

THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXISTENCE OF LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG) TANGGUH TOWARD MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF TELUK BINTUNI REGENCY INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

The influence of the existence of Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) Tangguh toward macroeconomic development in Teluk Bintuni regency, West Papua, Indonesia. The LNG Tangguh is a company engaged in the gas subsector that operates in Teluk Bintuni regency, West Papua, Indonesia in 2002 and production 2009. Ideally the company that exploits gas resources in Teluk Bintuni regency named "Negeri Kali Kabur" must contribute to local development. This paper is the result of a secondary data analysis of the times series 2009-2015. The aim of this research is to analyze and explain the influence of the existence of the LNG Tangguh toward macroeconomic development, namely: Domestic revenues of regional Bruto, reduction unemployment, Economic growth and inflation. The results of the study showed that the monetary contributions given by LNG Tangguh sourced from the restaurant tax, tax road illumination and revenue sharing fund have positive effect on: The Structure revenue, Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto, economic growth, inflation rate and income per capita.

Keywords: LNG Tangguh, Liquefied Natural Gas, Macro Economy, Teluk Bintuni regency.

INTRODUCTION

Teluk Bintuni is a new district expansion of Manokwari regency in West Papua, Indonesia. The Basis of *de jure* formation law No. 26 2002 about the formation of Sarmi, Keerom, South Sorong, Raja Ampat, Pegunungan Bintang, Yahukim, Tolikara, Waropen, Kaimana, Boven Digul, Mappi and Teluk Bintuni Regency. The *de facto* Teluk Bintuni regency started to stand on June 2003 (Abdul *et al*, 2008). The potential of natural resources districts nicknamed "Negeri Kali Kabur" is very high, which wide 18, 637.00 km² or 1,863,700.00 ha, diverse flora and fauna, Hydrology, socio-culture and the wealth of natural gas and oil (Abdul *et al*, 2008; BPS Bintuni Bay, 2014). Until the end of 2016 the numbers of the inhabitants of West Papua are predicted to reach 871 510 souls then 59 196 people or 6 percent is settled in Teluk Bintuni (BPS Teluk Bintuni, 2016).

The resource potential of liquefied natural gas project in Teluk Bintuni relatively high, i.e. lost 23.80 Trillion standard cubic feet (TSCF) where has been and is being were exploited 12.3 TSCF (51.68 percent) to train 1 and 2 and 10.10 TSCF (48.32 percent) to train 3. In addition, it has found more new reserves of 6-8 TSCF (the Ministry of Industry Rep. Indonesia, 2016).

Investment in billions USD is ideally give positive impact for the state investor. In contrast, positive impact is also obtained to Indonesia and the Government of Teluk Bintuni regency that has the natural wealth of gas. The positive impact that obtained the state can be in the monetary and non monetary (Corporate Social Responsibility). LNG Tangguh monetary contribution is usually in revenue sharing fund (RSF), Gas taxes, tax Restaurant and road

illumination. While the contributions of non monetary or CSR are capacity building, community residential development (DAV), marketing assistance and the establishment of subsidiaries as a derivative of the existence of LNG Tangguh.

This paper is limited to the utilization of monetary contribution toward the development of macro economy sub-sector in Teluk Bintuni regency. Development is a process of change for better direction through the efforts planned (Kartasasmitha Badruddin, 1994, 2009). Another understanding, which is identical with the construction is defined by Siagian administrasi (1994) as a business or a series of business growth and change that is planned and carried out consciously by the nation, state and government to modernity in the context of nation building. Further proposed by Siagian that the administration development is the entire work than have done by nation to grow, develop and change in conscious and deliberate in all facets of life and livelihood of the nation in order to achieve the goal. Listyaningsih (2014) added that the administration environment development consists of political, economic, socio-cultural, scientific and technological aspects and institutional aspects.

Listening comprehension development administration proposed by Siagian (1999) and Listyaningsih (2014) on the development of economic sectors, especially macroeconomics is an integral part of the administration building. In other words, economic development is a subset of the administration building.

