikan Terkonsentrasi

Mekanisme pengurang biaya agensi yang agak mirip dengan mekanisme pemegang saham besar adalah mekanisme lewat kepemilikan yang lebih terkonsentrasi. Kepemilikan dikatakan terkonsentrasi jika untuk mencapai kontrol dominasi atau mayoritas dibutuhkan penggabungan lebih sedikit investor. Shleifer dan Vishny (1997) mengemukakan bahwa jika kontrol dapat dipegang oleh semakin sedikit investor maka akan semakin mudah kontrol tersebut dijalankan.

Dibandingkan dengan mekanisme pemegang saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi memiliki kekuatan kontrol yang lebih rendah karena mereka tetap harus melakukan koordinasi untuk menjalankan hak kontrolnya. Akan tetapi jika kepemilikan terkonsentrasi pada satu pemegang saham, maka kekuatan kontrolnya akan kuat. Dengan kuatnya kekuatan kontrol yang dimiliki, dapat memunculkan adanya penyalahgunaan kontrol untuk kepentingan diri sendiri dan merugikan kepentingan pemilik lain. Oleh karena itu hipotesis yang diajukan adalah:

H2: Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan terkonsentrasi.

5) Pasar Manajer

Fama (1980) dalam Arifin (2005a) menyatakan bahwa agensi akan sangat berkurang dengan sendirinya karena manajer akan dicatat kinerjanya oleh pasar manajer baik yang ada dalam perusahaan sendiri maupun yang berasal dari luar perusahaan. Lapisan manajer atas akan digantikan oleh manajer lapisan di bawahnya jika kinerjanya kurang memuaskan. Persaingan di pasar manajer ini akan memaksa manajer bertindak sebaik mungkin untuk kemajuan perusahaan. Namun mekanisme pasar manajer ini tidak dapat sepenuhnya berjalan karena pasar manajer bukan merupakan pasar yang sempurna. Kelangkaan tenaga manajer dan sikap perlawanan dari pihak manajer agar posisinya tidak diganti adalah faktor-faktor yang menghambat diterapkannya mekanisme pasar manajer untuk kepentingan pengurangan masalah agensi. Meskipun Arifin (2005b) mekanisme ini tidak berjalan di Indonesia sehingga penulis tidak menganalisis mekanisme ini.

2.2.6.2. Mekanisme Kontrol dengan Peningkatan Kepemilikan

Teori struktur kepemilikan Jensen dan Meckling (1976) mengisyaratkan bahwa ada hubungan positif antara kepemilikan manajer (α) dengan nilai perusahaan. Morck, Shleifer, dan Vishny (1988) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan

bahwa Tobin's q pada awalnya meningkat dengan meningkatnya α , namun kemudian menurun ketika ada penambahan α lagi setelah α mencapai tingkat 5%. Tingkat titik balik α dapat berbeda dengan berbedanya karakteristik sampel terbukti McConell dan Servaes (1990) dalam Arifin (2005a) menemukan bahwa Tobin's q tetap meningkat sampai dengan level α antara 40-50%.

Stulz (1988) dalam Arifin (2005a) mengembangkan teori struktur kepemilikan dan mendapatkan bahwa hubungan antara kepemilikan manajer dan nilai perusahaan adalah non-monotonic. Pada tingkat α yang rendah, nilai perusahaan akan meningkat dengan meningkatnya α karena pada saat itu insentif manajer untuk bertindak konsumtif menurun. Pada level α yang tinggi, nilai perusahaan justru menurun ketika α meningkat karena adanya pengaruh *management entrenchment*, yaitu suatu posisi kepemilikan dimana manajer dapat dengan bebas memaksimumkan utilitasnya tanpa takut adanya *hostile takeover*, perlawan dari dewan komisaris, maupun *proxy fight* oleh investor besar. Teori struktur kepemilikan ini didukung oleh beberapa penelitian empiris. Karena pengaruh *management entrenchment*, kemungkinan dimana manajer menyalahgunakan posisinya untuk kepentingan diri sendiri. Oleh karena itu penulis mengajukan hipotesis:

H3: Ada hubungan negatif antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan manajer.

2.2.6.3. Mekanisme Kontrol dengan Bonding

Jensen (1986) dalam Arifin (2005a) melihat masalah keagenan dari sudut ketersediaan uang yang dapat digunakan manajer untuk kegiatan ‘konsumtif’. Dana tersebut adalah *free cash flows* yaitu kelebihan dana yang ada di perusahaan setelah semua proyek investasi yang menghasilkan *net present value* positif dilaksanakan. Jika biaya agensi ingin dikurangi maka *free cash flows* harus dikurangi terlebih dahulu. Dengan kata lain manajer harus menunjukkan kepada pemegang saham bahwa dia telah melakukan upaya menahan diri (*bonding*) untuk tidak menciptakan peluang melakukan penyimpangan-penyimpangan dengan cara memperkecil dana yang dapat disimpangkan, yaitu *free cash flows*.

1) *Bonding* Dengan Meningkatkan Hutang

Jensen (1986) dalam Arifin (2005a) berpendapat bahwa hutang dapat mengurangi masalah agensi walaupun sebenarnya dapat memunculkan *agency cost of debt*. Dengan semakin besar hutang maka semakin banyak dana kas yang harus dikeluarkan untuk memenuhi kewajiban dari hutang, dengan demikian akan mengurangi jumlah dana kas yang disimpan perusahaan. Manajer akan bekerja lebih keras untuk memenuhi komitmennya atas pembayaran kewajiban dari hutang disamping harus tetap memenuhi kepentingan *stockholders* untuk memaksimalkan nilai perusahaan. Dengan peningkatan hutang juga akan meningkatkan *monitoring* atas kinerja perusahaan oleh kreditor. Jensen dan Meckling (1976) juga menyarankan

memakai peningkatan hutang untuk mengurangi biaya agensi meskipun dengan alasan yang berbeda, yaitu supaya *outside equity* tidak bertambah sehingga konflik antara investor luar dan manajemen tidak meningkat.

Beberapa penelitian seperti dirangkum oleh Harris dan Raviv (1991) menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan yang positif antara jumlah hutang dengan nilai perusahaan. Dalam konteks teori agensi, hasil korelasi positif antara jumlah hutang dan nilai perusahaan diinterpretasikan sebagai adanya pengurangan masalah agensi ketika hutang perusahaan meningkat. Namun demikian penggunaan hutang menimbulkan kekhawatiran *debtholder* dimana karena investasi yang beresiko ini meningkatkan resiko tidak terbayarnya bunga dan pinjaman pokok yang diberikan. Mekanisme ini dapat digunakan di Indonesia sehingga penulis mengajukan hipotesis:

H4: Ada hubungan positif antara nilai *corporate governance* dan porsi hutang perusahaan.

2) Bonding Dengan Meningkatkan Deviden

Meningkatkan deviden tunai juga dapat mengurangi *free cash flow*. Semakin besar deviden yang ditetapkan oleh perusahaan maka perusahaan harus mengeluarkan dana kas yang semakin besar sehingga yang tersisa di perusahaan menjadi kecil. Rozeff (1982) dalam Arifin (2005a) menyatakan dengan meningkatnya deviden akan meningkatkan kemungkinan perusahaan mengambil

dana dari luar sehingga perusahaan semakin sering dimonitor oleh investor baru.

Pengawasan ini akan membuat manajer bekerja lebih keras dan membuat tindakan manajer sejalan dengan kepentingan *stockholders* sehingga akan mengurangi *agency cost*.

Namun penggunaan deviden untuk pengontrol masalah agensi bukanlah hal yang murah. Pada perusahaan yang sedang tumbuh ketika laba yang diperoleh perusahaan dibagikan sebagai deviden padahal terdapat kesempatan investasi yang mungkin menguntungkan, sebenarnya perusahaan telah mengeluarkan *opportunity cost*, yaitu biaya yang muncul karena tidak menggunakan dana yang ada untuk diinvestasikan ke dalam kesempatan investasi yang lebih menguntungkan. Mekanisme ini juga dapat dijalankan di Indonesia sehingga penulis mengajukan hipotesis:

H5: Ada hubungan positif antara *corporate governance* dan *devidend payout ratio*.

BAB III

METODE PENELITIAN

3.1. Populasi dan Sampel.

Sampel penelitian ini adalah perusahaan-perusahaan yang dinilai indeks *corporate governance*-nya oleh majalah SWA dan Indonesian Institute of Corporate Governance (IICG) pada tahun 2001, yaitu 52 perusahaan di BEJ yang masuk dalam indeks LQ-45.

3.2. Data dan Sumber Data.

Data yang diperlukan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder. Skor *corporate governance* dimuat majalah Swa edisi 20 September – 3 Oktober 2001 sedangkan data tentang kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, kepemilikan manajer, rasio hutang, dan *devidend payout ratio* diperoleh dari Indonesia Capital Market Directory (ICMD).

3.3. Definisi Operasional Variabel Penelitian.

Uji terhadap lima hipotesis minor dilakukan melihat signifikansi tidaknya koefisien korelasi antara skor *corporate governance* dengan masing-masing variabel agensi yaitu kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, kepemilikan manajer, *bonding* dengan hutang, dan *bonding* dengan deviden.

3.3.1. *Corporate governance*

Untuk memperoleh persepsi tentang pelaksanaan *corporate governance* di perusahaan, pelaksanaan riset (IICG) melakukan dengan tiga pendekatan, yaitu:

Pertama : Menggunakan pendekatan langsung yaitu melalui mekanisme pembelian saham perusahaan. Dengan pembelian saham tersebut, IICG tercatat sebagai pemegang saham minoritas perusahaan. Sebagai pemegang saham minoritas diharapkan dapat terlibat langsung dalam menilai kebijakan perusahaan, misalnya tentang perlindungan dan pengakuan hak-hak pemegang saham minoritas, pemanggilan RUPS dan mengikuti jalannya RUPS.

Kedua : Melakukan wawancara dengan perusahaan responden.

Ketiga : Analisis data yang berasal dari informasi publik. Data yang digunakan berasal dari dua sumber data yaitu data primer yang diperoleh langsung dari perusahaan diantaranya laporan tahunan perusahaan, Anggaran Dasar, peraturan perusahaan, risalah rapat RUPS, agenda perusahaan, *investor's handbook , newsletter*, dan website perusahaan. Sedangkan data sekunder diperoleh dari sumber-sumber diluar perusahaan seperti media massa, institusi terkait seperti Bapepam, Bursa Efek Jakarta, Asosiasi-asosiasi, dan sebagainya.

Instrumen atau kuesioner disusun berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip *corporate governance* yang telah ditetapkan oleh badan Internasional yaitu OECD dan Komite

Nasional mengenai *Corporate Governance* yang meliputi: *Accountability, Responsibility, Fairness, dan Transparency.*

Penjabaran prinsip-prinsip tersebut ke dalam item-item pertanyaan, dilakukan dengan mengacu pada UU No. 1 Tahun 1995 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, UU No. 8 Tahun 1998 tentang Pasar Modal, panduan implementasi *good corporate governance* yang direkomendasikan Komite Nasional mengenai *Corporate Governance*, OECD *Principles*, praktik-praktek bisnis yang baik (*best practices*), serta kriteria-kriteria rating yang telah dilakukan di berbagai negara seperti Australia, Jerman, dan Filipina.

Item-item pertanyaan yang dirumuskan dapat diklasifikasikan dalam beberapa kelompok yang dapat disebut dengan kriteria pelaksanaan *good corporate governance* yaitu: komitmen perusahaan dalam penerapan *good corporate governance*, pelaksanaan RUPS dan perlindungan pemegang saham minoritas, struktur dan peran dewan komisaris, direksi, hubungan dengan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan (*stakeholders*), transparansi, serta tanggapan terhadap riset IICG. Masing-masing kriteria akan diberi bobot sesuai dengan tingkat kepentingan setiap kriteria. Penentuan bobot dilakukan dengan pertimbangan para pakar *corporate governance* dan analis sekuritas.

3.3.2. Kepemilikan saham besar

Pemegang saham besar layak melakukan pengawasan yang lebih teliti membuat *monitoring* terhadap manajer meningkat, yang tentu saja terkait dengan bertambah besarnya dana pengawasan yang disediakan karena manfaat yang akan mereka peroleh juga. Pemegang saham besar memang efektif mengurangi masalah agensi namun karena pemegang saham besar memiliki kekuasaan yang berlebihan, sehingga sangat mungkin digunakan untuk memutuskan sesuatu yang menguntungkan kepentingan pribadinya dan kepentingan tersebut bertentangan dengan kepentingan investor atau *stakeholders* yang lain. Data diambil dengan cara melihat kepemilikan saham terbesar yang terdapat pada masing-masing perusahaan.

3.3.3. Kepemilikan terkonsentrasi

Kepemilikan dikatakan terkonsentrasi jika untuk mencapai kontrol dominasi atau mayoritas dibutuhkan penggabungan lebih sedikit investor. Kepemilikan terkonsentrasi memiliki kekuatan kontrol yang rendah karena mereka tetap harus melakukan koordinasi untuk menjalankan hak kontrolnya. Akan tetapi jika kepemilikan terkonsentrasi pada satu pemegang saham, maka kekuatan kontrolnya akan kuat. Dengan begitu muncul adanya penyalahgunaan kontrol untuk kepentingan diri sendiri dan merugikan kepentingan pemilik lain. Kepemilikan dinyatakan terkonsentrasi bila terdapat satu *shareholder* yang memiliki saham lebih dari 50%. Dimana variabel ini diuji dengan variabel dummy, diasumsikan nilai 0 berarti kepemilikan tidak terkonsentrasi, dan nilai 1 berarti kepemilikan terkonsentrasi.

3.3.4. Kepemilikan manajer

Pada tingkat α yang rendah, nilai perusahaan akan meningkat dengan meningkatnya α karena pada saat itu insentif manajer untuk bertindak konsumtif menurun. Pada level α yang tinggi, nilai perusahaan justru menurun ketika α meningkat karena adanya pengaruh *management entrenchment*. Karena pengaruh *management entrenchment*, kemungkinan dimana manajer menyalahgunakan posisinya untuk kepentingan diri sendiri. Data diambil dengan cara melihat kepemilikan komisaris dan direktur yang tercantum di dalam perusahaan. Dimana variabel ini diuji dengan variabel dummy, diasumsikan nilai 0 berarti tidak ada kepemilikan manajer, dan nilai 1 berarti ada kepemilikan manajer.

3.3.5. Bonding dengan hutang

Dengan adanya hutang maka manajer akan bekerja lebih keras untuk memenuhi pembayaran kewajiban dari hutang disamping harus tetap memenuhi kepentingan *stockholders* untuk memaksimalkan nilai perusahaan. Dengan peningkatan hutang juga akan meningkatkan *monitoring* atas kinerja perusahaan oleh kreditor. Variabel *debt ratio* didapat dari Indonesia Capital Market Directory (ICMD). Data hanya diambil 47 perusahaan karena ada 5 perusahaan perbankan.

3.3.6. Bonding dengan meningkatkan deviden

Semakin besar deviden yang ditetapkan oleh perusahaan maka perusahaan harus mengeluarkan dana kas yang semakin besar sehingga yang tersisa di

perusahaan menjadi kecil. Dengan meningkatnya deviden akan meningkatkan kemungkinan perusahaan mengambil dana dari luar sehingga perusahaan semakin sering dimonitor oleh investor baru. Variabel deviden juga dapat dilihat dalam Indonesia Capital Market Directory (ICMD).

3.4. Teknik Analisis

Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan analisis korelasi Pearson Product Moment. Koefisien korelasi pearson (perkalian moment) berkisar dari +1 sampai -1. Apabila korelasi antara dua variabel benilai 0, maka dua variabel tersebut adalah saling bebas statistik (Wahana, 2002). Simbol r merupakan estimasi hubungan linier koefisien berdasarkan data sampel. Koefisien korelasi menunjukkan nilai dan arah hubungan. Nilai koefisien korelasi (*magnitude*) adalah derajat pergerakan variabel dalam arah yang sama atau belawan. Nilai koefisien korelasi 0,40 sama dengan -0,40. di sini tanda bukan menunjukkan ukuran korelasi. Derajat korelasi adalah sangat sederhana. Tanda koefisien menunjukkan arah hubungan. Arah hubungan menyatakan apakah nilai-nilai besar pada satu variabel berhubungan dengan nilai-nilai besar pada variabel lainnya (nilai kecil dengan nilai kecil). Jika nilai-nilai berpasangan seperti ini, maka kedua variabel memiliki hubungan positif; jika nilai pada variabel yang satu menaik, maka nilai pada variabel yang satunya juga menaik. Pasangan variabel yang hubungannya berlawanan arah adalah jika nilai-nilai yang besar pada variabel pertama terpasangkan dengan nilai-nilai yang kecil pada variabel

kedua (begitu juga sebaliknya) Cooper dan Emory (1995). Tidak adanya hubungan dinyatakan oleh koefisien yang mendekati nol.

Rumus untuk menghitung r dari Pearson adalah :

$$r = \frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

Pengujian terhadap koefisien korelasi:

1. Perumusan hipotesis

$H_0: \rho = 0$ (tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y)

$H_1: \rho \neq 0$ (ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y)

2. Nilai t_{tabel} ditentukan berdasarkan tingkat signifikan (α) 5%

3. Menentukan nilai t_{hitung} dengan formula:

$$t = \frac{r_{xy} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{xy}^2)}}$$

Diamana:

t : nilai statistik t

n : banyaknya pengamatan

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

4. Kesimpulan dibuat berdasarkan keputusan yang diambil. Jika keputusan menerima H_0 , kesimpulannya adalah tidak ada korelasi antara variabel satu dengan variabel lain. Sebaliknya, jika keputusan menolak H_0 dan menerima H_1 , kesimpulannya adalah terdapat korelasi antara variabel satu dengan variabel lain.



BAB IV

Analisis dan Pembahasan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji hubungan dari *Good Corporate Governance* dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi. Data yang dipakai adalah data sekunder dimana data tersebut merupakan data dari perusahaan yang masuk dalam indeks LQ-45 dan dinilai *corporate governance*-nya oleh Indonesian Institute of Corporate Governance (IICG). Data skor corporate governance (GCG) diambil dari majalah SWA pada tahun 2001, sedangkan variabel pengurang masalah agensi diambil dari Indonesian Capital Market Directory (ICMD) dengan variabel yang digunakan adalah kepemilikan saham besar (KSB), kepemilikan terkonsentrasi (KT), kepemilikan manajer (KM), *debt ratio* (DEBT), *dividend payout ratio* (DVID).

Metode atau langkah-langkah yang digunakan dalam penganalisisan data adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Mencari variabel-variabel yang diteliti.
2. Menganalisis hubungan variabel dengan metode korelasi Pearson dengan bantuan program komputer yaitu SPSS 11.0.
3. Menguji koefisien korelasi dengan uji T(test)

Seperti disebutkan diatas sampel yang diambil adalah 52 perusahaan yang dinilai skor GCG oleh IICG yang dipublikasikan oleh majalah SWA. Perusahaan tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.1
Data perusahaan

No.	Perusahaan
1	Astra Internasional
2	Aneka Tambang
3	Astra Graphia
4	Astra Otoparts
5	Alfa Retailindo
6	Astra Agro Lestari
7	Bank CIC
8	Bank BII
9	Bhakti Investama
10	Bank BCA
11	Bahtra Adimina Samudera
12	Barito Pacific Timber
13	Bentoel International Investama
14	Budi Acid Jaya
15	Bimantara Citra
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia
18	Dankos Laboratories
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa
20	Gajah Tunggal
21	Gudang Garam
22	HM Sampoerna
23	Indosat
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa
26	Indorama Syntetics
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpment
29	Kalbe Farma
30	Komatsu Indonesia
31	Lautan Luas
32	Lippo Bank
33	Lippo E-net
34	Lippo Sekuritas

Tabel 4.1 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan
35	Medco Energi International
36	Metrodata Electronics
37	Matahari Putra Prima
38	Makindo
39	Mulia Industrindo
40	Multipolar
41	Panin Bank
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa
45	Semen Gresik
46	Semen Cibinong
47	Telkom
48	Tempo Scan Pacific
49	Timah
50	Trimegah Sekuritas
51	United Tractor
52	Ultra Jaya

Sumber: majalah Swa edisi 20 September – 3 Oktober 2001

4.1 Menghitung Variabel-variabel yang Digunakan

Variabel-variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah nilai *corporate governance* (GCG), kepemilikan saham besar (KSB), kepemilikan terkonsentrasi (KT), kepemilikan manajer (KM), *debt ratio* (DEBT), *dividend payout ratio* (DVID).

4.1.1 Menghitung Nilai *Corporate Governance* (GCG)

Penelitian ini penulis menggunakan nilai *corporate governance* yang diterbitkan oleh majalah SWA. Item-item pertanyaan yang dirumuskan dapat diklasifikasikan dalam beberapa kelompok yang dapat disebut dengan kriteria pelaksanaan *good corporate governance* yaitu: komitmen perusahaan dalam

penerapan *good corporate governance*, pelaksanaan RUPS dan perlindungan pemegang saham minoritas, struktur dan peran dewan komisaris, direksi, hubungan dengan pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan (*stakeholders*), transparansi, serta tanggapan terhadap riset IICG. Masing-masing kriteria akan diberi bobot sesuai dengan tingkat kepentingan setiap kriteria. Penentuan bobot dilakukan dengan pertimbangan para pakar *corporate governance* dan analis sekuritas.

Skor *corporate governance* yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.2
Skor corporate governance

No.	Perusahaan	GCG
1	Astra Internasional	77.19
2	Aneka Tambang	70.75
3	Astra Graphia	65.00
4	Astra Otoparts	58.75
5	Alfa Retailindo	24.25
6	Astra Agro Lestari	38.88
7	Bank CIC	75.88
8	Bank BII	63.88
9	Bhakti Investama	23.31
10	Bank BCA	76.56
11	Bahtra Adimina Samudera	48.94
12	Barito Pacific Timber	37.31
13	Bentoel International Investama	33.50
14	Budi Acid Jaya	22.06
15	Bimantara Citra	65.13
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	63.25
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	61.94
18	Dankos Laboratories	64.75
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa	21.94
20	Gajah Tunggal	51.31
21	Gudang Garam	16.69
22	HM Sampoerna	28.19
23	Indosat	41.94

Tabel 4.2 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	GCG
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur	35.13
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	31.00
26	Indorama Syntetics	19.69
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	14.69
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpmnt	22.81
29	Kalbe Farma	65.19
30	Komatsu Indonesia	59.44
31	Lautan Luas	58.88
32	Lippo Bank	40.19
33	Lippo E-net	26.13
34	Lippo Sekuritas	17.63
35	Medco Energi International	69.94
36	Metrodata Electronics	66.13
37	Matahari Putra Prima	66.06
38	Makindo	55.13
39	Mulia Industrindo	33.94
40	Multipolar	25.50
41	Panin Bank	41.31
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	10.00
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation	36.69
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	29.50
45	Semen Gresik	30.63
46	Semen Cibinong	24.19
47	Telkom	43.75
48	Tempo Scan Pacific	31.00
49	Timah	78.94
50	Trimegah Sekuritas	27.19
51	United Tractor	53.50
52	Ultra Jaya	21.50

Sumber: majalah Swa edisi 20 September – 3 Oktober 2001

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai skor *corporate governance* paling tinggi adalah perusahaan Timah sebesar 78.94, dan yang paling rendah adalah perusahaan Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia sebesar 10.00, dan

rata-rata *corporate governance* adalah 43.60, sedangkan standar deviasinya sebesar 19.86332. Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut.

Tabel 4.3
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
GCG	52	10.00	78.94	43.60	19.86332
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

4.1.2 Menghitung Kepemilikan Saham Besar (KSB)

Seperti dijelaskan diatas bahwa variabel ini diambil dari ICMD. Data diambil dengan cara melihat kepemilikan saham terbesar yang terdapat pada masing-masing perusahaan. Perusahaan yang dihitung kepemilikan saham besar ada 52 perusahaan, data yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.4
Kepemilikan Saham Besar

No.	Perusahaan	KSB
1	Astra Internasional	31.75%
2	Aneka Tambang	65.00%
3	Astra Graphia	78.79%
4	Astra Otoparts	87.31%
5	Alfa Retailindo	77.85%
6	Astra Agro Lestari	64.70%
7	Bank CIC	10.44%
8	Bank BII	93.69%
9	Bhakti Investama	36.25%
10	Bank BCA	52.61%
11	Bahtra Adimina Samudera	70.98%
12	Barito Pacific Timber	30.44%
13	Bentoel International Investama	7.39%

Tabel 4.4 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	KSB
14	Budi Acid Jaya	23.15%
15	Bimantara Citra	32.06%
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	17.79%
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	55.34%
18	Dankos Laboratories	71.46%
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa	52.40%
20	Gajah Tunggal	53.62%
21	Gudang Garam	66.80%
22	HM Sampoerna	26.86%
23	Indosat	65.00%
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur	48.00%
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	61.70%
26	Indorama Syntetics	37.82%
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	52.46%
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpmnt	15.87%
29	Kalbe Farma	52.30%
30	Komatsu Indonesia	55.13%
31	Lautan Luas	63.33%
32	Lippo Bank	59.25%
33	Lippo E-net	25.57%
34	Lippo Sekuritas	30.89%
35	Medco Energi Internatinal	85.44%
36	Metrodata Electronics	13.26%
37	Matahari Putra Prima	43.96%
38	Makindo	56.96%
39	Mulia Industrindo	41.45%
40	Multipolar	50.13%
41	Panin Bank	36.93%
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	63.30%
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation	47.23%
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	65.50%
45	Semen Gresik	51.01%
46	Semen Cibinong	77.33%
47	Telkom	54.29%
48	Tempo Scan Pacific	66.06%
49	Timah	65.00%
50	Trimegah Sekuritas	33.70%
51	United Tractor	50.00%
52	Ultra Jaya	40.18%

Sumber: *Indonesia Capital Market Directory 2002*

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai kepemilikan saham besar paling tinggi adalah Bank BII sebesar 93.69%, dan yang paling rendah adalah perusahaan Bentoel International Investama sebesar 7.39%, rata-rata kepemilikan saham besar adalah 50.3%, sedangkan standar deviasinya sebesar 20.48%. Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.5
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KSB	52	0.0739	0.9369	0.503025	0.204808641
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

4.1.3 Menghitung Kepemilikan Terkonsentrasi (KT)

Data diambil dari ICMD dengan cara melihat kepemilikan yang sahamnya lebih dari 50%. Variabel ini diuji dengan variabel dummy, diasumsikan nilai 0 berarti kepemilikan tidak terkonsentrasi, dan nilai 1 berarti kepemilikan terkonsentrasi. Data yang diambil ada 52 perusahaan, data yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.6
Kepemilikan Terkonsentrasi

No.	Perusahaan	KT
1	Astra Internasional	0
2	Aneka Tambang	1
3	Astra Graphia	1
4	Astra Otoparts	1
5	Alfa Retailindo	1
6	Astra Agro Lestari	1
7	Bank CIC	0
8	Bank BII	1
9	Bhakti Investama	0
10	Bank BCA	1
11	Bahera Adimina Samudera	1
12	Barito Pacific Timber	0
13	Bentoel International Investama	0
14	Budi Acid Jaya	0
15	Bimantara Citra	0
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	0
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	1
18	Dankos Laboratories	1
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa	1
20	Gajah Tunggal	1
21	Gudang Garam	1
22	HM Sampoerna	0
23	Indosat	1
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur	0
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	1
26	Indorama Syntetics	0
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	1
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Development	0
29	Kalbe Farma	1
30	Komatsu Indonesia	1
31	Lautan Luas	1
32	Lippo Bank	1
33	Lippo E-net	0
34	Lippo Sekuritas	0
35	Medco Energi International	1
36	Metrodata Electronics	0
37	Matahari Putra Prima	0
38	Makindo	1
39	Mulia Industrindo	0
40	Multipolar	1

Tabel 4.6 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	KT
41	Panin Bank	0
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	1
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation	0
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	1
45	Semen Gresik	1
46	Semen Cibinong	1
47	Telkom	1
48	Tempo Scan Pacific	1
49	Timah	1
50	Trimegah Sekuritas	0
51	United Tractor	0
52	Ultra Jaya	0

Sumber: Indonesia Capital Market Directory 2002

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai kepemilikan terkonsentrasi adalah 57.69%, sedangkan standar deviasinya sebesar 49.89%. Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.7
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KT	52	0.00	1	0.576923077	0.498867496
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

4.1.4 Menghitung Kepemilikan Manajer (KM)

Data diambil dengan cara melihat kepemilikan komisaris dan direktur yang tercantum di dalam ICMD. Variabel ini diuji dengan variabel dummy, diasumsikan

nilai 0 berarti tidak ada kepemilikan manajer, dan nilai 1 berarti ada kepemilikan manajer. Perusahaan yang dihitung kepemilikan saham besar ada 52 perusahaan, data yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

**Tabel 4.8
Kepemilikan Manajer (KM)**

No.	Perusahaan	KM
1	Astra Internasional	1
2	Aneka Tambang	0
3	Astra Graphia	0
4	Astra Otoparts	0
5	Alfa Retailindo	0
6	Astra Agro Lestari	0
7	Bank CIC	0
8	Bank BII	0
9	Bhakti Investama	1
10	Bank BCA	0
11	Bahtra Adimina Samudera	0
12	Barito Pacific Timber	1
13	Bentoel International Investama	0
14	Budi Acid Jaya	1
15	Bimantara Citra	0
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	0
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	0
18	Dankos Laboratories	0
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa	0
20	Gajah Tunggal	0
21	Gudang Garam	1
22	HM Sampoerna	1
23	Indosat	0
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur	0
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	0
26	Indorama Syntetics	0
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	0
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Development	0
29	Kalbe Farma	0
30	Komatsu Indonesia	0
31	Lautan Luas	1
32	Lippo Bank	0
33	Lippo E-net	0
34	Lippo Sekuritas	0

Tabel 4.8 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	KM
35	Medco Energi International	0
36	Metrodata Electronics	1
37	Matahari Putra Prima	0
38	Makindo	0
39	Mulia Industrindo	0
40	Multipolar	0
41	Panin Bank	0
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	0
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation	0
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	1
45	Semen Gresik	0
46	Semen Cibinong	0
47	Telkom	0
48	Tempo Scan Pacific	0
49	Timah	0
50	Trimegah Sekuritas	1
51	United Tractor	0
52	Ultra Jaya	0

Sumber: *Indonesia Capital Market Directory 2002*

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai kepemilikan manajer adalah 19.23%, dengan standar deviasinya sebesar 39.8%
 Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.9
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KM	52	0.00	1	0.192307692	0.397958592
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Sumber: *data sekunder yang diolah*

4.1.5 Menghitung besarnya *Debt Ratio* (DEBT)

Variabel *debt ratio* didapat dari ICMD. Data hanya diambil 47 perusahaan karena ada 5 perusahaan perbankan. Data yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.10
Debt Ratio (DEBT)

No.	Perusahaan	DEBT
1	Astra Internasional	9.35
2	Aneka Tambang	0.33
3	Astra Graphia	2.43
4	Astra Otoparts	1.13
5	Alfa Retailindo	1.03
6	Astra Agro Lestari	1.14
7	Bhakti Investama	0.70
8	Bahera Adimina Samudera	0.95
9	Barito Pacific Timber	0.00
10	Bentoel International Investama	1.70
11	Budi Acid Jaya	6.53
12	Bimantara Citra	1.74
13	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	2.55
14	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	1.63
15	Dankos Laboratories	1.82
16	Fajar Surya Wisesa	2.37
17	Gajah Tunggal	0.00
18	Gudang Garam	0.64
19	HM Sampoerna	1.28
20	Indosat	1.08
21	Indofood Sukses Makmur	2.64
22	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	3.32
23	Indorama Syntetics	0.00
24	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	1.55
25	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpment	4.01
26	Kalbe Farma	7.50
27	Komatsu Indonesia	0.12
28	Lautan Luas	0.96
29	Lippo E-net	0.00
30	Lippo Sekuritas	3.78
31	Medco Energi International	0.24
32	Metrodata Electronics	0.73

Tabel 4.10 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	DEBT
33	Matahari Putra Prima	0.60
34	Makindo	0.17
35	Mulia Industrindo	0.00
36	Multipolar	0.60
37	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	3.38
38	PP London Sumatera Plantation	0.00
39	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	0.90
40	Semen Gresik	1.77
41	Semen Cibinong	1037.98
42	Telkom	2.48
43	Tempo Scan Pacific	0.31
44	Timah	0.29
45	Trimegah Sekuritas	0.31
46	United Tractor	6.93
47	Ultra Jaya	0.92

Sumber: *Indonesia Capital Market Directory 2002*

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai *debt ratio* paling tinggi adalah perusahaan Semen Cibinong sebesar 1037.98, dan yang paling rendah ada 5 perusahaan sebesar 0.00, yang berarti tidak memiliki hutang sama sekali, dan rata-rata *debt ratio* adalah 23.83, sedangkan standar deviasinya sebesar 151.16. Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.11
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DBT	47	0.00	1037.98	23.82744681	151.1597659
Valid N (listwise)	47				

Sumber: *data sekunder yang diolah*

4.1.6 Menghitung besarnya *Devidend Payout Ratio (DVID)*

Variabel ini juga diambil dari ICMD. Perusahaan yang dihitung kepemilikan manajer ada 52 perusahaan, dimana data yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.12
Devidend Payout Ratio (DVID)

No.	Perusahaan	DVID
1	Astra Internasional	0.00%
2	Aneka Tambang	32.26%
3	Astra Graphia	0.00%
4	Astra Otoparts	0.19%
5	Alfa Retailindo	15.91%
6	Astra Agro Lestari	16.91%
7	Bank CIC	0.00%
8	Bank BII	0.00%
9	Bhakti Investama	0.25%
10	Bank BCA	0.08%
11	Bahera Adimina Samudera	0.00%
12	Barito Pacific Timber	0.00%
13	Bentoel International Investama	0.00%
14	Budi Acid Jaya	0.00%
15	Bimantara Citra	0.06%
16	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	0.00%
17	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	0.00%
18	Dankos Laboratories	30.26%
19	Fajar Surya Wisesa	0.00%
20	Gajah Tunggal	0.00%
21	Gudang Garam	27.65%
22	HM Sampoerna	11.78%
23	Indosat	40.00%
24	Indofood Sukses Makmur	30.67%
25	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	0.00%
26	Indorama Syntetics	0.00%
27	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	0.00%
28	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpmment	0.00%
29	Kalbe Farma	0.00%
30	Komatsu Indonesia	27.24%
31	Lautan Luas	24.69%
32	Lippo Bank	0.00%

Tabel 4.12 (lanjutan)

No.	Perusahaan	DVID
33	Lippo E-net	0.00%
34	Lippo Sekuritas	0.00%
35	Medco Energi International	49.09%
36	Metrodata Electronics	20.58%
37	Matahari Putra Prima	0.00%
38	Makindo	64.58%
39	Mulia Industrindo	0.00%
40	Multipolar	0.00%
41	Panin Bank	0.00%
42	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	0.00%
43	PP London Sumatera Plantation	0.00%
44	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	44.00%
45	Semen Gresik	0.00%
46	Semen Cibinong	0.00%
47	Telkom	50.00%
48	Tempo Scan Pacific	56.80%
49	Timah	0.00%
50	Trimegah Sekuritas	14.12%
51	United Tractor	0.00%
52	Ultra Jaya	0.00%

Sumber: *Indonesia Capital Market Directory 2002*

Dari data diatas dapat diketahui bahwa perusahaan yang mempunyai *dividend payout ratio* paling tinggi adalah perusahaan Makindo sebesar 64.58%, dan yang paling rendah ada 31 perusahaan sebesar 0.00. Dan rata-rata *dividend payout ratio* adalah 10.71%, sedangkan standar deviasinya sebesar 17.82%. Gambaran umum dari variabel penelitian ini nampak dalam tabel berikut:

Tabel 4.13
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DVD	52	0.00	0.6458	0.107138462	0.178159275
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Sumber: *data sekunder yang diolah*

4.2 Perhitungan Keeratan Hubungan antara Dua Variabel dan Pengujian terhadap Koefisien Korelasi.

Perhitungan keeratan hubungan dua variabel dan pengujian kuat tidaknya hubungan korelasi antara variabel tersebut menggunakan analisis korelasi Pearson yang dalam pengolahan datanya menggunakan bantuan komputer dengan program SPSS. Analisis ini digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara corporate governance (GCG) dengan kepemilikan saham besar (KSB), kepemilikan terkonsentrasi (KT), kepemilikan manajer (KM), *debt ratio* (DEBT), *dividend payout ratio* (DVID).

4.2.1 Hubungan antara GCG dengan Kepemilikan Saham Besar

Pengujian Hubungan antara GCG dengan kepemilikan saham besar, dengan analisis Pearson menggunakan SPSS 11.0.

Tabel 4.14
Hasil Korelasi Pearson

		GCG
KSB	Pearson Correlation	0.134096
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.343251
	N	52

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas diperoleh r sebesar 0.134, maka dengan mengambil hipotesa:

$H_0: \rho = 0$ (tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y)

$H_1: \rho \neq 0$ (ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y)

Diperoleh nilai t_0 berdasarkan rumus:

$$t_0 = \frac{r_{xy}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{xy}^2)}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{0.134\sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{(1-0.134^2)}} = 0.956$$

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

Mengambil taraf signifikansi (α) sebesar 5%, maka dari tabel distribusi t didapat nilai t tabel untuk $t_{0.025,50} = 2.009$.

Karena $t_0 < t_{\alpha/2,v}$ yaitu $0.956 < 2.009$, maka H_0 diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang nyata dan bersifat negatif antara variabel nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan saham besar.

4.2.2 Hubungan antara GCG dengan Kepemilikan Terkonsentrasi

Pengujian Hubungan antara GCG dengan kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, dengan analisis Pearson menggunakan SPSS 11.0.

Tabel 4.15
Hasil Korelasi Pearson

		GCG
KT	Pearson Correlation	0.129845
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.358905
	N	52

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas diperoleh r sebesar 0.130, maka dengan mengambil hipotesa:

$$H_0: \rho = 0 \quad (\text{tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

$$H_1: \rho \neq 0 \quad (\text{ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

Diperoleh nilai t_0 berdasarkan rumus:

$$t_0 = \frac{r_{xy} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{xy}^2)}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{0.130 \sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{(1 - 0.130^2)}} = 0.927$$

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

Mengambil taraf signifikansi (α) sebesar 5%, maka dari tabel distribusi t didapat nilai t tabel untuk $t_{0.025,50} = 2.009$.

Karena $t_0 < t_{\alpha/2,v}$ yaitu $0.927 < 2.009$, maka H_0 diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang nyata dan bersifat negatif antara variabel nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan terkonsentrasi.

4.2.3 Hubungan antara GCG dengan Kepemilikan Manajer

Pengujian Hubungan antara GCG dengan kepemilikan manajer, dengan analisis Pearson menggunakan SPSS 11.0.

