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Stockholders may vote by proxy. All resolutions are to be passed by consensus. If consensus cannot be reached, resolutions are passed by simple majority, unless a larger majority is required by the Articles. The Articles do not contain any limitations on the right of any person, to own our shares or to exercise their right to vote. Indonesian capital market regulations do not contain any limitation on the right of any person, whether local or foreign, to own shares in a company listed on the IDX.

Any takeover of our Company is required to be approved by the holder of the Series A Dwiwarna Share and a majority constituting at least three fourths of the total number of shares at a GMS that must be attended by the holder of the Series A Dwiwarna Share. There are no other provisions in the Articles that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our Company.

Each Director and Commissioner has an obligation to report to OJK with regard to their ownership and any changes in their ownership of our Company, and this obligation also applies to shareholders who have an ownership stake of 5% or more in our paid up capital. We believe that the Articles are not significantly different from those generally prevailing in Indonesia in respect of companies listed on the IDX (other than with respect to provisions and rights relating to the Dwiwarna Share, which are common for SOEs listed on the IDX). We also believe that the provisions in the Articles relating to changes in our capital are not more stringent than that required by Indonesian law.

C. MATERIAL CONTRACTS

In 2012 and 2011, we did not enter into any new material contracts nor did we amend any existing material contracts, other than contracts entered into or amended in the ordinary course of business.

D. EXCHANGE CONTROLS

See Item 3 “Key Information – Exchange Controls” included elsewhere in this Form 20-F.

E. TAXATION

The following summary contains a description of the principal Indonesian and US federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or shares of common stock. This summary does not purport to be a complete description of all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of ADSs or shares of common stock.

Investors should consult their tax advisors about the Indonesian and US Federal, state and local tax consequences to them of the purchase, ownership and disposition of ADSs or shares of common stock.

a. Indonesian Taxation

The following is a summary of the principal Indonesian tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of common stock or ADSs to a non-resident individual or non-resident entity that holds common stock or ADSs (a “Non-Indonesian Holder”). A “non-resident individual” is a foreign national individual who does not reside or intend to reside in Indonesia and is not physically present in Indonesia at the most 183 days within 12 month period, during which period such non-resident individual receives income in respect of the ownership or disposition of common stock or ADSs and a “non-resident entity” is a corporation or a non-corporate body that is established, domiciled or organized under the laws of a jurisdiction other than Indonesia and does not have a fixed place of business or otherwise conducts business or carries out activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia during an Indonesian tax year in which such non-resident entity receives income in respect of the ownership or disposition of common stock or ADSs. In determining the residency of an individual or entity, consideration will be given to the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty to which Indonesia is a party.

1. Dividends

Dividends declared by us out of retained earnings and distributed to a Non-Indonesian Holder in respect of common stock or ADSs are subject to Indonesian withholding tax, which, as of the date of this Annual Report is at the rate of 20%, on the amount of the distribution (in the case of cash dividends) or on the shareholders’ proportional share of the value of the distribution. A lower rate provided under double taxation treaties may be applicable provided the recipient is able to comply with the following strict requirements: (i) the recipient of the income is the beneficial owner of the dividends, (ii) the recipient of the income must have submitted a specific form set by the Indonesian Tax Office acting as a Certificate of Residency (the “Certificate of Residency”) that is filled in by the recipient of the income and validated by the competent authority of the country where the recipients are resident and (iii) the recipient of the income does not misuse the tax treaty as set out in the provision on the prevention of misuse the tax treaty. Indonesia has concluded double taxation treaties with a number of countries, including Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Under the US-Indonesia double taxation treaty, the withholding tax on dividends is generally, in the absence of a 25% voting interest, reduced to 15%.

2. Capital Gains

The sale or transfer of common stock through the IDX is subject to a final withholding tax at the rate of 0.1% of the value of the transaction. The broker executing the transaction is obligated to withhold such tax. The holding of founder shares or the sale or transfer of founder shares through an IDX may, under current Indonesian tax regulations, be subject to additional 0.5% final income tax.

