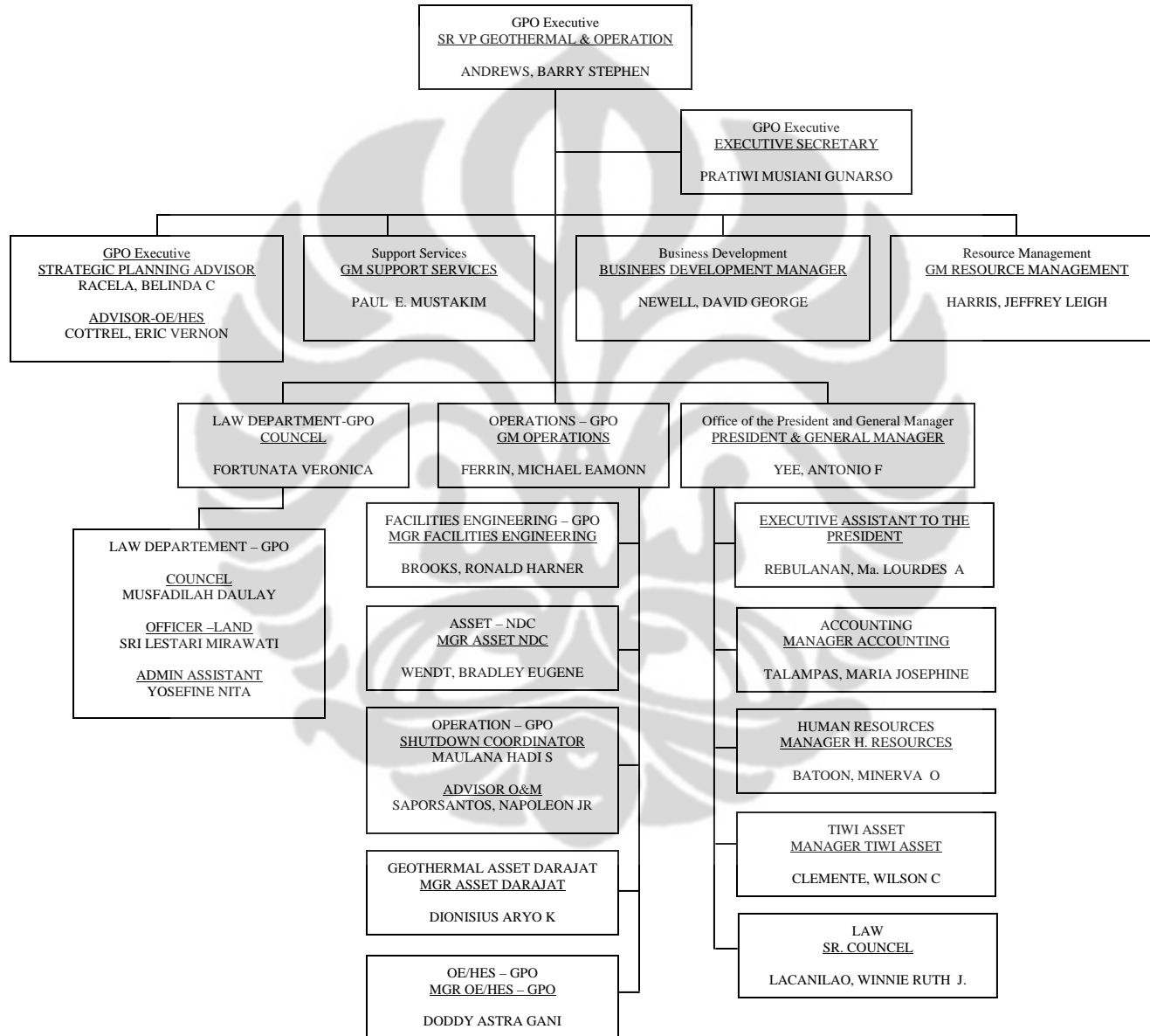


ORGANIZATION CHART

LAMPIRAN 1

CHEVRON GEOTHERMAL & POWER OPERATION INDONESIA (GPO-I)