Tabel 4.16
Hasil Korelasi Pearson

		GCG
KM	Pearson Correlation	-0.12285
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.385583
	N	52

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas diperoleh r sebesar -0.123, maka dengan mengambil hipotesa:

$$H_0: \rho = 0 \quad (\text{tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

$$H_1: \rho \neq 0 \quad (\text{ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

Diperoleh nilai t_0 berdasarkan rumus:

$$t_0 = \frac{r_{xy} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{xy}^2)}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{-0.123\sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{(1 - (-0.123)^2)}} = -0.876$$

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

Mengambil taraf signifikansi (α) sebesar 5%, maka dari tabel distribusi t didapat nilai t tabel untuk $t_{0.025,50} = 2.009$.

Karena $t_0 < t_{\alpha/2,v}$ yaitu $-0.876 < 2.009$, maka H_0 diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang nyata antara variabel nilai *corporate governance* dengan kepemilikan manajer walaupun arah hubungan bersifat negatif sama dengan hipotesis.

4.2.4 Hubungan antara GCG dengan *Debt Ratio*

Pengujian Hubungan antara GCG dengan *Debt Ratio*, dengan analisis Pearson menggunakan SPSS 11.0.

Tabel 4.17
Hasil Korelasi Pearson

		GCG
DEBT	Pearson Correlation	-0.13418
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.368565
	N	47

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas diperoleh r sebesar -0.134, maka dengan mengambil hipotesa:

$$H_0: \rho = 0 \quad (\text{tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

$$H_1: \rho \neq 0 \quad (\text{ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

Diperoleh nilai t_0 berdasarkan rumus:

$$t_0 = \frac{r_{xy}\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{xy}^2)}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{-0.134\sqrt{45}}{\sqrt{(1-(-0.134)^2)}} = -0.907$$

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

Mengambil taraf signifikansi (α) sebesar 5%, maka dari tabel distribusi t didapat nilai t tabel untuk $t_{0.025,45} = 2.014$.

Karena $t_0 < t_{\alpha/2,v}$ yaitu $-0.907 < 2.014$, maka H_0 diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang nyata dan bersifat positif antara variabel nilai *corporate governance* dengan *debt ratio*.

4.2.5 Hubungan antara GCG dengan *Devidend Payout Ratio*

Pengujian Hubungan antara GCG dengan *Devidend Payout Ratio*, dengan analisis Pearson menggunakan SPSS 11.0.

Tabel 4.18
Hasil Korelasi Pearson

DVID		GCG
	Pearson Correlation	0.09027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.5245
	N	52

Sumber: data sekunder yang diolah

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas diperoleh r sebesar 0.090, maka dengan mengambil hipotesa:

$$H_0: \rho = 0 \quad (\text{tidak ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

$$H_1: \rho \neq 0 \quad (\text{ada hubungan antara variabel X dan Y})$$

Diperoleh nilai t_0 berdasarkan rumus:

$$t_0 = \frac{r_{xy} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{(1-r_{xy}^2)}}$$

$$t_0 = \frac{0.134 \sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{(1-0.123^2)}} = 0.956$$

Kriteria penolakan H_0 adalah sebagai berikut:

$$t_0 > t_{\alpha/2,v} \quad \text{Atau} \quad t_0 < -t_{\alpha/2,v}$$

Mengambil taraf signifikansi (α) sebesar 5%, maka dari tabel distribusi t didapat nilai t tabel untuk $t_{0.025,50} = 2.009$.

Karena $t_0 < t_{\alpha/2,v}$ yaitu $0.090 < 2.009$, maka H_0 diterima. Disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat korelasi yang nyata antara variabel nilai *corporate governance* dengan *debt ratio* walaupun arah hubungan bersifat positif sama dengan hipotesis.

Tidak terbuktiya kelima hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini sama dengan penelitian oleh Arifin (2005), oleh karena itu penulis setuju dengan pendapatnya dimana tidak terbuktiya kelima hipotesis yang diajukan dalam penelitian ini disebabkan dua kemungkinan.

Kemungkinan pertama adalah skor *corporate governance* yang dipublikasikan oleh majalah SWA, yang dijadikan rujukan penerapan *corporate governance* dalam penelitian ini tidak akurat. Ketidak akuratan ini dapat muncul karena ada beberapa perusahaan yang dihitung skor GCG-nya cenderung menutupi dalam memberikan informasi tentang pelaksanaan *corporate governance* di prusahaananya. Dan juga dengan metode yang dipakai IICG, ternyata, terhadap 22 emiten dapat dilakukan seluruh pendekatan, sementara 30 emiten lainnya, hanya berdasarkan informasi publik, yang terkadang amat minim. Di sini, perbedaan realisasi pendekatan kelak mempengaruhi secara signifikan hasil indeks persepsi. Pasalnya, melalui tiga metode itu diperoleh sumber informasi sejauh mana perusahaan menerapkan GCG di lingkungannya.

BAB V

KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN

5.1. KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dan pembahasan yang dikemukakan pada bab sebelumnya, maka dapat diambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut:

Penelitian ini diajukan suatu hipotesis apakah ada hubungan antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi. Nilai *corporate governance* dari 52 perusahaan di Bursa Efek Jakarta diambil dari publikasi majalah SWA tahun 2001. Variabel agensi yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah kepemilikan saham besar, kepemilikan terkonsentrasi, kepemilikan manajer, *debt ratio*, dan *dividend payout ratio*, yang datanya diambil dari Indonesia Capital Market Directory.

Hasil uji empiris dengan menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara nilai *corporate governance* dengan variabel pengurang masalah agensi. Karena antara GCG dengan KSB tidak signifikan dimana nilai t(test) adalah $0.956 < 2.009$, hubungan GCG dengan KT juga tidak signifikan dengan nilai t(test) adalah $0.927 < 2.009$, hubungan GCG dengan KM juga tidak signifikan dimana nilai t(test) $-0.876 < 2.009$, hubungan GCG dengan DEBT yang juga tidak signifikan dengan nilai t(test) $-0.907 < 2.014$, dan hubungan GCG dengan DVID yang juga tidak signifikan dimana nilai t(test) $-0.907 < 2.014$.

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DAFTAR LAMPIRAN



LAMPIRAN 1

INDEKS PERSEPSI CORPORATE GOVENANCE
ATAS 52 EMITEN



INDEKS PERSEPSI CORPORATE GOVENANCE ATAS 52 EMITEN

No.	Perusahaan	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
		10	15	25	15	15	15	5	100
1	Timah	9.00	12.38	12.81	11.63	14.44	13.69	5.00	78.94
2	Astra Internasional	10.00	13.88	13.31	7.88	14.44	10.69	5.00	77.19
3	Bank BCA	6.25	11.63	15.63	10.88	14.44	12.75	5.00	76.56
4	Bank CIC	5.75	13.13	18.44	12.75	12.19	8.63	5.00	75.88
5	Aneka Tambang	6.25	13.13	11.25	10.50	12.94	12.19	4.50	70.75
6	Medco Energi International	4.63	13.18	14.69	7.50	14.25	10.13	4.50	69.56
7	Metrodata Electronics	5.50	13.88	12.81	8.06	12.75	9.38	3.75	66.13
8	Matahari Putra Prima	5.75	9.38	12.65	9.75	12.19	9.00	3.75	66.06
9	Kalbe Farma	3.75	8.81	15.00	9.00	14.25	9.38	5.00	65.19
10	Bimantara Citra	4.63	13.88	11.25	8.81	11.81	10.50	4.25	65.13
11	Astra Graphia	6.38	13.13	12.19	6.00	13.69	8.63	5.00	65.00
12	Dankos Laboratories	5.50	10.88	10.94	9.00	13.50	9.94	5.00	64.75
13	Bank BII	5.00	8.81	15.94	6.75	15.25	10.13	3.00	63.88
14	Citra Marga Nusaphala Persada	5.50	6.56	12.81	9.19	14.44	10.50	4.25	63.25
15	Charoen Phokpand Indonesia	3.13	11.06	13.13	9.19	13.50	7.69	4.25	61.94
16	Komatsu Indonesia	7.00	9.56	14.38	5.06	8.25	11.44	3.75	59.44
17	Lautan Luas	6.13	10.31	11.88	4.88	12.19	9.75	3.75	58.88
18	Astra Otoparts	6.38	11.63	8.13	5.25	13.50	10.13	3.75	58.75
19	Makindo	3.13	8.63	11.88	8.63	12.00	7.13	3.75	55.13
20	United Tractor	6.13	14.25	9.69	5.44	4.69	9.94	3.75	53.88
21	Gajah Tunggal	5.13	7.88	10.94	5.63	11.44	6.56	3.75	51.31
22	Bahtera Adimina Samudera	3.75	10.13	6.56	9.38	8.25	7.13	3.75	48.94
23	Telkom	5.13	8.63	4.06	-	12.94	9.75	3.25	43.75
24	Panin Bank	2.50	10.13	8.13	0.75	8.44	9.38	2.00	41.31
25	Indosat	2.50	10.88	5.63	0.38	8.44	10.25	2.00	40.31
26	Lippo Bank	6.00	5.06	10.63	1.69	5.44	9.38	2.00	40.19
27	Astra Agro Lestari	2.50	6.38	6.88	0.75	9.00	10.13	3.25	38.88
28	Barito Pacific Timber	1.88	7.13	8.13	0.75	8.44	9.00	2.00	37.31
29	PP London Sumatera Plantation	-	8.06	6.25	2.44	8.44	9.00	2.50	36.69
30	Indofood Sukses Makmur	2.50	9.56	5.31	-	5.25	10.50	2.00	35.13
31	Mulia Industrindo	1.25	7.13	6.88	3.65	5.44	8.44	1.25	33.94
32	Bentoel International Investama	1.25	6.38	6.25	-	9.94	7.69	2.00	33.50
33	Indocement Tunggal Prakarsa	2.50	8.06	2.19	-	8.44	8.44	2.00	31.00
34	Tempo Scan Pacific	1.88	8.06	6.25	2.25	1.69	9.00	1.25	31.00
35	Semen Gresik	1.25	8.81	2.81	-	8.44	7.31	2.00	30.63
36	Ramayana Lestari Sentosa	1.88	7.50	2.19	-	5.44	10.50	2.00	29.50
37	HM Sampoerna	-	8.81	5.00	-	4.69	8.44	1.25	28.19
38	Trimegah Sekuritas	1.25	6.19	5.00	0.75	1.69	9.56	2.75	27.19
39	Lippo E-net	1.88	7.31	5.00	-	1.69	8.25	2.00	25.50
40	Multipolar	1.88	5.25	8.13	-	2.25	6.00	2.00	24.56
41	Semen Cibinong	1.25	6.00	2.19	-	7.69	6.19	1.25	24.55
42	Alfa Retailindo	1.25	5.25	0.94	-	6.00	8.81	2.00	24.25
43	Bhakti Investama	1.88	6.56	2.19	0.56	1.69	8.44	2.00	23.31
44	Jakarta Int. Hotel & Devlpment	1.25	7.31	2.19	0.75	1.69	7.88	1.75	22.81
45	Budi Acid Jaya	0.63	6.94	2.19	-	5.44	4.88	2.00	22.06

No.	Perusahaan	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	TOTAL
		10	15	25	15	15	15	5	100
47	Ultra Jaya	-	6.56	7.5	0.75	1.69	3.75	1.25	21.5
48	Indorama Syntetics	1.25	6.75	2.19	-	1.69	5.81	2	19.69
49	Lippo Sekuritas	-	4.69	6.25	0.75	1.69	3	1.25	17.63
50	Gudang Garam	0.63	3.38	0.94	-	2.25	8.25	1.25	16.69
51	Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper	-	2.25	2.19	-	2.25	6.75	1.25	14.69
52	Pabrik Kertas Tjiwi Kimia	-	2.25	2.19	-	1.69	2.63	1.25	10

Kriteria penilaian:

A = Komitmen perseroan terhadap Corporate Governance

B = Pelaksanaan RUPS dan perlindungan pemegang saham minoritas

C = Peran dewan komisaris

D = Struktur direksi

E = Hubungan dengan *stakeholders*

F = Transparansi dan akuntabilitas

G = Tanggapan terhadap riset IICG

- = Tidak tersedia data

Sumber : Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG)



LAMPIRAN 2

INDONESIA CAPITAL MARKET DIRECTORY
(ICMD)



PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Summary of Financial Statement

Head Office
Jl. Pulo Ayang Raya Blok OR - I
Kawasan Industri Pulo Gadung
Jakarta 13930
Phone (021) 461-6555, 461-6551,
461-6688 Fax (021) 461-6618
E-mail: investor@astragro.co.id
<http://www.astragro.co.id>

Factory
Jl. Pulo Ayang Raya Blok OR - I
Kawasan Industri Pulo Gadung
Jakarta 13930
Phone (021) 461-6555, 461-6551,
461-6688, Fax (021) 461-6618
E-mail: investor@astragro.co.id
<http://www.astragro.co.id>

Business
Plantations (oil palm, cocoa, rubber & tea)
PMDN

Company Status
PT Astra Agro Lestari Tbk.

Company News: After reaping net earnings of Rp 89.3 billion for the 2001 financial year, the company has decided to distribute dividends of Rp 10 per share.

Financial Statement: Compared to previous year's achievements, net profits recorded by company in 2001 showed a 26.3% increase to Rp 89.3 billion. And total net sales reached Rp 1,417.5 billion in 2001, a 24.2% increase from last year's figure.

Brief History: As a member of the Astra International Group, the company has grown and expanded into one of the largest oil palm plantations in Indonesia. Among noteworthy events in the course of its history since its establishment in 1988 were its listing in both the Jakarta and Surabaya Stock Exchanges in 1991, entering a total of 125.8 million shares to the public, as well as the issuance of corporate bonds in 2000. Today, the company is the proud owner of 1,111,111 hectares of cultivated palm oil estates, accounting for 92.7% of the total 1,133,800 hectares plantations area. The remaining 7.3% of the plantation area comprises rubber, tea, and coconuts.

Key Figures: The company's 2001 financial results show a net profit of Rp 89.3 billion, up 26.3% from the previous year. Total assets amounted to Rp 1,417.5 billion, a 24.2% increase over 2000. Net sales reached Rp 1,417.5 billion, up 24.2% from 2000. The company's debt-to-equity ratio was 0.50, and its current ratio was 1.02. The operating profit margin was 15.64%, and the net profit margin was 6.35%.

Outlook: The company expects continued growth in oil palm production and sales, driven by increasing demand and favorable market conditions.

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner Kour Nam Tiang
Vice President Commissioner Benny Subianto, Kiki Sutantyo, Patrick Morris Alexander, H.S. Dillon, Danny Walla, Michael D. Ruslim
Commissioners Juliani Eliza Syaffari, Joseph Patrick D'Cruz, Tommy Harmawan Koerhidayat

Number of Employees 29,417

Board of Directors

President Director Maruli Guitom
Vice President Director Benny Tjoeng
Directors Pongki Pamungkas, Bamhang Palgoenadi, Juliani Eliza Syaffari, Joseph Patrick D'Cruz, Tommy Harmawan Koerhidayat

Number of Employees 29,417

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

No Type of Listing

Trading Date

Number of Shares per Listing

Total Listed Shares

First Issue

1997

125,800,000

125,800,000

1,132,200,000

1,132,200,000

1,258,000,000

1,258,000,000

1,509,600,000

1,509,600,000

1,521,605,000

1,521,605,000

1,526,808,500

1,526,808,500

5,201,500

5,201,500

12,005,000

12,005,000

12,005,000

12,005,000

12,005,000

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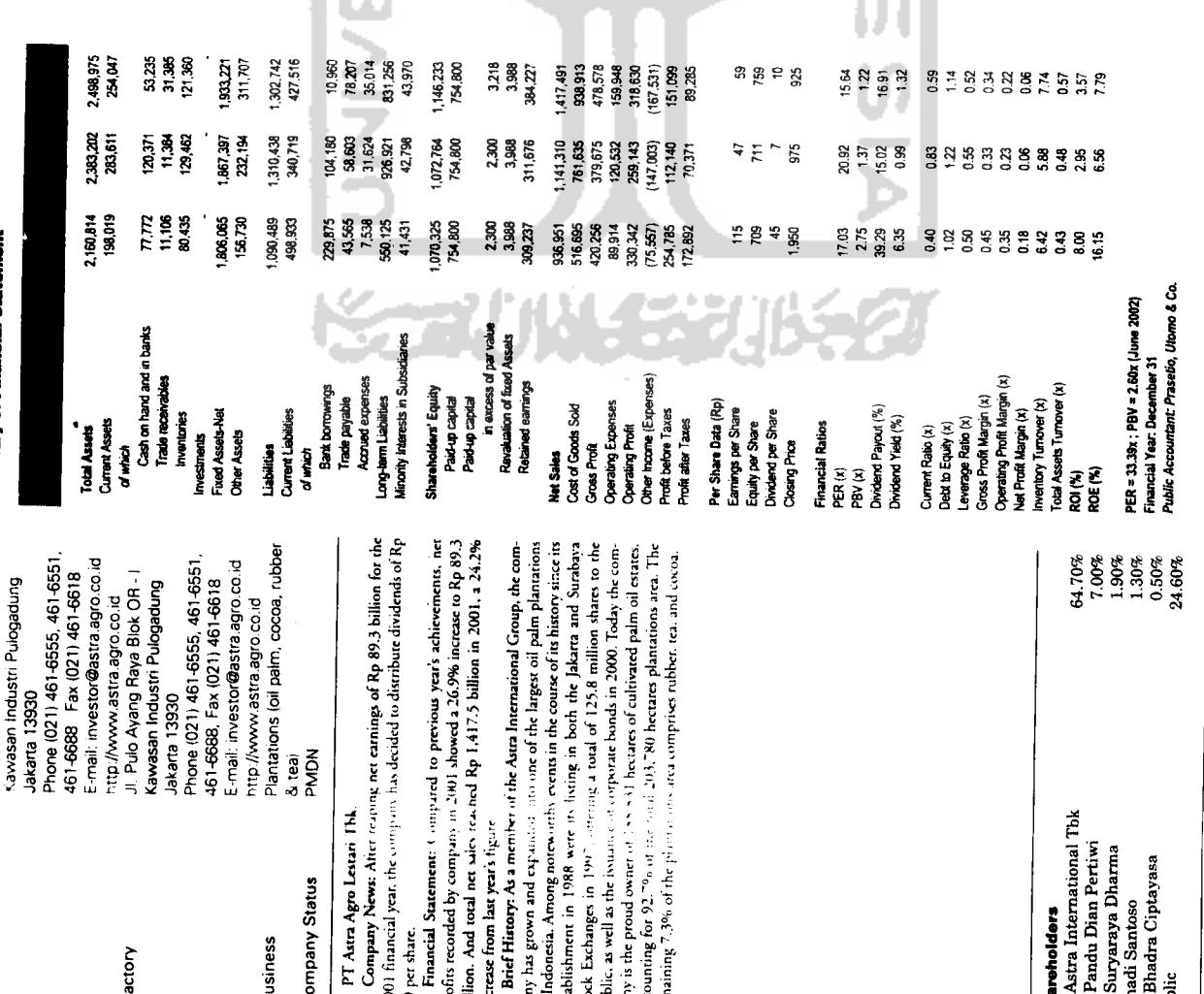
12,005,000

12,005,000

12,005,000

12,005,000

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PT Bahtera Adimina Samudra Tbk.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

Head Office	Total Building 8 Floor Jl. Letjend. S. Parman Kav. 106A Jakarta 11440 Phone (021) 568-0505, 568-0481 Fax (021) 568-0508 Email: consec@cbn.net.id	Summary of Financial Statement
Branch Offices	Jl. Raya Mandala No. 183 Merauke, Iran Jaya Phone (0971) 321-874 Fax (0971) 325-665 Jl. Cendrawasih No. 9 Fak-fak, Iran Jaya Phone (0956) 22822 Fax (0956) 24488	
Business Company Status	Fishery PMDN	
	PT Bahtera Adimina Samudra Tbk.	
Company News:	Rahera Adimina sales to rise to Rp 351 billion following its planned acquisition of PT Inter Galaxy Dekite Fisheries and PT Selangor Galaxy. It is expected that 82% of these sales will be generated by Bahera Adimina, with 18% contributed by Inter Galaxy and 11% by Megah Galaxy. In addition, the company's total post-acquisition assets are expected to increase in 2001 to Rp 721 billion. Through this acquisition, the company will gain access to a wider fishing area, as both companies hold permits for the operation of 81 fishing vessels in the Sulawesi Sea, Banda Sea, Gulf of Cendrawasih, and even the Pacific Ocean.	
Financial Performance:	The Company booked net earnings in fiscal 2000 at Rp 43.5 billion. However, when compared to 2000, net earnings were down by Rp 5,806 billion. The diminished earnings are explained by a high interest expense at Rp 29,677 billion.	
Brief History:	The company operates in the fisheries industry, and was set up in 1989. The main catch comprises demersal fish such as <i>lump</i> , <i>jack</i> , <i>black pomfret</i> , <i>kerapu</i> , <i>berline</i> , <i>yellow tail</i> , and <i>red snapper</i> . Small quantities of by-catch include <i>squid</i> and <i>shrimp</i> . The catch is destined mostly for export to China, with the remainder going to Taiwan, Japan and South Korea. In the first quarter of 1999 the company caught 5,924 tons of fish, or an average of 187 tons a month. Today, the company owns and operates 14 ships with a fish storage capacity of 5,314 m.3. These ships are fitted out with support facilities such as cold storage, and quick frozen and water treatment units. The quick frozen facility allows for the rapid freezing of fish before being placed into cold storage. The cold storage facility allows fish to be stored at very low temperatures of minus 18 degrees Celsius, which keeps the fish very fresh. All the company's ships are insured to a value of \$1.17 million a year. Company business is managed from headquarters in Jakarta and supported by two branch offices in Ambon and Merauke. The Ambon branch office is temporarily closed due to security concerns in this region, and operations have shifted to the branch office in Merauke. At the time of writing, the company employs a fisheries expert from China who functions as fishery coordinator. In 1999 net earnings came to Rp 33.1 billion, up 33.6% over 1998. This hike in net earnings was due mainly to an increase in net sales. The company is part of the Kompa business group, founded by Windi Hermanto and Djony Istimih, who currently hold the positions of president commissioner and vice-president commissioner. In 2001, Bahera Adimina obtained the approval of shareholders for the acquisition of Inter Galaxy and Megah Galaxy, both also operating as fishing companies, with the result that it gained control of 99% of both entities. The Rp 60 billion used in the acquisition was raised from a banking syndicate. The company now holds permits for the operation of 76 fishing vessels and six transport vessels in the Arauara Sea and the waters to the north and west of Iran Jaya. In addition, the acquisition also enables the company to diversify its fishing catch, which had previously consisted only of demersal fish but now includes pelagic fish.	

PT Bahtera Adimina Samudra Tbk.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing

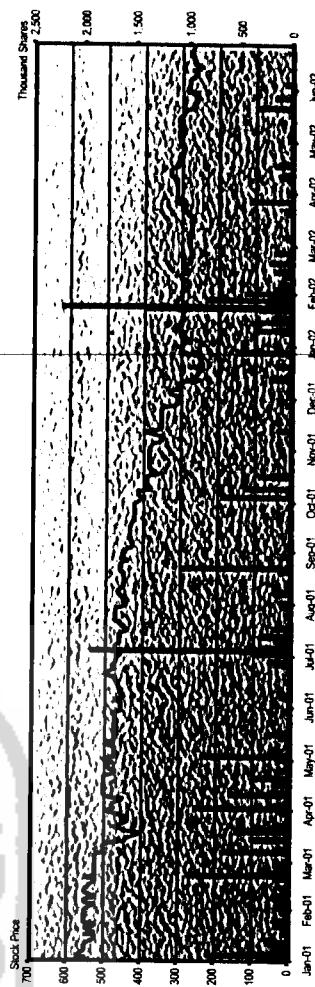
Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Windi Hermanto	President Director	Laurentius Soegianto
Vice President Commissioner	Djonny Taslim	Directors	Apry Hartana, Djinnarta Supardi, Maknur Darmo
Commissioner	Jumino Santos		

Number of Employees		Number of Listed Shares	
1,200		84,000,000	84,000,000
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date
1	First Issue	1999	1999
2	Company Listing	1999	2000
3	Warrant	2000	2000
4	Stock Split	2000	2000
5	Warrant	2000	2000
6	Warrant Series I	2000	2000
7	Warrant Series I	2001	2001
8	Warrant Series I	2002	2002

Underwriters
PT Exim Securities, PT Merrion Securities Indonesia, PT Sentra Investindo

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded		Market Capitalization	
January-01		January-01	
575	500	523	21
575	525	230	20
575	395	198	20
505	450	572	17
525	455	209	16
510	450	527	20
485	408	371	16
485	410	391	16
465	410	306	19
450	400	37	9
410	350	284	12
400	280	33	10
330	195	300	172
275	295	861	18
315	270	143	18
315	265	106	14
315	275	60	12
320	300	75	10
305	240	285	147.50
280	250	44	12
		519.50	142.05
			1,653,971,000

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PER = 12.68; PBV = 1.66 (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Rasin, Khwan & Co.

19

70.98
9.38
19.64

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

Vivora Indra Lenter 15 Floor
Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 29-31
Jakarta 10920
Phone (021) 520-6611
Fax (021) 520-6611

Summary of Financial Statement

(million rupiah)

2001 2000

1,742,161 1,398,651

169,512 174,684 216,403

Total Assets

CURRENT Assets

Stock

Cash on hand and in banks

Time deposits

Trade receivables

Inventory

Investments

Fixed Assets-Net

CURRENT Assets

Liabilities

CURRENT Liabilities

Bank borrowings

Trade payable

Notes payable

Long-term Liabilities

Majority interests in Subsidiaries

Shareholders' Equity

Paid-up Capital

Paid-up Capital in excess of par value

Retained earnings (accumulated loss)

Net Sales

Cost of Goods Sold

Gross Profit

Operating Expenses

Other Income (Expenses)

Profit/(Loss) before Taxes

Profit/(Loss) after Taxes

Per Share Data (Rp)

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings per Share

Dividend per Share

Closing Price

Financial Ratios

PEV (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROE (%)

ROE (%)

PER = -0.92x ; PBV = -0.23x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Hans Tuankotta & Mustafa

Period: Mar-01 Apr-01 May-01 Jun-01 Jul-01 Aug-01 Sep-01 Oct-01 Nov-01 Dec-01 Jan-02 Feb-02 Mar-02 Apr-02 May-02 Jun-02

RK MARKET DYNAMICS

Thousand Shares

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Commissioner	President Director	Director
Ibrahim Rusjad	Rachmat Soebiagradja	Tengku Alwin Aziz	H. Muhammadd Akib
Abdul Rachman Ramly	Ray Vincent Kwoon, David Lee Kow	Hugh Lentesche Fister, Handana Halim Wanawijaya	
		Number of Employees	13,066

Operational Office

Jl. Jend. A. Yani No. 2
Medan 20111

Phone (061) 455-2300

Fax (061) 451-5298

Jl. Veteran No. 335/7-E

Palembang 30126

Phone (071) 351-035

Fax (071) 367-153

Producer of crude palm oil (CPO), rubber, cocoa, coconuts and coffee

PMA

Business

Company Status

PT London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk.

Financial Performance: The company succeeded in cutting back its net loss in 2001 to Rp 178 billion compared to Rp 779 billion loss recorded in 2000. The reduction from exchange rate loss to Rp 135 billion from Rp 138 billion, was one of the main factor for the declining of the company's net loss.

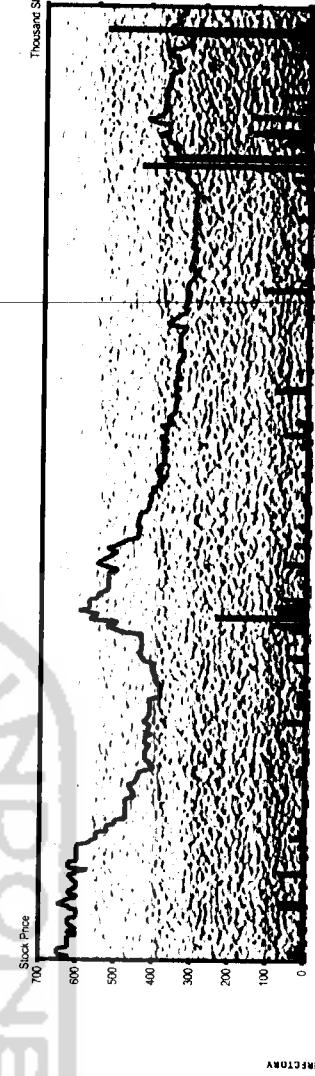
Brief History: PT Perusahaan Petkebunan London Sumatra Indonesia Tbk (Lonsum) is one of Indonesia's leading estate companies, with operations in seed and seedling production, estate crops, and processing facilities for oil palm, rubber, cocoa, coffee, and tea, while also selling coconut, oil palm, and rubber seedlings. On July 5, 1996, Lonsum listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. As a company producing commodities traded worldwide, Lonsum has an extensive marketing network both in Indonesia and overseas, encompassing Asia, Europe, and the United States. Lonsum's Lab Lias Research Station also produces high quality oil palm seedlings and is a key asset contributing to the company's market advantage. As December 31, 1999, Lonsum had over 65 thousand hectares of mature and immature plantations in various areas of North and South Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi. The company has launched an ongoing program to strengthen its Information Technology with projects aimed at improving communication, remote access, and problem solving capability. The major operational financial centers viz. Jakarta-Medan-Palembang, now from the new Widjaja Network. Lonsum now has its own domain on the internet and a newly developed website (www.londonsumatra.com). As of 31 December 2000, Lonsum operates mature and immature plantations with total area of more than 60 thousands hectares in North and South Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Sulawesi, supported by 17 processing facilities and over 26 thousand employees.

Shareholders	T Pan London Sumatra Plantation	Summersbank (Sea) Ltd., Singapore
	47.23%	5.88%
	46.94%	

RK MARKET DYNAMICS

Thousand Shares

Institute for Economic and Financial Research



PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk.

Animal Feed and Husbandry

Head Office		Summary of Financial Statement	
Jl. Ancol VIII No. 1 Jakarta 14430	Phone (021) 691-2501	Total Assets Current Assets of which Cash on hand and in banks	1,082,396 2,015,301 1,414,110 1,311,359
Jl. Ancol VIII No. 1 - Ancol Barat Jakarta 14430	Fax (021) 690-7324	Trade receivables	654,101 683,418 415,443
Phone (021) 691-2501	Fax (021) 690-7324	Inventories	212,657 214,982 251,387
Representative Office	Jl. Tebet Barat, Jakarta Selatan 12810 Phone (021) 83702888 Fax (021) 83702850	Investments	346,049 394,280 465,521
Business Company Status	Animal Feed and Shrimp Feed PMA	Fixed Assets-Net Other Assets	509,386 516,110 579,590
		Liabilities Current Liabilities Bank borrowings	1,339,625 1,367,004 1,268,126
		Trade Payables	380,157 415,900 621,254
		Current maturities of long-term debt	5,600
		Long-term Liabilities	131,424 124,562 140,820
		Minority interests in Subsidiaries	101,326 180,454 388,001
		Shareholders' Equity Paid-up Capital Paid-up Capital in excess of par value	931,588 932,264 598,295
		Revaluation of fixed assets	27,864 34,940 48,577
		Retained earnings	330,219 445,449 565,557
		Net Sales	2,378,746 2,877,121 3,153,123
		Cost of Goods Sold	1,634,541 2,222,376 2,919,426
		Gross Profit	684,205 644,745 593,297
		Operating Expenses	246,157 239,475 246,966
		Operating Profit	438,048 405,270 291,331
		Other Income (Expenses)	(47,720) 57,526 (12,606)
		Profit (Loss) before Taxes	350,328 330,245 181,725
		Profit (Loss) after Taxes	255,538 179,307 120,208
		Per Share Data (Rp)	
		Earnings (Loss) per Share	182 92 85
		Earnings (Loss) per Share Dividend per Share	386 467 553
		Dividend per Share Closing Price	232 2,550 395
		Financial Ratios	3,200
		PER (%)	17.63
		PBV (%)	8.30
		Dividend Payout (%)	27.80
		Dividend Yield (%)	7.25
		Current Ratio (x)	3.51
		Debt to Equity (x)	2.47
		Leverage Ratio (x)	0.67
		Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.71
		Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.29
		Net Profit Margin (x)	0.18
		Inventory Turnover (x)	0.11
		Total Assets Turnover (x)	4.90
		ROI (%)	1.26
		ROE (%)	13.58
		Shareholders	47.08
		PT Central Proteinaprima Tbk	15.45
		Royal Trust Corporation of Canada, United Kingdom	19.65
		Public	2,000

PT Charoen Pokphand Indonesia Tbk.

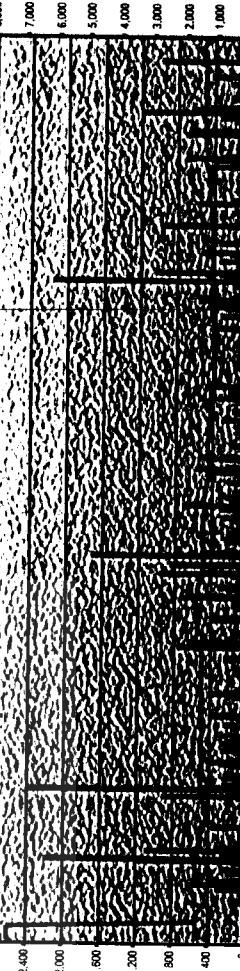
Animal Feed and Husbandry

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Vice President Commissioners	President Director	Vice President Directors
Sumet Jara-anont	Montri Jaravananont	Thirayut Phitiya Isarakul	Fransiscus Affandy,
Dhamin Chearavanont	Dhamin Chearavanont	Prasert Poonggumarn,	Thong Chotirat,
Eddy Susanto Zaoputra, Budiman Elkana,	Min Teaworn, Johannes Hadi Krishnadharma,	Directors Dr. Veerayat Kanchanadul, Adiek Supratik,	Tong Chotirat,
JP Sudharma, SH	Tejaworn, Johanes Hadi Krishnadharma,	Dr. Chinghai Lohawatanakul,	Dioko Muhammad Basoeiki, Hadi Gunawan
		Number of Employees	4,922
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date per Listing
1	First Issue	18-Mar-91	18-Mar-91
2	Partial Listing	18-Mar-91	18-Jun-91
3	Company Listing	11-Nov-91	18-Nov-91
4	Convertible Bonds	20-Oct-94	1-Dec-94
5	Convertible Bonds	7-Feb-95	7-Feb-95
6	Right Issue	26-May-97	2-Jul-97
7	Stock Split	15-Jan-01	15-Jan-01
8	Bonus Shares		
9	Stock Split		
Underwriter	PT Bahana Securities	Number of Shares	Total Listed Shares
		2,500,000	2,500,000
		5,000,000	7,500,000
		45,000,000	52,500,000
		839,738	53,339,738
		2,987,029	56,306,767
		56,306,767	112,613,534
		225,227,068	281,533,835
		1,126,135,340	1,407,669,175

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	475	550	148	20	1,469,50	1,372,33
February-01	600	400	495	935	27,948,50	27,948,50
March-01	525	440	924	446	5,915,50	14,457,76
April-01	500	475	485	20	17,807,50	2,822,57
May-01	600	403	640	20	6,539,00	8,755,36
June-01	575	500	550	20	11,202,00	3,366,46
July-01	550	550	659	22	11,077,50	5,978,41
August-01	475	495	933	22	12,050,00	5,942,45
September-01	500	450	470	618	20	9,686,50
October-01	465	410	430	630	22	10,773,50
November-01	435	360	385	533	21	5,343,87
December-01	395	365	395	76	12	1,596,50
January-02	355	400	400	720	22	595,35
February-02	425	395	410	1,021	18	6,155,45
March-02	450	405	410	490	17	6,785,47
April-02	515	410	495	913	22	9,661,50
May-02	535	460	495	816	22	15,182,50
June-02	550	475	500	366	17	5,833,50

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PER = 6.88x, PBV = 0.92x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Prasitio, Utomo & Co.

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1,000 1,100 1,200 1,300 1,400 1,500 1,600 1,700 1,800 1,900 2,000 2,100 2,200 2,300 2,400 2,500 2,600 2,700 2,800

PT Medco Energi Corporation Tbk.

Head Office	Graha Niaga 16 th Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 58 Jakarta 12190 Phone (021) 256-5459 Fax (021) 250-5336 Email: medco@medcogroup.com Http://www.medcoenergi.com Mining PMA	Summary of Financial Statement
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PT Medco Energy Corporation Tbk.
Company News The proposed spin off of subsidiary PT Apindo Mining Dutia, after it goes public, is expected to make this subsidiary more independent, including financially.

Financial Performance In 2001, the Company succeeded in boosting net earnings by 23.1% over 2000 to Rp 704.5 billion. One factor helping to strengthen earnings performance was a 40.1% increase in operating profit to Rp 2,044 billion. Nevertheless, the Company suffered an exchange rate loss of Rp 74,489 billion, which contrasted against Rp 82,828 billion exchange rate gain in 2000.

Brief History The company, through its majority held subsidiaries, owns three state-of-the-art offshore rigs under PT Mera Epsi Antareja (MEA), ten deep-well onshore drilling rigs under PT Apindo Mining (AM), as well as exploration and production (E & P) contract areas in East Kalimantan under PT Espan Kalimantan and in South Sumatera under PT Espan Sumatera. The E & P operation produced an average of some 18,000 barrels of oil and 45 million cubic feet of gas per day in 1995. On December 1996 the company has raised a US\$ 65 million syndicated loan arranged by PT Mera Epsi Dua Corporation to strengthening working capital and restructuring business activities. In 1997, entered into downstream industry through a joint Management Agreement to operate Pertamina's methanol plant on Bunyu Island. In 1999 succeeded in company debt restructuring followed by Right Issue of 10:1. In 2000, acquired 3 new working areas: Simenggaris, Western Madura, and Senoro/Tolli. Also, discovery of oil field at Soka, South Sumatera. In 2001, discovery of new oil field Matra-Nova, Sumatera.

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Mining and Mining Services

Business Company Status	PT Medco Energy Corporation Tbk. Company News The proposed spin off of subsidiary PT Apindo Mining Dutia, after it goes public, is expected to make this subsidiary more independent, including financially. <p>Financial Performance In 2001, the Company succeeded in boosting net earnings by 23.1% over 2000 to Rp 704.5 billion. One factor helping to strengthen earnings performance was a 40.1% increase in operating profit to Rp 2,044 billion. Nevertheless, the Company suffered an exchange rate loss of Rp 74,489 billion, which contrasted against Rp 82,828 billion exchange rate gain in 2000.</p> <p>Brief History The company, through its majority held subsidiaries, owns three state-of-the-art offshore rigs under PT Mera Epsi Antareja (MEA), ten deep-well onshore drilling rigs under PT Apindo Mining (AM), as well as exploration and production (E & P) contract areas in East Kalimantan under PT Espan Kalimantan and in South Sumatera under PT Espan Sumatera. The E & P operation produced an average of some 18,000 barrels of oil and 45 million cubic feet of gas per day in 1995. On December 1996 the company has raised a US\$ 65 million syndicated loan arranged by PT Mera Epsi Dua Corporation to strengthening working capital and restructuring business activities. In 1997, entered into downstream industry through a joint Management Agreement to operate Pertamina's methanol plant on Bunyu Island. In 1999 succeeded in company debt restructuring followed by Right Issue of 10:1. In 2000, acquired 3 new working areas: Simenggaris, Western Madura, and Senoro/Tolli. Also, discovery of oil field at Soka, South Sumatera. In 2001, discovery of new oil field Matra-Nova, Sumatera.</p>	Summary of Financial Statement																																																																																																																		
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Shareholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT New Link Energy Resources Ltd. 85.44% PT Medco Data 2.35% PT Nusansa Grahacipta 0.09% PT Multifabriindo Gemilang Public 0.06% Public Accountant Hans Triantafyllou & Mustafa 12.06% 																																																																																																																				
Financial Year: December 31 Public Accountant: Hans Triantafyllou & Mustafa																																																																																																																				

PT Tambang Timah (Persero) Tbk.