Subject to the promulgation of implementing regulations, the estimated net income received or accrued from the sale of movable assets in Indonesia, which may include common stock not listed on an IDX or ADSS, by a Non-Indonesian holder (with the exception of the sale of assets under Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian income tax law) may be subject to Indonesian withholding tax at the rate of 20%. In 1999, the Ministry of Finance issued a decision that stipulates the estimated net income for the sale of shares received by a non-resident taxpayer in a non-public company to be 25% of the sale price, resulting in an effective withholding tax rate of 5% of the sales price. This is a final withholding tax and the obligation to pay lies with the buyer (if it is an Indonesian taxpayer) or our Company (if the buyer is a non-resident taxpayer). Exemption from withholding tax on income from the sale of shares in a non-public company may be available to non-resident sellers of shares depending on the provisions of the relevant double taxation treaties. In order to benefit from the exemption under the relevant double taxation treaty, the non-resident seller must provide a specific form set by the Indonesian Tax Office acting as a Certificate of Residence that is completed by the recipient of the income and validated by the competent authority of the country where the recipients are resident to the buyer or our Company and to the Indonesian Tax Office that has jurisdiction over the buyer or our Company (if the buyer is a non-resident taxpayer).

In cases where a purchaser or Indonesian broker will be required under Indonesian tax laws to withhold tax on payment of the purchase price for common stock or ADSS through the IDX, theoretically, that payment may be exempt from Indonesian withholding or other Indonesian income tax under applicable double taxation treaties to which Indonesia is a party (including the US-Indonesia double taxation treaty). However, except for the sale or transfer of shares in a non-public company, the current Indonesian tax regulations do not provide specific procedures for removing the purchaser's or Indonesian broker's obligation to withhold tax from the proceeds of such sale. To take advantage of the double taxation treaty relief, Non-Indonesian Holders may have to seek a refund from the Indonesian Tax Office through the IDX by making a specific application accompanied by a specific form set by the Indonesian Tax Office acting as a Certificate of Residency that is filled in by the recipient of the income and validated by the competent authority of the country where the recipients are resident.

3. Stamp Duty

Stock transactions in Indonesia are subject to stamp duty. Pursuant to Government Regulation No. 24/2000 on the amendment and the amount of stamp duty rates Imposing Limits Imposed Price Nominal stamp duty, a transaction of up to Rp1,000,000 needs a stamp duty of Rp3,000, while any transaction of more than Rp1,000,000 needs a stamp duty of Rp6,000.

b. Considerations Regarding Certain US Federal Income Tax

Pursuant to requirements relating to practice before the Internal Revenue Service, any tax advice in this communication (including any attachments) is not intended to be used and cannot be used, for the purpose of (i) avoiding penalties imposed under the US Internal Revenue Code, or (ii) promoting, marketing, or recommending to another person any tax-related matter.

The following is a summary of certain US federal income tax considerations relating to the acquisition ownership and disposition of ADSSs or common stock by US Holders (as defined below) that hold their ADSSs or common stock as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) under section 1221 of the US Internal Revenue Code (the "Tax Code"). This summary is based upon existing US federal income tax law, which is subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect.

This summary does not discuss all aspects of US federal income taxation which may be important to particular investors in light of their individual investment circumstances, including investors subject to special tax rules (for example, financial institutions, insurance companies, broker-dealers, partnerships and their partners, and tax-exempt organizations (including private foundations), holders who are not US Holders, investors that will hold ADSSs or common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion, constructive sale, or other integrated transaction for US federal income tax purposes, or investors that have a functional currency other than the US Dollar, all of whom may be subject to tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized below. In addition, this summary does not discuss any US federal estate and gift tax considerations, or state, local, or non-US tax considerations. Each holder is urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the US federal, state, local and non-US income, and other tax considerations of their investment in the ADSSs or common stock.