Stockholders

Board of Directors

Samuel H. Armacost
Linnet F. Deily
Robert E. Denham
Robert J. Eaton
Sam Ginn
Franklyn G. Jenifer

Office of the Chairman

David J. O'Reilly
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Peter J. Robertson
Vice Chairman
of the Board

James L. Jones
Sam Nunn
Donald B. Rice
Kevin W. Sharer
Charles R. Shoemate
Ronald D. Sugar
Carl Ware

KEY

- Member of the Executive Committee
- Corporate Officer

Laymon, Zygocki and the Director of Global Security report to Vice Chairman Robertson; all other officers -- and the general manager of Global Diversity -- report to Chairman O'Reilly unless otherwise indicated.

John E. Bethancourt
Executive Vice President
Technology and Services

- Corporate Aviation Services
- Energy Solutions
- Oronite
- Mining Inc.

John W. McDonald
Vice President and
Chief Technology Officer

- Energy Technology Co.
- Information Technology Co.
- Technology Ventures

Charles A. Taylor
Vice President of Health,
Environment and Safety

- Environmental Management Company

George L. Kirkland
Executive Vice President
Global Upstream and Gas

- Asia Pacific Exploration and Production
- Eurasia, Europe and Middle East Exploration and Production
- North America Exploration and Production
- Africa and Latin America Exploration and Production

John D. Gass
Vice President and
Global Gas President

- Gas Commercialization
- Gas-to-Liquids
- Global Power
- Natural Gas
- Pipe Line
- Shipping

John S. Watson
Executive Vice President
Strategy and Development

- Project Resources
- Procurement

Jay R. Pryor
Vice President
Corporate Business
Development

Paul K. Siegele
Vice President
Strategic Planning

Stephen J. Crowe
Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

- Business and Real Estate Services
- Chevron TCI, Inc.
- Internal Audit
- Investor Relations

Mark A. Humphrey
Vice President and
Comptroller

Patricia E. Yarrington
Vice President and
Treasurer

Thomas R. Schuttish
General Tax Counsel

Michael K. Wirth
Executive Vice President
Global Downstream

- Global Lubricants
- Global Marketing
- Global Manufacturing
- Global Supply and Trading

Charles A. James
Vice President
and General Counsel

Lydia I. Beebe
Corporate Secretary and
Chief Governance Officer

Rhonda I. Zygocki
Vice President
Policy, Government
and Public Affairs

Joe W. Laymon
Vice President
Human Resources

Committees of the Board

- Audit Committee (Charles R. Shoemate, chair)
- Board Nominating and Governance Committee (Samuel H. Armacost, chair)
- Management Compensation Committee (Robert J. Eaton, chair)
- Public Policy Committee (Sam Nunn, chair)

Committees Under the Executive Committee

- Compliance Policy Committee (Peter J. Robertson, chair)
- Global Issues Committee (Peter J. Robertson, chair)
- Human Resources Committee (Peter J. Robertson, chair)
- Management Committee (David J. O'Reilly, chair)
- Strategy and Planning Committee (David J. O'Reilly, chair)

This chart was developed for internal Company reporting and informational purposes only. It is not intended to modify or supplement the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or any other such public filing, to which reference is hereby made for any additional information, as needed. This chart is not intended to show the actual legal relationship in existence among the corporate entities involved.



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Indonesia Fact Sheet

Highlights of Operations

Chevron is a major partner in Indonesia's economy and an active member of the community. Chevron, through several wholly owned subsidiaries, including PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia (CPI), produces nearly half of Indonesia's crude oil. CPI actively pursues the search for oil and gas from central Sumatra to offshore East Kalimantan.

Through its subsidiary PT. Chevron Oil Products Indonesia, Chevron markets and sells lubricants throughout Indonesia.

In the 1990s, the company expanded its operations to include electric power generation, relying on geothermal and other forms of renewable power production. Chevron is now the world's largest private producer of geothermal energy, generating more than 630 megawatts of clean, reliable and affordable energy in Indonesia alone.