Classical economic principles that have always believed to read every economic transaction need to sacrifice certain resources efficiently to gain maximum benefit. If this principle is connected with rational choice theory, dependency theory and stakeholder theory then their reciprocal correlation exists. Rational choice theory which is a blend of micro economics and political science correlates with economic principles in the company's operations (Frederickson and Smith, 1984). Dependency theory in principle deems it necessary flow of capital investment from capital-intensive to third world country rich in natural resources but lack capital. Likewise, the core stakeholder theory is mutual relations and influences between various parties who have an interest in the company (Freeman and Reed, 1983).

LNG is a business organization that's ideally approachable business administration. This study did not look at the elements of the business but the contributions made in taxes and RSF against local macroeconomic development. Therefore it is necessary to do research to find out how much and how the presence of LNG Tangguh influence on macroeconomic developments in Teluk Bintuni.

The purpose of this research is to know the influence of the existence of the LNG Tangguh Company to the macroeconomic development: Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto (PDRB), economic growth, structure of the economy and inflation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach to the design of *ex post facto*. Pasolong (2012) suggested that quantitative research is a type of research that approaches or numerical measurement, data collection and analysis. The data used are time series data (time series) for 2009-2015. The data was obtained from the Regional Government of Teluk Bintuni, namely: Board of Finance and Asset Management, the Department of Revenue and the Agency for Regional Development Planning, Finance, Asset and LNG form of general directives.

The design of the *ex post facto* have characters, data obtained from all events that have occurred and bound variable is determined first and then follows lately to find the cause of the relationship and its interpretation. *Ex post facto* is the discovery of empirical done systematically where researchers do not control over the variables because manivetation already happen or these variables are inherent cannot be manipulated (Kerlinger, 1993; Arifin, 2013).

Ex post facto design applications in this study refers to the influence of which was supplied by LNG since 2009-2015. In other words, the data analyzed consisted of the data activities carried out for approximately 7 years from 2009-2015.

Research September 2016 to early January 2017, the implementation of field research took place in three stages where the *first phase of the* conducted field research that focuses on the primary data collection and secondary data. *The second stage* focuses on the processing and analysis of the field data to the withdrawal of the conclusion. *The third stage* focuses on the process of writing and settlement of completed research report. Data monetized substantial funding consists of gas revenue sharing fund, road illumination Tax and tax Restaurant. The three types of this data were quantitative means in tems of a number with units of rupiah.

Table 1. Data Quantitative Research Impact of Economic Developments against LNG in Teluk Bintuni Regency, 2016

The Approach	The Data	Data Source	The technique of Data Collection
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Quantitative (Monetized)	The funds for the Gas Results	Regional Income, Financial Management Agency and Local assets, Bappeda, LNG Tangguh	Interview and Secondary Data
	Road Illumination Tax	Regional Income, Financial Management Agency and Local assets, Bappeda, LNG Tangguh	Interview and Secondary Data
	Restaurant Tax	Regional Income, Financial Management Agency and Local assets, Bappeda, LNG Tangguh	Interview and Secondary Data

Processing data is performed by using descriptive statistic and inductive statistic (inferential). Descriptively the data of revenue sharing fund (RSF), Restaurant Tax and road illumination tax were collected, processed, presented in tables and graphs as well as the conclusion but did not generalize. Meanwhile, to the extent used statistical generalization induction/inferential (Silaen and Heriyanto, 2013).