For purposes of this summary, a “US Holder” is a beneficial owner of ADSs or common stock that is, for US federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the US, (ii) a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for US federal income tax purposes, created in, or organized under the laws of, the US or any state or the District of Columbia, (iii) any entity created or organized in or under the laws of any other jurisdiction if treated as a domestic corporation pursuant to the Tax Code, (iv) an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for US federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or (v) a trust (A) the administration of which is subject to the primary supervision of a US court and which has one or more US persons who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (B) that has otherwise elected to be treated as a US person under the Tax Code.

If a partnership (or other entity treated as a “tax transparent” entity for US tax purposes) is the beneficial owner of ADSs or common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership (or interest holder in the “tax transparent” entity) will generally depend upon the status of the partner (or interest holder) and the activities of the partnership (or “tax transparent” entity). For US federal income tax purposes, US Holders of ADSs will be treated as the beneficial owners of the underlying Common Stock represented by the ADSs.

1. Threshold Passive Foreign Investment Company (“PFIC”) Classification Matters

A non-US corporation, such as our Company, will be treated as a PFIC, for US federal income tax purposes, if 75% or more of its gross income consists of certain types of “passive” income or 50% or more of its assets are passive. Based on our 2012 income and assets, we do not believe that we should be classified as a PFIC for 2012. Because PFIC status is a fact-intensive determination made on an annual basis, no assurance can be given that we are not or will not become classified as a PFIC. The discussion below under “Dividends” and “Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or common stock” is written on the basis that we will not be classified as a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes.

2. Dividends

Any cash distributions paid by us out of earnings and profits, as determined under US federal income tax principles, will be subject to tax as dividend income and will be includible in the gross income of a US Holder upon receipt. A non-corporate recipient of dividend income will generally be subject to tax on dividend income from a “qualified foreign corporation” at a maximum US federal tax rate of 15% rather than the marginal tax rates generally applicable to ordinary income provided that certain holding period requirements are met. Note that as from January 1, 2011, dividends from a qualified foreign corporation are treated as ordinary income with a maximum tax rate of 39.6% for non-corporate recipients of dividends received after the end of 2010. A non-US corporation (other than a PFIC) generally will be considered to be a qualified foreign corporation (i) if it is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive tax treaty with the US which the Secretary of Treasury of the US determines is satisfactory for purposes of this provision and which includes an exchange of information program or (ii) with respect to any dividend it pays on stock (or ADSs backed by such stock) which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the US. There is currently a tax treaty in effect between the US and Indonesia which the Secretary of Treasury has determined is satisfactory for these purposes and we believe that we should be eligible for the benefits of the treaty. Additionally, because the ADSs are listed on the NYSE, an established securities market in the US, they are considered readily tradable on that exchange.

The amount of any cash distribution paid in Rupiah should equal the US Dollar value of such Rupiah on the date of receipt of the distribution, regardless of whether the Rupiah are actually converted into US Dollar at that time. Gain or loss, if any, recognized on a subsequent sale, conversion, or other disposition of Rupiah generally will be US source ordinary income or loss. Dividends received on the ADSs or common stock will generally not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations.

Dividends generally will be treated as income from foreign sources for US foreign tax credit purposes. A US Holder may be eligible, subject to a number of complex limitations, to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign withholding taxes imposed on dividends received on ADSs or common stock. A US Holder who does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for foreign tax withheld, may instead claim a deduction, for US federal income tax purposes, in respect of such withholdings, but only for a year in which such holder elects to do so for all creditable foreign income taxes.

3. Sale or Other Disposition of ADSs or Common Stock

A US holder will generally recognize capital gain or loss upon the sale or other disposition of ADSs or common stock in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized upon the disposition and the holder’s adjusted tax basis in such ADSs or common stock. Any capital gain or loss will be long-term if the ADSs or Common Stock have been held for more than one year and will generally be US source gain or loss for US foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of a capital loss is subject to limitations.