Chevron Geothermal manages two geothermal projects in Indonesia – Darajat and Salak, both on the island of Java. The Darajat project supplies geothermal steam, which generates 259 megawatts of electricity. June 2007 marked the start of commercial production at our new 110-megawatt Darajat III geothermal power plant. All power from the Darajat site is sold directly to the national grid. Darajat III is the largest project in the world registered under the United Nations Clean Development Mechanism.

The Salak project is among the largest in the world, with a total geothermal generation capacity of 377 megawatts. A drilling program that began in 2006 is scheduled to continue in a phased development through 2010 in order to meet the steam needs of the power plant and optimize the field.

The combined output from our Darajat and Salak geothermal operations now produces sufficient renewable energy to supply approximately 4 million homes in Indonesia.

Chevron also has 95 percent interest and operates the North Duri Cogeneration Plant in Sumatra, supplying up to 300 megawatts of electrical power to CPI as well as steam in support of CPI's Duri steamflood project.

Business Portfolio

Exploration and Production

Chevron operates in partnership with Indonesia's Executive Agency for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (BPMIGAS) as formalized through production-sharing contracts (PSCs).

Chevron's total daily production in Indonesia averaged 503,000 barrels of liquids per day in 2007, making us the country's largest oil producer. Total production of natural gas was 606 million cubic feet. The company's net oil-equivalent production in 2007 was 241,000 barrels per day.

CPI has interests in and operates in three PSC areas in Sumatra. The company also holds nonoperated working interests in South Natuna Sea Block B and additional interests in six offshore Indonesian PSC areas covering approximately 4 million acres (16,000 sq km).

CPI continually works to optimize production, increase recovery and improve reliability from its existing reservoirs. During 2007, the majority of CPI's production came from fields under primary or secondary recovery within the Rokan PSC. The largest producing field is Duri, which has been under steamflood since 1985 and is one of the world's largest steamflood developments.

One of Chevron's major development projects is the North Duri Area 12 project, which is planned to come onstream in late 2008.

In the rest of the Rokan Block in the Sumatra light-oil area, CPI operates more than 85 active production fields. To sustain production in these fields, CPI continues to expand waterflood recovery programs, including waterflood optimization in the giant Minas Field.

Exploratory drilling programs in the Rokan and Siak blocks continue to focus on lower-depth objectives. In December 2007, two exploration wells were drilled in the Sihangat and Pilar fields, both located in the Rokan PSC.

Offshore, Chevron operates 12 producing crude oil and natural gas fields in the Kutei Basin area. Crude oil and natural gas production from the northern fields are processed at the company-operated Santan terminal and liquids extraction plant. Natural gas is transported by pipeline to the Bontang LNG plant.

Exploration continues in the East Java Sea Basin. In Block B in the South Natuna Sea, a five-phase development project supports two long-term gas sales contracts to Malaysia and Singapore. Drilling for the first three development phases continued in 2007, with first oil from the Kerisi Field produced in December 2007. First liquefied petroleum gas from the Belanak Field was achieved in April 2007.

Also in Block B, the North Belut development project is in the fourth phase of development. The North Belut Field is the largest hydrocarbon-bearing structure in the West Natuna Basin, with sufficient natural gas reserves to meet approximately 50 percent of the total gas volume required under the Malaysian gas sales contract. First production is expected in 2009.

Marketing and Retail

PT. Chevron Oil Products Indonesia (COPI) markets and sells lubricants to the consumer, commercial and industrial sectors throughout Indonesia. COPI is headquartered in Jakarta, West Java, with branch offices in Medan, Sumatra; Jakarta; Surabaya, East Java; and Balikpapan, Kalimantan.

Other products, such as asphalt and liquefied petroleum gas, are imported into the country for sale to local distributors. Chevron Products Co. supplies hydroprocessing technology, catalysts and technical service to Pertamina's refining sector.

The government in Indonesia is gradually deregulating the country's downstream market, and COPI has recently obtained a license to expand its downstream business.