Structure of Revenue and Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto derived from the contribution of various sectors while economic growth is defined as a situation where there is an increase in national income / regional regardless of the revenue increase exceeded the total population. Mathematically formulated by Sukirno (2015), as follows:

$$G = \frac{PN-riil_t - PN-riil_0}{PN-riil_0} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where:

- G = Economic Growth Period t (%)
 PN-riilt = national income period t based on constant prices (Rp)
 Real-PN0 = national income of the previous period (Rp)

If the formula down at the regional level calculations will be put on the values of the Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto (DRB), as follows:

$$G = \frac{PDRB-riil_t - PDRB-riil_0}{PDRB-riil_0} \times 100\% \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where:

- G = Economic Growth Period t (%)
 The PDRB riilt = PDRB Period t based on constant prices (Rp)
 Real-PDRB0 = PDRB Previous Period (Rp)

Variable unemployment is seen by comparing the increase or decrease in the labor force and absorption in the labor market during the period 2009-2015 while inflation is raising prices of goods and services during the period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Monetary contributions of LNG Tangguh

Contribution of LNG to the Government of Teluk Regency there are two, namely: the contribution of non-monetary and monetary contributions. Contributions of non-monetary usually called *Corporate Social Responsibility* given by the company to the local government and the community in terms of activities carried out in full, half full or delivered but within the company's control. While monetary contributions in terms of funding consist of a restaurant tax, road illumination tax and revenue sharing fund.

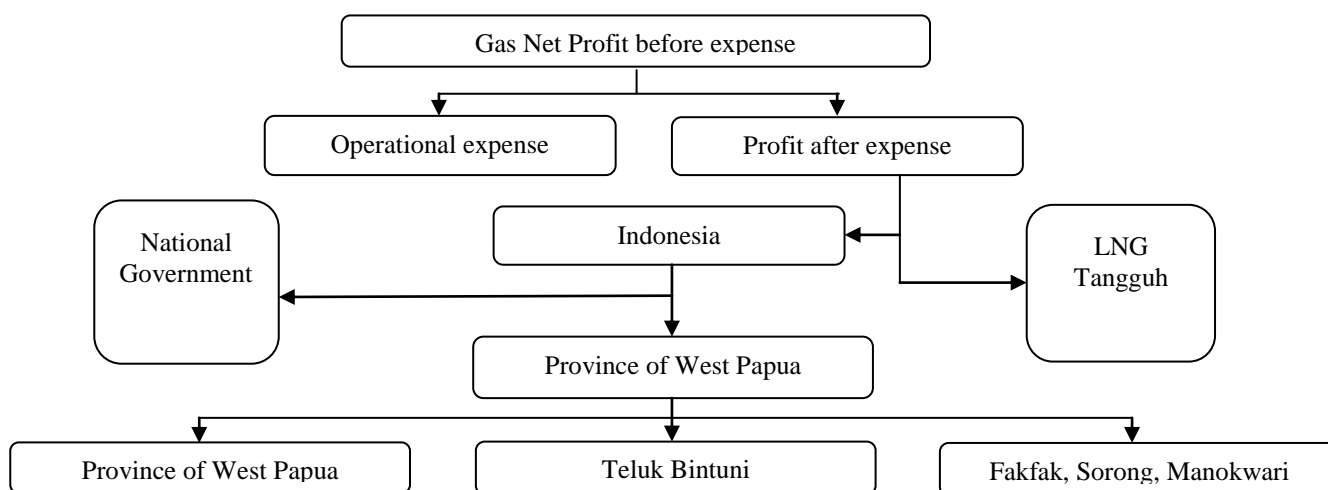
In Act Number 16 of 2009 on General Provisions and Tax Procedures Chapter I Article 1 paragraph 1 argued that the mandatory contributions to the state owed by individuals or entities that are enforceable under the Act, by not rewarded directly used for the state purposes to society welfare while the taxpayer is an individual or entity that pays taxes. LNG Tangguh as a taxpayer pays taxes Restaurants and road illumination tax. Tax restaurant comes from restaurants that were around in the area of the LNG Tangguh. Similarly, as well as road illumination tax that comes from road illumination Electricity in the area of the LNG Tangguh.