Mining and Mining Services

Head Office	Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No. 51 Pangkalpinang, Bangka 33121 Phone (62-171) 431-3235 Fax (62-171) 432-3233 E-mail: timah@pt.timah.co.id Homepage: http://www.timah.com	Summary of Financial Statement
Representative Office	Jl. Teuku Distro No. 56A, Jakarta 10310 Phone (021) 310-1185 (hunting) Fax (021) 310-1187	
Business Company Status	Tin Mining BUMN	
PT Tambang Timah Tbk.		
Company News	PT Timah employees association has protested the postponement of the ban on export of tin ore, rescheduled from April 2002 to June 2002. This deferral was made to allow time to build tin smelters.	
Financial Performance	Net earnings were down sharply to Rp 331.565 net earnings in 2001, compared to Rp 331.565 net earnings in 2000. The company faced sharply declining operating profit from Rp 384 billion to Rp 136 billion.	
Brief History	The company represents a merger of three Dutch mining companies with operations in Indonesia: Bangkatinwining, Gammenschappelle, Mijnbouw Maatschappij Billiton and NV Sintekp Exploitatie Tin. The operational area of the company encompasses Bangka Island, Kariman Island and coastal areas of Sumatra. Of its 786,657 ha of mining rights, 456,134 ha are onshore, the remainder being offshore. In 1994 Tambang Timah produced 34 thousand tons of tin, marketed under the trade names Bangka, Mentok, and Bangka Low Lead (BLL). Bangka tin is of a minimum 99.50% purity, while Mentok tin is of a minimum 99.85% purity. BLL is of the same quality as Bangka, but with the lead content reduced from 0.036 to 0.02%, or to a maximum of 0.05% on equer. Commercially viable by products are monazite, ilmenite, zircon, and sennitite. Approximately 95% of the tin production is destined for North America, Europe, and Asia the remainder used to satisfy domestic demand. The first of the two wholly-owned subsidiaries is PT Indomel Limited, London, the marketing agent for Europe. The other is Indomel Corporation, New York, responsible for marketing in North America. On going public, Tambang Timah undertook dual listing on the Indonesian capital market and the London Stock Exchange (LSE). The company listed 50.33 million (10%) of its series B shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange (ISX) and the Surabaya Stock Exchange (SSX), offering shares at Rp 2,900 each. Company listing was at the same time, bringing the total number of listed shares to 503.30 million. On the LSE, the company listed 125.825 million shares (25%) in the form of global depositary receipts (GDRs). The company also has a 20% interest in PT Koba Tin, a joint venture with Kaino Mining Corporation Limited of Australia established to mine mining in the Bangka island chain. The company has set the year 2000 as its target for becoming a multi commodity producer. To achieve this it began mining gold at Naval, North Sumatra, and in Kalimantan, with an initial investment of Rp 100 billion. The company won government concessions in February 1997 to explore for gold and coal in Sumatra, Kalimantan and east Java. To bolster operations, the company formed three new subsidiaries: PT Timah Investment Mineral, PT Kutai Tembaga Raya and PT Perkasa Raya Air Katingan. Then the company went on to construct Belinyu Industria Estate on a 1,500 ha site in Bangka Island. With a mix of both local and foreign investors interest, this industrial estate is placed under the joint management of the company and the local provincial and regional government. Around mid May this year, the company is scheduled to acquire a stakeholding in PT Berua Coal, a company in the Arra group involved in coal mining operations. Also about to be purchased are shares General Meeting of Shareholders, Tambang Timah will function as holding companies, responsible primarily for long term strategic planning and overall operations of its subsidiaries. All mining facilities, support operations, and company assets will be moved to subsidiaries PT Perseoran Industri and PT Perseoran Explorasi. This stock is now trading on the London Stock Exchange. The proposed privatization of this company has reportedly been postponed until restructuring is complete, with Anrika Tambang as holding company of six subsidiaries.	
Shareholders	Government 65.00% Public 35.00%	

PT Tambang Timah (Persero) Tbk.

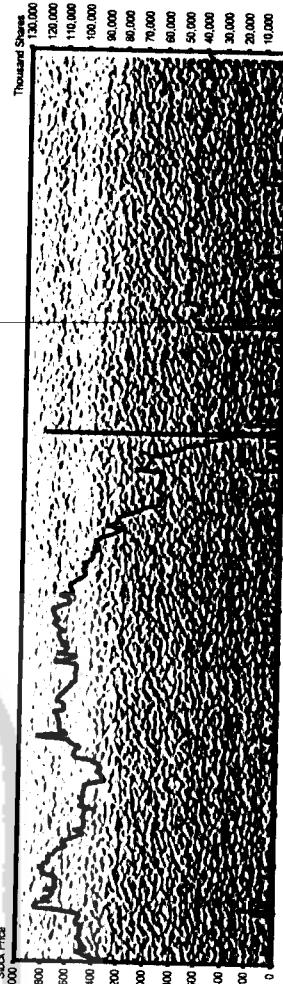
Mining and Mining Services

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Commissioners	President Director	Directors
Dr. Wimpy S. Djietep	Dr. R. Sukhyar, Shanti L. Poessoeijpto	Thobrani Alwi	Wachid Usman, Ari Fauzi, Surawardhi
		Number of Employees	5,233

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Total Listed Shares
January-01	1,205	1,205	1,205	3,225	22
February-01	1,195	1,195	1,195	43,309,50	22
March-01	1,175	1,175	6,786	80,814,52	20
April-01	1,475	1,475	1,475	10,947,10	17,884,73
May-01	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,999	20
June-01	1,925	1,925	1,925	11,710,12	16,691,38
July-01	1,725	1,725	1,725	4,676,12	78,209,35
August-01	1,775	1,775	1,775	2,057	21
September-01	1,725	1,725	1,725	45,508,00	39,877,81
October-01	1,475	1,475	1,475	77,169,37	50,302,000
November-01	1,125	1,125	1,125	29,655,47	50,302,000
December-01	975	975	975	52,041,24	50,302,000
January-02	470	470	470	64,995,26	50,302,000
February-02	109,131	(30,259)	109,131	101,096,42	223,639,00
March-02	444,499	488,828	106,162	12,811,13	50,302,000
April-02	318,039	331,567	36,775	216,939,00	50,302,000
May-02	4,875	4,875	4,875	82,206,11	50,302,000
June-02	625	625	625	50,302,000	50,302,000

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PER = 7.53 · PBV = 0.19x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Ernst & Young, Hanafi, Sarwoto & Sandjaja

Period	Feb-01	Mar-01	Apr-01	May-01	Jun-01	Jul-01	Aug-01	Sep-01	Oct-01	Nov-01	Dec-01	Jan-02	Feb-02	Mar-02	Apr-02	May-02
0	200	400	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,200

PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.

Food and Beverages

PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk.

Summary of Financial Statement

Head Office	Gedung Anubomo Central 12 th Floor Jl. H.R Rasuna Said X-2 Kaw. 5, Jakarta 12950 Phone (021) 527-5822 Fax (021) 522-6094 www.indofood.co.id	Factories	Jl. Ancol I No.4-5, Ancol Barat, Jakarta 14430 Phone (021) 690-1141-45, Fax (021) 690-5435 Jl. Kampung Bekasi, Jawa Barat, Desa Sukabahu Phone (021) 880-1181, 880-4169, Fax (021) 880-1139	Business Company Status	Food Processing Company PMDN
Summary of Financial Statement					
Head Office	10,637,680 4,538,805	Factories	12,554,630 5,270,930		
Total Assets	13,098,426 5,246,987	Current Assets	10,637,680 4,538,805		
of which		Current Assets			
Cash on hand and in banks		Cash on hand and in banks			
Trade receivables	1,775,873 1,920,367	Trade receivables	1,428,038 929,394		
Inventories	1,348,663 1,970,586	Inventories	1,251,197 2,157,103		
Investments	25,804 26,269	Investments	5,562,911 119,183		
Fixed Assets-Net	4,987,343 5,232,971	Fixed Assets-Net	5,562,580 5,562,580		
Other Assets	1,087,649 2,156,515	Other Assets			
Liabilities	8,220,965 5,114,267	Liabilities	9,485,917 9,471,521		
Current Liabilities	6,065,346 3,961,036	Current Liabilities	6,065,346 3,961,036		
of which					
Banks borrowings		Banks borrowings			
Trade payable	538,125 836,941	Trade payable	623,474 1,112,678		
Accrued expenses	430,822 437,933	Accrued expenses	1,382,197 415,647		
Long-term Liabilities	2,590,391 2,901,113	Long-term Liabilities	2,603,559 2,603,559		
Minority interests in Subsidiaries	525,787 633,768	Minority interests in Subsidiaries	786,916 786,916		
Shareholders' Equity	2,406,715 915,600	Shareholders' Equity	3,058,713 915,600		
Paid-up Capital		Paid-up Capital			
Paid-up Capital in excess of par value		Paid-up Capital in excess of par value			
Retained earnings (accumulated loss)		Retained earnings (accumulated loss)			
Net Sales	963,760 527,355	Net Sales	963,760 1,179,353		
Cost of Goods Sold	7,966,072 3,861,727	Cost of Goods Sold	8,981,596 3,740,843		
Gross Profit	1,395,680 1,344,312	Gross Profit	1,366,523 1,134,063		
Operating Expenses	2,285,637 2,386,331	Operating Expenses	2,184,460 2,034,460		
Operating Profit	(889,957) (184,389)	Operating Profit	(127,734) (756,120)		
Other Income [Expenses]		Other Income [Expenses]			
Profit before Taxes	2,100,637 2,100,637	Profit before Taxes	4,351 4,351		
Profit Loss after Taxes	1,386,369 1,386,369	Profit Loss after Taxes	1,118,947 1,118,947		
Net Profit	646,172 646,172	Net Profit	720,238 720,238		
Per Share Data (Rp)		Per Share Data (Rp)			
Earnings (Loss) per Share	762 1,314	Earnings (Loss) per Share	71 34		
Equity per Share	389 389	Equity per Share	82 82		
Dividend per Share	- -	Dividend per Share	- -		
Closing Price	8,750 8,750	Closing Price	7,75 7,75		
Financial Ratios		Financial Ratios			
PER (x)	11.48 6.66	PER (x)	10.98 7.67		
PBV (x)	25.51 23.22	PBV (x)	30.67 16.61		
Dividend Payout (%)	- -	Dividend Payout (%)	- -		
Current Ratio (x)	0.89 0.89	Current Ratio (x)	1.33 1.33		
Debt to Equity (x)	3.42 3.42	Debt to Equity (x)	0.87 0.87		
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.77 0.77	Leverage Ratio (x)	2.54 0.72		
Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.32 0.32	Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.29 0.29		
Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.20 0.20	Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.14 0.14		
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.12 0.12	Net Profit Margin (%)	0.05 0.05		
Inventory Turnover (x)	5.83 5.83	Inventory Turnover (x)	4.04 4.04		
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.09 1.09	Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.12 1.12		
ROI (%)	13.12 13.12	ROI (%)	5.70 5.70		
ROE (%)	57.98 57.98	ROE (%)	21.13 21.13		
Dividend Yield (%)	- -	Dividend Yield (%)	- -		
Current Ratio (x)	2.32 2.32	Current Ratio (x)	4.00 4.00		
Debt to Equity (x)	3.42 3.42	Debt to Equity (x)	0.87 0.87		
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.77 0.77	Leverage Ratio (x)	2.54 0.72		
Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.32 0.32	Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.29 0.29		
Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.20 0.20	Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.14 0.14		
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.12 0.12	Net Profit Margin (%)	0.05 0.05		
Inventory Turnover (x)	5.83 5.83	Inventory Turnover (x)	4.04 4.04		
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.09 1.09	Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.12 1.12		
ROI (%)	13.12 13.12	ROI (%)	5.70 5.70		
ROE (%)	57.98 57.98	ROE (%)	21.13 21.13		
Dividend Payout (%)	- -	Dividend Payout (%)	- -		
Current Ratio (x)	2.32 2.32	Current Ratio (x)	4.00 4.00		
Debt to Equity (x)	3.42 3.42	Debt to Equity (x)	0.87 0.87		
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.77 0.77	Leverage Ratio (x)	2.54 0.72		
Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.32 0.32	Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.29 0.29		
Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.20 0.20	Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.14 0.14		
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.12 0.12	Net Profit Margin (%)	0.05 0.05		
Inventory Turnover (x)	5.83 5.83	Inventory Turnover (x)	4.04 4.04		
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.09 1.09	Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.12 1.12		
ROI (%)	13.12 13.12	ROI (%)	5.70 5.70		
ROE (%)	57.98 57.98	ROE (%)	21.13 21.13		

PER = 13.19x; PBV = 7.67x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Prasetyo Utomo & Co.
48.00%
52.00%

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Stock Price

Underwriter
PT Merricorp Securities Indonesia

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Number of Employees 46,000

Trading Date 1994

Number of Shares per Listing 21,000,000

Total Listed Shares 21,000,000

Price 21,000,000

Market Capitalization 21,000,000

Number of Shares per Listing 742,000,000

Total Listed Shares 742,000,000

Price 763,000,000

Market Capitalization 763,000,000

Number of Shares per Listing 1,526,000,000

Total Listed Shares 1,526,000,000

Price 1,831,200,000

Market Capitalization 1,831,200,000

Number of Shares per Listing 305,200,000

Total Listed Shares 305,200,000

Price 7,324,800,000

Market Capitalization 9,343,322,500

Number of Shares per Listing 187,322,500

Total Listed Shares 187,322,500

Price 10,047,071,69

Market Capitalization 10,047,071,69

Number of Shares per Listing 230,760,00

Total Listed Shares 230,760,00

Price 230,760,00

Market Capitalization 230,760,00

Number of Shares per Listing 1,139,547,10

Total Listed Shares 1,139,547,10

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 243,322,37

Total Listed Shares 243,322,37

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 214,464,19

Total Listed Shares 214,464,19

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 507,155,65

Total Listed Shares 507,155,65

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 385,028,22

Total Listed Shares 385,028,22

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 1,003,583,50

Total Listed Shares 1,003,583,50

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 220,122,11

Total Listed Shares 220,122,11

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 214,560,00

Total Listed Shares 214,560,00

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 204,261,00

Total Listed Shares 204,261,00

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 143,959,39

Total Listed Shares 143,959,39

Price 286,357,35

Market Capitalization 286,357,35

Number of Shares per Listing 10,067,120,10

Total Listed Shares 10,067,120,10

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 6,180,300,00

Total Listed Shares 6,180,300,00

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 5,722,500,00

Total Listed Shares 5,722,500,00

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 4,962,979,56

Total Listed Shares 4,962,979,56

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 295,631,52

Total Listed Shares 295,631,52

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 315,800,89

Total Listed Shares 315,800,89

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 289,261,00

Total Listed Shares 289,261,00

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 413,899,50

Total Listed Shares 413,899,50

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 320,122,11

Total Listed Shares 320,122,11

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 496,563,50

Total Listed Shares 496,563,50

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 298,386,35

Total Listed Shares 298,386,35

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 315,800,89

Total Listed Shares 315,800,89

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 298,267,67

Total Listed Shares 298,267,67

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 304,261,10

Total Listed Shares 304,261,10

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 413,899,50

Total Listed Shares 413,899,50

Price 1,156,000,00

Market Capitalization 1,156,000,00

Number of Shares per Listing 320,122,11

Total Listed Shares 320,122,11

Price 1,156,000,00

</

PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk.

Food and Beverages

PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk.

Head Office
Jl. Raya Cimareme No. 131
Padalarang 40552

Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat
Phone (022) 665-4610, 665-4611
Fax (022) 665-4612

Factory
Jl. Raya Cimareme No. 131

Padalarang 40552

Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat

Milk and Juice

PMDN

PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk.

Company News: A new factory set to begin operations in 2000 is expected to raise production capacity by 66.7% or 10 million liters per year. Financial Performance: Operating profit was increased by 12% to Rp 56 billion in 2001. The company also succeeded to reduce exchange rate loss from Rp 4.177 billion to Rp 700 million. Net earnings were up by 3.4% to Rp 30 billion in 2001.

Brief History: The company began its production in 1975 with the manufacturing of sterilized milk using the process known as Ultra High Temperature (UHT). In 1981, the company diversified into new ranges of products such as fruit juices and tea in cartons. Under license from Kraft Inc. USA, the company began the production of Kraft brand cheeses in 1985. Then under license from Companie de Belgique, the company started manufacturing butter in 1987. Besides these license agreements, the company also established relationships with Nestle Mead, Johnson Bristol Myers of the USA and with Pringles Inc. of Sweden for the manufacturing and marketing of a sports energy drink under the Pringles trademark.

Food and Beverages

Food and Beverages

Summary of Financial Statement

Factory	Total Assets	686.624	707.021	970.601
	Current Assets	280.233	192.373	248.671
	of which:			
	Cash on hand and in banks	83.442	26.052	69.982
	Trade receivables	37.003	50.099	53.804
	Investments	74.072	103.146	101.132
	Other Assets	10.834	14.338	16.719
	Trade Payables	335.819	410.875	551.494
	Current Liabilities	246.288	230.598	153.772
	of which:			
	Trade payables	146.140	124.594	145.630
	Bank borrowings	76.733	56.360	70.586
	Trade payable	44.341	63.735	67.486
	Current maturities of long-term debt	13.432	2.559	2.332
	Long-term Liabilities	100.148	105.895	318.142
	of which:			
	Bank borrowings	100.000	100.000	314.673
	Leasing payable	148	5.895	2.965
	Shareholders' Equity	452.336	476.433	506.929
	Paid-up Capital	385.118	365.118	385.118
	Paid-up Capital in excess of par value	(1.128)	(1.129)	(1.129)
	Retained Earnings	68.948	92.445	122.841

Board of Commissioners		
President Commissioner	Supandi Prawirawidjaja	
Commissioner's Secretary	Seharsono Sagir, Drh. Endang Suharya	
Directors	Samudera Prawirawidjaja, Ir. Yutianto Isnandar	
Number of Employees		
1,100		

Business Company Status

PT Ultrajaya Milk Industry & Trading Company Tbk.

Company News: A new factory set to begin operations in 2000 is expected to raise production capacity by 66.7% or 10 million liters per year.

Financial Performance: Operating profit was increased by 12% to Rp 56 billion in 2001. The company also succeeded to reduce exchange rate loss from Rp 4.177 billion to Rp 700 million. Net earnings were up by 3.4% to Rp 30 billion in 2001.

Brief History: The company began its production in 1975 with the manufacturing of sterilized milk using the process known as Ultra High Temperature (UHT). In 1981, the company diversified into new ranges of products such as fruit juices and tea in cartons. Under license from Kraft Inc. USA, the company began the production of Kraft brand cheeses in 1985. Then under license from Companie de Belgique, the company started manufacturing butter in 1987. Besides these license agreements, the company also established relationships with Nestle Mead, Johnson Bristol Myers of the USA and with Pringles Inc. of Sweden for the manufacturing and marketing of a sports energy drink under the Pringles trademark.

Stock Price and Traded Chart

PT Gudang Garam Tbk.

Tobacco Manufactures

PT Gudang Garam Tbk.

Information

Summary of Financial Statement

Head Office	Kediri Jawa Timur	Phone (0354) 555-555	Fax (021) 421-20579	Total Assets	10,643,195	13,448,124
Jakarta Rep. Office	Jl. Jernih I No. 79	Telex 3-3171-GJARAHM K.D		Current Assets	6,568,280	9,130,444
		Phone (021) 421-20579		Cash on hand and in bank		11,123,218
		Fax (021) 421-20579		Trade receivables	1,980,734	231,948
		Telex 43-500-GJARAHM I.A		Inventories	1,194,404	1,642,503
		Jl. Pengembangan 215 Surabaya 60174		Investments	4,250,502	7,197,500
		Phone (031) 545-1721		Fixed Assets-Accr	1,360	6,439
Factory	Kediri Jawa Timur			Other Assets	1,379,588	1,626,388
Business	Cigarettes			Liabilities	16,768	79,924
Company Status	PMDN			Current Liabilities	2,283,367	4,732,087
PT Gudang Garam Tbk.				of which	2,143,787	5,562,345
Company News:	The company is set to introduce a new edition of low tar cigarettes, but due to falling demand has yet to receive any interest in producing non-glove flavored cigarettes.			Short-term debt	248,500	271,973
Financial Performance:	In fiscal 2001, net earnings at Rp 2.087 trillion, representing a 10% success in book-keeping net earnings at Rp 2.087 trillion, representing a 10% success in book-keeping performance came as a result of interest expense, up Rp 203,090 billion from the previous year.			Trade payable	192,225	331,693
				Taxes and income payable	1,583,339	1,128,702
				Long-term Liabilities	159,576	169,737
				Minority interests in Subsidiaries	4	5
				Shareholders' Equity	5,793,549	6,111,108
				Paid-up Capital	962,044	962,044
				Paid-up Capital	962,044	962,044
				Retained earnings	4,777,915	5,095,364
				Net Sales	12,564,605	14,964,674
				Cost of Goods Sold	8,943,319	10,337,213
				Gross Profit	3,751,286	4,127,461
				Operating Expenses	738,381	872,798
				Operating Profit	3,017,395	3,254,888
				Other Income (Expenses)	144,212	(72,268)
				Profit before Taxes	3,156,607	3,182,395
				Profit after Taxes	2,276,632	2,432,215
				Per Share Data (Rp)		
				Earnings per Share	1,183	1,166
				Earnings per Share	3,011	3,176
				Dividend per Share	500	500
				Closing Price	16,725	13,000
				Financial Ratios		
				PER (x)	14.14	11.15
				EPS (x)	5.55	4.09
				Dividend Payout (%)	42.26	42.89
				Dividend Yield (%)	2.99	3.85
				Current Ratio (x)	3.11	2.20
				Debt to Equity (x)	0.39	0.77
				Leverage Ratio (x)	0.28	0.44
				Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.30	0.28
				Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.24	0.22
				Net Profit Margin (%)	0.18	0.15
				Inventory Turnover (x)	2.10	1.51
				Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.57	1.38
				ROI (%)	28.19	19.52
				ROE (%)	39.30	36.71

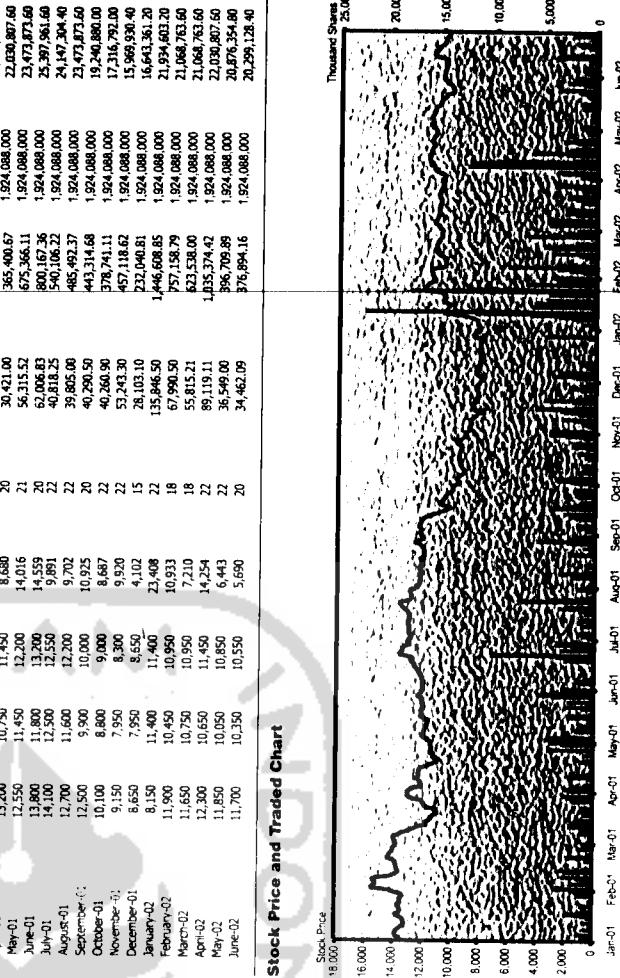
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Number of Shares Listed
1	First Issue	27-Aug-90	27-Aug-90	57,807,800	57,807,800
2	Partial Listing	27-Aug-90	27-Feb-91	38,396,600	96,204,400
3	Founders Shares	31-May-94	31-May-94	375,197,600	471,402,000
4	Koperasi	31-May-94	31-May-94	9,620,000	9,620,000
5	Stock Split	03-Jun-96	03-Jun-96	481,022,000	962,044,000
6	Bonus Shares	04-Jun-96	05-Jun-96	562,044,000	1,924,088,000

Underwriters
PT Persepsi Danareksa, PT MERINCORP

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded
January-01	14,100	12,950	14,000	6,689	22
February-01	15,900	13,550	13,550	13,550	313,951,68
March-01	14,100	10,300	10,300	10,680	20
April-01	13,200	10,750	10,750	10,680	20
May-01	12,550	11,450	11,450	12,200	30,421,00
June-01	13,800	11,800	13,200	14,559	21
July-01	14,100	12,550	12,550	9,891	80,016,83
August-01	13,700	11,600	12,200	9,702	22
September-01	12,500	9,900	10,000	8,800	20
October-01	10,100	8,000	9,000	8,687	22
November-01	9,150	7,950	8,300	7,950	20
December-01	8,650	7,950	8,550	4,102	15
January-02	8,150	11,450	11,450	23,408	22
February-02	11,900	10,950	10,950	10,933	18
March-02	11,650	10,750	10,950	55,815,21	20
April-02	12,300	10,650	11,450	14,254	22
May-02	11,850	10,050	10,950	6,443	22
June-02	11,700	10,550	5,690	34,462,09	20

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk.

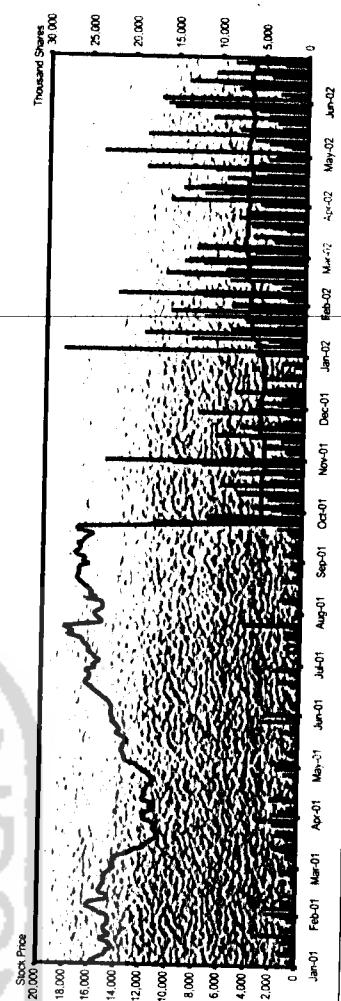
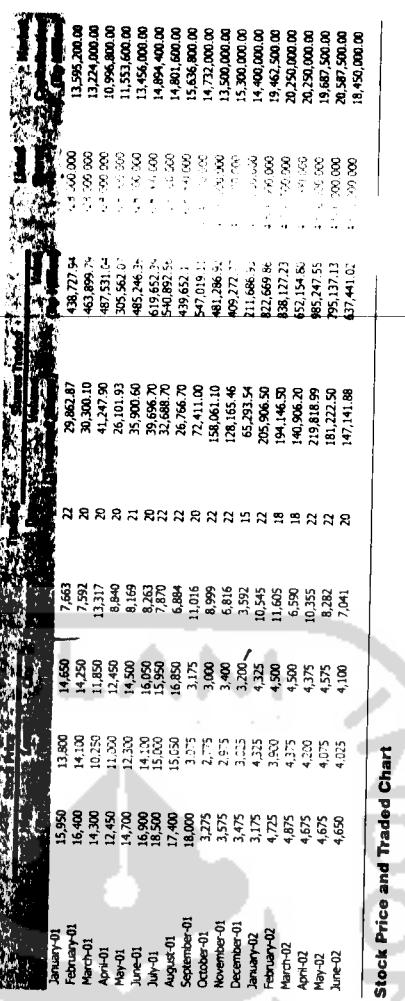
Tobacco Manufacturers

Head Office Jl. Rungkut Industri Raya No. 18 Surabaya 60293, Jawa Timur Phone (031) 843-1689 Fax (031) 843-0966 Telex 33234-SAMPRN IA Jl. Rungkut Industri Raya No 18 Surabaya 60293, Jawa Timur Phone (031) 843-1699 Fax (031) 843-0986 Telex 33234-SAMPRN IA Bapindo Plaza I 18th Floor Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 54-55 Jakarta 12190 Phone (021) 526-6287 Fax (021) 526-6656; 526-6646 Cigarettes Industry PMDN

Summary of Financial Statement

Company Status	PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk
Business	Company News: In closed trading on the Surabaya Stock Exchange on May 1, 1991, Perusharn Daging dan Indukan Panamas (Papuan) concluded a purchase of 38 million H.M. Sampoerna common shares in the deal at a price of Rp 12,000 per share. The stake acquired by Papuan represents 3.02% of total H.M. Sampoerna shares issued to date.
Financial Performance	Net earnings were down Rp 364 billion compared to the previous year. Performance of Rp 101,887 billion, while operating profit declined Rp 4,488 million to Rp 2,025,486 billion. Offering this increase were mounting financing expenses, reaching Rp 446,101 billion.
Business History	It was founded in Surabaya in 1964 under the name of PT Perusharn Daging dan Indukan Panamas. In October 1988, PT H.M. Sampoerna took over PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna. The company's head office and main plant, which turns out hand rolled and machine manufactured cigarettes, are located in Rungkut, Surabaya. The company also owns a cigarette factory in Taman Sampoerna, Surabaya and Malang, and in Pandan. In addition to the DH SAM SOE trade mark, the company also sells its products using the names of Sampoerna, Hujan Panas, Kunung, Sampoerna A, Exclusive, Sampoerna A International, Sampoerna A, Universal and Sampoerna A Mild. PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna is affiliated with PT Sampoerna Internasional Nusantara, PT Pintama, PT Sampoerna Internasional Nusantara, PT Number Alifra, Tresna, PT Wahana Sampoerna, PT Sampoerna Advertising Nusantara, PT Sampoerna Final Product Nusantara, PT Sampoerna Jaya, San Rhu, Malaysia and Sampoerna Nella Corp. Ltd., Taiwan. On January 1996, with 34% shares each, the company entered with Thai Corp. King Group, a business group from Kunming, to build a plant in Yunnan, China. The 50%+1% company with 30% shares owned venture with PT Indoheum III with 40% shares, and PT Sidiwi Eru Development Holding Pte. Singapore built PT Finaturaa Ingka Shakti, a toyery company. On July 1996, with 34% shares each, the company has raised a US\$ 150 million syndicated loan led by Chase Manhattan Bank and financial institutions, arranged by Indahfood (Indahfood and Indra Suwita Mitsubishi International (Singapore).
Financial Ratios	The loan divided into two parts, for the refinancing of former loans and for strengthening working capital. From November 1996 to October 1997, Hujan Panas, its majority shareholder of the company, became the talk of town due to its maneuvers in buying PT Artra Internasional. It was reported that Hujan Panas already bought 15% of Artra's shares, but after an annual shareholders' meeting on February 1997, he only had 7.5% of shares. Then on March 1997, Hujan Panas was appointed on the board of commissioners of PT Indahfood (Indahfood and Indra Suwita Mitsubishi PT) (NSM). After the transaction, his shares up to 5.63%, holding in PT NSM. On November 19, 1997, the company acquired and increased its share holding to 90 million comprising 90 million shares with a nominal value of Sing\$ 1/char. On February 1998, Hujan Panas, president of the company sold his 7.5 million individual shares, which was previously intended as a long term investment. During 2001, the company managed to boost sales volume by 22.24% to 36.35 billion cigarettes. In early 2001, riding on robust expansion of the domestic cigarette market, the company saw its market share increase from 13.5% to 18.7%. The company also aggressively positioned itself to compete on the global market with the Sampoerna brands establishing new plants in several different countries, including India. The company has overseas plants already in operation in Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Brazil.

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PT Hanjaya Mandala Sampoerna Tbk.

Tobacco Manufacturers

Board of Commissioners	
President Commissioner	Putera Sampoerna
Vice President Commissioner	Boedi Sampoerna
Commissioners	Soebjihono Winarko, Ekadharmajanto Kashif, Phang Cheow Hock, James Paul Barnes
Directors	Michael Joseph Sampoerna Hendra Prasetya, Djoko Susanto, Edward Harvey Frankel, Sugiharta Gandasaputra, Angky Camaro

Number of Employees

No.	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date per Listing	Number of Shares	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	15-Aug-90	15-Aug-90	27,000,000	27,000,000
2	Partial Listing	15-Aug-90	18,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
3	Company Listing	15-Jun-92	15-Jun-92	180,000,000	180,000,000
4	Bonus Shares	28-Sep-94	270,154,000	450,000,000	450,000,000
5	Stock Split	18-Nov-96	18-Jun-99	900,000,000	900,000,000
6	Add Listed	18-Jun-99	28,000,000	928,000,000	928,000,000
7	Stock Split	24-Sep-01	3,712,454,000	4,640,000,000	4,640,000,000
8	Buy Back	17-Oct-01	1,410,747,000	4,500,000,000	4,500,000,000

Underwriters

PT Danareksa Securities, PT ABN Amro Asia Securities Indonesia

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Period	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January '01	15,950	13,900	14,650	7,663	22	29,862,877
February '01	16,400	14,100	14,250	7,592	20	30,300,000
March '01	16,400	10,250	13,317	13,317	20	41,247,10
April '01	12,450	11,300	12,450	8,940	20	10,956,800
May '01	14,700	12,300	14,500	8,156	21	11,533,600
June '01	16,900	14,100	16,950	8,263	20	13,456,000
July '01	18,500	15,000	15,950	7,670	22	32,688,70
August '01	17,940	15,050	18,450	6,884	22	26,766,70
September '01	18,000	3,075	3,175	6,016	20	72,411,00
October '01	13,275	2,775	3,000	8,999	22	14,732,000
November '01	3,575	2,975	3,400	8,156	22	13,500,000
December '01	3,475	3,225	3,200	3,592	15	15,300,000
January '02	3,175	4,325	4,325	10,545	18	22,966,86
February '02	4,725	3,950	4,500	11,605	18	19,462,500
March '02	4,875	4,375	4,500	6,595	20	15,636,800
April '02	4,675	4,200	4,375	4,200	20	20,250,000
May '02	4,675	4,075	4,575	4,075	20	19,687,500
June '02	4,650	4,025	4,025	4,025	20	20,587,500

Visionia Central Pacific Tower B, 9th
Jl. Letjend S. Parman Kav. 62-63
Jakarta 11410
Phone (021) 530-6711
Fax (021) 530-6680
http://www.ebarito.com

Telex:

65706 BPT GROUP I-A

Phone (061) 68757 68978,

68804 36802

Fax (051) 668739

Part Bugs, Kuala Dua Kumai,

Pontianak

Phone (0561) 741-086, 741-087

Integrated Timber (Pvwood)

PMDN

Business Company Status

Factories

President Director

Vice President Director

Directors

Prajogo Pangestu

Haji Mas Widarsadipradja, Justran,

Parmudi, Hartina Tjandinegarra

Didi Achdijat

Number of Employees

17,958

(million rupiah)

2001

2000

1999

Current Assets

Total Assets

of which:

Current Assets

Capital and in banks

Receivable from affiliates

Investments

Fixed Assets - Net

Other Assets

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

of which:

Short-term:

Trade payable

Long-term Liabilities

Minority interests in Subsidiaries

Shareholders' Equity

Paid-in Capital

In excess of par value

Retirement of Fixed Assets

Retained earnings (accumulated losses)

Net Sales

Cost of Goods Sold

Gross Profit

Operating Expenses

Operating Profit (Loss)

Other Income (Expenses)

Profit (Loss) before Taxes

Profit (Loss) after Taxes

Per Share Data (Rp)

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Equity per Share

Dividend per Share

Closing Price

Financial Ratios

PER (x)

PBV (x)

Dividend Pay-out (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

PER = 4.08x ; PBV = 4.11x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Prasitio, Utomo & Co.

5,000

1,167,-

0.69,-

27,02,-

0

Stock Price

160

140

120

100

80

60

40

20

0

Jan-01 Feb-01 Mar-01 Apr-01 May-01 Jun-01 Jul-01 Aug-01 Sep-01 Oct-01 Nov-01 Dec-01 Jan-02 Feb-02 Mar-02 Apr-02 May-02 Jun-02

Thousand Shares

20,000

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

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PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

Head Office	Jl. Kampung Gardu, Sawyer R; 00111-11, Desa Kalijaya, Cibitung, Bekasi 17520 Phone (021) 890-0330, 890-0331 Fax (021) 890-1126	Summary of Financial Statement	
Marketing Office	Jl. Abdul Muis No. 30, Jakarta 10160 Phone (021) 344-1316, 385-0126, Fax (021) 345-7643		
Factory	Jl. Kampung Gardu Sawan Rt. 001/1-1, Desa Kalijaya, Cibitung, Bekasi 17520 Phone (021) 890-0330, 890-0331 Fax (021) 890-1126		
Business Company Status	PMDN		

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.

Financial Performance: The Company's success in improving its performance is evident from the income statement. Despite previous loss that had reached Rp 1,301.37 billion, the Company succeeded in breaking net earnings of Rp 182.245 billion. The most important factor driving earnings performance was extraordinary accounts, recorded at Rp + 0.398 billion.

Brief History: A manufacturer of industrial packaging paper, the company was established in 1987 with a production capacity of 500,000 tons. Eighty percent of production is destined for the local market. The major component of raw material is recycled waste paper, which is mixed with pulp and chemicals. The factory stands on a 41.5-hectare plot in Cibitung. Present products include: corrugated medium paper, craft liner board, coated duplex board, ivory board and art paper. On December 1995, the company obtained full accreditation under ISO 9002.

Financial Ratios: The company has a current ratio of 1.17, a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.33, and a quick ratio of 0.33. The operating profit margin is 11.1%, and the net profit margin is 3.3%. The gross profit margin is 39.4%, and the leverage ratio is 0.75. The inventory turnover is 6.22, and the total assets turnover is 0.31.