In the Community

In Indonesia, the expression *gotong royong* means offering assistance, sharing burdens and working with others. Chevron has a long history of embracing *gotong royong*. Over the years, the company and its employees have contributed in many ways to education and vocational training, health and human services, and small business and micro-enterprise development.

Education and Vocational Training

The first milestone in the history of CPI's community engagement program took place on October 8, 1957, when CPI donated a building to house the first state senior high school in Pekanbaru, Riau. It is still one of Pekanbaru's most prestigious schools, whose alumni are among Indonesia's national public and government figures.

CPI provides educational assistance in the form of scholarships, tuition fees for more than 70 master's and doctoral degrees, and apprenticeship programs for more than 200 university graduates. CPI has also helped developed coursework at the university level.

CPI has long been active in supporting the education of Sakai people, an indigenous tribe in Riau. CPI supplies books, provides incentives for teachers and offers educational grants to thousands of Sakai children.

CPI built and continues to sponsor the Riau Caltex Polytechnics (PCR), the province's first elite polytechnic university. Course curriculum was designed to match the province's business needs and contribute to its economic growth. As many as 476 students have graduated from the PCR; more than 80 percent have obtained jobs with within three months of graduation.

In the Darajat area of Java, Chevron helped train nonskilled workers so they could participate in the construction of the new geothermal power plant. As part of the training programs, workers recycled and transformed scrap material into furniture and distributed the finished pieces to the needy within the local communities.

In response to the 5.9 magnitude earthquake of May 2006 that hit Yogyakarta and central Java, Chevron assisted in the reconstruction of Kalongan Elementary School in Sleman, Yogyakarta. The reconstruction of this state-run elementary school was made possible through a unique model of sustainable reconstruction and recovery through partnership and is part of Chevron's Yogyakarta Earthquake Recovery program.

Small Business and Micro-Enterprise Development

Chevron supports programs that offer training in agriculture, fisheries and home industries and that provide assistance to local businesses. In Local Business Development (LBD), the newest program, resources are used to develop surrounding small companies and cooperatives in Sumatra. More than 500 small local businesses and cooperatives have participated in the LBD workshops. LBD transactions have risen from \$1.3 million in 2001 to approximately \$6 million in 2007.

In Kalimantan, Chevron Indonesia Company (CICo) and Permodalan Nasional Madani joined forces and created the Community Enterprise Development Program (CEDP). CEDP aims to improve and strengthen the capacity of local micro finance and business enterprises through two key activities by establishing a micro finance institution as well as providing business management training. The target groups of CEDP are community-based business groups, individuals and small shop owners.

Chevron Aceh Recovery Initiative

Following the December 2004 tsunami, which devastated the coastlines of so many Indian Ocean countries and struck Indonesia particularly hard, Chevron responded to meet the needs of the tsunami victims in Aceh and Nias by providing assistance through the Chevron Aceh Recovery Initiative (CARI).

One of the CARI's long-term programs is focused on providing vocational skills and economic development opportunities for those who live in Aceh. Three hundred thirty-nine students have completed their studies at the PCR. A three-month program provided training in road and home construction,

electrical installation, and computer applications. It is important to note that 80 percent of these graduates are now employed in Aceh, and several have started their own businesses, employing others.

To reinforce its commitment to developing the quality of human resources through educational efforts, Chevron launched a project to develop a polytechnic institution in Aceh, in partnership with the government of Aceh, the Aceh-Nias Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Agency (BRR), and USAID. The objective is to further improve the human resources capabilities of the Acehnese particularly, as well as all Indonesians, in key technical fields. The goal is to contribute to long-term economic development in Aceh.

The 97,000-square-foot (9,000-sq-m) polytechnic will consist of classrooms, laboratories, a library, offices, a mini auditorium, a main hall and administrative rooms. Construction began in 2007, with a grand opening expected in 2008.

Besides recovery of the basic infrastructure, an important key success factor for a sustainable recovery of the tsunami-devastated areas is the creation of job opportunities for the surviving population. Through the Business Startup Establishment (BUET) project, Chevron and our partner Swiss Contact aim to start 130 micro-enterprises and 40 small businesses, creating employment for 800 people.