The third monetary contribution is revenue sharing fund in associating pattern imposed percentage. The results of the gas sales in the cargo units imposed percentage after reduced with operational costs. LNG Tangguh (investors) gets 30 percent and the Government of Indonesia 70 percent. This portion of the 70 percent divided again where the Provincial Government of West Papua, Teluk Bintuni regency and the nearest district of Manokwari, Fakfak, Sorong and Sorong City. According to the agreement then 30 percent from 70

percent i.e. 21 percent left in the Provincial Government of West Papua while 49 percent returned to producing Teluk Bintuni regency and also Fakfak, Sorong and Manokwari (Figure 1).

Based on the agreement of percentage pattern is only applicable to the components of revenue sharing fund and it does not apply to restaurant tax and road illumination tax. Both the tax variable is paid directly by LNG Tangguh in Teluk Bintuni regency through regional domestic revenue.

The Share which belongs to Indonesia government imposed percentage of revenue sharing fund (RSF), it is also one of the components of the Regional Budget (APBD) Teluk Bintuni regency which is preloaded operational budget Usage List (DPA) each Regional Work Units. Table 2 contains 3 loading cost components which is the contribution of LNG Tangguh for Regional Government of Teluk Bintuni.



Picture 1. The funding scheme for revenue sharing fund (RSF) LNG Tangguh

The pattern is restaurant Tax and road illumination tax paid directly by LNG Tangguh to regional government of Teluk Bintuni through of Regional Income while revenue sharing fund is a component of the Equalization Fund and Local Government plus with the General Allocation Fund and the Special Allocation Fund.

Table 2. Contribution Monetized LNG Tangguh to the Regional Government of Teluk Bintuni, 2009-2016 (Rupiah)

Year	The Tangguh			amount
	Restaurant Tax	Road Illumination Tax	Revenue sharing fund	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2009	283,598,000.00	28,749,024.00	498,018,455.00	610,365,469.00
2010	114,885,707.00	964,963,575.00	17,933,168,907.00	19,013,018,129.00
2011	1,441,616,395.00	195,662,729.00	38,571,820,369.00	19,570,448,031.00
2012	6,040,567,027.00	2,305,825,673.00	3,311,716,614.00	11,658,109,314.00
2013	7,343,902,826.00	3,071,043,559.00	154,402,878,029.00	164,817,897,414.00
2014	6,816,089,037.00	3,047,703,448.00	183,358,303,668.00	193,222,096,153.00

		0	0	0
2015	6,588,443,905.00	294,580,707.00	309,782,233,834.00	316,665,258,446.00
			0	0
Amount	26,789,092,795.00	8,720,153,387.00	650,855,205,145.00*	746,195,844,428.00
t	0	0)	0

Source: of Regional Income Teluk Bintuni regency (2017)
*)has not been reduced by other RSF.

Table 3. Increased Contributions Monetary LNG Period 2009-2016

Year	Restaurant tax (Rp)	Road Illumination tax (Rp)	Revenue sharing fund (Rp)
(1)	(2)	(4)	(6)
2009	-	-	-
2010	31,287,707.00	936,214,551.00	17,435,150,452.00
2011	1,326,730,668.00	769,300,846.00	20,638,651,462.00
2012	4,598,950,623.00	2,110,162,944.00	35,260,103,755.00
2013	1,303,335,799.00	765,217,886.00	151,091,234,415.00
2014	527,813,789.00	23,340,111.00	28,955,352,639.00
2015	227,645,132.00	2,753,122,741.00	126,423,930,166.00

Source : Results of the Secondary Data Analysis of Regional Income Teluk Bintuni regency (2017)

Table 2 shows the contribution monetized 2009-2015, while Table 3 is derived from Table 2 that contains monetize annual contribution margin during the period. The results of this research indicate that the margin of 2009 to 2010 amounting to Rp. 31,287,707.00.- moving linear (positive) until peaking in 2012 at Rp. 1,326,730,668.00 then begin to decline until reaching Rp.227,645,132.00 2015. Road illumination tax is not linear but the margin fluctuated Rp.936,214,551.00.- begins with numbers and decreased in the amount of Rp. 769,300,846.00 in 2011 further increased reach Rp. 2,110,162,944.00.- in 2012. The next year in 2013 declined again to Rp. 765,217,886.00 and reached its lowest point in 2014 at Rp. 23,340,111.00 then increased again reached a peak in 2015 with a rate of Rp.2,753,122,741.00.-