Shareholders: PT Intercipta Sempana holds 52.40% of the shares, followed by PT Infratata Usaha Mandiri at 17.50%, PT Garuda Dhananya Abadi at 3.80%, and PT Tatracita Swadaya Abadi at 2.00%.

Other Information: The company's financial year ends on December 31. The audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002, were prepared by Public Accountants Hans Tsunakotta & Mustafa.

Paper and Allied Products

PT Fajar Surya Wisesa Tbk.											
Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors		Number of Employees							
President Commissioner		President Director		Number of Employees							
Commissioners		Directors		Number of Employees							
Ir. Airangga		Roy Teguh, Christopher Thomas Pedder,		1,993							
Lila Notopradono		Ongkowardiyo Hadirehbowo,		1,993							
Tony Tjandra		Yustinus Yusuf Kusumah		1,993							
Capital Structure											
Total Assets											
Current Assets	325,736	316,878	282,062	365,601							
of which	564,260	572,688									
Cash on hand and in banks	289,757	214,083	76,528								
Trade receables	115,195	164,022	102,833								
Inventories	129,841	108,015	181,792								
Fixed Assets-Net	2,682,551	2,569,438	2,451,279								
Other Assets											
Liabilities	2,469,955	2,512,661	1,984,601								
Current Liabilities	1,284,227	691,834	810,782								
of which											
Bank borrowings	172,552	383,321	489,285								
Trade payable	32,283	24,755	40,995								
Long-term Liabilities	1,175,576	1,207,688	1,173,819								
Shareholders' Equity	786,831	654,716	836,461								
Paid-up Capital	337,854	238,944	1,238,344								
Paid-up Capital											
In excess of par value	16,183	3,561									
Retained Earnings (Accumulated Loss)	342,754	566,289	(46,044)								
Net Sales	1,025,958	1,252,732	1,180,203								
Cost of Goods Sold	807,661	965,526	991,395								
Gross Profit	217,337	297,176	188,808								
Operating Expenses	123,791	135,163	139,231								
Operating Profit	93,446	139,138	50,578								
Other Income (Expenses)	24,339	54,292	221,966								
Profit/Loss before Taxes	117,984	157,273	272,543								
Profit/Loss after Taxes	209,650	131,37	182,245								
Per Share Data (Rp)											
Earnings/Loss per Share	5.11	5.1	7.4								
Equity per Share	1,164	264	338								
Dividend per Share											
Closing Price	875	380	490								
Financial Ratios											
Debt to Equity (%)	0.45	0.45	0.45								
Leverage Ratio (x)	3.14	3.34	2.37								
Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.75	0.79	0.70								
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.21	0.24	0.16								
Inventory Turnover (x)	0.99	0.15	0.04								
Total Assets Turnover (x)	6.22	n/a	0.15								
ROI (%)	0.31	0.40	0.42								
ROE (%)	6.44	4.11	6.46								
Stock Price and Traded Chart											
Stock Price	500	450	400	350	300	250					
Traded Shares	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000					

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Corporation Tbk.

Paper and Allied Products

PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper Corporation Tbk.

Head Office
Wisma Indah Kiat, Gedung B, 2nd Floor

Jalan Raya Serpong Km 8,

Tangerang 15325 Jawa Barat

Phone (021) 538-00112

Fax (021) 538-2109

Representative Office:
Plaza Bank International,
Menara II 7th Floor

Jalan M.H Thamrin No.51

Jakarta 10350

Phone (021) 392-90013 (Hunting)

Fax (021) 392-61799

Factories
- Jalan Raya Serpong Km 8

Tangerang, Jawa Barat

- Jalan Raya Minas - Perawang Km. 26

Pringsewu, Banten

Bengkalis, Riau

Pulp and Paper

PMDN

Business
Company Status

PT Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Corporation Tbk.

Financial Performance: The Company's end-of-year loss in fiscal 2001 reached US\$18.39 million. However, when compared to the end of the previous fiscal year, this represented a drastic reduction in end-period loss at US\$218.292 billion. Important factor contributing to the loss were US\$293.210 trillion in interest.

Brief History: The company was established in 1976 as a joint venture between PT Berkah Indah Agung (51%) and Chung Hwa Pulp Corporation (35%). In 1986, most of the shares of the company were purchased by PT Purinusa Ekapersada which is a member of the Sinar Mas Group. The company owns a paper factory in Tangerang, West Java on a site of 25.4 Ha with a production capacity of 87 thousand tons per year. The company also has a large pulp and paper factory located in Perawang, Riau. Sumatra on a site of 405.7 Ha, with a production capacity of 300 thousand tons pulp per year and 90 thousand tons paper per year. In 1989, the company expanded its line of production at its Tangerang factory, and began to produce composite paper. After this expansion, the production capacity expanded to 344 thousand tons per year. The company's products are distributed through its sole agent, PT Export Remaja Ltd., and most of the company's products are exported. On April 7th, 1995, the Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), which holds the company shares listed in New York Stock Exchange. In 1996, the company plans to enlarge its factory in Tangerang, Riau and Serang, West Java. In 1997, the company had planned to offer the biggest right issue worth Rp 2.5 trillion, i.e. for building a new plant. The only thing needed by the company to get this spectacular plan going was the approval from BAPEPAI. On June 18 2001, Standard & Poor's reduced the rating on securities guaranteed by PT Indah Kiat Pulp & Paper (INKP) from C to D. This reduction in rating applies to the following securities: Guaranteed preference shares valued at US \$ 200 million, which fall due in 2002 and were issued by Indah Kiat International Finance Co. B.V., a subsidiary wholly owned by Indah Kiat; and Preference shares valued at US \$ 150 million, that fall due on 2006, issued by Indah Kiat International Finance Co. B.V. This cut in rating came about as a result of the company's failure to meet the second interest payment on these securities, which amounted to US \$ 21.3 billion and fell due on June 15 2001.

Shareholders: PT Purinusa Ekapersada

CHP International (BVI) Corp.

British Virgin Islands

Asia Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

YFY Global Investment (BVI) Corp.

YFY HK Company Limited

Public

5.88%

4.20%

2.56%

0.05%

34.85%

Summary of Financial Statement

Total Assets
Current Assets
of which

Cash on hand and in banks

Trade receivables

Inventories

Advances

Investments

Fixed Assets-Net

Other Assets

Liabilities

Current Liabilities

of which

Bank borrowings

Trade payable

Current maturities of long-term debt

Long-term Liabilities

Shareholder's Equity

Pad-up Capital

Pad-up Capital

Retained earnings

Net

Cost of Goods Sold

Gross Profit

Operating Expenses

Operating Profit

Other Income (Expenses)

Profit (Loss) before Taxes

Profit (Loss) after Taxes

Per Share Data (Rp)

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Equity per Share

Dividend per Share

Dividend per Share

Chasing Price

Financial Ratios

PER (x)

EPS (Rp)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

EPS (Rp)

EPS (

PT Padrik Kertas Jiwi Kimia Tbk.

Paper and Allied Products

PT Padrik Kertas Jiwi Kimia Tbk.

Head Office Jl. Raya Surabaya — Mojokerto Km. 44, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur Phone (0321) 21574, 21577, Fax (0321) 121615

Branch Office Plaza Bank Internasional Merah Putih Jalan MH Thamrin No. 51 Jakarta 10350

Phone (021) 392-9001 3 (Hunting)
Fax (021) 392-6179

Telix 31/094, 61154 Tjiwi Ia Wisma Indah Klat

Gedung A 1st - 4th Floor Jl. Raya Serpong Km. 8 Tangerang 15310

Phone (021) 538-0029-32 Fax (021) 538-0033 36

Pulp, Paper and Stationery PMDN

Financial Performance: From an undated financial statement, in 2001, the company successfully cut back its net loss to Rp 527 billion, compared to Rp 3,242 trillion net loss booked in 2000. One factor of that performance was from operating profit at Rp 271 billion compared to minus Rp 591 billion booked in 2000.

Brief History: The company also expanded its stationary production in 1987 with a production capacity of 98,300 tons per annum. The company's products are marketed under the Sinar Dua, Mirage and Paperline trade mark and controls 45% of stationary and 35% of paper market in Indonesia. The company is a member of the Sinar Mas Group. On April 7th, 1995 shares in New York Stock Exchange. In 1995, the company and PT Indah Kiat Pulp (both members of Sinar Mas group) cooperated to build a plant worth Rp 1 trillion in Sabah, Malaysia.

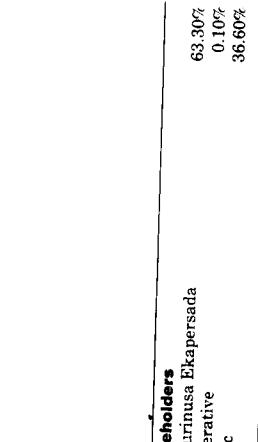
Summary of Financial Statement

Head	Office	Current Assets	Total Assets	Current Liabilities	Total Liabilities	Shareholders' Equity	Net Sales			
Head	Office	16,487,572 5,916,333	20,736,232 3,648,060	22,161,305 4,223,969						
		Cash or Cash Equivalents: 29%	1,276,246	45,682	135,211	First Issue Preference Shares	1,294,373			
		Trade receivables Inventories	142,294 390,980	2,676,007 2,213,985	1,600,626 1,671,572	Bonus Shares Corporation Shares Dividend	2,966,243			
		Fixed Assets: Net	1,450,368 10,379,103	13,619,384 14,045,080	1,671,572 1,377,377	Bonus Shares Dividend	12,600,280			
		Other Assets	—	—	—	Dividends	1,120,000			
		Liabilities:	—	—	—	Obligasi Konversi Obligasi Konversi Stock Dividend	1,080,000			
		Current Liabilities: of which: Short-term: Trade papers Current Assets: Long-term: Long-term Liabilities: Minority interests Shareholders' Equity: Paid-in Capital: Paid-in Capital: Retained Earnings: Relief Tax Reserves: Net Sales:Cost of Goods Sold: Operating Expenses: Operating Profit/Loss: Other Income/Earnings: Profit/Loss before Tax: Profit/Loss after Tax: Closing Price: Financial Ratios: PER (%)	1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	1,450,368 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64	142,294 390,980 2,676,007 2,213,985 1,671,572 1,377,377 — — — 1,450,368 13,619,384 14,045,080 2,421,243 113,814 1,391,910 33,285 35,285 7,540,075 6,036,177 3,813,560 5,154,142 214,536 214,832 2,478,182 6,164,603 4,163,932 682,211 1,365,470 (567,461) 737,949 738,320 194 1,706 60 2,275 117,5 1,33 30,98 2,64

Financial Ratios

Shareholders	PT Padrik Kertas Jiwi Kimia Tbk.	PT Padrik Kertas Jiwi Kimia Tbk.
PER = 2.6x; PBV = 0.27x (June 2002)	63.30%	60.10%
Financial Year: December 31	0.16%	36.60%
Public Accountant: Pratama Utama & Co.	50.00%	50.00%
		0.00%

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Financial Research

Institute for Economic and Financial Research
Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

1 Dua! Acid Jaya 1 bkm.

Summary of Financial Statement	
Wisma Budil 8° & 9° Floor Jl. HR Rasuna Said Kav C-6 Jakarta 12901 Phone (021) 521-3383, 525-1223 Fax (021) 521-3282, 521-3392 Telex: 60674 SUBUD IA E-mail: budil@centurion.net.id	875,226 394,926
Jl. Ikan Kakap No. 9/12, Bandar Lampung Phone (0721) 486-122 Fax (0721) 486-754, 482-683	122,072 167,296
- Jl. Lingas Jmlur km.14 Kec. Menggala Kab. Lampung Utara - Jl. Raya Kotabumi Ketapang Kec. Sungai Selatan Kab. Lampung Utara - Jl. Jurusan Kotabumi Km. 75 Kec. Terbanggi Besar Kab. Lampung Tengah - Jl. Jurusan Menggala Km. 73-74 Kec. Terbanggi Besar Kab. Lampung Tengah	71,156 24,206 443,016 13,578
Chemical and food industry; manufacturing PMDN	615,301 138,550
Business Company Status	77,710 17,005 13,308 426,639 50,112
I Budi Acid Java Tbk.	Shareholders' Equity Paid-up capital Pacu capital in excess of par value Retained earnings (accumulated loss)
The Company News: Fixed interest bonds issued by the company 'Budi Acid Java' worth Rp 500 billion were oversubscribed by 21%. Around four percent of the funds raised from this bond issue will be used to repay a portion of short-term bank loans, and the remainder to finance expansion of the company's a and monosodium glutamate processing plants and to augment working	260,424 131,250 28,750 100,424

Financial Performance: The Company saw another year of net loss in fiscal 2009/2010, reaching Rp 16.91 billion, which compared to the year 2009 net loss of Rp 1.6 billion. The 2009 loss was explained by Rp 39.922 billion exchange rate P = Rp 690 billion in net financial expenses, and Rp 7.510 billion in share of associate companies.
Financial Ratios: Founded in 1979, the company has 12 (twelve) tapioa plants in Lampung, 1 one, in Jambi and 1 one, in Sulawesi. It also has one sulfuric acid factory with total capacity of 9,000 ton, two citric acid factories with total capacity of 10,000 ton and three propylene wereen PAG with total capacity of 9,000 ton. Citric Acid is mostly used as food and drink preservative and flavoring. Acetic Acid is used in the manufacture of Citric Acid, while Tapioa Flour is important to the food, paper and textile industries. Citric Acid sales contribute the proportion of sales revenues (14.2%), followed by Tapioa Flour at 10.2%, Propylene wereen (7.4%), followed by a member of the Sungai Budi Group, Citric Acid is sold under the company's name or names of buyers. Sulfuric acid, however, is sold under the company's name or Citric Acid. Cassava flour is still under the Guidang Agung, Ilan Mas, Ilan Koki & Friends. The company has appointed PT Sungai Budi as sole distributor in domestic market, and conducts its own exports. Most raw materials are from domestic sources. The two subsidiaries owned by the company are PT Raga Prima (91.0% owned), which operates crude palm oil refinery and cooking oil refinery (8.4% owned).
Financial Ratios: On April 1996, the company established a joint venture with B...
Net Sales
Cost of Goods Sold
Gross Profit
Operating Expenses
Operating Profit
Other Income (Expenses)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes
Profit (Loss) after Taxes
Per Share Data (Rp)
Earnings (Loss) per Share
Equity per Share
Dividend per Share
Closing Price
Financial Ratios
PER (x)
PBV (x)
Dividend Payout (%)
Dividend Yield (%)
Current Ratio (x)
Debt to Equity (x)

holders	Share Capital (RM)	Share Premium (RM)	Reserve Fund (RM)	Retained Earnings (RM)	Total Investment (RM)
I. Mr. Sujat, Java	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
II. Agai Budi Perkasa	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
III. Alam Kencana	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
IV. Management of Singapore Investment Corporation, Singapore	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
V. Agai Budi	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
VI. Winata	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
VII. Others	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
Total Investment	U.S\$ 18 millions				U.S\$ 18 millions
The company's total investment in this venture is U.S\$ 18 millions, and the company's shares in this venture is 50.16%.					
Financial Year: December 31					
PER = 0.33x ; PBV = 1.26x (June 2002)					
Public Accountant: Prasidio, Utomo & Co.					

Chemical and Allied Products

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Summary of Financial Statement

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No	Financial Performance	Description	Key Figures
1	The Company saw another year of net loss in fiscal 2010 reaching Rp 16.91 billion, which compared to the year 2009 loss of Rp 9 billion. The 2009 loss was explained by Rp 39.92 billion exchange rate loss - Rp 690 billion in net financial expense, and Rp -310 billion in share of associates companies.	Financial Performance	
2	The History: Founded in 1979, the company has 12 satellite tapioca plants: 1 is in Lampung, 1 is one in Lambi and 1 is one in Solo. It also has one "satellite plant" and three production units woven bag with total capacity of 9,500 ton per year. Cassie Acid is mostly used as food and drink preservative and flavoring. Citric Acid is used in the manufacture of Citric Acid, while Tapioca Flour is used in the food, paper and textile industries. Citric Acid contributes the largest proportion of sales revenues (54.2%), followed by Tapioca Flour at 30.2%, Citric Acid at 10.2% and Cassia flour at 5.4%. The company's main market is on the domestic market, and expanded under the company's name or brand names of buyers. Sulfuric Acid, however, is sold under the company's brand name of buyers. Cassia flour is sold under the Gading Abung, Ikan Mas, Ikan Koki brands. The company has appointed PT. Sungai Rudi as sole distributor in domestic market, and conducts its own exports. Most raw materials are obtained from domestic sources. The two subsidiaries owned by the company are an investment company, and PT Tumas Pematangsiantar (81.4% owned), which operates crude palm oil plantation and cooking oil processing plant. On April 1996, the company established a joint venture with British Unilever, limited to produce high Fructose and Glucose. Total investment US\$ 18 millions and the company's shares in this venture is 50.1%.	History	
3	Business Units	Business Units	
3.1	Holdings	Holdings	
3.2	Industri Sulfaat Jaya	Industri Sulfaat Jaya	23.15%
3.3	PT. Sungai Budi Perkasa	PT. Sungai Budi Perkasa	22.45%
3.4	Alami Kencana	Alami Kencana	14.47%
3.5	Department of Singapore Investment Corporation, Singapore	Department of Singapore Investment Corporation, Singapore	11.10%
3.6	PT. Sungai Budi Winata	PT. Sungai Budi Winata	2.08%
3.7	PT. Alami Kencana	PT. Alami Kencana	0.56%
3.8	PT. Indah Kencana	PT. Indah Kencana	0.56%
3.9	PT. Indah Kencana	PT. Indah Kencana	26.63%

PT Budi Acid · Java Thk

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Board of Commissioners
President Commissioner
Commissioners Yaqub

107

<p>tex 404 Subodhi A E-mail: budiacd@centuri.net.id</p> <p>Branch Office</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jl. Ikan Kakap No. 9/t2, - Bandar Lampung - Phone (0721) 486-122 - Fax (0721) 486-754-482-683 - Jl. Lintas Limu Km. 1/4 - Kec. Menggala Kab. Lampung Utara - Jl. Raya Kotabumi Ketapang - Kec. Sungai Selatan Kab. Lampung Utara - Jl. Jurusan Korabumi Km. 75 - Kec. Terbanggi Besar Kab. Lampung Tengah - Jl. Jurusan Menggala Km. 73-74 - Kec. Terbanggi Besar - Kab. Lampung Tengah - Chemical and food ing. sector: manufacturing - PMDN 	<p>Total Assets</p> <p>Current Assets of which</p> <p>Cash on hand and in banks</p> <p>Trade receivables</p> <p>Investments</p> <p>Fixed Assets-Net</p> <p>Other Assets</p> <p>Liabilities</p> <p>Current Liabilities of which</p> <p>Bank borrowings</p> <p>Trade payable</p> <p>Accrued Expenses</p> <p>Long-Term Liabilities</p> <p>Minority interests in Subsidiaries</p> <p>Shareholders' Equity</p> <p>Paid-up capital</p> <p>Paid-in Capital</p> <p>In excess of par value</p> <p>Retained Earnings (accumulated loss)</p>
<p>Bud Acid Java Tbk.</p> <p>Company News: Fixed interest bonds issued by the company Bud Acid Java worth Rp. 500 billion were oversubscribed by 21%. Around four percent of funds raised from this bond issue will be used to repay portion of short-term bank loans, and the remainder to finance expansion of the company's production capacity, particularly glutamate processing plants and to augment working</p>	<p>875.728 394.265</p> <p>122.012 167.266</p> <p>71.195 24.206</p> <p>443.016 13.578</p> <p>615.301 138.550</p> <p>77.710 17.005</p> <p>13.308 426.639</p> <p>50.112 260.424</p> <p>131.250 28.750</p> <p>100.424</p>

	2001	2000	Change
Net Sales	Rs 73.295	Rs 69.061	+ Rs 4.235 (6%)
Cost of Goods Sold	Rs 54.830	Rs 58.545	- Rs 3.715 (-6%)
Gross Profit	Rs 18.538	Rs 10.516	+ Rs 8.022 (+75%)
Operating Expenses	Rs 43.452	Rs 41.988	+ Rs 1.464 (+3%)
Operating Profit	Rs 14.237	Rs 9.527	+ Rs 4.710 (+50%)
Other income (Expenses)	(Rs 22.027)	(Rs 18.339)	+ Rs 3.688 (+20%)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	Rs 12.019	Rs 12.317	- Rs 328 (-2%)
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	Rs 8.119	Rs 7.875	+ Rs 344 (+4%)
Per Share Data (Rs)			
Earnings (Loss) per Share	77	75	(16)
Equity per Share	248	143	127
Dividend per Share	30	-	-
Closing Price	675	400	110
Financial Ratios			
PER (x)	8.74	-5.33	-6.83
PBV (x)	2.72	2.90	0.87
Dividend / Pre-Opt. P.V.	38.53	-	-
Dividend Yield (%)	4.44	-	-
Current Ratio (x)	2.85	2.97	1.25
Debt to Equity (x)	2.36	5.56	6.53
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.70	0.95	0.87
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.25	0.15	0.18
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.19	0.09	0.11
Net Profit Margin (x)	0.11	n.a.	n.a.
Inventory Turnover (x)	7.70	6.57	6.89
Total Assets Turnover (x)	0.84	0.70	0.82
ROI (%)	9.26	-7.98	-16.89
ROE (%)	31.15	-52.47	-127.70
PER = 4.93x ; PBV = 1.6x ; (June 2002)			
Financial Year: December 31			
Public Accountant: Prasetyo, Utomo & Co.			
Financial Performance: The Company saw another year of net loss in fiscal 2001 reaching Rs 16.3 billion, which compared to the year 2000 net loss of Rs 9.3 billion. The 2001 loss was explained by Rs 39.92 billion exchange rate loss - Rs 690 billion in net financial expense, and Rs 3.10 billion in share of associates companies.			
Historical: Founded in 1979, the company has 12 integrated tapioca plants, 1 in Lampung, 1 each in Jambi and 1 tone in Solo. It also has one sulfate ton and three potato processing units, one woven bag with total capacity of 19,540 ton per year. Tapioca Acid is mostly used as food and drink preservative and flavoring. Citric Acid is used in the manufacture of Citric Acid, while Tapioca Flour is mainly used to the food, paper and textile industries. Citric Acid sales contribute the proportion of sales revenues 54.7%, followed by Tapioca Flour at 10.2%, Citric Acid is a member of the Sungai Budi Group. Citric acid is sold under the brand and on the domestic market, and exported under the company's name or brand names of buyers. Sulfuric Acid, however, is sold under the company's brands. Cassava flour is sold under the Gading Agung, Ikan Mas, Ikan Noki brands. The company has appointed PT. Sungai Budi as sole distributor in domestic market, and conducts its own exports. Most raw materials are obtained from domestic sources. The two subsidiaries owned by the company are Rangga Prima (94.5% owned), which operates crude palm oil plantation and cooking oil plant, and PT. Tirta Universas Limited to produce high Fructose and Glucose. Total investment US\$ 18 millions and the company's shares in this venture is 50.1%.			
Shareholders			
Sri Sulastri, Iaya	23.15%		
Agai Budi	22.45%		
Alam Kencana	14.47%		
Winaata	11.10%		
Investment Corporation, Singapore	2.08%		
Alam Kencana	0.56%		
Winata	0.56%		
PT. Alami Kencana	25.63%		

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Board of Commissioners		Widarto	Santos Winata	Sudarmo Tasmin	Winoto Prajitno, Tan Anthony Sudirjo,	Sugandhi
President Commissioner	Commissioners	Yacub Chandra				
President Commissioner	Commissioners	Dijnaiati Nur				
Board of Directors						
President Director						
Vice President Director						
Directors						
Winoto Prajitno						
Sugandhi						
Number of Employees		4,682				
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares	
1	First Issue	08-May-95	08-May-95	30,000,000	30,000,000	
2	Company Listing	08-May-95	30-Nov-95	70,000,000	100,000,000	
3	Bonus Shares	16-Aug-96	16-Aug-96	100,000,000	200,000,000	
4	Bonus Shares	14-Aug-97	14-Aug-97	50,000,000	250,000,000	
5	Additional Listing	05-Jan-99	05-Jan-99	12,500,000	262,500,000	
6	Stock Split	28-Sep-99	28-Sep-99	787,500,000	1,050,000,000	

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization						
Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization	
January-01	420	370	380	673	19	5,149,50
February-01	385	340	345	690	19	6,166,50
March-01	345	285	325	168	20	1,307,50
April-01	320	230	240	94	13	617,50
May-01	310	240	310	449	21	3,137,50
June-01	305	280	305	203	18	2,030,00
July-01	350	300	300	469	21	7,488,00
August-01	305	265	300	75	14	971,00
September-01	295	220	285	64	11	845,50
October-01	230	145	240	99	15	1,869,00
November-01	170	95	100	361	18	11,981,50
December-01	135	90	110	1,521	15	21,961,50
January-02	105	120	120	1,139	22	25,283,50
February-02	150	115	125	1,383	18	51,151,00
March-02	140	125	125	378	17	8,144,50
April-02	245	135	225	2,134	22	37,131,50
May-02	230	160	175	870	22	15,515,23
June-02	175	140	160	232	20	3,482,00

Stock Price and Traded Chart						
Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization	
Jan-01	450	400	450	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Feb-01	400	350	400	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Mar-01	350	300	350	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Apr-01	300	250	300	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
May-01	250	200	250	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Jun-01	200	150	200	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Jul-01	150	100	150	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Aug-01	100	50	100	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Sept-01	50	0	50	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Oct-01	0	0	0	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Nov-01	0	0	0	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Dec-01	0	0	0	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Jan-02	450	400	450	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Feb-02	400	350	400	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Mar-02	350	300	350	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Apr-02	300	250	300	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
May-02	250	200	250	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000
Jun-02	200	150	200	546.84	1,050,000,000	168,000,000

Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 70-71

Jakarta 12910

Phone (021) 251-2121 252-2122;

Fax (021) 251-0066, 570-5600

E-mail: corporate@indocement.co.id

- Jl. Mayor Oking Jaya Armada
Citeureup, Bogor, Java Barat 16810

Phone (021) 875-2812, 675-4343
Fax (021) 875-2956

- Jl. Raya Palmangan, Cirebon,
Java Barat

Phone (0231) 343-952, 343-760
Fax (0231) 343-617

- Desa Tatjum, Kelumpang Selatan
Kota Baru, Kaimantan Selatan 72161

Phone (0518) 21493, 23638
Fax (0518) 21490

Portland Cement Industry, Packaging
White Cement, Stored and
Conversion Coal

PMDN

Company Status

PT Indocement Tunggal Prakasa Tbk.

Financial Performance: In fiscal 2001, the Company recorded an end-of-period loss of Rp 63.129 billion. Factors contributing to this loss included interest expense at Rp 517.178 billion, and net exchange rate loss to Rp 319.520 billion.

Brief History: The company's history begins in 1973 with the incorporation of PT Distinct Indonesia Cement Enterprise by the Liem investors. This plant completed in 1975, started production with an installed capacity of 500,000 tons per year. Following the commercial success of this first plant, seven more plants were added over the years. All eight plants were then managed by six different business entities. The current entity was established on January 1985 as a holding company to acquire and merge the eight plants into a single business unit. On July 1985, the Indonesian government acquired a 35% shareholding in equity. A ninth plant was added in 1991 with the acquisition of PT Tridaya Manunggal Perkasa (Cement in Cirebon, West Java). On June 1992, the company diversified into the food sector when it acquired PT Bogasari Flour Mills, along with 51% share in the Indofood Group. At the same time, the company entered the property sector by acquiring Wisma Indocomit International has brought another office tower and a hotel into the company's property portfolio. The company built its 9th factory worth US \$229 million in Citeureup, West Java, utilizing export credit and long-term loans. Total production capacity is projected to reach 15.8 million tons per annum in 1999. In 1996, the company has expanded to the property sector by holding 4.39 % of PT Royal Sentul Highlands share, located in Bogor, West Java and owned by Bambang Trihamidjo and James Riyadi. In 2000, the company takeover PT IndoKodoco Cement

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PER (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

PER = 71.43x ; PBV = 1.63x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Prasetio, Utomo & Co.

Boards of Commissioners

President Commissioner Paul Vanfranchem
Vice Commissioner Sudwikatmono, I Nyoman Tiager

Commissioners Hans Bauer, Horst Robert Wolf,
Hakan Fernvik, Mark Chau Shing Ise,
Parikesit Suprapto, Ibrahim Rijad

Christian Sommerfelt, Iwa Kartika,
Jean-Claude Thierry Albert Dognin,
Rama Pritandana, Benny Setiawan Santosa

Number of Employees 7,326

Board of Directors

President Director Daniel Eugene Antoine Laviglie
Vice President Director Tedy Djuhar
Directors Thomas Willi Kern, Hans Olvind Haldorson,
Christian Sommerfelt, Iwa Kartika,
Jean-Claude Thierry Albert Dognin,

Rama Pritandana, Benny Setiawan Santosa

Number of Employees 7,326

Number of Shares Per Listing

First Listed Shares

89,832,150 1989

8,050,000 1992

8,555,640 1994

946,119 1994

599,790,020 1994

502,102,731 1994

1,207,226,660 1996

69,863,127 2001

1,196,907,072 2001

3,681,223,519

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Number of Shares Per Listing

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Karang Ialan, Cicacap 53201
Phone (0282) 415121

Fax (0282) 42928
Cement
PT NIDN

PT Semen Cibisong Tbk.

Company News: Holchim Participations (Mauritius) Ltd., owner of 7.3% of Semen Cibisong shares, expects to distribute dividends to shareholders within the next two years.

Financial Performance: In 2001, the Company successfully booked 10.9% sales growth over the previous year's Rp 1.8 trillion. Earnings were substantially improved at Rp 1.2 trillion compared to the Rp 6.9 trillion loss recorded in 2000. These results, however, also reflect Rp 3.7 trillion booked in profit from restructuring.

Brief History: Founded in 1971, the company owns a factory in Narogong, West Java, with a production capacity of 3 million tons per annum. The company's product is marketed under the Kuijang brand. In 1988 Laiser Cement & Gypsum Corporation and the International Finance Corporation sold their 49% of shares in the company to PT Tirtamas Saitama, a diversified trading and industrial concern. The company has 100% shares of PT Semen Nasanara, a cement company based in Cilacap, Central Java, with a production capacity of 1.5 million tons per annum, marketed under the Borebulut temple brand. In 1996, the company issued Floating Rate Notes (FRN) worth US \$ 150 million, which was listed in Hongkong and Luxembourg stock exchanges. The FRN issue was done by Cibinong International Finance Company BV, an affiliate in the Netherlands, with an interest of 1.5 % above LIBOR. The funds will be used to build a cement factory in Narogong, West Java. Presently, the company has production capacity of 7.1 million tons per annum. Starting in 1998, the company will expand its factory, that already has a capacity product of a million tons per annum in Myanmar. This joint venture will cost around US \$ 210 million and 70% of its shares will be held by the company.

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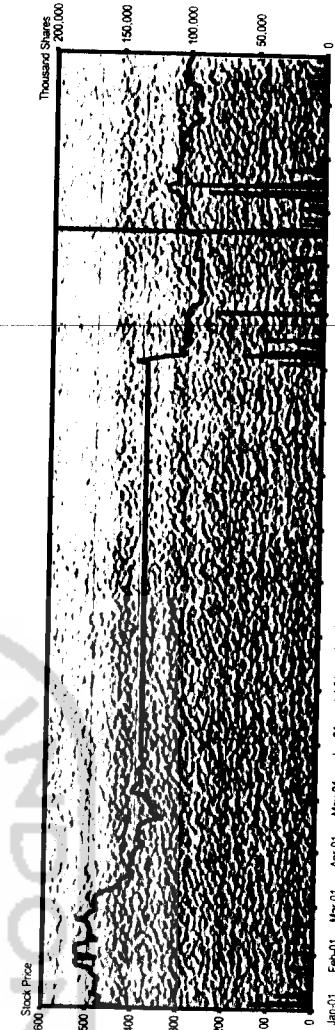
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President Commissioner: Henggo Wendratno
Vice President Commissioner: Chenot Santoso
Commissioners: Anto Dajan, Anangga W. Roosdiono.
Commissioner: Sjamsoel Bahri
Director: Hashim S. Djiojohadikusumo
Directors: Nasri Saridam, Bambang S. Atmadja,
Tariq Abudin, Achmad Slamet,
Kurnia W. Oentaryo, Hasan Bisri
2.332

No	Type of Listing	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	1977	17.750	178.750
2	Additional Listing	1977	81.510	260.260
3	Additional Listing	1978	70.000	330.260
4	Additional Listing	1978	11.856	342.116
5	Second Issue	1982	214.980	557.196
6	Company Listing	1989	-	3.575.000
7	Split & Bonus	1989	50.050.000	53.625.000
8	Third Issue	1990	14.000.000	67.625.000
9	Fourth Issue	1993	23.600.000	91.225.000
10	Right Issue	1994	72.980.000	164.205.000
11	Stock Split	1997	164.205.000	328.410.000
12	Bonus Shares	1997	821.025.000	1.49.435.000
13	Additional Listing	2001	6.513.465.000	7.662.900.000
	Underwriter			
	PT Pentasena Arthaesemosa			

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization				
Stock Price				
January-01	525	420	505	\$2.72
February-01	550	475	485	1.785
March-01	485	380	400	836
April-01	395	340	370	284
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June-01	320	355	385	1.785
July-01	420	355	385	1.785
August-01	420	355	385	1.785
September-01	420	355	385	1.785
October-01	420	355	385	1.785
November-01	420	355	385	1.785
December-01	420	355	385	1.785
January-02	295	305	305	1.774
February-02	310	260	270	3.299
March-02	330	270	270	5.766
April-02	365	305	325	13.241
May-02	330	270	290	1.855
June-02	325	280	295	2.084



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Toll Free: 0800-10-88888
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Toll Free: 0800-10-88888
Desa Sumberarum, Kec. Kerek,
Kab. Tuban 62356
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Fax (0356) 22380
Graha Irama 11th Floor
Jl. HR Rasuna Said, Kuningan-
Jakarta 12950
Phone (021) 526-1174, 526-1175
Fax (021) 526-1176
Cement Production
PMDN

Factories

Representative Office

Business Company Status

PT Semen Gresik (Persero) Tbk.

Company News: The planned acquisition of Tuban IV cement plant owned by PT Bintang Cement Mandiri may be cancelled because the asking price is too high and the technology the plant employs will soon be superseded.

Financial Performance: The company's net earnings were down by 7.3% to Rp 317 billion in year 2001. Interest expenses and exchange rate loss were the main factor for that declining. However, operating profit was increased by 25.6% to Rp 98.15 billion.

Brief History: NV Pabrik Semen Gresik was established on March 25, 1953. On April 1, 1960, NV Pabrik Semen Gresik was made a state enterprise company by Government Regulation No. 132 of 1960 and subsequently became PT Semen Gresik (persero). The company's plant located in Gresik, East Java has been upgraded three times. The company has a new cement plant in Tuban, East Java with an installed capacity of 2.3 million tons per annum and expanding its plant in Gresik from 1 million tons to 1.8 million tons. In 1992 the company established two subsidiary companies to support the operation of the Tuban plant: PT Industri Kemasan Semen Gresik, operating in manufacture of cement bags and PT United Tractor Semen Gresik, a supplier raw materials for cement. Since July 1994 with the completion of the new plant in Tuban and the expansion of plant in Gresik, the company installed capacity reached 4.1 million tons per annum. On July 1995 the company shareholders meeting agreed to acquire 100% share of two state owned cement producer companies, namely PT Semen Tonatas and PT Semen Padang. The company has acquired funds amounting to Rp 600 billion from PT Banana Sekuritas, Merrill Lynch and PT. Danareksa. The fund was used to construct Semen Tuban III with a production capacity of 2.3 million tons a year. Completion is expected to take place in 1998. In the year 2000, the company; underwent evaluation on the implementation of Good Corporate Governance, which was performed by an independent consultant Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. The company has obtained an environmental management system certificate, the ISO 14001 issued by SGS Yarsley International Certification Services Limited on February 21, 2001.

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Total Assets	7,203,340	7,502,821	8,763,075	3,999,054	No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
Current Assets	1,734,995	2,274,954							
Cash on hand and in banks	614,456	768,950	2,019,783						
Trade receivables	58,631	341,988							
Inventories	538,933	655,798	76,957						
Investments	46,037	57,701	34,197						
Fixed Assets-Net	5,177,597	4,833,520	4,604,337						
Other Assets	282,111	336,646	124,857						
Liabilities									
Current Liabilities	4,463,312	4,468,267	5,601,461						
of which	1,299,953	1,182,146	3,185,261						
Trade payable	89,380	130,546	125,216						
Taxes payable	111,513	17,579	45,354						
Current maturities of long-term debt	781,935	558,203	2,432,802						
Long-Term Liabilities	3,134,876	3,280,132	2,375,488						
of which									
Bank borrowings	880,180	1,067,131	1,275,231						
Government of Indonesia	220,742	202,270	178,330						
Minority interests in Subsidiaries	28,083	35,989	43,712						
Shareholders' Equity									
Paid-up capital	2,739,428	2,981,248	3,161,614						
Paid-up capital	593,152	593,152	593,152						
In excess of par value	1,250,056	1,247,355	1,247,355						
Retained earnings	694,210	1,140,141	1,321,107						
Net Sales	3,091,680	3,598,410	4,659,202						
Cost of Goods Sold	1,864,895	2,202,978	2,860,884						
Gross Profit	1,226,765	1,383,432	1,786,318						
Operating Expenses	483,806	611,877	716,000						
Operating Profit	742,960	781,555	981,741						
Other Income (Expenses)	(362,491)	(509,848)	(509,848)						
Profit before Taxes	380,469	446,181	471,883						
Profit after Taxes	240,586	342,763	317,467						
Per Share Data (Rp)									
Earnings per Share	46	578	535						
Equity per Share	4,516	5,026	5,330						
Dividends per Share	162,24	231,14							
Closing Price	11,075	5,800	5,500						
Financial Ratios									
PER (x)	27.30	10.04	10.28						
PBV (x)	2.40	1.15	1.03						
Dividend Payout (%)	40,000	40,000	0.00						
Dividend Yield (%)	1.46	3.99	0.00						
Current Ratio (x)	1.33	1.92	1.26						
Debt to Equity (x)	1.63	1.51	1.77						
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.62	0.60	0.64						
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.40	0.39	0.39						
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.24	0.22	0.21						
Net Profit Margin (x)	0.08	0.10	0.07						
Inventory Turnover (x)	3.47	3.21	3.72						
Total Assets Turnover (x)	0.43	0.48	0.53						
ROI (%)	3.34	4.57	3.62						
ROE (%)	8.73	11.50	10.04						

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PER = 15.8x ; PBV = 1.58x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: KAP Hanafi, Sarwoto & Sandjaja, Ernst & Young



PT Multi Industindo Tbk
Financial Performance: During 2001, the Company succeeded in drastically reducing its net loss from Rp 260 billion in 2000 to Rp 40 billion. Factors contributing to the reduction in loss included a 5.1% reduction in exchange rate loss to Rp 500 billion and a 34.9% increase in operating profit to Rp 483.9 billion.