The BUET project is an integrated microcredit program that helps provide training, business planning support, capital and business growth support for entrepreneurial Acehnese affected by the tsunami.

Record of Achievement

Chevron's enduring relationship with Indonesia reaches back to the 1920s. The company's first significant step in Asian exploration and production came in Indonesia in 1924, when Chevron predecessor Standard Oil Co. of California (Socal) dispatched a geological expedition to the island of Sumatra. In 1936, the as-yet unproductive holdings became part of N.V. Nederlandsche Pacific Petroleum (later, CPI), a joint venture between The Texas Co. (later, Texaco) and Socal.

Five years later, the company drilled into the formation that would become the Duri Field, which today is the site of the world's largest enhanced recovery steamflood. In 1944, a well near the village of Minas – over which company explorers had placed a rig at the outbreak of World War II – became the largest oil field ever discovered in Southeast Asia. Production began after Indonesia won its struggle for independence in 1952.

National Recognition

Chevron's companies regularly are honored for the way they operate in Indonesia. In 2007, we received several national awards, including:

- BPMIGAS Gold Award for Excellence in National Career Development
- Recognition Award from the Indonesia Heritage Foundation for contributions in education initiatives in Aceh
- Finalist for Metro TV's United Nations Millennium Development Goals Award in Improving Maternal Health

Health, Environment and Safety

Protecting people and the environment and conducting our operations reliably and efficiently is an integral part of The Chevron Way. Chevron and its employees place the highest priority on the health and safety of our workforce and protection of our assets and the environment.

In the area of environmental protection, the company supports revegetation, nature parks, conservation areas and many other environmental programs around the country.

In Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, Chevron initiated the Domestic Waste Management program in 2005. This initiative successfully promotes healthy life principal as well as creates additional income for 450 household beneficiaries. This program has been adopted by the municipality of Balikpapan.

In Sumatra, CPI's mobile health services support 30 remote villages and provide health services and small-scale health and medical training for villagers. Annually, CPI provides vaccination and general health services.

Economy

Chevron's day-to-day operations and capital investments make a sizable economic impact in Indonesia. Salaries and wages paid to Chevron workers exert an important "multiplier effect" on the region's economy. More than 7,000 employees and 32,000 business partner employees work for Chevron. More than 97 percent of employees and managers are Indonesian nationals.

More than 1,000 Chevron Indonesian national employees have completed U.S.-based assignments to further develop their professional and technical skills. Like the development of human resources, transfer of technology is an integral part of Chevron operations. A small group of expatriate employees help mentor Indonesian employees, exposing them to new technologies from around the world.

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Updated: March 2008

This document contains forward-looking statements about future events and the future operational and financial performance of Chevron. Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "targets," "projects," "believes," "seeks," "schedules," "estimates," "budgets" and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management's current expectations, estimates and projections; are not guarantees of future performance; and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and other factors, some of which are beyond our control and are difficult to predict. Actual results may differ significantly from results discussed in the forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. For a detailed listing of the potential factors affecting Chevron's business and these forward-looking statements, please refer to Chevron's periodic reports on Forms 10-Q and 10-K that are filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. Unless legally required, Chevron undertakes no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Responden: Divisi Facilities Engineering**Daftar Pertanyaan :**