The results showed that several factors causing of the fluctuation among others: consumer purchasing power of quality and quantity of tax collectors officer. Large restaurant tax is affected by the number of consumers whereby if the consumer increases the taxpayer deposits also increased. Large deposits influenced by road illumination tax collector clerk of quantity and quality. This condition is in line with a common phenomenon experienced in the world of taxation as suggested by experts: a) the low compliance of taxpayers to report their annual tax return (Apriani, 2016), b) tax revenues are still dominated by the formal sector and large and c) institutional capacity is still limited (Racmany, 2013).

While Revenue Sharing Fund (RSF) of Gas also experienced fluctuations where in 2010 journeyed from the number of Rp 17,435,150,352.00.- rose to Rp 20,38,651,562.00.- On 2011, Rp 35,260,103,755.00.- On 2012 and highest in 2013 namely Rp 151,091,234,415.00.-. Next, declined to Rp 28,955,352,639.00 numbers in the year 2014 and rose again become Rp 126,423,930,166.00.- Percentage RSF has assigned the central government and investors with sharing schemes such as picture 1. The result of the commercialization of natural gas was reduced by the operational cost and applies the percentage.

Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto (DRB)

DRB is the number of the total value of goods and services that are produced in an economic activity in the entire region in a specific year or a certain period in one year.

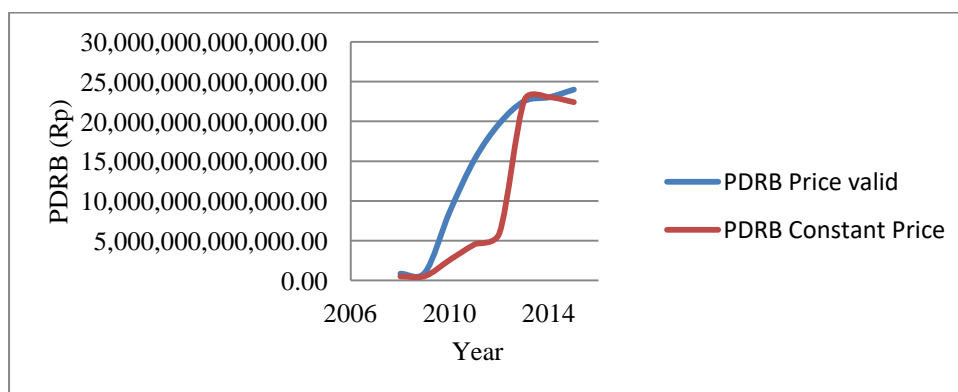
Table 4. Regional Gross Domestic Product Teluk Bintuni regency Year 2008-2015 (in Rupiah)

The Year	On the basis of Current Prices	On constant Price
(1)	(2)	(3)
2008	863,763,800,000.00	527,958,300,000.00
2009	1,041,428,590,000.00	584,555,370,000.00
2010	8,716,127,160,000.00	2,619,467,780,000.00
2011	15,250,563,800,000.00	4,562,540,230,000.00
2012	19,746,125,860,000.00	5,999,485,380,000.00
2013	22,531,300,720,000.00	22,631,300,700,000.00
2014	23,025,509,190,000.00	23,025,509,200,000.00
2015	23,984,173,501,000.00	22,407,334,580,000.00

Source : Financial Report of Teluk Bintuni (2015) and (2016)

The Data in table 4 shows that the DRB Teluk Bintuni regency moves follow linear curve on the price valid or on prices basis. This phenomenon became indicators that the economy in the Teluk Bintuni regency increasing from year to year. The Data in table 4 revealed in figure no. 2 graphs DRB Teluk Bintuni regency 2008-2015. This graph shows that the DRB on the basis of the price valid moves follow linear line and until in 2013 lineary DRB started.