Brief History: The two subsidiaries, each 70% owned by the company, are PT Multiakramik Indahraya and PT Muliaglass. PT Multiakramik Indahraya has a production capacity of 23,000 m² of ceramic floor tiles daily, while production capacity at PT Muliaglass totals 500 tons of sheet glass and ~30 tons of glasses and bottles daily. About 20% of the ceramic floor tiles and 30% of sheet glass, glasses and bottles are exported. The main raw material used in glass production is quartz sand, quarried in Belitung, clay and feldspar, quarried in Sukabumi while other materials are imported from the United States. The company was founded in 1986 under the name of PT Multi IndoLand. Before 1992, the company mainly operated as sole agent for Multi Group office properties, such as Multi Tower, Gedung BRI II, Multi Center, Kuningan Plaza and BRI Tower Surabaya. On January 1996, the company launched three years floating Rate Notes at US\$ 12.5 million, with bank of America, JP Morgan and Bunker Trust as its underwriter. The company — a member of the Multi Group — will use the raised fund to finance its subsidiary that is PT Muliaglass.

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner Tony Surjantoro
Commissioners Kusyadi Kuyono, Tjahja Sathudi

Chairman Rudy Djaja, Tian Hong Tjihang,

Hendrik Palisar

Number of Employees 373

Business Company Status
PT Muliaglass

Year 2001
Revenue (million rupiah) 1999 2000
1999 2000
2001

	2000	2001
Total Assets	4,045,615	4,391,871
Cash on hand and in banks	1,122,859	947,951
Trade receivables	35,489	29,428
Inventories	291,679	34,117
Fix Assets-Net	2,611,352	2,667,761
Other Assets	311,395	781,159
Liabilities	4,009,216	5,155,602
Current Liabilities of Rp 61.27	2,321,365	2,641,538
Bank borrowings	182,000	-
Trade payable	83,387	125,718
Long-term Liabilities of which	1,636,851	5,051,064
Bank borrowings	-	5,517,668
Shareholders' Equity	1,039,698	-
Paid-up Capital	36,989	(923,732)
Paid-up Capital in excess of par value	561,500	661,500
Retained earnings (accumulated loss)	154,800	154,800
Operating Profit (Rp)	(778,901)	(1,740,632)
Operating Profit Margin (%)	2.154,037	2.186,048
Net Sales	1,389,092	1,778,483
Cost of Goods Sold	991,240	1,088,495
Gross Profit	391,853	689,987
Operating Expenses	282,542	331,855
Operating Profit	126,311	483,956
Other Income (Expenses)	(176,432)	(1,560,555)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	(71,121)	(1,202,622)
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	(436,099)	(960,131)
Per Share Data (Rp)		
Earnings (Loss) per Share	(330)	(726)
Dividend per Share	28	(698)
Closing Price	575	355
Financial Ratios		
PER (x)	1.74	-0.49
PBV (x)	20.90	-0.51
Dividend Payout (%)		
Dividend Yield (%)		
Current Ratio (x)	0.47	3.56
Debt to Equity (x)	110.14	n.a.
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.39	1.21
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.29	0.39
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.08	0.20
Net Profit Margin (x)	n.a.	n.a.
Inventory Turnover (x)	3.40	3.26
Total Assets Turnover (x)	0.34	0.40
ROI (%)	-10.78	-21.86
ROE (%)	-1.98,09	-0.34

Underwriter

PT Jardine Fleming Nusantara

Date 17-Jan-94

Type of Listing

First Issue

Company Listing

Right Issue

Bonus Shares

Right Issue

Stock Split

No. of Listings

1

Trading Date

17-Jan-94

Number of Shares per Listing

25,000,000

Total Listed Shares

25,000,000

Commissioner Tony Surjantoro

Chairman Rudy Djaja, Tian Hong Tjihang,

Hendrik Palisar

Number of Employees 373

Business Company Status
PT Multiakramik Indahraya

Year 2001
Revenue (million rupiah) 1999 2000
1999 2000
2001

	2000	2001
Total Assets	4,045,615	4,391,871
Cash on hand and in banks	1,122,859	947,951
Trade receivables	35,489	29,428
Inventories	291,679	34,117
Fix Assets-Net	2,611,352	2,667,761
Other Assets	311,395	781,159
Liabilities	4,009,216	5,155,602
Current Liabilities of Rp 61.27	2,321,365	2,641,538
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Trade payable	83,387	125,718
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Current Ratio (x)	0.47	3.56
Debt to Equity (x)	110.14	n.a.
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.39	1.21
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.29	0.39
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.08	0.20
Net Profit Margin (x)	n.a.	n.a.
Inventory Turnover (x)	3.40	3.26
Total Assets Turnover (x)	0.34	0.40
ROI (%)	-10.78	-21.86
ROE (%)	-1.98,09	-0.34

Stock Price and Market Capitalization

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Stock Price

Frequency

Trading Days

Number of Shares Traded

Market Capitalization

Underwriter

PT Jardine Fleming Nusantara

Date 17-Jan-94

Type of Listing

First Issue

Company Listing

Right Issue

Bonus Shares

Right Issue

Stock Split

No. of Listings

1

Trading Date

17-Jan-94

Number of Shares per Listing

25,000,000

Total Listed Shares

25,000,000

Commissioner Tony Surjantoro

Chairman Rudy Djaja, Tian Hong Tjihang,

Hendrik Palisar

Number of Employees 373

Business Company Status
PT Multiakramik Indahraya

Year 2001
Revenue (million rupiah) 1999 2000
1999 2000
2001

	2000	2001
Total Assets	4,045,615	4,391,871
Cash on hand and in banks	1,122,859	947,951
Trade receivables	35,489	29,428
Inventories	291,679	34,117
Fix Assets-Net	2,611,352	2,667,761
Other Assets	311,395	781,159
Liabilities	4,009,216	5,155,602
Current Liabilities of Rp 61.27	2,321,365	2,641,538
Bank borrowings	182,000	-
Trade payable	83,387	125,718
Long-term Liabilities of which	1,636,851	5,051,064
Bank borrowings	-	5,517,668
Shareholders' Equity	1,039,698	-
Paid-up Capital	36,989	(923,732)
Paid-up Capital in excess of par value	561,500	661,500
Retained earnings (accumulated loss)	154,800	154,800
Operating Profit (Rp)	(778,901)	(1,740,632)
Operating Profit Margin (%)	2.154,037	2.186,048
Net Sales	1,389,092	1,778,483
Cost of Goods Sold	991,240	1,088,495
Gross Profit	391,853	689,987
Operating Expenses	282,542	331,855
Operating Profit	126,311	483,956
Other Income (Expenses)	(176,432)	(1,560,555)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	(71,121)	(1,202,622)
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	(436,099)	(960,131)
Per Share Data (Rp)		
Earnings (Loss) per Share	(330)	(726)
Dividend per Share	28	(698)
Closing Price	575	355
Financial Ratios		
PER (x)	1.74	-0.49
PBV (x)	20.90	-0.51
Dividend Payout (%)		
Dividend Yield (%)		
Current Ratio (x)	0.47	3.56
Debt to Equity (x)	110.14	n.a.
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.39	1.21
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.29	0.39
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.08	0.20
Net Profit Margin (x)	n.a.	n.a.
Inventory Turnover (x)	3.40	3.26
Total Assets Turnover (x)	0.34	0.40
ROI (%)	-10.78	-21.86
ROE (%)	-1.98,09	-0.34

Factory

Address Jl. Raya Tegal Sece, Levan Abang

Kecamatan Cikalong Besasi, Jawa Barat

Phone 871-8811; Fax 871-8811;

Glass and Ceramic PT Muliaglass

PT Multiakramik Indahraya

Year 2001
Revenue (million rupiah) 1999 2000
1999 2000
2001

Total Assets

4,045,615

4,391,871

4,562,693

3,675,556

Cash on hand and in banks

1,122,859

947,951

1,367,556

Trade receivables

35,489

29,428

483,222

Inventories

291,679

34,117

559,772

Fix Assets-Net

2,611,352

2,667,761

2,656,553

Other Assets

311,395

781,159

2,056,553

Liabilities

4,009,216

5,155,602

5,051,064

5,517,668

Current Liabilities of which

4,011,240

5,332,122

5,284,500

4,894,500

3,209,456

4,919,50

19,620,00

5,139,88

17,793,53

1,323,000,000

456,435,00

366,900,00

324,125,00

476,280,00

357,210,00

370,446,00

403,515,00

Jl. Paleri Raya, Bulevar 7	Lippo Karawaci 11000	Tangerang 15811	Phone (021) 546-8888, 546-0011	Fax (021) 546-0088
E-mail: multipolar@multipolar.co.id	Website: www.multipolar.com	Information Technology Service	PMDN	
Business Company Status	Corporate Tbk.	Commissioner News: Multipolar and its associate, Lakeview Technology, are to launch data security and application services, targeting five user banks for 2002.	Financial Performance: In 2001 the company performed well in terms of revenues which doubled to Rp 631.6 billion compared to Rp 375.9 billion in 2000. Net profit reached Rp 157.9 billion, an increase of Rp 31.3 billion from that of the previous year.	Brief History: The company was founded in 1975 and began commercial operations in 1980 as an electronics goods retailer. Within a few years the company made its first expansion from electronics goods to the computer and information technology market in which it decided to focus fully on banking application programs. By the mid eighties, the company began to carve a name in the IT industry and was appointed the first IBM Business Partner in Indonesia as Value Added Remarketer for the banking financial sector and today continue to be the major IBM Business Partner in Indonesia and Asia. In July 1990, the company made another breakthrough by becoming the first IT company to fully list its shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange. Through investments in subsidiary companies, the company diversified into share registry and office artifacts handling and custody, but remained itself focused on information technology. Entering the new millennium, the company has become a multifaceted company. Our market today extends beyond banking and the financial sector that have been the main contributors to the company success. The company have expanded market reach to oil and gas, retail telecommunications, manufacturing as well as a cross-section of many other industries. The company constantly look for new technology as well as strategic investments that serve as cornerstones for future success. Through these investments, the company also own growing businesses in retail, broadband media, and telecommunications.

Business Company Status	Corporate Tbk.	Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization				
		Listing Date	Type of Listing	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares	
		6-Nov-89	First Issue	4,328,000	4,328,000	
		16-Jul-90	Company Listing	7,100,000	11,428,000	
		9-Nov-92	Bonus Shares	22,856,000	34,284,000	
		12-Jul-96	Right Issue	102,852,000	137,136,000	
		1-Apr-97	stock Split	137,136,000	172,272,000	
		14-Jul-97	Right Issue	1,508,496,000	1,782,768,000	
		27-Jul-00	Additional Listing	89,000,000	1,871,768,000	
			Underwriters			
			PT FINCONESIA, PT MERINCORP, PT MULTICOR			



PER = 156x ; PBV = 0.5x (June 2002)
Financial Year : December 31
Public Accountant: Praseltia Utomo & Co.

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

1991 - 2001 (million rupiah)

President Commissioner DR Cheng Cheng Wen
Commissioners Jonathan L. Partapak, Billy Sindoro, Rudy Nanggulang

President Director Jeffrey Koes Wonsu
Directors Ketut Budi Wijaya, I Gusti Made Manteria, A. Agus Susanto, Dicky Setiadi Moechtar, Jenny Kristono

Number of Employers 451

Shareholders	50.13%	49.24%	0.63%
Acrossasia Multimedia Limited			
PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia			
Public			

PT Komatsu Indonesia Tbk
Jl. Raya Utara 14140
Phone (021) 440-0611 (hunting)
Fax (021) 440-0615 (Administration)

E-mail: corpsec@komi.co.id

Jl. Raya Cakung Cilincing Km. 4
Jakarta Utara 14140
Phone (021) 440-0611 (hunting)
Fax (021) 440-0615 (Administration)

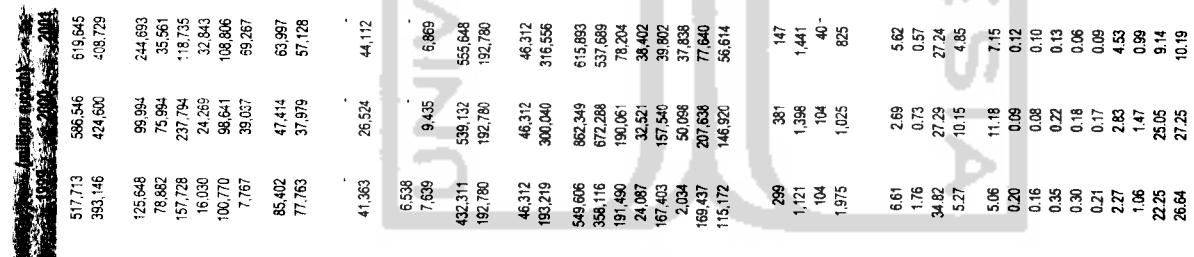
E-mail: corpsec@komi.co.id
Heavy Equipment
PMA

PT Komatsu Indonesia Tbk.
Company News: To boost sales volume this year, the company will focus on export of heavy equipment and spare parts to Malaysia.

Financial Performance: In 2001, the Company saw net earnings plunge by 61.5% to Rp 56.614 billion. Reasons for this include a sharp drop in operating profit from Rp 157.54 billion in 2000 to only Rp 39.802 billion in 2001.

Brief History: Located in Jakarta, the company commenced commercial operations in 1983. In 1995, the company made an initial public offering of 32 million shares registered on the ISX. In November 1998, an limited IPO raised the company's issued and paid up capital from 238 million shares to 385.56 million shares. The company produces heavy construction equipment under the brand name Komatsu, associated casings and components, and reinforced concrete products. Heavy construction equipment manufactured by the company includes bulldozers, hydraulic excavators, wheel loaders, motor graders, and off-highway dump trucks.

	2001	2000
Total Assets	517,713	586,546
Current Assets	393,146	424,800
of which	99,994	438,729
Cash on hand and in banks	125,648	99,994
Trade receivables	78,882	75,894
Inventories	157,728	237,794
Investments	16,030	24,269
Fixed Assets Net	100,770	98,641
Other Assets	7,767	108,806
Liabilities	85,402	47,414
Current Liabilities	77,763	37,979
of which	57,128	
Bank borrowings		
Trade payable		
Current maturities of long-term debt		
Long-Term Liabilities	6,338	6,869
Shareholders' Equity	432,311	599,132
Paid-up Capital	192,780	192,780
Paid-up Capital in excess of par value		
Retained earnings	193,219	300,040
Net Sales	549,606	862,349
Cost of Goods Sold	358,116	672,288
Gross Profit	191,490	537,889
Operating Expenses	24,087	32,521
Operating Profit	167,403	38,402
Other Income (Expenses)	2,034	50,098
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	169,437	207,638
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	115,172	56,614
Per Share Data (Rp)		
Earnings (Loss) per Share	299	381
Equity per Share	1,121	1,398
Dividend per Share	104	104
Closing Price	1,975	1,025
Financial Ratios		
PER (x)	6.61	2.69
PBV (x)	1.76	0.73
Dividend Payout (%)	34.82	27.29
Dividend Yield (%)	5.27	10.15
Current Ratio (x)	5.06	11.18
Debt to Equity (x)	0.20	0.09
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.16	0.08
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.35	0.22
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.30	0.18
Net Profit Margin (x)	0.21	0.17
Inventory Turnover (x)	2.27	2.83
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.06	1.47
ROI (%)	22.25	25.05
ROE (%)	26.64	27.25



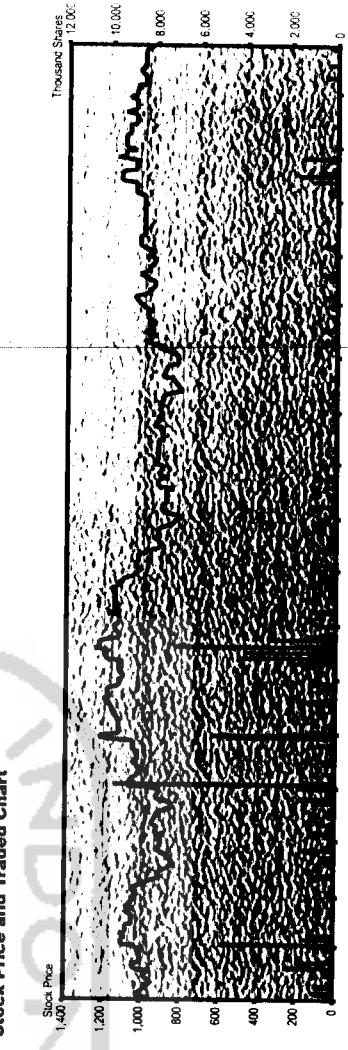
PER = 6.47x · PBV = 0.66x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Prasetyo, Utomo & Co

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Board of Commissioners
President Commissioner Yoshitaka Omura
Vice President Commissioner Djoko Pranoto
Commissioners Effendi Sudarseno, Kunio Noji,
Hiroshi Okada, Kosuke Yamane
President Director Budiardjo Sosrosukarto
Vice President Director Hideo Fujita
Directors Tsuganori Yamamoto, Syafei Juremi,
Bambang Haryanto, Hideto Kimiya,
Shuro Hatori, Takeshi Horii,
Akihisa Sato, Shuji Yamashita
Number of Employees 760

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization
Underwriter PT Nomura Indonesia

	No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue		31-Oct-95	32,000,000			32,000,000
2	Partial Listing		31-Oct-95	42,484,000			74,484,000
3	Bonus Shares		18-Aug-97	55,863,000			130,347,000
4	Right Issue		16-Nov-98	147,560,000			277,907,000
5	Company Listing		14-Dec-00	107,653,000			385,560,000



Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization
Underwriter PT Nomura Indonesia

PT Astra-Graphia Tbk.

Electric and Electronic Equipment

Electrical and Electronic Equipment

PT Astra-Graphia Tbk.

Summary of Financial Statement

Jl. K.G. 14 No. 43	Jakarta 10430
Phone (021) 3319.90-390.9444	
Fax (021) 3319.931-390.9388	
E-mail: astra-graphia@indosat.net	
Factory	Jl Raya Serpong Km. 24, Balaraja Tangerang
Phone (021) 521.1061, 595-1662	
Fax (021) 521.1118	
Business	Electronics Distributor and Contractor Services
Company Status	Non PMA/Non IJN/Non PMA

PT Astra Graphia Tbk.

Company News: Astra Graphia projects 20% business growth in 2001.

According to a report presented by the Board of Commissioners in the company's AGM on Friday, May 4, 2001. During 2001, the company will strengthen its focus on information technology. The company has successfully honored its commitments for payment of debts and debt principal in keeping with its debt restructuring agreements with foreign and domestic creditors.

Financial Performance: At the end of financial year 2000, the company successfully booked net earnings at Rp 26.673 billion compared to the previous end-year result, earnings were up Rp 26.065 billion. This increase is explained largely by rupiah's appreciation.

Brief History: The company began its operations in 1991 as an expansion of PT Astra International. The company's first office was located in 70 service points throughout Indonesia. In 1990, the company acquired PT Mitracorp Fopt International, through a right issue offer of 156.14 million shares worth Rp 100 billion. In 1991, PT Mitracorp merges with PT Astra Graphia. The company has sold all its holdings with PT LG Astra Electronics and its subsidiary, PT Kencana to PT LG Electronics, Inc. During 2000, the company sold its holdings in three companies producing leather goods, Busanainternusa, PT Surya Putri, and PT Cetra International. For Rp 16 billion to PT Damai Makmur Utama. In addition, it also sold off its footwear division for US\$11.5 million to PT Surya Putri N. Limited. Having span off these units, the company is focusing on its two information business units of document solutions and information technology solutions. To support its operations in document solutions, the company has forged a strategic alliance with Fuji Xerox. In information technology, the company has established alliances with IBM, Compaq, HP, and Cisco, and will soon join forces with Microsoft.

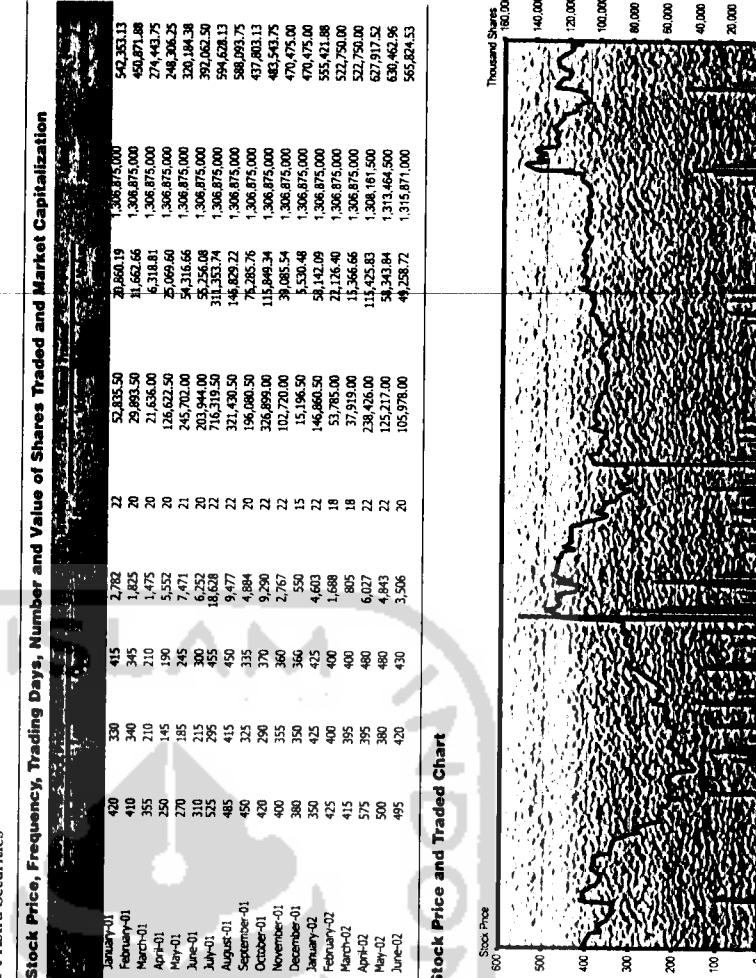
Summary of Financial Statement

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Gunawan Geniusahardja	President Director	Lukito Dewandaya
Vice President Commissioner	Michael Dharmawan Ruslim	Vice President Director	Hertanto Mangkusasono
Commissioners	Philip Eng Heng Nee, Setyo Adiottomo, Tenggono Purwosuprojodjo	Directors	Paulus Bambang Widjanarko Edi Santoso, Lucy Suyanto
Number of Employees	1,715	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
Number of Employees	1,715	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing
No. Type of Listing		Listing Date	Total Listed Shares
1 First Issue	1989	1989	3,075,000
2 Partial Listing	1991	1991	3,075,000
3 Bonus Shares	1995	1995	9,225,000
4 Right Issue	1996	1996	26,906,250
5 Company Listing	1997	1997	23,062,500
6 Bonus Shares	1997	1997	65,343,750
7 Stock Split	1997	1997	130,687,500
8 Option Conversion	2000	2000	1,176,187,500
9 Option Conversion I	2002	2002	8,029,000
Underwriter	PT Astra Securities		967,000

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	420	2,782	22	52,835,50	542,353,13
February-01	410	340	20	20,863,56	450,875,00
March-01	355	210	1,475	6,138,81	130,875,000
April-01	250	145	190	126,822,50	248,306,25
May-01	270	185	245,702,00	54,216,66	320,884,38
June-01	310	215	203,944,00	55,256,08	391,062,50
July-01	295	455	18,628	22	311,353,74
August-01	485	415	450	146,829,22	130,875,000
September-01	450	325	335	156,080,50	588,093,75
October-01	420	250	370	75,205,76	437,803,13
November-01	400	355	370	115,849,34	485,543,75
December-01	380	350	360	102,720,00	470,753,00
January-02	350	350	15	15,196,50	5,520,48
February-02	425	460	1,688	146,860,50	470,753,00
March-02	415	395	400	53,785,00	553,421,88
April-02	415	395	400	15,366,66	522,750,00
May-02	500	380	480	238,426,00	627,917,52
June-02	495	420	430	125,217,00	630,462,96
				105,978,00	565,824,53

Stock Price and Traded Chart



PER = 21.07x, PBV = 2.30x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Drs. Hadi Sutanto & Co. - PricewaterhouseCoopers and Prasitio Utomo & Co.

Head Office

Electric and Electronic Equipment

PT Astra-Graphia Tbk.

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Kelapa Gading, Jakarta 14250
Phone (021) 460-3550, 460-7025
Fax (021) 460-3549, 460-7009
Jl. Raya Pegangsaan Dua Km. 2, 1
Kelapa Gading, Jakarta 14250
Phone (021) 460-3272
Fax (021) 460-7667

Business Company Status
Spare Part, Trading and Services
PMDN

PT Astra Otoparts Tbk.

Company News Astra Otoparts has decided not to pay out a dividend for the 2000 fiscal year. This decision was taken in view of the company's need for additional capital to support rising sales and protect the company from the exchange rate volatility of the rupiah to the US dollar. In addition, the company has not yet made any decision to raise or lower selling prices as a result of rupiah volatility. For the time being, it continues to monitor the moves of competitors as they position themselves for the impact on exchange rate volatility on the selling prices for similar products.

Financial Performance In fiscal 2001, the Company booked net earnings at Rp 255.672 billion, representing 140.55% improvement over the previous year. The increase in net earnings resulted from Rp 83.865 billion booked in other income and capital gain on sale of shares, in addition to Rp 32.534 billion in interest income.

Brief History Started as an export-import company known as PT Pacific Western in 1976, it then changed its name to PT Astra Pradipa Internusa. Since then, the company has undergone several changes and merger processes as part of business consolidation for automotive components under PT Astra International in 1996. This resulted in a new company, PT Astra Dian Lestari. The company then changed its name to PT Astra Otoparts Tbk (AOP) in 1997 and leveraged its business competence in the production and distribution of automotive components and spare parts in Indonesia. In relatively short period of time, AOP has succeeded in establishing itself. It publicly listed its stock at the Jakarta Stock Exchange in 1998, developed a substitute product for product for original components known as "ASPIRA" and expanded the retail marketing network of SHOP & DRIVE. AOP also received two awards for "Indonesia's Best Managed Company 1999" and "Indonesia's Best Managed Company 2000 for a Small Company Category" awarded by Asiamoney magazine.

Financial Ratios
PER (x) 10.06 12.87 3.59
PBV (x) 3.59 2.43 1.11
Dividend Payout (%) 0.05
Dividend Yield (%) 0.19

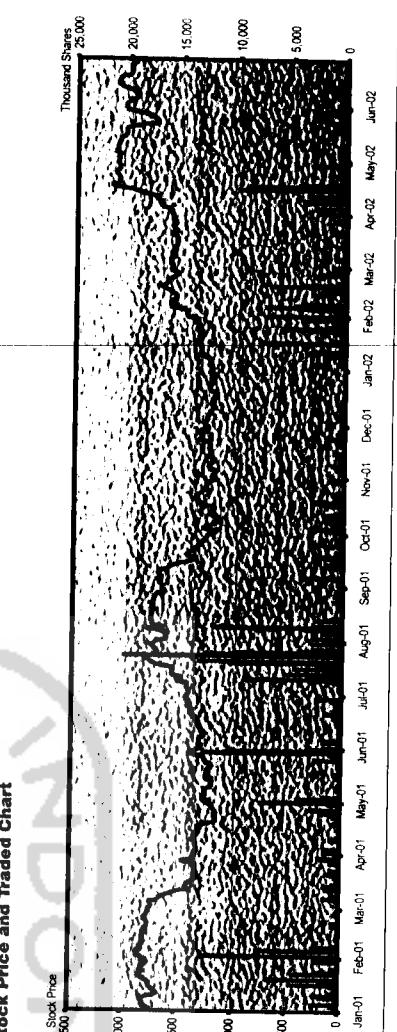
Current Ratio (x) 0.92 1.42 1.99
Debt to Equity (x) 2.14 2.13 1.13
Leverage Ratio (x) 0.68 0.68 0.53
Gross Profit Margin (x) 0.20 0.22 0.19
Operating Profit Margin (x) 0.13 0.14 0.10
Net Profit Margin (x) 0.10 0.05 0.12
Inventory Turnover (x) 7.82 6.32 7.76
Total Assets Turnover (x) 1.11 1.19 1.19
ROE (%) 11.37 6.02 14.46
ROE (%) 35.70 18.85 30.93

PER = 5.87x ; PBV = 1.81x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Prasetyo, Utomo & Co.

Institute for Economic and Financial Research
Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

<p>President Director Budi Setiawan Pranoto Vice President Director Leonard Lemong Directors Suradjit Soelistyo, Eko Dedy Harryanto, Albert Sudarto, Widya Wiryawan</p> <p>Commissioners Budi Setiadharmo, Kour Nam Tiang, Jani Winata, Tenggono Purwosuprojodjo, Arugerah Pakerti</p> <p>Number of Employees 6,269</p>
<p>Total Assets 1,410,261 1,767,778 1,767,988 Current Assets 742,111 1,003,573 965,088 of Which</p>
<p>Cash on hand and in banks 161,466 303,972 259,334 Trade Receivables 159,040 259,430 217,917 Inventories 208,087 255,356 381,350 Investments 378,485 426,730 336,855 Fixed Assets-Net 81,578 92,09 84,575 Other Assets</p>
<p>Liabilities</p>
<p>Current Liabilities</p>
<p> of Which</p>
<p>Bank borrowings 154,243 288,829 268,836 Trade payable</p>
<p>Current maturities of long-term debt 10,009 292,522 348,371 Long-term liabilities 147,457 202,884 105,024 Minority interests in Subsidiaries</p>
<p>Shareholders' Equity</p>
<p>Paid-up Capital</p>
<p>Paid-up Capital</p>
<p>Retained earnings (accumulated loss) 72,099 187,162 452,512 in excess of par value</p>
<p>Net Sales 1,560,279 2,101,172 2,097,454 Cost of Goods Sold 1,243,977 1,690,070 1,639,384 Gross Profit 316,302 461,188 407,384 Operating Expenses 111,983 170,388 203,110 Operating Profit 204,319 290,600 204,274 Other Income (Expenses) 82,217 174,446 155,876 Profit (Loss) before Taxes 286,536 324,722 378,720 Profit (Loss) after Taxes 160,277 105,332 255,572 Per Share Data (Rp)</p>
<p>Earnings Loss per Share 214 142 341 Equity per Share 559 752 1,106 Dividend per Share</p>
<p>Closing Price 2,150 1,825 1,225 Financial Ratios</p>
<p>PER (x) 10.06 12.87 3.59 PBV (x) 3.59 2.43 1.11 Dividend Payout (%) 0.05 Dividend Yield (%) 0.19</p>

No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	15-Jun-98	15-Jun-98	75,000,000	75,000,000
2	Company Listing	15-Jun-98	29-Jan-99	674,930,280	749,930,280



Company News: The launch of the latest champion HPZ-40 tire technology has boosted the company's production of radial tires by 50,000 units per month. This translates as a 1.2% increase in total tire production. Tire reduction capacity in April 2001 amounted to 76,590 units. Given the considerable demand for radial tires on the European market, this new production is expected to boost the company's exports.

Financial Performance: In 2001, the Company sustained a net loss of Rp 1.234 trillion, considerably less than the previous year's loss that reached Rp 3.073 trillion. The negative earnings performance represented the impact of interest expense at Rp 1.058 trillion and loss of foreign exchange at Rp 1.431 trillion.

Brief History: The company was expanded to the manufacturing of tires for automobiles, bus and truck and heavy equipment vehicles. In 1961 PT Langgeng Bajopratama, a manufacturer of steel wire and bead wire. On January 1995 the company launched new Saverio tires, designed specifically for motorcycles. The company's products are traded under the brand names Gajah Tunggal and GT Radial for 4-wheel vehicle tires, while IRC is used for motorcycle tires. The company was able to acquire a syndicated loan worth SS. 360 million from 41 commercial banks through its affiliate Netherlands, GTT Nederland BV. The interest rate is 0.975% above BOR and with a term of 5 years. Besides settling a part of its outstanding loans, the fund will also be used for factory expansion and additional working capital. In May 2001, the company introduced the latest tire technology. champion HPZ-40. This product is allows vehicles to be driven safely at high speed. This is the first ASEAN product to use this technology.

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded (Rp)	Market Capitalization (Rp)
January 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
February 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
March 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
April 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
May 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
June 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
July 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
August 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
September 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
October 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
November 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
December 01	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
January 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
February 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
March 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
April 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
May 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
June 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
July 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
August 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
September 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
October 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
November 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000
December 02	400	1	1	1,000	400,000	400,000

Summary of Financial Statements

Period	Revenue (Rp)	Profit (Rp)
2001	1,000,000,000	-100,000,000
2000	1,000,000,000	-100,000,000

Total Assets 12,255,568

Current Assets 3,231,537

Trade receivables 4,372,197

Inventories 4,508,485

Cash on hand and in banks 1,066,680

Bank borrowings 719,036

Trade payable 754,030

Current maturities of long-term debt 1,117,379

Long-term liabilities 1,182,940

Minority interests in subsidiaries 2,334

Paid-up capital 1,584,000

Additional paid-up capital (637,344)

In excess of par value (3,96,886)

Retained earnings (accumulated loss) (5,056,771)

Net Sales 51,500

Cost of Goods Sold 51,500

Gross Profit 28,728

Operating Expenses 28,728

Other Income (Expenses)

Profit (Loss) before Taxes

Profit (Loss) after Taxes

Per Share Data (Rp)

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Dividend per Share

Closing Price

Financial Ratios

PER (x)

PBV (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

PER = 2.72x ; PBV = 0.26x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Hans Tuanakotta & Mustofa

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner Sjamsul Nursalim
Vice President Commissioner Makmun Murod
Commissioners Drs. Rasidi MA, Drs. Sunaria Taquddin,
Adhiukto Hirmawan, Gautama Hartarto,

Ferdinandus Harmanto

Number of Employees 7,000

Quadra of Directors

President Director Rudolf Kasenda
Vice President Director Gusti Mego
Directors Herman Nursalim, Sutrisno, Mulyati Gozali,

Abdul Hobri, Tji Kiky Krisnawan

Total Listed Shares

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

PT Indovest

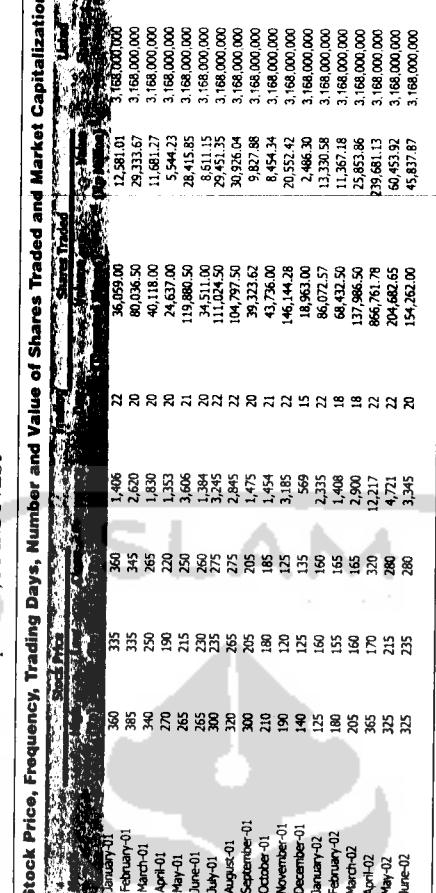
Underwriters

PT Inter-Pacific Financial Corporation, PT INDOVEST

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

PT Indovest

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Stock Price and Traded Chart

PT Indovest

Stock Price and Traded Chart

PT Indovest

Stock Price and Traded Chart

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Stock Price and Traded Chart

PT Indovest

Stock Price and Traded Chart

PT Indovest

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Kawasan Industri Puloagung Jl. Rawa Gater Blok III S Kav. 37-38 Kawasan Industri Puloagung, Jakarta 13930	Business Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetic Manufacturer	Company Status PTDIN	PT Dinkas Laboratories Tbk. Company News: In its Bond II/2000 issue, Dankos raised a total of Rp 193.662 billion in net funds. Of this, Rp 174.803 billion was used for refinancing existing debt. Previously, the company had allocated US\$19.659 million for refinancing at a buying rate of Rp 8891 per US dollar. From the funds remaining from the Bond II/2000 issue, Rp 3.514 billion will be used as working capital. It is estimated that the Rp 3.514 billion will comprise the residual amount after appropriation of funds from the bond issue for retirement of dollar-denominated debt. Previously, in November to December 2000, the company had used Rp 16.227 billion for working capital. In January to March 2001, the company appropriated a further Rp 12.856 billion to strengthen working capital. At the date of publication, the company was still holding Rp 88.8 million from the bond issue in a demand deposit account at Bank DBS Indonesia and Rp 26.285 million in another account at Bank NSIP. In addition, the company is holding Rp 3.514 billion from the bond issue in a time deposit earning interest at 15.37% per annum.
			Financial Performance: Net earnings booked in fiscal 2001 rose to Rp 59.026 billion on the back of increased net sales at Rp 763.624 billion and Rp 9.406 billion in interest income. Compared to fiscal 2000, net earnings improved by Rp 13.474 billion, representing an increase of 29.28%. Brief History: In 1982, the company shifted its entire operations to a new 1.2 Ha site in Puloagung, West Jakarta. Its major products are prescription medicines, consisting of 8 categories and 7 categories of non-prescription products. In December 1990, the company took over 99.6% shares of PT Bintang Toedjoe who engages in pharmaceutical products. On April 17, 1997, the company signed a share purchase order with Taisho Pharmaceutical Asia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia. Therefore, the company owns 55% of PT Taisho Indonesia.