1. Bagaimana materi pelatihan yang diberikan, apakah sesuai dengan tujuan pelatihan Behavior Based Safety ?
"Bahwa materi yang diberikan sudah sangat sesuai dengan tujuan pelatihan Behavior Based Safety dan dapat membantu meminimalisir risiko kecelakaan akibat pekerjaan"
2. Menurut Anda apakah media yang digunakan sudah lengkap untuk menunjang jalannya pelatihan ?
" Media yang digunakan sudah sangat mendukung dan lengkap untuk menunjang jalannya pelatihan ..."
3. Apakah waktu pelatihan sudah tepat dilaksanakan ?
" Penggunaan waktu yang tepat merupakan hal yang sangat penting untuk menilai apakah pelatihan dapat berjalan dengan baik, hal tersebut berkaitan erat dengan penguasaan materi oleh setiap karyawan yang mengikuti pelatihan..." "
4. Apakah buku panduan yang diberikan sesuai dengan penjelasan instruktur pelatihan ?
" Buku panduan yang diberikan, sesuai apa yang dijelaskan oleh instruktur terhadap isi materi dari buku panduan tersebut, tidak ada penjelasan yang keluar dari jalur buku panduan pelatihan tersebut, sehingga peserta dapat lebih mudah memahami isi dan maksud dari materi pelatihan Behavior Based Safety.."
5. Apakah metode pelatihan yang digunakan sudah tepat ?
"Metode yang digunakan sangat tepat, sehingga peserta dapat mengikuti dan memahami isi dari pelatihan tersebut.."
6. Apakah fasilitas yg diberikan sudah lengkap untuk menunjang jalannya pelatihan ?
"Fasilitas yang digunakan sudah lengkap dan sangat menunjang jalannya pelatihan..." "
7. Apakah materi yang diberikan oleh instruktur dapat dipahami ?
"Saya dapat memahami materi yang dijelaskan oleh instruktur, sehingga saya lebih mudah mempelajari pelatihan tersebut."

8. Menurut anda BBS training ini dapat menambah ilmu pengetahuan anda ?
"Setelah saya mengikuti pelatihan Behavior Based Safety, saya mendapat pengetahuan baru tentang perilaku keselamatan kerja..."
9. Apakah setelah mengikuti pelatihan ini, anda bisa memahami cara berperilaku yang aman dalam bekerja ?
"Setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, saya lebih memahami dan mengetahui cara berperilaku yang aman, sehingga saya dapat mencegah kecelakaan akibat pekerjaan saya..."
10. Menurut anda BBS training merupakan bentuk penyegaran pengetahuan ?
"Pelatihan BBS itu merupakan bentuk penyegaran pelatihan, karena karyawan bosan terhadap pelatihan yang mengutamakan keahlian dalam bekerja, sebaiknya dilakukan penyegaran pelatihan..."
11. Apakah setelah anda mengikuti pelatihan BBS, anda akan menerapkannya dalam pekerjaan anda ? Jelaskan ?
"setelah saya mengikuti pelatihan BBS saya langsung menerapkan pada pekerjaan saya sehari-hari, sehingga terasa sekali manfaatnya..."
12. Menurut Anda, apakah BBS training mampu mengatasi resiko kecelakaan ditempat kerja ?
"Ia., Dengan diadakannya pelatihan BBS, karyawan lebih memahami arti pentingnya keselamatan dan dapat mencegah terjadinya kecelakaan dalam bekerja..."
13. Menurut Anda, apakah setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, anda akan selalu berhati-hati dalam melakukan suatu pekerjaan ?
"ia, setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS diharapkan setiap karyawan berhati-hati sebelum melakukan aktivitas, karena yang membuat seseorang cidera atau kecelakaan adalah perilaku orang tersebut..."
14. Apakah setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, Cidera akibat bekerja dapat diminimalisir ?
ya, selain karyawan didorong untuk berperilaku safe, perusahaan juga memberikan fasilitas penunjang untuk itu, Misalnya Workspace program, Keyboard ergonomic, kursi ergonomic, dan lain-lain, sehingga cidera akibat pekerjaan berkurang..."
15. Menurut anda, setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS produktivitas/kineja anda semakin meningkat ?
" ia, Orang yang berperilaku safe, tentu mempunyai badan yang sehat, dengan badan yang sehat produktivitas/kinerjanya semakin baik dan meningkat..."