The position of DRB's graph on constant price is under DRB on the basis of the price valid. The curve lines DRB on the basis of the average constant price throughout the year 2008-2009 and increased in the period 2009-2011 then started again at period 2011-2012. There is an increase in the 2012-2013 periods that very sharp and return even tends to be decreased in the following years.



Picture3. Graph of DRB Teluk Bintuni regency 2008-2015

The Benefits of DRB for the regional government Teluk Bintuni, among others: a) materials performance evaluation of each SKPD, b) the material manufacturing of planning, c) matter projected development of the regional economy, d) material of evaluation in the past development and e) comparison the role of each sector.

Economic Growth

Economic growth is one of the indicators of success in economic development area. Economic growth redefines by Sukirno (2015) as activities development in the economy that caused the goods and services that diproduksikan in increased community. In this study of goods and services that have the development is converted into money (rupiah) and then each unit increment is calculated and given the percentage. Table 4 points to economic growth before and after the contribution of LNG Tangguh.

Economic growth in the Teluk Bintuni regency is higher than the Province of West Papua which reached 5.38 percent (2014), 4.79 percent (2015) and 6.20 percent (2016). Sukirno (2015) proposed that economic growth in a region affected by the wealth of natural resources, the number and the quality of the population and labor, capital goods and technology, social level system and the attitude of the community.

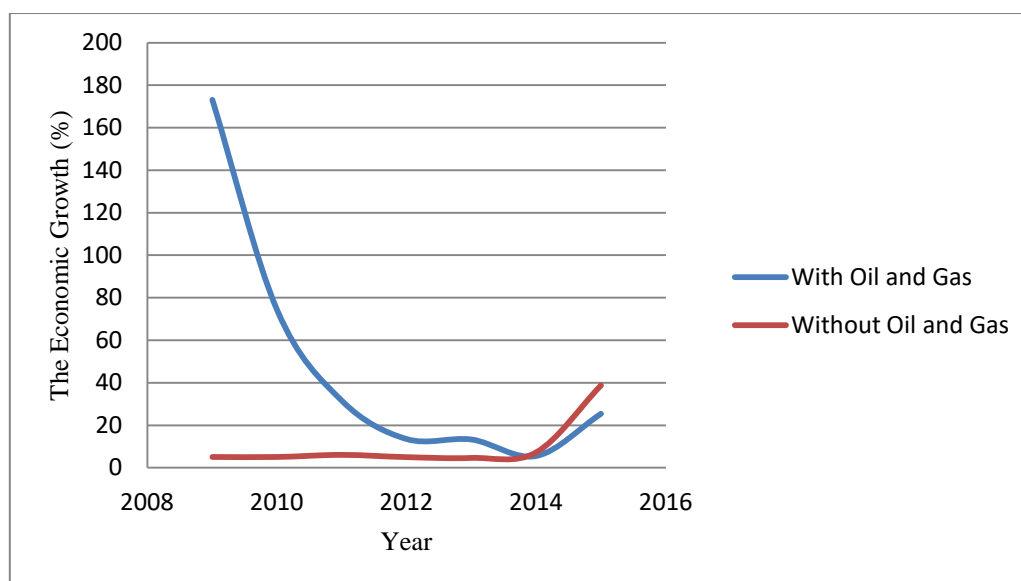
The theory of Schumpeter emphasized the importance of the role of entrepreneurs in realizing economic growth is shown with the continuously make renewal or innovation in economic activity (Jhingan, 2014; Sukirno, 2015). If this theory is associated with the real conditions at the location of the research and the role of the private sector is very great in the economic growth of the LNG Tangguh especially in the recruitment of labor and the availability of private sector employment.