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Drs. Johannes Setijano	President Director	Herman Widjaja
Commissioners	Dra. Nina Gunawan, Santoso Oen, BA,	Directors	Drs. Purnusantun, Justin Sumardi, SE,
Phone (021) 460-0158 (Hunting)	Dra. Sri Arum Sutedjoharto, MBA, MSc	Yuzef Darmaawan Angkasa,	
Fax (021) 461-1301	Drs. Slamet Setiobudi	Number of Employees	2,801

Business	Factory	Company Status	PT Dinkas Laboratories Tbk.	No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
					Underwriter	PT Trimegah Securities Tbk	13-Nov-89	13-Nov-89	525,000
Total Assets	402,164	46,812	568,571	190,074	27,821	341,889	22-Mar-90	2-Apr-90	2,100,000
Current Assets	63,056	85,869	106,182	69,650	101,903	127,918	21-Jan-91	21-Jan-91	5,255,000
Cash on hand and in banks	2,257	4,809	8,673	52,097	66,960	82,156	25-Jun-92	25-Jun-92	7,875,000
Time Deposits	7,270	66,759	84,545	59,405	64,328	81,548	14-Jun-93	14-Jun-93	15,750,000
Trade receivables	152,965	73,193	78,315	152,965	73,193	78,315	13-Jun-94	13-Jun-94	28,350,000
Inventories	284,365	321,252	367,048	91,351	118,275	128,610	7 Bonus Shares	14,175,000	42,325,000
Investments	59,405	64,328	78,315	59,405	64,328	81,548	7 Bonus Shares	19,136,250	61,661,250
Fixed Assets-Net	17,044	27,813	36,409	12,716	23,557	22,153	9 Stock Split	2,126,250	63,787,500
Other Assets	7,795	32,095	15,281	18,464	196,987	232,879	10 Stock Split	63,787,500	127,375,000
Liabilities	7,795	32,095	15,281	18,464	6,090	5,559	11 Bonus Shares	510,300,000	637,375,000
Current Liabilities	7,795	32,095	15,281	18,464	6,090	5,559	9-Aug-00	255,150,000	893,025,000
of which									
Short-Term debt									
Trade Payable									
Taxes Payable									
Long-Term Liabilities									
Minority Interest in Subsidiaries									
Shareholders' Equity	117,799	160,560	201,464	63,788	89,303	89,303			
Paid-up Capital	2,377	2,377	2,377	51,634	68,880	108,784			
In excess of par value									
Retained Earnings (accumulated loss)									
Net Sales	376,030	51,845	763,624	625	550	550	2,200	22	893,025,000
Cost of Goods Sold	193,848	263,224	420,386	600	460	550	1,502	20	893,025,000
Gross Profit	182,182	268,621	343,244	525	460	550	748	20	893,025,000
Operating Expenses	129,413	152,539	225,871	575	475	500	458	20	893,025,000
Other Income (Expenses)	72,769	116,082	117,373	550	525	525	1,221	21	893,025,000
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	158	(50,948)	(34,407)	650	525	525	359	20	893,025,000
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	72,927	65,134	62,966	650	500	500	1,973	22	893,025,000
50,522	45,553	59,026	425	420	420	132	20	893,025,000	
October-01	500			470	470	470	2,377	22	893,025,000
November-01	490			445	445	445	2,377	22	893,025,000
December-01	470			445	445	445	2,377	22	893,025,000
January-02	455			445	445	445	2,377	22	893,025,000
February-02	675			620	620	620	1,064	22	893,025,000
March-02	625			575	575	575	1,064	22	893,025,000
April-02	750			575	575	575	1,064	22	893,025,000
May-02	675			575	575	575	1,064	22	893,025,000
June-02	675			575	575	575	1,064	22	893,025,000

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization									
Market Capitalization (Rp Million)	Shares Traded (Rp Billion)	Value of Shares Traded (Rp Billion)	Days Traded	Stock Price (Rp)	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares per Listing	Type of Listing	No
491,163,75	22,039,52	893,025,000	22	44,504,50	2,377	22	525,000	2	1
491,163,75	20,938,96	893,025,000	20	36,032,10	2,377	20	525,000	2	2
491,163,75	21,716,00	893,025,000	20	36,032,10	2,377	20	525,000	2	3
491,163,75	9,355,80	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	4
491,163,75	4,752,12	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	5
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	6
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	7
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	8
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	9
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	10
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	11
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	12
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	13
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	14
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	15
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	16
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	17
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	18
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	19
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	20
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	21
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	22
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	23
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	24
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	25
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	26
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	27
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	28
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	29
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	30
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	31
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	32
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	33
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	34
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	35
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	36
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	37
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	38
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	39
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	40
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	41
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	42
491,163,75	3,160,46	893,025,000	20	44,512,50	2,377	20	525,000	2	43

PT Astra 13910 PO Box 3238 Phone: (021) 460-5553, 460-5949 Fax: (021) 460-0657, -50-0677 E-mail: www.astratechnics.com Tel: +62 21 49299 UTS I-A-385; JTS I-A Raya Bakas Km 22 Cawang Jl. Astra 13910 PO Box 3238 Phone: (021) 460-3953, 460-3949 Fax: (021) 460-2557, -50-0677 http://www.astratechnics.com E-mail: in@astratechnics.com Tel: +62 21 49299 UTS I-A-385; JTS I-A Heavy Equipment PJDN		Financial Performance: The company managed to boost net earnings to Rp 238 billion in 2001, representing a sharp gain from only Rp 6.13 billion net earnings recorded in 2000. The company successfully cut back its exchange rate loss from Rp 6.2 billion to Rp 2.4 billion. Brief History: Founded in 1972 under the name of PT Inter Astra Motor Works, the company has cooperative contracts with Komatsu Forklift Co. Ltd. of Japan, John Deere International Ltd. of the United States and Bomag Koehring GmbH of West Germany. The company has 10 subsidiaries and affiliated PT United Tractors Pandu Engineering (90.9%), PT Dayatama Parita (80%) and PT Komatsu Indonesia Tbk (18.28%), PT Pamperada Nusantara (99.9%), PT Berau Coal (60%), PT UTT Heavy Industry (5%) Pte. Ltd. (100%), PT Komatsu Remanufacturing Asia (51%), United Ostemeyer Engineering Pte Ltd., PT Pama Indo Mining, and PT the United Tractors Semen Gresik (+1%). But PT Pamperada Nusantara and PT Berau Coal are in process to be divested. In early 1997 the company offered 800,000 shares worth Rp 6 billion to Kopkar Kanitra, a cooperative owned by the company employees with a total membership of 1,134 people. In November 2000, Pama signed MoU with Kadiva Caraka Mulya for 5-year project in Bajabaru, South Kalimantan with coal production estimated at 2 million tons per annum. At the same year, the company was ranked 13 th in Indonesia in an annual survey of the Top 1000 Enterprises by Bisweek.	
Business Company Status		President Commissioner: Kour Nam Tiang Vice President Commissioner: Philip Eng Heng Nee Commissioners: Ruddyanto Hardianto, Inggit Sembiring, Directors: Buntoro Mulyono, Dwij Priyadi Letjend. (Purn.) Soegito, HA Hidayat Puteradianata	
Factory		Number of Employees: 8,629 Total Listed Shares: 2,700,000 Number of Shares per Listing: 1	
Total Assets Current Assets Cash on hand and in banks Trade receivables Inventories Investments Fixed Assets-Net Other Assets		Type of Listing First Issue Partial Listing Partial Listing Right Issue Company Listing Bonus Shares Stock Split	
Liabilities Current Liabilities of which Bank borrowings Trade payable Current maturities of long-term debt Long-term Liabilities of which Bank borrowings Minority interests in Subsidiaries		Trading Date 19-Sep-89 26-Dec-89 20-Feb-91 27-May-91 25-Mar-92 1-Apr-92 4-Apr-94 26-Jun-00 5-Sep-00	
No. Underwriters PT ASEAN, PT Risjard Salim Registrars		Number of Shares 2,700,000 2,436,000 6,000,000 11,136,000 22,636,000 34,500,000 103,500,000 138,000,000 1,159,200,000	
Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization			
Shareholders PT Astra Internasional Tbk CISA Indonesia Quantum Sekuritas PT Trimegah Securities Tbk Public		PER (%) 8.34 6.74 Dividend Yield (%) 2.34 0.68 Current Ratio (x) 0.60 2.02 Debt to Equity (x) 6.64 6.58 Leverage Ratio (x) 0.87 0.90 Gross Profit Margin (x) 0.27 0.25 Operating Profit Margin (x) 0.20 0.18 Net Profit Margin (x) 0.12 0.00 Inventory Turnover (x) 5.08 3.93 Total Assets Turnover (x) 0.96 1.09 ROI (%) 10.31 11.36 ROE (%) 80.83 1.08 PER = 3.57; PBV = 1.04x (June 2002) Financial Year: December 31 Public Accountant: Prasedo, Utomo & Co.	
Number of Employees: 8,629 Total Listed Shares: 2,700,000 Number of Shares per Listing: 1		Trading Date 19-Sep-89 26-Dec-89 20-Feb-91 27-May-91 25-Mar-92 1-Apr-92 4-Apr-94 26-Jun-00 5-Sep-00	
No. Underwriters PT ASEAN, PT Risjard Salim Registrars		Number of Shares 2,700,000 2,436,000 6,000,000 11,136,000 22,636,000 34,500,000 103,500,000 138,000,000 1,159,200,000	
Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization			
Shareholders PT Astra Internasional Tbk CISA Indonesia Quantum Sekuritas PT Trimegah Securities Tbk Public		PER (%) 8.34 6.74 Dividend Yield (%) 2.34 0.68 Current Ratio (x) 0.60 2.02 Debt to Equity (x) 6.64 6.58 Leverage Ratio (x) 0.87 0.90 Gross Profit Margin (x) 0.27 0.25 Operating Profit Margin (x) 0.20 0.18 Net Profit Margin (x) 0.12 0.00 Inventory Turnover (x) 5.08 3.93 Total Assets Turnover (x) 0.96 1.09 ROI (%) 10.31 11.36 ROE (%) 80.83 1.08 PER = 3.57; PBV = 1.04x (June 2002) Financial Year: December 31 Public Accountant: Prasedo, Utomo & Co.	

PT Kalbe Farma Tbk.

PT Kalbe Farma Tbk.

Pharmaceuticals

Summary of Financial Statement	
Head Office	Kawasan Industri Delta Silicon Jl. M.H Thamrin Blok A3-I Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi 17550 Phone (021) 8890-7337, 8890-7333 Fax (021) 8890-7356, 8900-7360 Website: www.kalbe.co.id
Factory	Kawasan Industri Delta Silicon Jl. M.H Thamrin Blok A3-I Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi 17550 Jl. Letjend. Suprapto Kav. 4 Phone (021) 4278-3688 Fax (021) 4287-3680 Pharmaceuticals PMDN
Representative Office	Jakarta Pusat Phone (021) 4278-3688
Business Company Status	PT Kalbe Farma Tbk.

Company News: Kalbe Farma is to construct several new production facilities at an estimated cost of US\$ 50 million. These facilities are scheduled for completion over the next few years. To finance and realize this project, the company is to solicit a debt rescheduling agreement with its creditors.

Financial Performance: The company successfully booked Rp 32 billion net earnings in 2001, compared to Rp 28 billion net loss in 2000.

Brief History: The company was established on September 10, 1966 and also started its commercial operations. Currently, the company is primarily engaged in the production and development of pharmaceutical products (human and animal healthcare). Some of the company's licensors are Daichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Baxter International, Pharmacia Upjohn, Morinaga Industry Co. Ltd.

lion net earnings in 2001, compared to Rp 28 billion net loss in 2000. The company was established on September 10, 1966 and also started its commercial operations. Currently, the company is primarily engaged in the production and development of pharmaceutical products (human and animal healthcare). Some of the company's licensors are Daichi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd, Baxter International, Pharmacia Upjohn, Morinaga Industry Co. Ltd.

Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Commissioners	President Director	Directors
Dr. Benjamin Setiawan, Ph.D.	Johannes Baptista Soemartin, Rustian Oen, Lukman Setiawan, Nina Gunawan	Santoso Oen, BA, Irawaty Setiadi, Vidjondingthus, Grace Indriani, SH	Santoso Oen, BA, Irawaty Setiadi, Vidjondingthus, Grace Indriani, SH
		Number of Employees	6,272

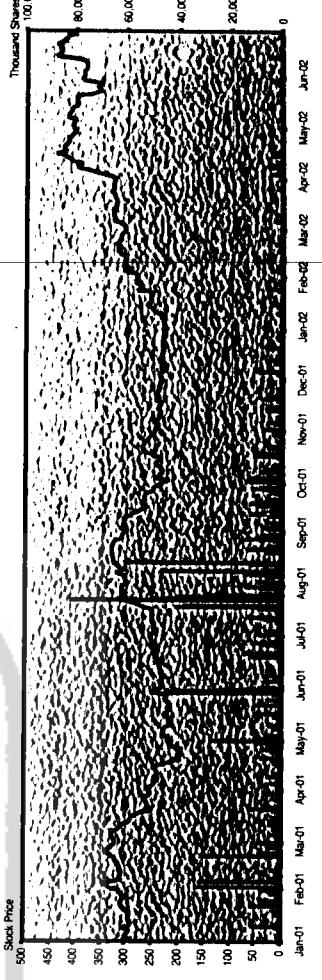
No	Type of Listing	No	Type of Listing
1	First Issue	1991	1991
2	Partial Listing	1991	1992
3	Koperasi	1992	1999
4	Company Listing	1992	1992
5	Bonus Shares	1992	1992
6	Right Issue	1993	1993
7	Bonus Shares	1994	1994
8	Dividen Shares	1994	1994
9	Stock Split	1996	1996
10	Stock Split	1998	1998
11	Bonus Shares	2000	2000

Underwriters

PT Ing Barings Securities, PT MerrinCorp

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

January'01	February'01	March'01	April'01	May'01	June'01	July'01	August'01	September'01	October'01	November'01	December'01	January'02	February'02	March'02	April'02	May'02	June'02	July'02	August'02	September'02	October'02	November'02	December'02	January'03		
315	285	279	22	83,024,30	25,202,02	4,060,800,000	52,734,24	157,608,24	53,234,24	20	1,279,152,10	310	305	320	3,954	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675	2,675		
330	230	255	20	16,052,02	21,231,03	4,060,800,000	75,160,50	75,160,50	75,160,50	220	16,200,31	76,954,94	893,376,00	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	
265	185	220	20	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	2,414	220	209,752,58	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50		
285	205	245	20	4,323	21	209,752,58	49,035,50	49,035,50	49,035,50	21	140,940,25	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63	33,238,63		
255	210	305	20	3,097	20	3,097	20	3,097	20	22	380,798,80	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21	110,908,21		
330	235	310	22	7,166	22	7,166	22	7,166	22	22	280,987,30	298,242,70	96,140,99	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
345	295	310	22	5,039	22	5,039	22	5,039	22	22	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23	36,911,23		
315	240	250	20	2,591	20	2,591	20	2,591	20	20	132,704,10	210,527,10	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
275	215	245	22	2,584	22	2,584	22	2,584	22	22	124,209,50	28,971,10	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
250	225	225	22	1,345	22	1,345	22	1,345	22	22	61,621,50	14,790,61	51,714,65	11,867,94	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
225	280	280	22	4,251	22	4,251	22	4,251	22	22	72,928,43	64,252,44	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
335	275	315	22	3,624	18	3,624	18	3,624	18	18	130,372,90	42,338,14	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
340	305	315	22	4,087	22	4,087	22	4,087	22	22	399,828,57	78,317,77	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
470	320	400	22	3,073	22	3,073	22	3,073	22	22	207,988,62	51,157,56	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	1,583,712,00	
470	330	390	20	3,073	20	3,073	20	3,073	20	20	88,573,83	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	
445	370	410	20	3,986	20	3,986	20	3,986	20	20	211,455,90	1,137,024,00	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000	4,060,800,000



PER = 59.57x; PBV = 7.54x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Prastina, Utomo & Co.

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Jan-01 Feb-01 Mar-01 Apr-01 May-01 Jun-01 Jul-01 Aug-01 Sep-01 Oct-01 Nov-01 Dec-01 Jan-02 Feb-02 Mar-02 Apr-02 May-02 Jun-02 Jul-02 Aug-02 Sep-02 Oct-02 Nov-02 Dec-02 Jan-03 Feb-03 Mar-03 Apr-03 May-03 Jun-03 Jul-03 Aug-03 Sep-03 Oct-03 Nov-03 Dec-03 Jan-04 Feb-04 Mar-04 Apr-04 May-04 Jun-04 Jul-04 Aug-04 Sep-04 Oct-04 Nov-04 Dec-04 Jan-05 Feb-05 Mar-05 Apr-05 May-05 Jun-05 Jul-05 Aug-05 Sep-05 Oct-05 Nov-05 Dec-05 Jan-06 Feb-06 Mar-06 Apr-06 May-06 Jun-06 Jul-06 Aug-06 Sep-06 Oct-06 Nov-06 Dec-06 Jan-07 Feb-07 Mar-07 Apr-07 May-07 Jun-07 Jul-07 Aug-07 Sep-07 Oct-07 Nov-07 Dec-07 Jan-08 Feb-08 Mar-08 Apr-08 May-08 Jun-08 Jul-08 Aug-08 Sep-08 Oct-08 Nov-08 Dec-08 Jan-09 Feb-09 Mar-09 Apr-09 May-09 Jun-09 Jul-09 Aug-09 Sep-09 Oct-09 Nov-09 Dec-09 Jan-10 Feb-10 Mar-10 Apr-10 May-10 Jun-10 Jul-10 Aug-10 Sep-10 Oct-10 Nov-10 Dec-10 Jan-11 Feb-11 Mar-11 Apr-11 May-11 Jun-11 Jul-11 Aug-11 Sep-11 Oct-11 Nov-11 Dec-11 Jan-12 Feb-12 Mar-12 Apr-12 May-12 Jun-12 Jul-12 Aug-12 Sep-12 Oct-12 Nov-12 Dec-12 Jan-13 Feb-13 Mar-13 Apr-13 May-13 Jun-13 Jul-13 Aug-13 Sep-13 Oct-13 Nov-13 Dec-13 Jan-14 Feb-14 Mar-14 Apr-14 May-14 Jun-14 Jul-14 Aug-14 Sep-14 Oct-14 Nov-14 Dec-14 Jan-15 Feb-15 Mar-15 Apr-15 May-15 Jun-15 Jul-15 Aug-15 Sep-15 Oct-15 Nov-15 Dec-15 Jan-16 Feb-16 Mar-16 Apr-16 May-16 Jun-16 Jul-16 Aug-16 Sep-16 Oct-16 Nov-16 Dec-16 Jan-17 Feb-17 Mar-17 Apr-17 May-17 Jun-17 Jul-17 Aug-17 Sep-17 Oct-17 Nov-17 Dec-17 Jan-18 Feb-18 Mar-18 Apr-18 May-18 Jun-18 Jul-18 Aug-18 Sep-18 Oct-18 Nov-18 Dec-18 Jan-19 Feb-19 Mar-19 Apr-19 May-19 Jun-19 Jul-19 Aug-19 Sep-19 Oct-19 Nov-19 Dec-19 Jan-20 Feb-20 Mar-20 Apr-20 May-20 Jun-20 Jul-20 Aug-20 Sep-20 Oct-20 Nov-20 Dec-20 Jan-21 Feb-21 Mar-21 Apr-21 May-21 Jun-21 Jul-21 Aug-21 Sep-21 Oct-21 Nov-21 Dec-21 Jan-22 Feb-22 Mar-22 Apr-22 May-22 Jun-22 Jul-22 Aug-22 Sep-22 Oct-22 Nov-22 Dec-22 Jan-23 Feb-23 Mar-23 Apr-23 May-23 Jun-23 Jul-23 Aug-23 Sep-23 Oct-23 Nov-23 Dec-23 Jan-24 Feb-24 Mar-24 Apr-24 May-24 Jun-24 Jul-24 Aug-24 Sep-24 Oct-24 Nov-24 Dec-24 Jan-25 Feb-25 Mar-25 Apr-25 May-25 Jun-25 Jul-25 Aug-25 Sep-25 Oct-25 Nov-25 Dec-25 Jan-26 Feb-26 Mar-26 Apr-26 May-26 Jun-26 Jul-26 Aug-26 Sep-26 Oct-26 Nov-26 Dec-26 Jan-27 Feb-27 Mar-27 Apr-27 May-27 Jun-27 Jul-27 Aug-27 Sep-27 Oct-27 Nov-27 Dec-27 Jan-28 Feb-28 Mar-28 Apr-28 May-28 Jun-28 Jul-28 Aug-28 Sep-28 Oct-28 Nov-28 Dec-28 Jan-29 Feb-29 Mar-29 Apr-29 May-29 Jun-29 Jul-29 Aug-29 Sep-29 Oct-29 Nov-29 Dec-29 Jan-30 Feb-30 Mar-30 Apr-30 May-30 Jun-30 Jul-30 Aug-30 Sep-30 Oct-30 Nov-30 Dec-30 Jan-31 Feb-31 Mar-31 Apr-31 May-31 Jun-31 Jul-31 Aug-31 Sep-31 Oct-31 Nov-31 Dec-31 Jan-32 Feb-32 Mar-32 Apr-32 May-32 Jun-32 Jul-32 Aug-32 Sep-32 Oct-32 Nov-32 Dec

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E-mail: investorRelation@tempo.com.id
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Jakarta 13630
Phone (021) 809-1708
Fax (021) 809-1772
Business Company Status PMDN
Pharmaceuticals

PT Tempo Scan Pacific Tbk.

Financial Performance: Net earnings were down by slim margin from Rp 347 billion in 2000 to Rp 316 billion in 2001. Operating Profit was also down from Rp 364 billion to Rp 339 billion.

Brief History: Besides marketing the house brands of Bode and Scan, the company also manufactures under license from Rorer Holding BV (the Netherlands), Lucky Ltd (South Korea), Laboratories Besins Invokesco, S.A. (France), P.T. Procter & Gamble Company (USA) and Beiersdorf Cosmetic GmbH (Germany). The company is famous for pharmaceutical products such as Bodrex, Hemaviton and Neo-Rheumacol. Products in the health care and cosmetics lines include Barcid Prothodent, Revlon, Marine and Protho. Distributor for the company is PT Tempo Group, which is supported by a broad marketing network. Most raw materials are imported. The company has 11 subsidiaries, eight of which manufacture health care products and cosmetics, and three of which are engaged in the production of pharmaceuticals. The health care product and cosmetics companies are: PT Filma Utama Soap (100% owned), PT Pritho Industrial Co. Ltd. (100%), PT Tempo Nagidi (100%), PT Barclay Products Ltd. (100%), PT Pulau Mahoni (96%), PT Rudy Seyadi & Co. (50%), PT Eres Revico (50%) and PT Boiersdorf Indonesia (20% owned). The pharmaceutical subsidiaries are PT Global Eramas (100% owned), PT Indonesia Pharma Ceutical Industries (50%) and PT Upjohn Indonesia (30%). In September 1994 the company bought all shares of PT Indonesia Pharmaceutical Industries. In the 1st quarter of 1997, the company planned to acquire PT Supra Usadharma and a sister company, PT. Supra Ferbindo Farmo, which is engaged in over-the-counter medicine business owned by Omertaco Corporation. The acquisition was meant to support its business. According to an independent agency, CIBA (Center for Investment and Business Advisory), the acquisition was worth Rp 75.15 billion to Rp 319.75 billion. It is projected that the company net earnings will increase by 17% - 20% in the next 3 years. To finance the acquisition, the company received US\$ 100 million syndicated loan from financial institutions in Singapore and Tokyo.

The company is a member of the Tempo Group. On February 28, 1998 the Jakarta Stock Exchange has approved the listing of 300,000,000 shares as result of the Limited Public Offering I. The number of listed shares has therefore become 450,000,000 shares. On March 7, 2000, the company entered into a deed of transfer of share to dispose its investment in share of stock of PT Upjohn Indonesia to its joint venture partners, Pharmacia and Upjohn Pte., Ltd., Singapore, for total consideration of Rp 30 billion.

PER = 8.24x; PBV = 2.05x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Presatio, Utomo & Co.
Shareholders
PT Bogamulia Nagida 66.06%
Somers Nominees (Far East) Limited 8.34%
Public 25.60%

PT Multi Mandiri Tbk.

1999 2000 2001

	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Capital	Reserves	Surplus	Retained Earnings	Net Profit	Net Income	EPS	Dividend	Dividend Yield (%)	PER (x)	PBV (x)	Dividend Payout (%)	Dividend Yield (%)	Current Ratio (x)	Debt to Equity (x)	Leverage Ratio (x)	Gross Profit Margin (%)	Operating Profit Margin (%)	Net Profit Margin (%)	Inventory Turnover (x)	Total Assets Turnover (x)	ROI (%)	ROE (%)	Stock Price			
Current Assets																													
of which																													
Cash on hand and in banks	596.018	957.314	1,428.314	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925	1,663.925				
Trade receivables	217.733	507.069	735.569	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960	148.120	153.960				
Inventories	182.131	224.472	266.903	52.787	36.984	43.716	251.038	265.981	282.251	183.201	171.120	154.585	183.201	171.120	154.585	183.201	171.120	154.585	183.201	171.120	154.585	183.201	171.120	154.585	183.201	171.120			
Investments																													
Fixed Assets: Net																													
Other Assets																													
Liabilities																													
Current Liabilities																													
of which																													
Bank borrowings	86.054	62.378	69.777	114.982	143.718	158.993	31.476	48.548	35.639	21.750	28.809	13.906	46.084	54.269	63.312	719.171	1,053.291	1,270.581	225.000	225.000	225.000	1	First Issue	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94			
Trade payable																	296.039	290.945	303.343	363.946	366.125	366.125	2	Company Listing	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94		
Taxes payable																	375.023	393.343	393.343	393.343	393.343	393.343	3	Stock Split	13-Nov-95	13-Nov-95	13-Nov-95		
Long-term Liabilities																	186.873	186.873	186.873	186.873	186.873	186.873	4	Right Issue	9-Feb-98	9-Feb-98	9-Feb-98		
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries																													
Shareholders' Equity																													
Paid-up Capital																													
Retained Earnings	263.350	589.887	81.178	103.946	103.946	103.946	128.875	124.457	124.457	103.946	103.946	103.946	128.875	124.457	124.457	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946	103.946			
Revaluation of fixed assets																													
Retained earnings	1,331.508	1,451.646	1,785.230	1,961.212	1,961.212	1,961.212	3,050	2,875	2,875	3,050	3,050	3,050	3,050	2,875	2,875	2,875	3,400	2,925	3,150	1,784	2,925	3,150	644	22	4,091.00	12,122.22	12,122.22		
Cost of Goods Sold	732.481	766.611	961.212	965.035	965.035	965.035	3,125	2,650	2,750	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	2,650	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	2,750	
Gross Profit																													
Operating Expenses	263.875	320.450	476.738	476.738	476.738	476.738	2,735	2,375	2,425	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,375	2,375	2,375	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	
Operating Profit																													
Other Income (Expenses)	335.152	364.585	338.279	338.279	338.279	338.279	3,295	2,825	2,825	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	2,825	2,825	2,825	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	3,295	
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	(261.014)	66.697	49.688	49.688	49.688	49.688	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	89.372	347.787	316.927	316.927	316.927	316.927	3,125	2,900	2,900	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125	3,125
Per Share Data (Rp)																													
Earnings (Loss) per Share	199	773	704	1,598	2,341	2,824	50	150	-400	5,900	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075	3,075		
Equity per Share																													
Dividend per Share																													
Closing Price																													
Financial Ratios																													
PER (x)	29.71	3.98	4.61	3.69	1.31	1.15	25.18	19.41	56.80	0.85	4.88	12.31	2.01	3.28	3.74	0.51	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.26	0.24	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.07	0.24	0.18	0.07	0.24
Dividend Payout (%)																													
Dividend Yield (%)																													
Current Ratio (x)																													
Debt to Equity (x)																													
Leverage Ratio (x)																													
Gross Profit Margin (%)																													
Operating Profit Margin (%)																													
Net Profit Margin (%)																													
Inventory Turnover (x)																													
Total Assets Turnover (x)																													
ROI (%)																													
ROE (%)																													

PT Bogamulia Nagida

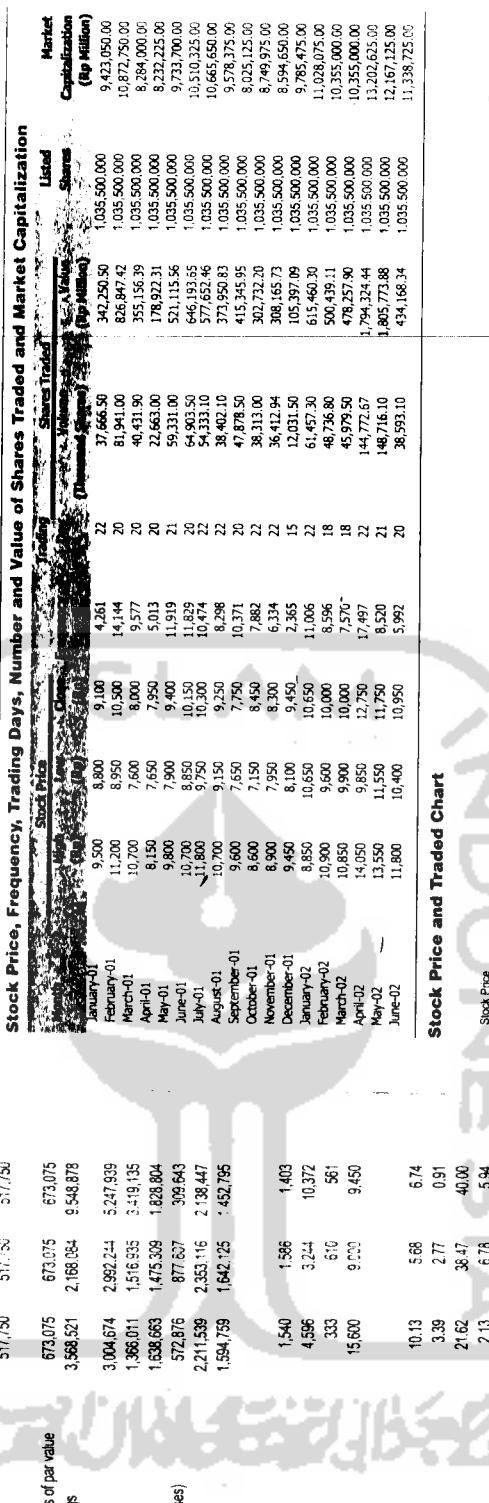
66.06%
Somers Nominees (Far East) Limited
25.60%

8.34%
Public

Business	Company Status	Year	(million rupiah)	2001	2000
Indosat (9110) Phone: (021) 380-0727, 381-0777, 386-9153 Fax: (021) 345-8155, 380-9633. 380-4045 Telex: 45667, 44046 (INDSAT 1A) http://www.indosat.com International Telecommunication Service BUMN	Total Assets Current Assets of which: Cash on hand and in banks Trade receivables Investments Fixed Assets/Het Other Assets	1999	575,6420 2,732,108 1,782,556 340,029 1,533,856 1,152,111 155,955 362,324	7,314,454 3,705,673 2,409,655 886,351 1,732,111 1,524,807 536,414	22,548,700 6,233,956 4,642,546 1,322,129 534,423 3,468,307 5,339,553
PT Indoasat Tbk.	Company News: The company signed an agreement to purchase 45% of PT Bumitama Telkomsindo shares in PT Saetlindo valued at US\$ 372 million as of May 31, 2001. With the finalization of this purchase, LSAT will controls ~50% of the shares in PT Saetlindo. The remaining 25% stake of PT Saetlindo is owned by DeTe-Asia, which is based in Germany.				

adosat TbK

Shareholders	Shareholding
Indonesian Government	65.00%
PT Excelcomindo Pratama	35.00%
DeTe Asia	0.00%
PT Satelindo	0.00%



Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Summary of Information

Business Name: PT Telkom
Address: Bandung 40133, Jawa Barat
Phone: (022) 45211002
Fax: (022) 4521408
Email: investor@telkom.co.id
Website: www.tokom.com.id

Representative Office
Address: Gato Subroto No. 52
Phone: (021) 521-5221
Business
Status: Listed

Total Assets

Current Assets
 of which

Cash on hand and in banks

Time deposits

Trade receivables

Investments

Fixed Assets Net

Other Assets

Liabilities

Current Liabilities
 of which

Trade payable

Accrued expenses

Current maturities of long-term debt

Long-term Liabilities

Minority interests in Subsidiaries

Shareholders' Equity

Paid-up capital

Paid-up capital
 in excess of par value

Retained earnings

Net Sales

Operating Expenses

Operating Profit

Other Income (Expenses)

Profit before Taxes

Profit after Taxes

Per Share Data (Rp)

Earnings per Share

Equity per Share

Dividend per Share

Closing Price

Financial Ratios

PER (x)

PEV (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Inventory Turnover (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

Revenue (million rupiah)

1998: 2000

2000: 2001

26.329.654

32.018.940

32.470.280

6.612.138

10.298.704

7.308.519

3.597.537

4.333.663

3.644.213

1.319.535

3.870.990

3.915

2.452.840

1.100.868

1.613.643

191.082

157.088

1.483.933

277.135

191.382

17.328.891

20.019.464

22.288.766

42.692

1.422.637

2.801.613

14.05.345

17.109.764

23.146.705

3.393.102

4.509.355

10.075.323

856.324

1.625.326

1.777.653

1.079.533

963.109

1.437.575

874.679

818.516

1.542.620

10.682.235

11.826.375

11.836.048

30.008

814.034

1.255.334

12.224.309

13.687.643

9.323.575

5.040.000

5.040.000

5.040.000

1.073.333

1.073.333

1.073.333

6.110.976

7.574.310

3.210.242

9.385.720

16.130.789

8.515.989

5.644.486

3.741.234

3.741.234

15.700

(166.527)

(328.111)

2.962.713

3.574.707

6.687.289

2.172.321

2.403.712

4.250.110

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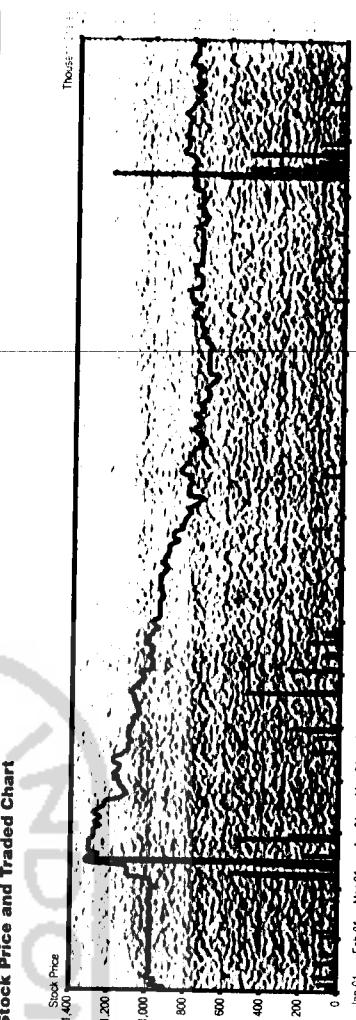
Business Company Status	PT Alfa Retailindo Tbk.
	Company News: Through subsidiary PT Alfa Miramart Utama, by January 2002 the company had opened 62 mini-markets in Greater Jakarta and Bandung, and 17 in Surabaya. The dividend payment promised in the company's prospectus, amounting to 1.5% of total net earnings for 2001 of Rp 26.47 billion, is to go ahead, despite the company's need for funds for new investments.
	Financial Statement: Net earnings at end of fiscal 2001 came to Rp 26.47 billion, representing 21.66% improvement over the previous year. Contributing to this performance was rent and promotion participation income at Rp 3.448 billion and Rp 9.550 billion in miscellaneous other.

Brief History: The company was set up in Jakarta in 1989, operates in the retail and wholesale trade sector. Operations are arranged into two divisions: the supermarket division and the wholesale division. The supermarket division deals with retail sales, while the wholesale division operates 20 outlets—17 in Java, 2 in Denpasar, Bali and one in Makassar, South Sulawesi. These outlets occupy a total of 21.6 hectares of land to which the company owns Building Use Rights. Fifteen of the outlets are owned outright, and the remainder leased from an affiliated company. The outlets carry a range of brands of refrigerators, washing machines, blenders, cleaning products, soft drinks, milks, frozen foods, fruit, bread and cakes. Sales in the Jakarta-Bogor-Tangerang-Bekasi area, West Java and Central Java make up the lions share of earnings for this division. The wholesale division operates eight outlets covering a total area of around 0.57 hectares on the island of Java. The company owns three and the remainder are leased. All outlets are open from 09.00 – 22.00, 7 days a week. To guarantee a continued supply of goods to the outlets, the company has forged co-operation with 5000 suppliers, which have been affiliated with the company for an average of more than five years. Aside from retail and wholesale operations, the company also leases land to third parties as a media for product promotion. The main target market is middle-income earners and low to middle-income earners. The company has a 90% stake in subsidiary, PT Beta Setia Marga, distributor of Unilever products, and a 51% shareholding in another subsidiary, PT Alfa Miramart Utama, which operates in the retail trade sector.

Board of Commissioners	
President Commissioner	Putra Sampoerna
Commissioners	Drs. Ekadharmajanto Kasih, Drs. Dody Suprihartono,
	Octavianus Hakin Matius Hanapie, Maria Theresia Velina Yulianti, Ingewati Karnadi
Number of Employees	6,425

Board of Directors	
President Director	Djoko Susanto
Directors	Eddy Supardi, Tan Josephi Hadijilantoro, Adi Purnomo, Surjadi Budiman, Kurnia Sukrisna, Feny Djoko Susanto
Number of Employees	6,425

Listing Date	Type of Listing	Underwriter	Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization	
			Stock Price (Rp)	Frequency
18-Jan-00	1 First Issue	PT Capitadana Sekuritas	34,622	1
18-Jan-00	2 Company Listing	PT Capitadana Sekuritas	34,622	1
17-Aug-00			368,000,000	100,000,000
				468,000,000



PER = 13.70x ; PBV = 125x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Prasidio, Utomo & Co.

21.36%
77.85%
0.79%

Shareholders
PT Sumber Alfaria Trijaya
PT Perusahaan Dagang dan Industri Panamas
Public

PT Transindo Multi Prima Tbk

Whole Sale and Retail Trade

PT Bantocel International Investama Tbk.
(PT Transindo Multi Prima Tbk)

Office: Menara Rajawali 21 & 26 Floor

Jl. Mega Kuningan Lot 5, 1, Jakarta 12950
Phone 576-1456 (Hunting)
Fax 576-1389

Factory Business Company Status
Cikokol, Tangerang, Jawa Barat
PMDN

PT Bantocel International Investment Tbk.
Company News: Producer of Bantocel dove cigarettes. Bantocel International Investama is seeking to raise production this year by 20% to 9.3 million cigarettes, mainly (60%) low tar.

Financial Performance: In 2001, net earnings was up by 13.3% to Rp 1.3 billion. One factor to this performance was an increased in operating profit from Rp 1.37 billion to Rp 258 billion.

Brief History: Formerly named Rimbia Niaga Idola, the company was a joint venture between a company in Samarinda, East Kalimantan with a business of collecting dried rattan and a company expanded its operations into polished rattan products. It was incorporated by rattan carpet in 1981 and peal and coretan in 1982. In 1983, the company started reorganized as [V]. The company moved its head office to Cikokol, Tangerang, West Java. At that time, the company produced rattan carpet and rattan furniture.