16. Menurut anda, setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS risiko cedera akibat bekerja berkurang ?
Ia, Banyak banget manfaatnya setelah mengikuti pelatihan Behavior Based Safety ini, cedera akibat pekerjaan menjadi berkurang, dan saya pun lebih berhati-hati sebelum melakukan aktivitas..”
17. Menurut anda, Pelatihan BBS dapat meningkatkan semangat kerja ?
Setelah mengikuti pelatihan, semangat kerja saya meningkat, dan perilaku saya dalam bekerja lebih optimal sehingga saya semangat dalam bekerja, karena resiko kecelakaan kerja saya bisa dihindarkan akibat dari pelatihan Behavior Based Safety...”
18. Menurut anda, pelatihan BBS dapat meningkatkan kedisiplinan dalam bekerja ?
“Saya merasa beruntung, setelah saya mengikuti pelatihan BBS ini, saya merasa lebih disiplin dalam bekerja, karena saya sering berada dilapangan yang berhubungan dengan alat-alat berat dan beresiko kecelakaan sangat tinggi dan harus memiliki perilaku yang berdisiplin tinggi, agar terhindar dari kecelakaan akibat pekerjaan...”
19. Menurut anda, setelah anda mengikuti pelatihan BBS, anda akan memahami akan pentingnya perilaku yang aman dalam bekerja ?
“ ia, Setelah saya mengikuti pelatihan BBS, saya mengerti akan penting perilaku yang aman, sehingga bisa terhindar dari cedera dan kecelakaan akibat bekerja, ini sangat berguna sekali...”
20. Menurut anda, apakah instruktur pelatihan BBS mampu menjelaskan isi dari materi pelatihan tersebut ?
“instruktur/pelatih nya sangat profesional, sehingga saya bisa memahami isi materi dari pelatihan Behavior Based Safety....”

2. Tulislah jawaban dari masing-masing pertanyaan yang menurut Anda paling sesuai dengan pilihan Anda dengan memberikan tanda silang (x) pada kolom-kolom jawaban yang telah disediakan.

No.	Pernyataan	STS	TS	RR	S	SS
REAKSI						
1	Kesesuaian materi yang diberikan karyawan dengan tujuan pelatihan BBS					
2	Pelatih/Instruktur pelatihan mampu menjelaskan dan mempresentasikan materi BBS dengan baik.					
3	Kelengkapan media penyelenggaraan pelatihan (infocus, microphone, Whiteboard, dsb)					
4	Ketepatan waktu pelaksanaan pelatihan BBS sesuai dengan jadwal yang telah ditentukan.					
5	Buku Panduan pelatihan BBS sesuai dengan materi yang diberikan oleh instruktur pelatihan					
6	Metode pelatihan BBS yang diberikan karyawan sesuai dengan tujuan pelatihan					
7	Kelengkapan fasilitas penyelenggaraan pelatihan (Kursi, meja, AC, dsb)					
PEMBELAJARAN						
8	Karyawan mampu dalam memahami materi pelatihan BBS yang diberikan					

	dan dijelaskan oleh instruktur pelatihan					
9	Karyawan dapat meningkatkan atau menambah ilmu pengetahuan tentang pelatihan BBS					
10	Dengan diselenggarakannya pelatihan BBS, karyawan lebih memahami & mengetahui cara berperilaku yang aman					
11	Materi pelatihan BBS yang diberikan karyawan diterapkan pada pekerjaan sehari-hari.					
12	Pelatihan BBS merupakan bentuk penyegaran pengetahuan.					
PERILAKU						
13	Dengan diselenggarakannya pelatihan BBS, karyawan mampu mengatasi risiko kecelakaan dalam bekerja					
14	Dengan diadakannya pelatihan BBS, karyawan dapat meminimalisir cedera akibat bekerja					
15	Karyawan lebih hati-hati dan teliti sebelum melakukan pekerjaan sehari-hari					
HASIL						
16	Setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, kinerja/produktivitas karyawan meningkat					
17	Setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, Resiko cedera akibat pekerjaan					

	berkurang					
18	Pelatihan BBS dapat meningkatkan semangat kerja karyawan.					
19	Setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, kedisiplinan karyawan dalam bekerja meningkat					
20	Setelah mengikuti pelatihan BBS, karyawan memahami akan pentingnya perilaku yang aman dalam bekerja					

Terima kasih atas waktu yang diberikan responden untuk mengisi kuesioner ini

Hormat saya,

Tresna Andryan

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