Table 4. Economic growth in the Teluk Bintuni regency before and after the presence of the LNG Tangguh Project period 2009-2015

The Year	Economic growth (%)	
	With Oil and Gas	Without oil and gas
(1)	(2)	(3)
2009	173.13	5.02
2010	74.17	5.02
2011	31.49	6.02
2012	13.49	4.94
2013	13.27	4.57
2014	5.51	7.20
2015	25.37	38.77

Source : Financial Report of the Regional Government Teluk Bintuni 2010-2015

The graph in figure 2 revealed from the data in table 4 where the blue line is the line speed of the economic growth after the existence of the LNGTangguh Project while the red line without the contribution of the Tangguh LNG plant.



Picture 2. The growth of the Teluk Bintuni regency Year 2009-2015

Based on data in table 4 which is revealed in the figure 2 it can be noted that the Tangguh LNG Project is very influential on the economic growth of Bintuni Bay District. The red line that shows the economic growth without the contribution of the LNG Tangguh Project is located at the bottom of the green line (LNG) except in the year 2014 which happens meeting (intersection line). At this point is the cutting economic growth without oil and gas 5.51 percent and with oil and gas 7.20 percent while on 2017 economic growth rate with oil and gas 25.37 percent and without Oil and Gas 38.77 percent.

Inflation

Malyani *et al* (2016) proposed that inflation is a rise in the level of prices of goods and services in the market due to various factors. These factors, among others: a) The imbalance in the amount of goods circulating in the community with the amount of money, b) Inhibition of production of goods and services that would hamper the supply needs of the people is low, c) Increased aggregate demand, d) increase in fuel prices and tariffs electricity prices, e) the existence of fluctuations in foreign sector (exports and imports), investments, savings and revenues and f) the issuance of new money (monetary authorities) which adds to the circulation of money.

Based on the Local Government Financial Report data Teluk Bintuni regency 2015 noted that the inflation rate specific issued to Teluk Bintuni regency is not available so that the inflation rate used is the rate of inflation data Sorong Regency and Manokwari with little deviation.

The inflation rate is high Manokwari District 0.84 percent, so if Teluk Bintuni regency Manokwari guided by the rate of inflation in the Bay is relatively higher. This is due to the relatively isolated location, county division and transport. As Devel-ding it in Indonesia regency / city with the lowest inflation rate is Padang and Cilacap 12:01 percent (Dhara Post, 2015).

E. Employment, Unemployment and Job Opportunities

Employment, unemployment and job opportunities there are 3 macroeconomics variable that very important. The Data in table 5 shows that the working-age population in the year 2008-2015.

Table 5. The composition of the inhabitants of the 15-year-old to top according to the main activities in the Teluk Bintuni regency Period 2008-2015

The type of main activities	2008	2009	2010	The Year				2015
				2011	2012	2013	2014	
1. Working-age population (15 +)	35,791	36,861	33,726	35,068	37,051	38,006	39,265	40,524
A. Work Force	27,089	23,311	25,430	25,843	25,921	27,031	28,867	30,704
- Work	24,971	23,056	23,651	23,750	24,339	25,351	26,973	28,596
- Open unemployment	2,118	2,255	Bln stg via	2,095	1,582	1,680	1,894	2,108
B. Not Work Force	8,702	11,550	8,296	9,223	11,130	10,935	10,877	9,820
- The School	2,637	3,405	3,397	3,982	5,023	5,133	4,357	3,542
- Household Mangurus	5,689	7,183	4,268	4,812	5,699	5,026	5,300	5,574
- Others	176	892	631	429	408	816	760	676
2. TPAK (%)	75.69	68.67	75.40	73.70	69.96	71.12	73.45	75.77
3. Open unemployment (%)	7.82	Retur ns 8.91	7.00	8.11	6.10	6.22	6.50	6.87

Source : Teluk Bintuni regency in numbers (2009-2016)

2008 totaled 35,791 people which continue to increase in a linear until year 2015 penetrate the number 40,524 soul or the experience of adding around 4,733 people. The figure is derived from the population residing in the Teluk Bintuni area or coming from the outside and find work there.