Summary of Financial Statement

	Total Assets	Current Assets	of which
Cash on hand and in banks	20,096	276,433	442,743
Trade receivables	58,461	96,117	170,140
Inventories	512,197	816,899	883,598
Fixed Assets-Net	425,724	448,722	456,759
Other Assets	9,497	13,251	18,906
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities	987,991	1,113,973	1,260,684
of which	464,198	557,097	678,680
Bank borrowings	144,304	91,253	114,610
Trade payable	107,321	151,113	200,675
Long-term Liabilities	379,659	359,768	331,146
Minority interest in subsidiaries	144,324	197,109	266,858
Shareholders' Equity			
Pad-up Capital	92,115	563,378	740,363
Pad-up Capital in excess of par value	6,650	89,775	253,325
Retained earnings (accumulated loss)	6	265,120	55,570
Cost of Goods Sold	85,459	208,483	305,488
Net Sales			
Gross Profit (Loss)	1,548,462	2,194,931	3,872,953
Operating Expenses	1,179,436	1,820,543	3,334,881
Operating Profit (Loss)	365,026	378,388	538,072
Other Income (Expenses)	181,388	241,008	279,596
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	187,638	137,380	258,566
Provision for Taxes	(26,480)	56,893	15,612
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	161,158	194,273	274,778
Per Share Data (Rp)	116,747	132,408	176,965
Earnings (Loss) per Share	878	74	33
Equity per Share	693	314	137
Dividend per Share	0.25		
Closing Price	1,600	500	140
Financial Ratios			
PER (x)	1.82	6.78	4.26
PBV (k)	2.31	1.59	1.02
Dividend Payout (%)	0.03		
Dividend Yield (%)	0.02		
Current Ratio (x)	1.39	2.18	2.28
Debt to Equity (x)	10.73	1.98	1.70
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.91	0.66	0.63
Gross Profit Margin (%)	0.24	0.17	0.14
Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.12	0.06	0.07
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.08	0.06	0.05
Inventory Turnover (x)	2.30	2.23	3.77
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.43	1.31	1.94
ROI (%)	10.81	7.88	8.84
ROE (%)	126.74	23.50	23.91

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner Maurad Sofyan Arifin
Commissioners Harianto Mangkusasono,
Frans Setiawan Widjaja

Board of Directors

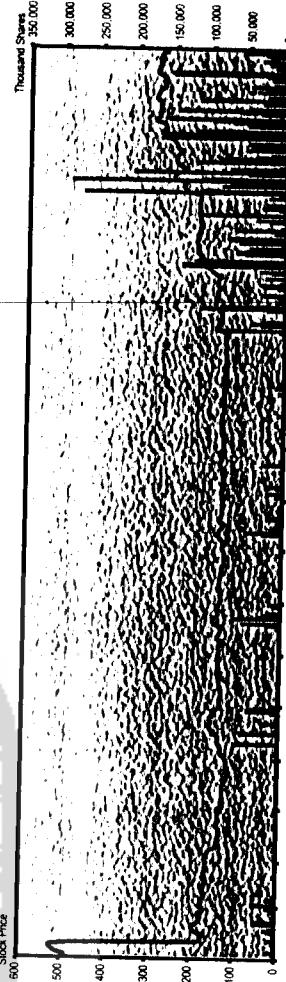
President Director Yaya Winarno Junardiy
Vice President Director Darminto Komala,
Directors Henryanto Sapeter,
Sun Alexander Yapeter,
Nicolas Bernadus Tirtadinata,

Number of Employees 10,288

No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	5-Mar-90	5-Mar-90	1,200,000	1,200,000
2	Company Listing	29-Dec-93	29-Dec-93	2,600,000	3,800,000
3	Bonus Shares	20-May-94	20-May-94	2,850,000	6,650,000
4	Stock Split	18-Aug-97	18-Aug-97	6,650,000	13,300,000
5	Right Issue	14-Feb-00	14-Feb-00	53,200,000	68,500,000
6	HMS	7-Mar-00	7-Mar-00	113,050,000	179,550,000
7	Stock Split	25-Apr-00	25-Apr-00	1,615,950,000	1,795,500,000
8	Stock Split	31-Jan-01	31-Jan-01	3,591,000,000	5,385,500,000
9	Right Issue	24-Jan-02	24-Jan-02	1,346,625,000	6,733,125,000

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	525	160	3,537	22	194,674,50
February-01	180	160	2,015	20	41,112,03
March-01	160	130	1,299	20	17,393,76
April-01	160	110	814	20	10,156,54
May-01	165	120	4,948	21	4,168,21
June-01	165	120	145	21	51,223,84
July-01	170	140	985	20	6,010,51
August-01	150	135	5,527	21	27,034,50
September-01	155	130	6,935	22	45,724,50
October-01	150	140	6,652	20	211,432,00
November-01	145	120	4,138	22	141,485,50
December-01	140	130	1,322	22	52,085,50
January-02	130	160	140	15	51,994,00
February-02	210	150	5,522	22	513,811,00
March-02	210	190	5,556	18	1,011,972,88
April-02	265	195	3,794	18	928,711,88
May-02	315	245	8,115	22	2,126,691,50
June-02	305	245	6,440	22	511,101,91
	270	3,104	275	1,014	68,871,97
					6,733,125,000
					2,053,603,13
					1,851,609,38



Shareholders	Office	Shareholding (%)							
PT Darareksa Sekuritas		7.39%							
PT Leman Silk Public		6.97%							
		85.64%							

PER= 8.37x, PBV = 2.00x (June 2002)
Financial Year: December 31
Public Accountant: Drs. Johan Malonda & Co.

Lippo Karawaci 1200 Tangerang 15811
Floor Jl. Bulevar Paleri Raya No. 7

Phone (021) 546-9333, 547-5444
Fax (021) 547-5229, 547-5444

Homepage: <http://www.matahari.co.id>
Business Department Store

PMDN
Business Company Status

PT Matahari Putra Prima Tbk.
Company News: In May this year, Matahari Putra Prima opened a new 7,000 m² department store and supermarket in Daan Mogot Mall, West Jakarta.

Financial Performance: In 2001, the Company's net earnings plunged 180.2% against 2000 to close at Rp 101.3 billion. This downturn resulted from several factors, including a drop in operating profit to Rp 190 billion from the previous year's Rp 277 billion and a Rp 39 billion loss on non-return of leasing guarantees. Despite this, the Company achieved a 50% increase in exchange rate gain to Rp 46.3 billion.

Brief History: Products sold by the company consist of purchased products that make up about 80% of sales, and the rest are on a consignment basis. Goods purchased by the company are mainly fashion products which constitute 62.64% of all sales. In 1991, the company merged with PT Matahari Sirena Dharma and PT Matahari Angga Perdana. Following this, the company took over the operation of 13 stores from an affiliated company, founded in 1986. At the end of 1994, the company did joint with foreign company (Australia) to open an entertainment center. On April 1995, the company opened Matahari Department Store at Batam Island, which showed the implementation of a new concept known as one stop shopping. On January 1996, the company reopened an outlet in Jungpandangan, South Sulawesi, which was the 74th store of the company network throughout Indonesia. The company has opened a supermarket exclusively for kids named Mega Kids, with a total area of 4,000 m² in Jakarta, and is considered as the largest of its kind in Southeast Asia. In July 1997, PT Multipolar Corp bought 51% of the company shares and became a majority shareholder, while the founder Hari Darmawan had to be satisfied with being only as a minority shareholder. The company has made a placement of 11.77 million shares on around 5.01% at PT Hero supermarket total shares. The move was aimed at a long-term strategy that is expected to create a good synergy beneficial to both parties. On February 1998, Standard & Poor lowered the rank of the company from CCC to C, due to slowness in retail market. According to the company, President Commissioner, purchasing power of the consumers has decreased by 20%. On March 1998, the company recorded a 30% decline in its regular customers. Therefore, the company now only has 10 million regular customers. On April 1998, the company shut down two outlets in Medan, North Sumatra, while 10 more outlets will be closed in Jakarta and many other cities in Java. By end 2001 most of company's major stores at significant locations were remodeled and refreshed to the guidelines set by our Model store at Pluit.

On March 1998, the company shut down two outlets in Medan, North Sumatra, while 10 more outlets will be closed in Jakarta and many other cities in Java. By end 2001 most of company's major stores at significant locations were remodeled and refreshed to the guidelines set by our Model store at Pluit.

On March 1998, the company shut down two outlets in Medan, North Sumatra, while 10 more outlets will be closed in Jakarta and many other cities in Java. By end 2001 most of company's major stores at significant locations were remodeled and refreshed to the guidelines set by our Model store at Pluit.

Summary of Financial Statements

	2001	2000
Total Assets	2711,494	2,94,523
Current Assets of which:	1,522,652	1,633,589
Cash on hand and in banks	795,433	917,575
Time Deposits	222,663	96,183
Investments	269,090	368,825
Fixed Assets-Net	118,382	67,646
Other Assets	403,356	528,531
Liabilities Current Liabilities of which:	1,196,536	1,251,296
Short-term debt:	626,402	1,183,192
Trade Payable	55,735	101,585
Current maturities of long-term debt	264,412	442,397
Long-term Liabilities of which:	9,604	274,708
Bank borrowings	570,227	68,094
Convertible Bonds	476,407	6,022
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	7	10
Shareholders' Equity	1,514,658	1,694,227
Paid-up Capital	1,352,987	1,352,987
In excess of par value	(6,356)	(6,356)
Revaluation of fixed assets	120	120
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	168,097	347,466
Net Sales	3,043,513	4,265,183
Cost of Good Sold	2,128,356	2,985,105
Gross Profit	915,157	1,280,078
Operating Expenses	712,824	1,092,613
Operating Profit	172,333	136,534
Other Income (Expenses)	94,502	121,857
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	268,835	266,357
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	232,369	283,060
Per Share Data (Rp)	101,295	101,295
Earnings (Loss) per Share	86	105
Equity per Share	560	626
Dividend per Share	16.5	31.0
Closing Price	1,175	500
Financial Ratios	433.5	435
PER (x)	13.68	4.78
PBV (x)	2.10	0.80
Dividend Payout (%)	1.40	6.20
Dividend Yield (%)	19.21	29.64
Current Ratio (x)	2.43	1.38
Debt to Equity (x)	0.79	0.74
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.44	0.42
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.30	0.30
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.06	0.07
Net Profit Margin (x)	0.08	0.07
Inventory Turnover (x)	7.91	8.09
Total Assets Turnover (x)	1.12	1.45
ROI (%)	8.57	9.61
ROE (%)	15.34	16.71

PER = 18.63x ; PBV = 1.07x (June 2002)

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Presocio Utomo & Co.

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner	Dr. Cheng Cheng Wen
Commissioners	Roy Edu Tirtadji, Jeffrey Koes Wonsono
Commissioners	Jonathan L. Parapak, Eddy Sindoro
Directors	Hendra Sidin, Carmelo Regalado,
Directors	Ganesh Chander Grover,
	Lina Harryanti Latif

Number of Employees

18,022

Total Listed Shares

8,700,000

Number of Shares per Listing

33,366,320

Total Listed Share Capital

42,066,320

Number of Shares Outstanding

50,091,218

Number of Shares Issued

50,117,584

Number of Shares Reserved

150,338,000

Number of Shares Underwriting

450,999,000

Number of Shares Options

901,998,000

Number of Shares Warrants

2,705,994,000

Number of Shares Restricted

1,231,227,27

Number of Shares Retained

1,352,997,00

Number of Shares Unlisted

1,231,227,27

Number of Shares Pending Approval

105,023,25

Number of Shares Pending Registration

2,705,994,000

Number of Shares Pending Approval

2,705,994,000

Number of Shares Pending Registration

1,095,927,57

Number of Shares Pending Approval

1,312,407,05

Number of Shares Pending Registration

1,420,646,85

Number of Shares Pending Approval

1,555,945,55

Number of Shares Pending Registration

1,486,296,76

Number of Shares Pending Approval

1,339,467,03

Number of Shares Pending Registration

1,352,997,00

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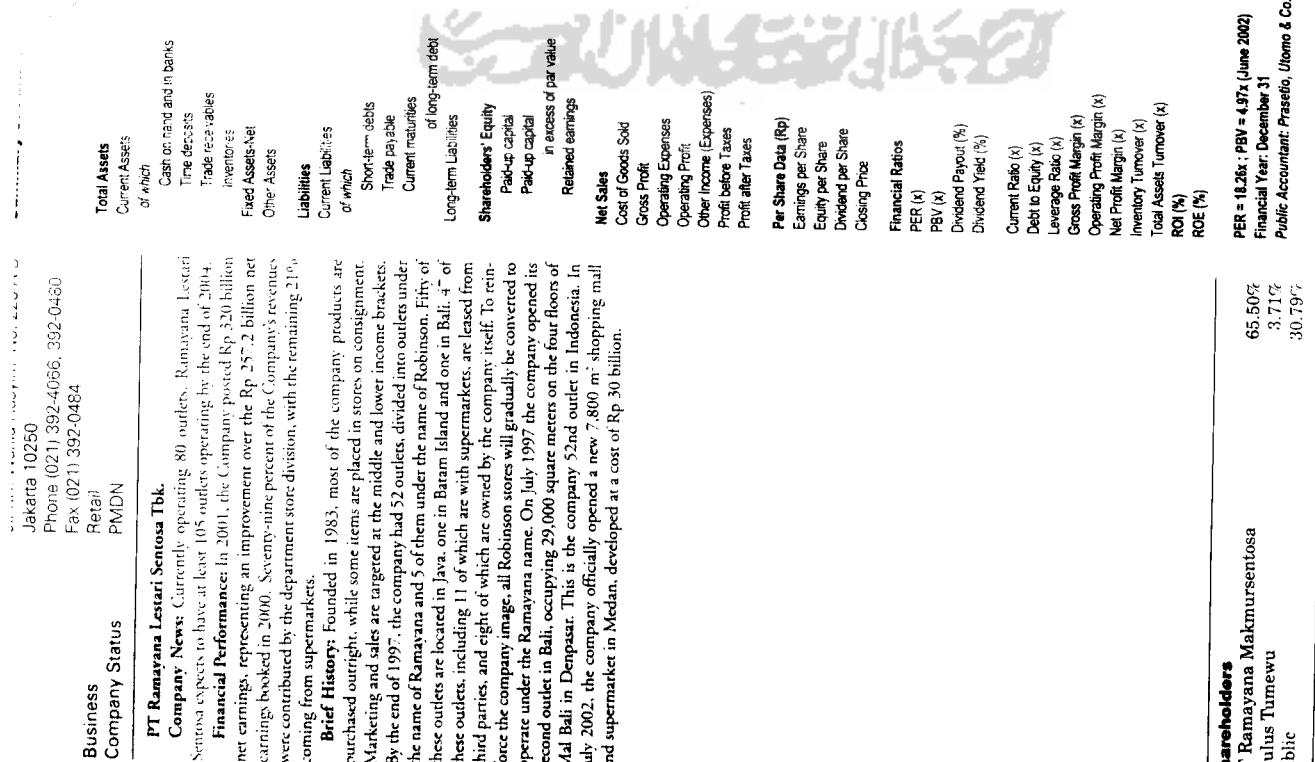
Board of Commissioners		Board of Directors	
President Commissioner	Paulus Turnewu	President Director	Agus Maktum
Commissioners	Tan Lee Chuan, Koh Boon Kim, Kardinal Alamsyah Karim	Directors	Muhammad Iqbal, Setiawati Kasuman, William Leady, Rismanto

Number of Employees 19,691

	1999 million rupiah)	2000 million rupiah)	2001 million rupiah)
Total Assets	1,484,526	1,754,322	2,232,014
Current Assets	1,034,497	1,252,571	1,418,099
of which			
Cash on hand and in banks			
Trade debts	647,402	1,010,647	881,164
Trade receables	1,670	21,124	172,069
Inventories	305,166	8,386	3,576
Fixed Assets, net	185,008	201,345	261,676
Other Assets	285,111	301,406	374,787
Liabilities	710,276	794,449	1,056,712
Current Liabilities	584,911	70,942	830,734
of which			
Short-term debts	774,248	958,873	1,175,302
Trade payable	350,000	350,000	350,000
Current maturities			
Long-term Liabilities	104,443	125,024	98,988
of long-term debt	125,367	92,507	225,978
Shareholders' Equity	387,614	502,618	636,436
Paid-up Capital			
in excess of par value	37,870	37,870	37,870
Retained earnings	386,378	572,003	787,432
Net Sales	1,654,293	2,363,369	2,878,059
Cost of Goods Sold	1,227,485	1,750,642	2,105,143
Operating Expenses	426,808	612,727	772,916
Operating Profit	250,011	373,277	469,135
Other Income (Expenses)	176,797	289,450	303,781
Profit before Taxes	43,088	96,437	112,273
Profit after Taxes	219,886	335,887	416,054
PER (Rp)	208,724	287,194	320,077
Earnings per Share	149	184	229
Dividend per Share	553	685	840
Closing Price	100	75	100
Financial Ratios	5,900	5,250	2,675
PER (x)	39,57	28,58	11,70
Dividend Payout (%)	10,67	7,66	3,19
Dividend Yield (%)	67	41	44
Current Ratio (x)	2	1	4
Debt to Equity (x)	1.77	1.78	1.71
Leverage Ratio (x)	0.92	0.83	0.90
Gross Profit Margin (x)	0.48	0.45	0.47
Operating Profit Margin (x)	0.26	0.26	0.27
Net Profit Margin (x)	0.11	0.10	0.11
Inventory Turnover (x)	0.13	0.11	0.11
Total Assets Turnover (x)	4.02	11.87	8.04
ROI (%)	1.11	1.35	1.29
ROE (%)	14.06	14.66	14.34
	26.96	27.23	27.23

PT Ramayana Lestari Sentosa Tbk.
Company News: Currently operating 80 outlets, Ramayana Lestari Sentosa expects to have at least 105 outlets operating by the end of 2004.
Financial Performance: In 2001, the company posted Rp. 320 billion net earnings, representing an improvement over the Rp. 257.2 billion net earnings booked in 2000. Seventy-nine percent of the Company's revenues were contributed by the department store division, with the remaining 21% coming from supermarkets.
Brief History: Founded in 1983, most of the company products are purchased outright, while some items are placed in stores on consignment. Marketing and sales are targeted at the middle and lower income brackets. By the end of 1997, the company had 52 outlets, divided into outlets under the name of Ramayana and 5 of them under the name of Robinson. Fifty of these outlets are located in Java, one in Batam Island and one in Bali, 4 of these outlets, including 11 of which are with supermarkets, are leased from third parties, and eight of which are owned by the company itself. To reinforce the company image, all Robinson stores will gradually be converted to operate under the Ramayana name. On July 1997, the company opened its second outlet in Bali, occupying 29,000 square meters on the four floors of Mal Bali in Denpasar. This is the company's 2nd outlet in Indonesia. In July 2002, the company officially opened a new 7,800 m² shopping mall and supermarket in Medan, developed at a cost of Rp. 30 billion.

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PT Bank Central Asia Tbk.

Banking

Head Office	Wisma BCA Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 22-23 Jakarta 12920 Phone (021) 571-1250, 520-86550, 520-8750 Fax (021) 570-1865, 571-0928 Telex: 65364, 60764 E-mail: humas@bca.co.id Investor relation@bca.co.id Web: www.klikbca.com
Business Company Status	PMDN
PT Bank Central Asia Tbk.	
Company news: A secondary offering of BCA shares ran into trouble when Bapspam indicated that at least 20 securities companies had become involved in price manipulation to engineer a certain level of share price on the market.	
Financial Performance: Improved performance was demonstrated by end-of-period earnings booked at Rp 3.26 trillion, compared very favorably against the previous year's loss of Rp 25.835 billion. During 2001, the Bank succeeded in booking Rp 12.506 billion in rupee interest income while other operating revenues came to Rp 1.043 billion.	
Brief History: The company was established on 10 August 1955 as the Jakarta under the name of Bank Central Asia NV. BCA continued to develop its business and it became a licensed foreign exchange bank in 1997. When the economic crisis hit Indonesia in 1997, the company was one among so many bank failures, causing liquidity to be depleted to such an extent that the company was taken over by Indonesian Banking Restructuring Agency (IBRA) and placed under the Agency's banking recapitalization and restructuring program. And yet in the years that followed BCA managed to recover and even improved its performance, and was released from IBRA's supervision on 28 April 2000. In May 2000, the company made a strategic move to convert its corporate status to a publicly listed company by offering of its 662,400,000 shares with a par of Rp 500 per share at the offering price of Rp 1,400 per share.	

Summary of Financial Statement

Total Assets	96,450,385	96,198,207	103,205,297
Cash on Hand and in Banks	7,367,081	6,190,706	12,948,250
Bank Indonesia	2,572,688	3,430,845	2,823,323
Other banks	4,540,531	4,431,437	9,831,398
Placements in Other Banks	253,844	318,424	293,348
Notes and Securities	8,909,680	10,024,410	7,918,114
Loans	10,268,725	4,765,943	62,458,165
Investments	3,716,390	7,677,544	13,750,885
Fixed Assets	115,272	144,229	213,956
Other Assets	64,221,270	63,312,029	3,804,108
Liabilities	91,329,355	89,182,949	93,435,055
Total Deposits	86,802,979	86,072,502	90,538,423
Demand deposits	13,447,579	16,207,546	20,150,013
Time Deposits	42,170,341	29,398,457	27,039,087
Savings Deposits	31,165,059	40,468,419	43,342,093
Call Money	1,033,630	786,009	743,462
Notes Issued	103,379	120,613	120,622
Borrowings	2,892,583	1,796,627	1,900,831
Other Liabilities	386,784	388,564	528,159
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries	-	440	564
Shareholders' Equity	5,121,020	7,005,256	9,773,242
Paid-up Capital	1,471,983	1,471,983	1,468,499
Capital in excess of par value	-	-	-
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	28,453,007	3,598,845	3,648,826
Revenue	(25,803,970)	1,933,420	4,637,917
Operating Expenses	11,538,789	14,460,676	15,375
Operating Profit (Loss)	19,856,922	9,310,254	1,625
Other Income (Expenses)	212,255	1,568,274	1,077
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	21,761	38,296	1,725
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	23,286	1,504,807	1,650
Interest Paid	541,292	1,802,082	1,725
Revenue Breakdown	11,538,789	14,460,676	1,625
Interest Income	14,068,451	10,579,232	1,077
Other Income	6,012,986	957,557	1,725
Expense Breakdown	13,392,016	1,058,660	1,650
Interest Paid	18,308,253	8,280,416	1,475
Others	1,552,668	1,590,959	1,950
Per Share Data (Rp)	-	-	-
Earnings (Loss) per Share	218	612	1,049
Earnings per Share	1,738	2,380	2,287
Dividend per Share	-	-	-
Closing Price	1,400	-	85
Financial Ratios	-	-	-
PER (%)	6.43	2.74	1.41
PBV (%)	0.80	0.70	0.45
Dividend Payout (%)	-	-	0.08
Dividend Yield (%)	-	-	0.06
Cash and Banks	-	-	-
To Demand Deposits (%)	0.56	0.50	0.64
Cash and Banks to Total Deposits (%)	0.08	0.10	0.14
Equity to Total Assets (%)	0.05	0.07	0.09
Loans to Total Deposits (%)	0.04	0.09	0.15
Operating Profit Margin (%)	0.01	0.14	0.22
Net Profit Margin (%)	0.03	0.16	0.22
ROE (%)	0.66	1.87	3.02
ROE (%)	12.52	25.72	31.92
PER 2.48x ; PBV = 0.78x (June 2002)	-	-	-
Financial Year : December 31	-	-	-
Public Accountant: Prasada Utomo & Co.	-	-	-
33.70%	-	-	-

Banking

PT Bank Central Asia Tbk.

Banking

Board of Commissioners		President Commissioner Eugene Keith Galbraith	
Commissioners Edwin Gernigan, Suyono Sudirun, Winarto, Alfred Hadrianus Rohimone		Vice President Director Aswin Wirjadi	
Board of Directors		Directors Jahja Setaatmadja, Dhalia Mansor Ariotedjo, Anthony Brent Elam, Sugwigyo Budiman, Mohammad Massadeq Dick Noordseen, Subur Tan	
Number of Employees 21,556		Total Listed Shares	

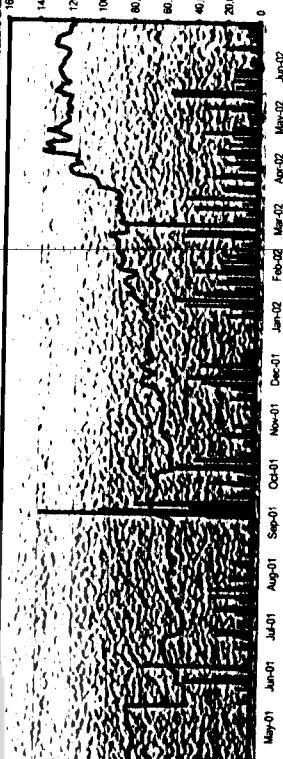
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Number of Shares Traded per Listing	Number of Shares Traded	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	31-May-00	662,400,000	662,400,000	662,400,000
2	Company Listing	31-May-00	2,252,146,140	2,914,546,140	2,914,546,140
3	Stock Split	15-May-01	2,914,546,140	5,829,092,280	5,829,092,280
4	Option Conversion	2001	57,650,000	5,886,742,280	5,930,272,280
5	Option Conversion	2002	43,530,000	5,930,272,280	5,930,272,280

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	1,675	1,675	1,675	452	452	4,809,001,113
February-01	1,625	1,625	1,625	1,077	1,077	84,123,95
March-01	1,675	1,675	1,675	618	618	22,452,93
April-01	1,675	1,675	1,675	463	463	21,173,39
May-01	1,725	1,725	1,725	463	463	21,173,39
June-01	1,650	1,650	1,650	2,359	2,359	5,829,092,280
July-01	1,725	1,725	1,725	1,000	1,000	18,621,926
August-01	1,200	1,200	1,200	6,747	6,747	29,209,922,280
September-01	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,150	1,150	13,460,25
October-01	1,375	1,375	1,375	1,033	1,033	20,151,52
November-01	1,375	1,375	1,375	6,307	6,307	89,109,57
December-01	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,275	1,275	8,829,092,280
January-02	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,475	1,475	8,015,001,113
February-02	1,225	1,225	1,225	5,235	5,235	7,832,092,280
March-02	1,275	1,275	1,275	4,400	4,400	41,188,59
April-02	3,275	3,275	3,275	2,435	2,435	5,861,327,280
May-02	2,650	2,650	2,650	2,775	2,775	8,945,457,74
June-02	2,850	2,850	2,850	3,288	3,288	8,866,742,280

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	11,521,895,270
February-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
March-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
April-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
May-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
June-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
July-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
August-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
September-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
October-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
November-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
December-01	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
January-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
February-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
March-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
April-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
May-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
June-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
July-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
August-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
September-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
October-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
November-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
December-02	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70
January-03	3,500	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	11,521,257,70

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Shareholders

Farindo Investments (Mauritius) Ltd.

Indonesia Government (BPPN)

Anthony Salim

Soedono Salim

Andree Halim

Public

52.61%
6.63%
2.84%
2.11%
33.70%

ROE (%)
PER 2.48x ; PBV = 0.78x (June 2002)

Financial Year : December 31

Public Accountant: Prasada Utomo & Co.

33.70%</

Bank CIC International

Bank CIC International
(Bank CIC International)

Banking

Head Office		Gedung Sentral Senayan I 16 th Floor Jl. Asia Afrika No.8 Senayan Jakarta 10270 Phone (021) 572-4180 (Hunting) Fax (021) 572-4434/46 Telex 6056 CIC PCT IA E-mail: clickon@bankcic.com Kantor-pusat@bankcic.oc http://www.bankcic.oc Banking PMDN		Summary of Financial Statement	
Total Assets		2,124,621	6,451,066	10,503,889	
Cash on Hand and Banks		150,672	505,882	538,965	
Cash		44,675	40,916	50,938	
Bank Indonesia		80,723	383,686	347,456	
Other banks		15,274	81,201	131,256	
Placements in Other Banks		229,785	2,154,953	2,196,750	
Leads and Securities		504,709	1,727,871	2,325,155	
Loans		861,427	1,343,702	2,887,184	
Investments		23,786	31,464	30,857	
Fixed Assets		526,282	787,194	2,516,728	
Other Assets		2,060,591	6,283,193	10,367,284	
Liabilities		1,845,070	2,686,447	2,598,705	
Total Deposits		207,572	284,343	288,948	
Demand deposits		1,384,452	2,119,827	2,119,827	
Traffic deposits		252,946	271,077	107,757	
Savings deposits		2245	1,455	4,125	
Call Money		64,678	75,732	59,599	
Notes Issued		2,558	937	937	
Borrowings		210,918	3,549,676	7,300,143	
Other Liabilities					
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries					
Shareholders' Equity		64,100	167,873	136,615	
Padup Capital		199,839	241,075	241,180	
Retained earnings (deficit)		(9,049)	28,173	29,173	
In excess of par value		(126,360)	(102,375)	(133,738)	
Retained earnings (deficit)					
Revenue		355,759	467,385	1,014,189	
Operating Expenses		459,377	422,049	1,135,865	
Operating Profit / Loss		(102,618)	45,336	(121,677)	
Other Income (Expenses)		2,710	570	(1,803)	
Profit / Loss before taxes		(99,908)	45,906	(123,480)	
Profit / Loss after taxes		(98,051)	35,256	(125,521)	
Revenue Breakdown					
Interest incomes		260,807	370,767	754,545	
Other incomes		94,952	96,618	219,844	
Expense Breakdown					
Interest Paid		369,245	332,741	685,861	
Others		100,922	89,398	450,005	
Per Share Data (Rp)		(9)	15	(52)	
Earnings (Loss) per Share		32	70	57	
Equity per Share		275	250	150	
Dividend per Share					
Closing Price		-5.60	17.09	-2.88	
Financial Ratios		8.58	3.59	2.65	
PER (x)					
PBV (x)					
Dividend Payout (%)					
Dividend Yield (%)					

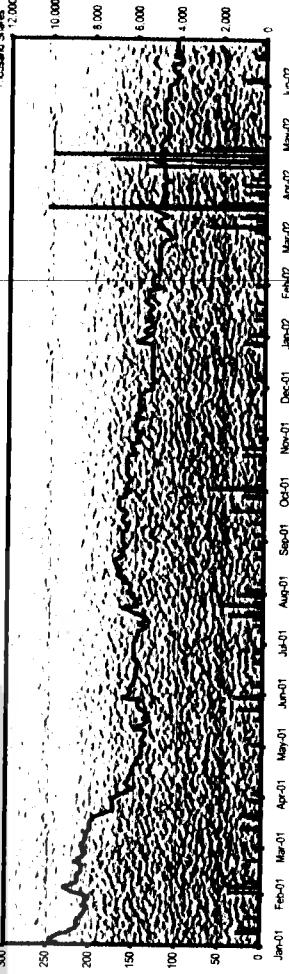
PT Bank CIC Tbk.
Financial Performance: In 2001, the Company booked an end-of-year net loss of Rp 125,521 billion. The mounting losses are explained by expenses rising out of proportion to revenues, with interest expense at Rp 685,861 billion.
Brief History: The bank was founded in 1989 and gained its operating license as a Commercial Bank on April 16, 1990. It then went on to upgrade its status to foreign exchange bank with Bank Indonesia approval issued on April 22, 1993. In March 1999, the bank approved a stock split from Rp 500 per share to Rp 100 per share. Subsequently in June 2000, the bank approved its second right issue, in which it floated 401.7 million common shares. During the year 2000, the bank overhauled its operating systems to strengthen focus on its core business in trade, bank notes, and upscale retail banking (long term). The bank now operates 18 main branch offices, 11 sub-branch offices, and 8 cash offices.

Board of Commissioners		Rafat Ali Rizvi	Anwary Surjaudaja
President Commissioner	Poerwanto Kamsadi, SE,	Directors	Methesa Sembiring, Budhi Hartono,
Commissioners	Drs. Andi Bakry Pangoriseng, Rusli Prakarsa	Number of Employees	Hamidy, Anthony Chandra Kartawiria, 920
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Number of Shares per Listing
1	First Issue	25-Jun-97	70,000,000
2	Company Listing Bonus Shares	25-Jun-97	70,000,000
3	Stock Split	31-Aug-98	55,200,000
4	Right Issue	01-Apr-99	1,426,000,000
5	Partial Delisting	20-Apr-99	570,400,000
6	Warrant	11-Jun-99	11,964,000
7	Right Issue	15-Dec-99	15,000
8	Partial Delisting	2000	12,556,500
9	Warrant	30-Aug-00	401,773,500
10	Partial Delisting	31-Aug-00	2,390,781,000
11	Warrant	29-Jan-01	4,142,410
12	Warrant	06-Sep-01	10,000
13	Warrant II	16-Nov-01	1,023,900
14	Warrant II	20-May-02	527,500

PT Bhakti Investama Tbk
Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	275	200	205	119	22	1,085,38
February-01	235	205	162	162	20	1,392,20
March-01	210	165	175	134	20	2,105,00
April-01	165	135	140	85	14	1,152,80
May-01	165	135	130	150	20	3,270,80
June-01	175	130	160	212	21	5,700,00
July-01	160	140	150	130	20	121,565,00
August-01	175	150	204	204	22	8,876,00
September-01	170	155	165	95	19	5,160,00
October-01	145	145	145	125	19	6,325,00
November-01	150	110	130	42	14	11,125,00
December-01	150	110	150	62	6	2,625,00
January-02	120	130	130	83	16	341,93
February-02	125	105	110	38	6	1,322,83
March-02	135	105	110	467	16	33,355,00
April-02	130	95	115	311	18	5,199,43
May-02	120	105	115	26	9	3,435,00
June-02	110	95	105	56	15	9,095,00

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Date	Stock Price (Rp)	Traded Shares (Thousands)
Jan-01	50	1000
Feb-01	75	1200
Mar-01	100	1500
Apr-01	125	1800
May-01	150	2000
Jun-01	175	1800
Jul-01	200	1500
Aug-01	225	1200
Sep-01	250	1000
Oct-01	275	1200
Nov-01	300	1500
Dec-01	325	1800
Jan-02	350	1500
Feb-02	375	1200
Mar-02	400	1000
Apr-02	425	1200
May-02	450	1500
Jun-02	475	1200

PER = 2.02x; PBV = 1.85x (June 2002)
Shareholders
 PT OCBC Sikap Securities
 UBS AG, Singapore
 Amex Bank, Singapore
 Morgan Stanley & Co Ltd Client AC
 Morgan Stanley & Co Inc. Client AC
 Public Accountant: Hans Tanakaka & Mustafa

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Jl. MH. Thamrin Kaw.22
Jakarta 10350

Phone (021) 230-0888, 233-0666
Fax (021) 331-935, 334-609

E-mail: c@bii.co.id
Http://www.bii.co.id

Telex: 61610 BII/TIA
Banking
PMIDN

PT Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk.

Company News: Following action by Bank Indonesia in designating the bank as Bank Under Restructuring, BII and the government appointed a new team to take over management. BII's next step in restructuring BII was to place the bank in the hands of IIBRA as part of a plan for acquisition by Bank Mandiri.

Financial Performance: In fiscal 2001, the Company sustained even larger losses over the previous year, with end-of-year loss reaching Rp 16.289 trillion. Compared to the previous year's loss, this performance represented a deterioration of Rp 4.131 trillion. The mounting losses are explained by expenses rising out of proportion to revenues, with interest expense at Rp 3.184 trillion and other operating expenses at Rp 4.339 trillion.

Brief History: PT. Bank Internasional Indonesia Tbk (BII) remains one of the leading and well-known banks in Indonesia, despite the near collapse of the nation's banking sector following the break-out of the Asian Financial Crisis in 1997. Established in 1959, BII was licensed as a foreign-exchange bank in 1968, listed its shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange in 1989, and evolved to become one of the largest private national banks in Indonesia. Formed PT BII Investment Management which subsequently, in September 1994, entered into a joint-venture with Lend Lease Corporation Limited, a leading financial services group of Australia. The joint-venture company, PT. BII Lend Lease Investment Services, focuses on pension fund administration, investment services, and fund management. Formed PT Bank BII Commonwealth in a 50:50 joint venture with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. Principal permit from the Minister of Finance was obtained by letter dated May 20, 1996. Named Commercial Bank of he year in Indonesia by Asiamoney and Euromoney. In 1997, Launched PT Bank BII Commonwealth and opened another international representative office, in Manila, the Philippines. Named Commercial Bank of the Year in Indonesia by Asiamoney for the second consecutive year and Best Domestic Bank in Indonesia by Global Finance. During the past two years if economic crisis, like many other banks in Indonesia, BII suffered operating losses which eroded its equity base. Nevertheless, with basically sound fundamentals, it qualified for the bank recapitalisation programme of the Indonesian government. Today, with a strengthened equity and major changes to its operations, BII is ready to provide its customers with quality banking products and services, and to resume its growth in Indonesia's economic recovery.

Total Assets
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Bank Indonesia
Other Banks
Placements + Other Banks
Notes and Securities
Others

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Jl. Jenderal Sudirman Kav.1, Senayan
Jakarta 10270 P.O.Box. 4413
Phone: (021) 270-0545 (10 Lines)
Fax: (021) 270-0340

PT Panin Finance Tbk.
F-1999 - 2001
(million rupiah)

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Jl. Kebon Sirih 17-19
 Jakarta 10340
 Phone (021) 392-5000
 Fax (021) 3983-6886-7
 E-mail: bnit@bhakti-investama.com
<http://www.bhakti-investama.com>

Business
Company Status

PT Bhakti Investama Tbk.
 Company registered on April 11, 2001, the Jakarta Stock Exchange approved a listing of 107 million of the company's shares with a par value of Rp 100. Trading in these additional shares commenced on April 24, 2001. This share listing brings the total number of the company's shares listed on the Jakarta Stock Exchange to 2,247 billion.
Financial performance: Net earning plunged 47.10% from the previous year to Rp 50,973 billion. This downturn resulted from a drop in investment banking revenues to Rp 113,259 billion and in stock brokerage commissions to Rp 9,168 billion. Added to this, salaries and employee benefits mounted to Rp 22,550 billion.

Brief History: Established in November 1989, PT Bhakti Investama Tbk (Bhakti) is striving to become one of the largest and most successful investment banks in Indonesia. Making investments on behalf of our extensive customers and investors base, we offer integrated financial products and capital market services through strategic subsidiaries namely: PT Bhakti Capital Indonesia, PT Bhakti Asset Management, The Indonesian Recovery Company Limited, and PT Bhakti Share Registrar. As an investment and holding company - not as a conglomerate - Bhakti will only conduct fundamentally sound, short and/or long-term investments upon the conclusion of extensive micro and/or macro research studies as well as intensive financial statement calculations. Through the utilization of professionally proven investment views in debt instruments and equities, our short-term positions are mostly allocated to marketable securities such as bonds, money market instruments and listed equities. On the other hand, long-term investments - normally executed in a concerted effort with our investors - are usually involved in equities by means of acquisition and/or strategic stake in companies that offer strong cash flows and long-term capital growth.

Capital Indonesia, PT Bhakti Asset Management, The Indonesian Recovery Company Limited, and PT Bhakti Share Registrar. As an investment and holding company - not as a conglomerate - Bhakti will only conduct fundamentally sound, short and/or long-term investments upon the conclusion of extensive micro and/or macro research studies as well as intensive financial statement calculations. Through the utilization of professionally proven investment views in debt instruments and equities, our short-term positions are mostly allocated to marketable securities such as bonds, money market instruments and listed equities. On the other hand, long-term investments - normally executed in a concerted effort with our investors - are usually involved in equities by means of acquisition and/or strategic stake in companies that offer strong cash flows and long-term capital growth.