Table 6. The number of companies and Labor Absorption in the Teluk Bintuni regency 2012-2015 Period

The Sector	The Year	Total Company (unit)	Labor absorbed (soul)				The number of Manpower (soul)
			Indonesian workers		TKA		
			L	P	L	P	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
The Oil and Gas Sector	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	43	2,930	132	31	-	3,093
	2014						
	2015						
	2015						
Non-oil and gas sector	2012	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2013	210	1,932	323	10	-	2,265
	2014						
	2015						
	2015						

Source: Teluk Bintuni Regency (BPS Teluk Bintuni regency : 2012,2013,2014,2015)

If the number of working-age population listed in Table 5 of the soul 40,524 compared with absorption in the oil and gas sector and non oil and gas of 5,358 people so it can be concluded that the openings are more very less compared to the inhabitants of working life. In other words, working-age population that remains idle numbered 35,166 people. Although it is apparent that from the number of the population aged who received work the role of the oil and gas sector in greater manpower namely 3,093 people (57.73%).

The income per capita

DRB is defined as the amount of added value that is produced by the entire business units in a region or the number of all the value of the final goods and services produced by the entire economic unit in a region. If the value of the PDRB divided by the number of population and income per capita is obtained (Yuniarti, 2008). Then suggested the income per capita will improve the welfare and ability of the community to meet their needs. In order to fulfill the needs of the community will spend the income received from the sektor economic sectors which have an impact on the circulation of the regional economy. DRB on research can be explained in detail through the following table.

Table 7. Total Population, Domestic Revenue of Regional Bruto and income per capita Regional Government Teluk Bintuni in the period 2008-2015.

Year	On the basis of the DRB at Current Price	Per Capita Income at Current Market Prices	Over the DRB Constant Prices	Per capita income Constant Prices
2008	863,763,800,000.00	16,598,533.00	527,958,300,000.00	10,267,766.00
2009	1,041,428,590,000.00	19,943,480.00	584,555,370,000.00	11,194,303.00
2010	8,716,127,160,000.00	166,205,086.0	2,619,467,780,000.00	49,949,807.00
2011	15,250,563,800,000.0	280,831,669.0	4,562,540,230,000.00	84,016,945.00
2012	19,746,125,860,000.0	349,445,659.0	5,999,485,380,000.00	106,172,427.0
2013	22,531,300,720,000.0	398,102,567.0	22,631,300,700,000.0	399,867,496.0
2014	23,025,509,190,000.0	440,174,423.0	23,025,509,200,000.0	388,970,693.0

	0	0	0	0
2015	23,984,173,501,000.0	402,445,028.0	22,407,334,580,000.0	375,987,233.0
	0	0	0	0

Source : processed from various sources

Table 7 contains the number of the relationship between the total population and DRB with the income per capita Where the income per capita is the reverse relationship between the total population with the DRB. In other words, the income per capita obtained from DRB divided total population. The results of the study showed that pendapatan per capita based on the applicable price is higher than the income per capita based on constant prices. In addition, the income per capita rose continues to increase until the year 7 (2014) and decreased.

CONCLUSION

Based on the implementation of the data analysis time series, the result and the explanation that is contained in this writing could be concluded that the monetary contribution of LNG Tangguh to the Rional Government of Teluk Bintuni is 3, namely : restaurants tax, road illumination and revenue sharing fund (RSF), then DRB increased year by year in constant prices and current price, economic growth after the existence of the LNG Tangguh is far higher than without LNG Tangguh, inflation rate Teluk Bintuni regency is relatively the same with the Manokwari regency namely 0.84 percent, the Oil and Gas Sector that have capable of labor higher compared with non-oil and gas sector but has not been able to absorb all labor. It is available in the Labor Department of Teluk Bintuni and income per capita The basic price is smaller than the current price but tend to be on one level year by year.

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