Financial Performance

(Rp millions)

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Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner

Nasrudin Sumintapura

Vice President Commissioner

Bambang Harry Iswanto

Tanoe Soedibyo

Commissioner

Gunawan Pranoto

Hartono Tanoesoedibjo

Ratna Endang Seliastiwati

Rudijanto Tanoesoedibjo

Notes and Securities

Deposits to LPP

Notes and Securities

Board of Directors

President Director

Harry Djaja

Directors

Sugeng Purwanto, Agustinus Wisnu Handayani

F. Ali Chendra

Number of Employees

268

Total Assets

835,160

949,046

73,788

117,303

9,700

9,700

17,046

63,420

310

666,796

304,564

344,44

129,424

308,461

10,306

5,525

21,441

148,154

7,815

9,520

183,716

435,186

396,592

164,278

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Cash on Hand and in Banks

Time Deposits

Trade Receivables

Deposits to LPP

Notes and Securities

Deposits to LPP

Operating Profit (Loss) Margin (%)

Net Profit Margin (%)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

PER (x)

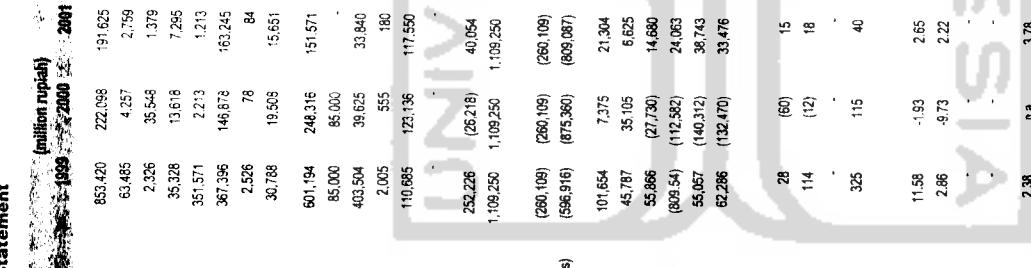
PBV (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Citrak Graha 8th Floor
Jl. Gatot Subroto Nav. 35-37
Jakarta 12950
Phone (021) 527-1920
Fax (021) 527-1930
Unicef writer, Investment Manager
and Investment Advisor
PT UNICEF

Summary of financial statement

Company Status	PT Lippo Securities Tbk.	
Financial Performance: The Company successfully booked Rp 33.475 billion in net earnings in 2001, well up from the Rp 132.4 billion net loss recorded in 2000. This achievement is explained among others by operating profit at Rp 14.679 billion, representing a significant turnaround compared to the year 2000 operating loss of Rp 27.73 billion. Added to this, the Company netted an exchange rate gain of Rp 29.7 million, compared to Rp 71.761 million exchange rate loss in the previous year.		
Brief History: The company was founded under the name of PT Lippo Securities in 1989. By October 1993, the company had accumulated 308 foreign and domestic clients divided into 213 individual and 95 institutional and corporate clients. On mid 1996, the company plans to offer 95.75 million shares right issue at Rp 1,000 per share. The expected funds will be used not only for working capital in expanding its stock brokerage and corporate finance operations but also for the expansion of the operating network. The shares were available for trading on Jakarta Stock Exchange and Surabaya Stock Exchange on August 28, 1996. Through internal acquisition by mid 1996, the company bought 32% share of Lippo Life, while Lippo Life bought 45% shares of Lippo Bank. Within this framework, the company propelled to the top of the ownership pyramid and Lippo Bank dwelled the bottom of the whole structure. On August 1997, the company is ready with the provision of a margin trading facilities supported by a fund amounting to Rp 400 billion and a company trading system, an efficient back office and control system. On June 1997, the company's net profit was projected up to Rp 26.1 billion, almost 3 times its net profit of Rp 6.7 billion in 1996. But on July 1997, the Jakarta Stock Exchange sent a second warning to the company because of four mistakes it made i.e. buying its own shares and doing transaction on affiliated shares. The company had been warned that if it make the same mistakes for the purh time, then the Jakarta Stock Exchange will ban it from trading activities at the bourse. On November 1997, through secondary market the company bought the shares of Lippo Life Insurance so its ownership increased to 54.3%. According to the analysts the company do this to polish its huge loss due to currency crisis. On top of that, Charles de Queljoe resigned from his post as president director of the company; February 1998. The company has implemented various efforts to combat the crisis and to succeed in reinforcing its reputation and recognition in the domestic market through joint cooperation with one of the leading retail brokerage companies in Indonesia, PT Cipradana Sekuritas in January 2000 with the company's brokerage activities being managed and further developed by ipradana.	30.88%	
shareholders	Acific Asia Holdings Limited T Pacific Utama Tbk (dh Lippo Pacific Tbk)	20.09%
		49.02%



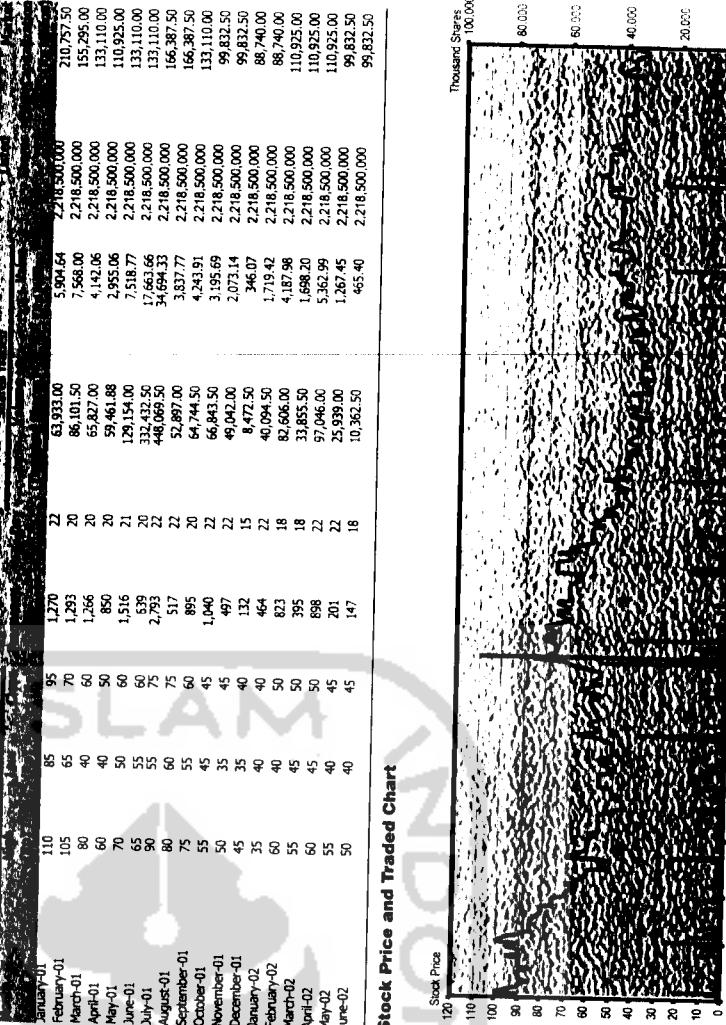
Statement	2009		2008		2007	
	(million naira)	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
Revenue	853,420	222,938	191,625	191,625	2,759	2,759
63,485	4,257	35,548	1,379	35,328	13,618	1,379
2,326	-	-	-	35,157	2,123	-
35,328	-	-	-	36,739	163,245	-
351,571	2,213	-	-	146,878	163,245	-
2,526	78	84	-	30,788	19,505	15,651
30,788	-	-	-	601,194	246,316	151,571
85,000	85,000	-	-	403,504	39,525	33,840
403,504	-	-	-	2,005	555	180
110,685	123,136	-	-	110,685	123,136	117,550
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	252,226	(26,218)	40,054
1,109,250	1,109,250	-	-	1,109,250	1,109,250	1,109,250
(260,109)	(260,109)	-	-	(596,916)	(875,360)	(809,087)
(260,109)	101,654	7,375	-	45,787	35,105	6,625
101,654	-	-	-	55,866	(27,730)	14,680
45,787	-	-	-	(809,54)	(112,582)	24,063
55,866	-	-	-	55,057	(140,312)	38,743
(809,54)	-	-	-	62,286	(132,470)	33,476
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	28	(60)	15
114	114	(12)	-	-	-	18
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	325	116	40
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	11,58	-1,93	2,65
2,86	-	-	-	2,86	-9,73	2,22
- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	1,74

Head Office	Unit Graha 8th Floor, Jl. Gatot Subroto Kav. 35-36 Jakarta 12950 Phone (021) 527-11320 Fax (021) 527-1930
Business	Underwriter / Investment Manager and Investment Advisor
Company Status	PMDN
PT Lippo Securities Tbk.	
Financial Performance:	The Company successfully booked Rp 33,475 million net earnings in 2001, well up from the Rp 132.7 billion net loss recorded in 2000. This achievement is explained among others by operating profit at Rp 14,679 billion, representing a significant turnaround compared to the year 2000 operating loss of Rp 27.73 billion. Added to this, the Company netted an exchange rate gain of Rp 29.7 million, compared to Rp 71,761 million exchange rate loss in the previous year.
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Board of Commissioners	Board of Directors	President Director	Peter Ler
President Commissioner Lina Latif	Director Muliawan Sutanto	Director	Muliawan Sutanto
Commissioners Suhendra Atmadja, Jonita Widjaya	Number of Employees		9

No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number
1	First Issue	28-Mar-94	28-Mar-94	1
2	Partial Listing	28-Mar-94	1-Nov-94	1
3	Bonus Shares	7-Mar-95	7-Mar-95	5
4	Company Listing	28-Mar-96	28-Mar-96	4
5	Right Issue	18-Jul-96	18-Jul-96	19
6	Stock Split	3-Mar-97	3-Mar-97	32
7	Right Issue	18-Jul-97	18-Jul-97	1,56

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization



January-01	110	85	95	1,270	22	63,333.00	5,904.64	2,218,500,000
February-01	105	65	70	1,293	20	86,101.50	7,568.00	2,218,500,000
March-01	80	40	50	1,266	20	65,327.00	4,142.06	2,218,500,000
April-01	60	40	50	850	20	59,161.88	2,955.06	2,218,500,000
May-01	70	50	60	1,516	21	129,154.00	7,518.77	2,218,500,000
June-01	65	55	60	539	20	332,332.50	17,663.66	2,218,500,000
July-01	90	55	75	2,793	22	446,669.50	34,694.33	2,218,500,000
August-01	80	60	75	517	22	52,897.00	3,837.77	2,218,500,000
September-01	75	55	60	895	20	64,744.50	4,243.91	2,218,500,000
October-01	55	45	45	1,040	22	66,843.50	3,195.69	2,218,500,000
November-01	50	35	45	497	22	49,042.00	2,073.14	2,218,500,000
December-01	45	35	40	132	15	8,472.50	246.07	2,218,500,000
January-02	35	40	40	464	22	40,094.50	1,719.42	2,218,500,000
February-02	60	40	50	823	18	82,606.00	4,187.98	2,218,500,000
March-02	55	45	50	395	18	33,895.50	1,698.20	2,218,500,000
April-02	60	45	50	898	22	97,046.00	5,362.99	2,218,500,000
May-02	55	40	45	201	22	25,999.00	1,267.45	2,218,500,000
June-02	50	40	45	147	18	10,362.50	465.40	2,218,500,000

(million rupiah)

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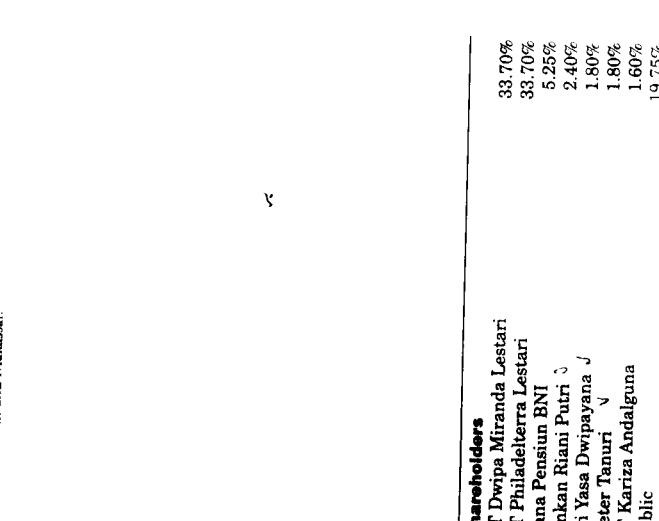
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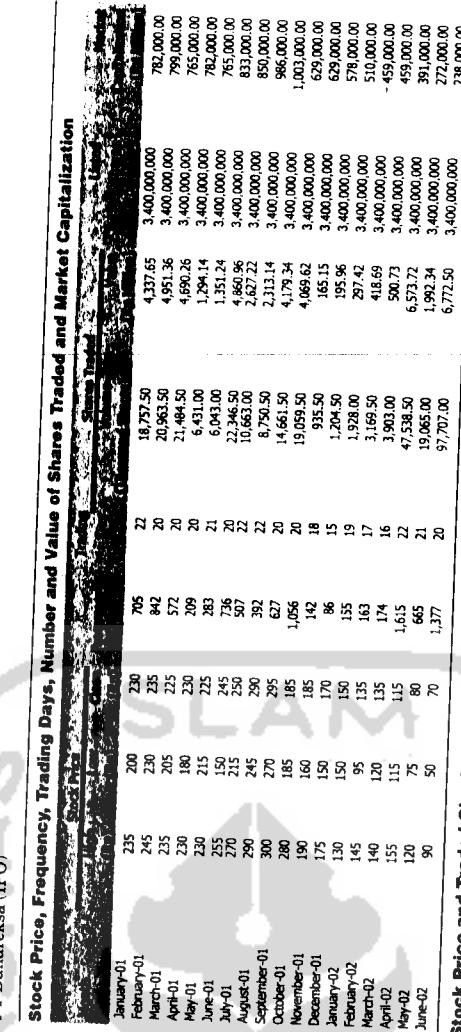
1926

<p>Business</p> <p>Company Status</p>	<p>PT. Trinergah Securities Tbk.</p> <p>Company News: The Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) has fined this company Rp 10.5 billion for irregularities related to the sale of Indomobil. But in the absence of a court ruling, the company claims this decision is not legally binding.</p> <p>Financial Performance: The company managed to boost operating profit to Rp 25.76 billion in 2001, representing a sharp gain from only Rp 6.247 billion operating profit recording in 2000. This achievement was supported by an strong increase in net earnings from Rp 13.798 billion to Rp 24.087 billion.</p> <p>Brief History: The company was established in Jakarta in 1990. As a stockbroker, the company targets retail customers while continuing to expand to institutional customer both in Indonesia and overseas. As an underwriter, the company is actively involved in several loan syndicated and acts as lead managing underwriter. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders on April 5, 2000 approved a stock split from Rp 500/ share to Rp 50/ share, which means that for each share held, shareholders will receive 10 new shares. Today, operations are managed from Jakarta, assisted by three branch offices in Jakarta, Semarang, and denpasar, and two representative offices in Medan and Makassar.</p>
<p>& 31: Floor Jl. Jend. Sudirman Kav. 52-53, Jakarta 12190 Phone (021) 515-2233 515-2345 Fax (021) 515-2320 515-5414 Homepage: www.trinergah.com Stock Broker Dealer, Investment, Manager and Underwriter PMDN</p>	

	2009	2008
Total Assets	172,086	238,265
Cash on Hand and in Banks	67,077	67,301
Time Deposits	26,315	29,873
Notes and Securities	9,209	23,342
Trade Receivables	56,733	102,529
Customer Receivables	6,982	24,233
Investments	445	435
Fixed Assets-Her	6,528	26,616
Other Assets	5,113	11,563
Liabilities	80,204	40,340
Bank Borrowings	-	67,013
Trade Payable	70,219	32,021
Taxes Payable	3,984	1,974
Other Liabilities	6,001	6,345
Minority interests in Subsidiaries	-	10,589
Shareholders' Equity	91,882	197,925
Paid-up Capital	75,000	170,000
Paid-up Capital in excess of par value	-	645
Retained earnings (accumulated loss)	16,982	27,280



Board of Commissioners					
President Commissioner	Pingkan Rianhi Putri	Commissioners	Mulyo Surisno,	Yohanes Ade Bunian Moniaga	
1	First Issue	31-Jan-00	31-Jan-00	31-Jan-00	31-Jan-00
2	Company Listing	31-Jan-00	24-Apr-00	28-Aug-00	24-Apr-00
3	Stock Split				
4	Bonus Shares	7-Jun-00			7-Jun-00



PT Bimantara Citra Tbk.

Bimantara Building
Jl. Kebon Sirih No. 17-19, Jakarta 10340
Phone (021) 380-9211 390-0210

Head Office

Business
Martin P. G. S.
Fax (021) 390-9207, 230-5281
Homepage: <http://www.bimantara.co.id>

Geographic Focus: Infrastructure, Transportation & Automotive, Chemicals, Hotel & Property, Financial Services & Investment.

PT. Bimanara Citra Tbk.
Company News: Bimanara Citra will continue to focus on three lines of business: media, telecommunications and logistics. In the media industry, Bimanara has purchased a 25% shareholding in Metro TV, around 10% of RCTI shares, and a 70% shareholding in Global TV. In telecommunications, the company is finalizing the restructuring of PT Komsatindo with a total value of US\$ 170 million. This restructuring agreement may take the form of a debt or equity swap. Meanwhile, PT Bhakti Investama ownership in Bimanara is up to 24.99%.

Financial Performance: The Company successfully improved performance in fiscal 2001 by recording net earnings of P 341.164 billion, up 22.4% from one year before.

Business History: Bimantara Citra was born from a vision shared by three young and aspiring businessmen - Bambang Thiraharmo, Mohammad Taichir and Rosario Barack. The shared aspiration of cementing their friend-ship and desire to serve their nation led to the establishment of PT Bimantara Citra on 30th June 1981. Operations began in humble premises at Samarinda Tolok Ija, West Jakarta, unbeknownst the social status of the founders. The Company began by supplying basic needs for oil company and quickly expanded into other areas. When Indiaukama and Peter F. Gontia joined the top management of the Company, the strengthened leadership provided fresh impetus for yet further business expansion. In a relatively

Binanarta Citra has grown into a large holding company with a wide range of subsidiaries. The corporate headquarters were also moved to Jalan Sunan Siring, Central Jakarta, where the location more appropriate for the central control operations of this considerably expanded corporate entity. Furthermore, the Binanarta Five Year Plan (REITARA), initially formulated by the top management of the holding company, is now formulating in a joint effort involving all top executives of the companies within the Binanarta Group. Though Binanarta Citra is relatively new to the Indonesian corporate world, the fast growth and plethora of associated charters it has provided a rich spring of experience, and the Company has itself capable of making up the distance between itself and other, re-established corporations in Indonesia. With fast growing business operations grouped under seven main divisions: Media & Broadcasting, Communications & Automation, Telecommunications, Financial Services, Manufacturing, Construction, and Real Estate.

Horses & Property and Financial Services & Investments, supported by professional management team, the time finally arrived to go public and list its shares on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. To meet the requirements for becoming a public company, some changes had to be made, including the transfer of equity from the names of individuals to the following legal entities: PT Asriand, PT Intermesa Rizki Pertiwi, PT Ririk Bakti Abadi, PT Mata Tegar, and PT Persada Giri Mandiri. These seven divisions have been carefully selected to represent the

business is most essential to supporting the nation's present and future economic growth. Similarly, the 27 subsidiaries grouped in these seven divisions are all robust, dynamic entities with strong potential for growth in their innovative areas of activity. Some of these subsidiaries are in fact sub-holdings of the main company.

Shareholders
Sri Lanka

ngton Investama Limited 32.08% 13.88%

Latra Teguh Abadi 10.72% 6.91%

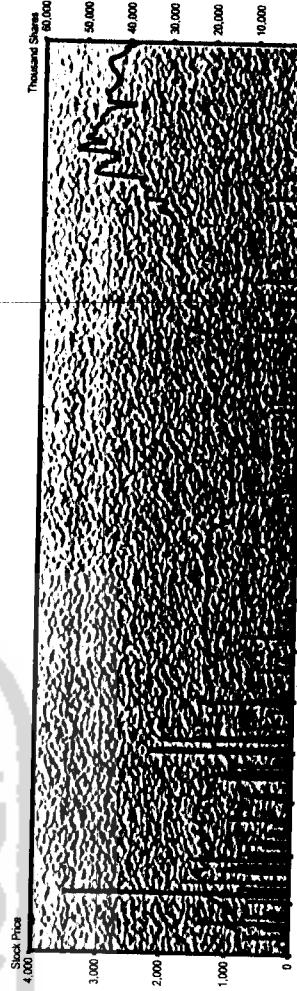
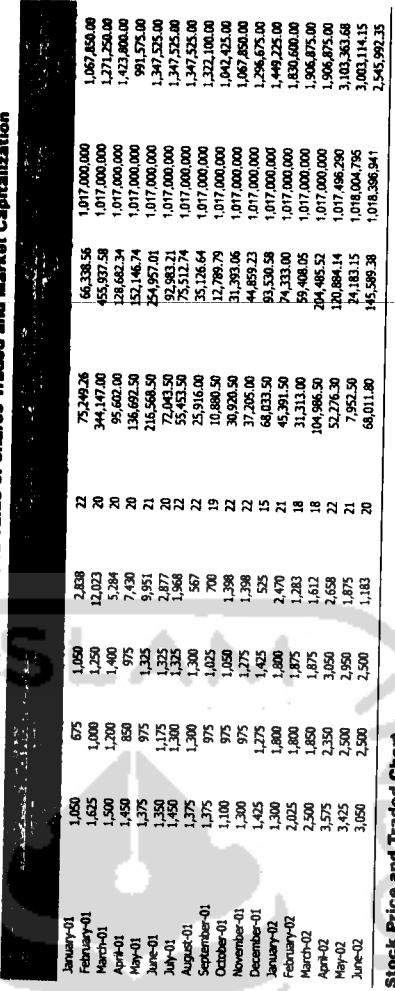
Izki Burit Abadi 5.74%
63.22%

227

Holding and Other Investment Company

Summary of Financial Statement

Company Status		Management Statement				
Jl. Nason Sirin No. 17-19, Jakarta 10340 Phone (021) 390-9211, 390-0310 Fax (021) 390-9207, 230-5281 Homepage: http://www.bimantara.co.id	business	Total Assets Current Assets at which Cash on hand and in banks Time deposits Trade receivables Inventories Investments Fixed Assets-Net Other Assets	4,580,165 1,232,949 378,116 79,975 236,967 225,511 639,714 2,266,481 441,354	3,496,777 1,359,737 452,39 118,66 348,957 146,375 619,118 1,174,340 343,582	3,755,068 1,704,196 662,266 325,200 401,849 128,027 661,549 962,784 426,539	3,496,777 1,359,737 452,39 118,66 348,957 146,375 619,118 1,174,340 343,582
PT Bimantara Citra Tbk. Company News: Bimantara Citra will continue to focus on three lines business media, telecommunications and logistics. In the media industry, Bimantara has purchased a 25% shareholding in Metro TV, around 10% of RCTI's shares, and a 70% shareholding in Global TV. In telecommunications, the company is finalizing the restructuring of PT Komcelindo or US\$ 17.70 million. This restructuring agreement may take the form of a debt to equity swap. Meanwhile, PT Bhaski Investama ownership in Bimantara is up to 24.9%.	PT Bimantara Citra Tbk.	Long-Term Liabilities Current maturities of long-term debt Trade payable Currency translation	253,616 275,709 821,361 1,514,986	139,892 107,764 80,537 1,319,436	286,986 121,592	286,986 121,592
Financial Performance: The Company successfully improved performance in fiscal 2001 by recording net earnings of Rp 341,664 billion, up 27.2% from one year before.	Brief History: Bimantara Citra was born from a vision shared by three aspiring businessmen : Bambang Trihamido, Mohammad Taufiq and Rosno Barack. The shared aspiration of cementing their friend-	Long-Term Liabilities Minority interests in Subsidiaries	169,826	208,495	1,024,555	1,024,555



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Institute for Economic and Financial Research

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Jakarta 12550
Phone (021) 526-8434; Hunting
Fax (021) 527-3556, 527-5422, 526-3422

Homepage:

<http://www.indoelectric-selangor.com>

Gedung CMNP

Jl. Laksda Yos Sudarso Kav. 25

Jakarta 13450

Phone (021) 6530-6931

Fax (021) 6530-6931

Toll Road Operator

PMDN

Operational Office

Business Company Status

Company Status

PT Citra Marga Nusaputra Persada Tbk.

Financial Performance: In 2001, the company posted a net loss Rp 406 billion, down significantly from net earnings booked in 2000 at Rp 14,393 billion. The company operating profit at Rp 171 billion compared to Rp 166.9 billion operating profit booked in 2000.

Brief History: Founded on April 13, 1987, CMNP is Indonesia's first and largest builder and operator of toll roads. It operates and maintains the Jakarta Inner Ring Road under a 30-year concession lasting from 1994 to 2023. The company's scope of business has expanded considerably and now encompasses four main activities: toll road construction, equity participation in toll roads, project management, and toll road operation. One of the company's main success stories is the construction of the 29.59 km Sawang-Priok elevated expressway, which it completed in 35 months, well ahead of the scheduled 40 months. Following from this, the company built the 13.93 km Harbour Road (Tanjung Priok-Jembatan Teluk). Two major projects currently under way are the construction of the Metro Malaria Skeway and the eastern section of the Surabaya Outer Ring Road. In an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders convened in December 2000, the company's long serving President Director, Siti Hardiyanti Lukmanah, was replaced by Daddy Haryadi. This replacement has helped build a new image for the company, which had been widely regarded as one of Indonesia's most politically connected companies under the Soeharto regime. In May 2001, the company became Indonesia's first toll road operator to conduct an environmental impact analysis. On its 14th anniversary, the company launched its new mission of "CMNP Excellence 2005" - an effort to achieve key objectives over a five year period: Excellence in Performance, Excellence in Business Growth, and Excellence in Service.

Financial Ratios

PER (x)

PBV (x)

Dividend Payout (%)

Dividend Yield (%)

Current Ratio (x)

Debt to Equity (x)

Leverage Ratio (x)

Gross Profit Margin (x)

Operating Profit Margin (x)

Net Profit Margin (x)

Total Assets Turnover (x)

ROI (%)

ROE (%)

Shareholders

T Jasa Marga (Persero)

ergrine Fixed Income Ltd.

T Indocement Tunggai Prakarsa Tbk

afferman

T Krakatau Steel

ublic

Indonesian Capital Market Directory 2002

Stock Price and Traded Chart

Institute for Economic and Financial Research

Board of Commissioners

President Commissioner

Commissioners

Shadik Wahono, SH, SE,

Drs. Ali Munawar, AK, H.M. Yusuf Hamka,

Markus Permai, Lutfi Ismail,

Herman Tjahjadi Gani

Number of Employees

738

Financial Data (million rupiah)

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Lippo Life

PT Lippo E-Net Tbk.
(Lippo Life)

Head Office Menara Matahari 6th Floor
Jl. Boulevard Paleri Raya No. 7

Lippo Karawaci 1200

Tangerang 15811

Phone (021) 547-5433

Fax (021) 547-5415

Business Technology Information Internet
Services)
PMDN

Summary of Financial Statement

Total Assets	1,631,965	782,166	98,008
Current Assets	1,344,910	573,977	67,721
Cash on hand and in banks	84,420	43,399	32,204
Notes	140,085	192,222	180,038
Investments	247,505	149,054	184,381
Fixed Assets-Net	2,121	11,462	11,070
Other Assets	37,449	47,731	32,936
Liabilities	356,812	570,413	659,510
Current Liabilities	336,812	565,769	650,445
of which:			
Payable to reinsurance	2,768	6,577	2,323
Long-term Liabilities	4,644	65	55
Minority Interests in Subsidiaries			
Shareholders' Equity	126,173	211,773	257,498
Pad-up Capital	1,447,175	1,447,175	1,447,175
Pad-up Capital in excess of par value	1,346,488	1,346,488	1,346,488
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)	(1,458,490)	(2,581,860)	(2,536,165)
Revenue	1,387,891	9,669	21,289
Cost of Good Sold	1,295,945	4,182	15,105
Gross Profit	91,946	5,687	6,184
Operating Expenses	48,075	39,037	36,524
Operating Profit (Loss)	43,071	(33,350)	(30,340)
Other Income (Expenses)	(361,197)	(52,516)	(54,547)
Profit (Loss) before Taxes	43,071	(34,547)	(32,556)
Profit (Loss) after Taxes	43,736	(394,393)	(82,817)
Per Share Data (Rp)			
Earnings (Loss) per Share	30	(61)	(13)
Equity (Loss) per Share	885	33	40
Dividend per Share	50	-	-
Closing Price	475	190	60
Financial Ratios			
PER (x)	15.72	-3.10	4.66
PBV (x)	0.53	5.77	1.50
Dividend Payout (%)	165.44	-	-
Dividend Yield (%)	10.53	-	-

PT Lippo E-Net Tbk (formerly PT Asuransi Lippo Life Tbk).
Financial Performance: The company successfully cut back its net loss in 2001 to Rp 82.8 billion, a significant downturn when compared to Rp 394.3 billion net loss recorded in 2000.
Brief History: The company began its operations in 1983 under the name of PT Asuransi Lippo Jiwa Sakti. The company issued twelve programs of corporate policies, four group policies and two other policies and has concluded agreement with PT Maskapai Reasuransi Indonesia, Swiss Reinsurance Company of Switzerland, Münchener Rückversicherungs AG of West Germany and Mercantile & General of Britain.

Others

Board of Commissioners	
President Commissioner	Ganesh Thander Grover
Commissioners	J.A. Sereh, Sudhendra Atmadja
Directors	Roberto Feliciano, Johannes M. Agus

Number of Employees: 42

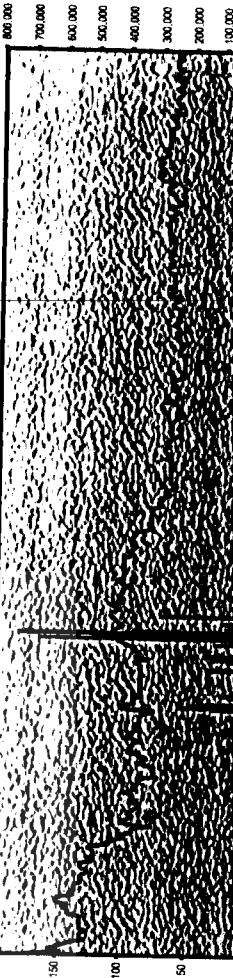
No	Type of Listing	Listing Date	Trading Date	Number of Shares per Listing	Total Listed Shares
1	First Issue	23-Oct-89	23-Oct-89	1,071,400	1,071,400
2	Partial Listing	9-Aug-90	23-Aug-90	2,125,000	3,198,400
3	Bonus Shares	23-Aug-90	23-Aug-90	267,850	3,499,250
4	Koperasi	5-Oct-92	22-Mar-94	35,700	3,499,250
5	Bonus Shares	5-Oct-92	19-Jun-94	5,949,916	9,449,866
6	Right Issue	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94	2,025	9,451,891
7	Right Issue	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94	1,196,949	10,648,840
8	Right Issue	17-Jun-94	17-Jun-94	24,511,996	35,160,836
9	Stock Split	10-May-96	6-May-96	10,449,455	45,160,291
10	Bonus Shares	11-May-96	11-May-96	45,610,291	91,220,582
11	Company Listing	30-May-96	30-May-96	45,610,291	136,830,873
12	Right Issue	15-Jul-96	15-Jul-96	36,024,727	192,855,600
13	Right Issue	18-Jul-97	18-Jul-97	11,769,231,560	385,711,260
14	Right Issue	26-Nov-99	26-Nov-99	1,504,273,680	8,273,505,240
15	Right Issue	26-Nov-99	26-Nov-99	6,769,231,560	8,348,505,240
16	Private Placements	26-Nov-99	26-Nov-99	75,000,000	8,348,505,240
17	Right Issue	26-Nov-99	26-Nov-99	-3,846,840,656	4,501,684,654

Underwriter: PT INDOVEST

Stock Price, Frequency, Trading Days, Number and Value of Shares Traded and Market Capitalization

Date	Stock Price	Frequency	Trading Days	Number of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Market Capitalization
January-01	185	122	145	2,118	22	99,922,29
February-01	150	120	120	1,853	20	13,881,20
March-01	125	90	24-93	20	138,621,00	19,204,30
April-01	95	80	1-94	20	138,449,50	13,464,49
May-01	105	100	4,566	21	73,283,00	6,030,59
June-01	100	90	6,342	20	66,293,76	6,634
July-01	120	90	16,034	22	1,393,124,00	123,623,39
August-01	110	95	2,008	22	3,570,462,80	376,751,80
September-01	75	1,938	20	211,988,50	20,975,19	
October-01	70	12	1,612	22	173,569,50	14,175,8
November-01	70	60	707	22	98,668,20	6,538,20
December-01	65	60	550	15	110,784,50	6,282,30
January-02	50	60	1,055	22	119,224,00	7,385,91
February-02	75	70	2,097	18	175,677,00	17,076,64
March-02	75	70	1,255	18	137,597,00	9,340,42
April-02	85	70	3,236	22	380,662,50	34,816,52
May-02	75	65	620	22	108,213,50	7,337,09
June-02	65	60	238	20	47,229,00	3,025,25

Stock Price and Traded Chart



Shareholders
PT Lippo securities, Tbk
American International Assurance
Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.
Cooperative
Public

25.57%
1.67%
0.26%
72.50%

PER=4.6x, PBV=1.5x [June 2002]

Financial Year: December 31

Public Accountant: Prasidion, Utama & Co.

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LAMPIRAN 3

DISKRIPSI VARIABEL DAN KORELASI
PEARSON

- **KSB (kepemilikan saham besar)**

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KSB	52	.0739	.9369	.503025	.2048086
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Correlations

		KSB	GCG
KSB	Pearson Correlation	1	.134
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.343
	N	52	52
GCG	Pearson Correlation	.134	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.343	.
	N	52	52

- **KT (kepemilikan terkonsentrasi)**

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KT	52	1	6	1.79	1.210
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Correlations

		KT	GCG
KT	Pearson Correlation	1	.049
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.732
	N	52	52
GCG	Pearson Correlation	.049	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.732	.
	N	52	52

- KM (kepemilikan manajer)

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
KM	52	.0000	.0795	.006138	.0175246
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Correlations

		KM	GCG
KM	Pearson Correlation	1	-.181
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.198
	N	52	52
GCG	Pearson Correlation	-.181	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.198	
	N	52	52

- DEBT (debt ratio)

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DEBT	47	.00	1037.98	23.8274	151.15977
Valid N (listwise)	47				

Correlations

		DEBT	GCG
DEBT	Pearson Correlation	1	-.134
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.369
	N	47	47
GCG	Pearson Correlation	-.134	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.369	
	N	47	52

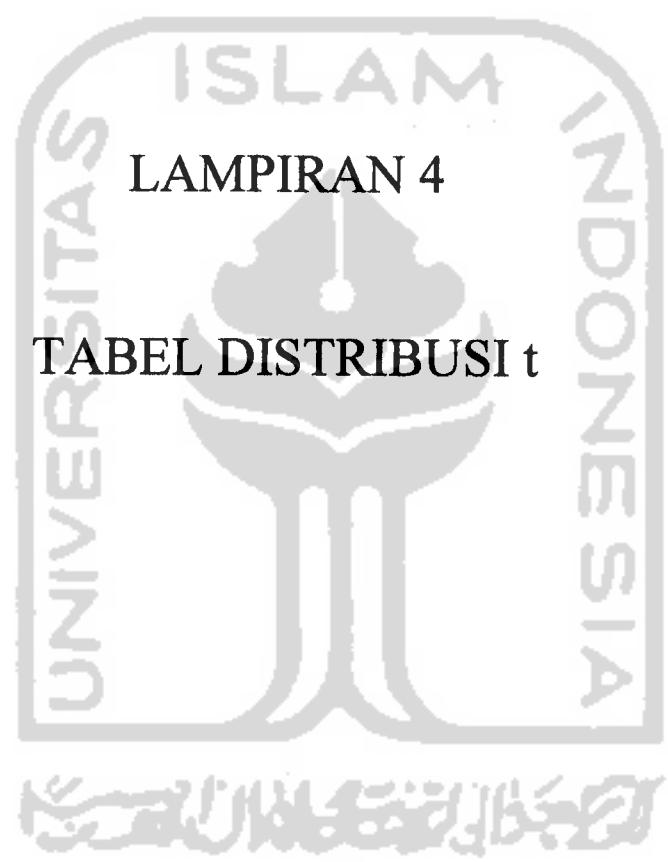
- **DVID (dividend payout ratio)**

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
DVID	52	.0000	.6458	.107138	.1781593
Valid N (listwise)	52				

Correlations

		DVID	GCG
DVID	Pearson Correlation	1	.090
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.524
	N	52	52
GCG	Pearson Correlation	.090	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.524	
	N	52	52



TABEL DISTRIBUSI - t a 5%

DF	2 TAIL	DF	2 TAIL	DF	2 TAIL
1	12.7062	50	2.0086	99	1.9842
2	4.3027	51	2.0076	100	1.9840
3	3.1824	52	2.0066	101	1.9837
4	2.7764	53	2.0057	102	1.9835
5	2.5706	54	2.0049	103	1.9833
6	2.4469	55	2.0040	104	1.9830
7	2.3646	56	2.0032	105	1.9828
8	2.3060	57	2.0025	106	1.9826
9	2.2622	58	2.0017	107	1.9824
10	2.2281	59	2.0010	108	1.9822
11	2.2010	60	2.0003	109	1.9820
12	2.1788	61	1.9996	110	1.9818
13	2.1604	62	1.9990	111	1.9816
14	2.1448	63	1.9983	112	1.9814
15	2.1314	64	1.9977	113	1.9812
16	2.1199	65	1.9971	114	1.9810
17	2.1098	66	1.9966	115	1.9808
18	2.1009	67	1.9960	116	1.9806
19	2.0930	68	1.9955	117	1.9804
20	2.0860	69	1.9949	118	1.9803
21	2.0796	70	1.9944	119	1.9801
22	2.0739	71	1.9939	120	1.9799
23	2.0687	72	1.9935	121	1.9798
24	2.0639	73	1.9930	122	1.9796
25	2.0595	74	1.9925	123	1.9794
26	2.0555	75	1.9921	124	1.9793
27	2.0518	76	1.9917	125	1.9791
28	2.0484	77	1.9913	126	1.9790
29	2.0452	78	1.9908	127	1.9788
30	2.0423	79	1.9905	128	1.9787
31	2.0395	80	1.9901	129	1.9785
32	2.0369	81	1.9897	130	1.9784
33	2.0345	82	1.9893		
34	2.0322	83	1.9890		
35	2.0301	84	1.9886		
36	2.0281	85	1.9883		
37	2.0262	86	1.9879		
38	2.0244	87	1.9876		
39	2.0227	88	1.9873		
40	2.0211	89	1.9870		
41	2.0195	90	1.9867		
42	2.0181	91	1.9864		
43	2.0167	92	1.9861		
44	2.0154	93	1.9858		
45	2.0141	94	1.9855		
46	2.0129	95	1.9853		
47	2.0117	96	1.9850		
48	2.0106	97	1.9847		
49	2.0096	98	1.9845		

Sumber : Database Microsoft Excel