

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF KARAWANG  
NUMBER 17 OF 2023  
ON  
LOCAL TAXES AND LOCAL LEVIES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF KARAWANG,

- Considering :
- a. that in accordance with the provisions of Article 286 section (1) of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments, Local Taxes and Local Levies are stipulated by law whose implementation in the Regions is further regulated by a Regional Regulation;
  - b. that in accordance with the provisions of Article 94 of Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Government, all provisions of Local Taxes and Local Levies are stipulated in one Regional Regulation which is the basis for imposing Taxes and Levies in the Regions;
  - c. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, and point b it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Local Taxes and Local Levies;
- Observing :
1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  2. Law Number 14 of 1950 on Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of West Java (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 8) as amended by Law Number 4 of 1968 on the Establishment of the Regencies of Purwakarta and Subang by amending Law Number 14 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of West Java (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1968 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2851);
  3. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234), as amended several times, last by Law Number 13 of 2022 on Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6801);

4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on the enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);
5. Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6757);
6. Government Regulation Number 69 of 2010 on Procedures for Providing and Utilizing Incentives for Imposing Local Taxes and Local Levies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 119, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5161);
7. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2019 on Regional Financial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 42, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6322);
8. Government Regulation Number 16 of 2021 on Implementing Regulation of Law Number 28 of 2002 on Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 26, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6628);
9. Government Regulation Number 34 of 2021 on Foreign Workers Utilization (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6646);
10. Government Regulation Number 4 of 2023 on Imposing Certain Goods and Services Taxes on Electric Power (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 17, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6848);
11. Government Regulation Number 35 of 2023 on General Provisions for Local Taxes and Local Levies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 85, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6881);

With the Joint Approval of  
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
and  
THE REGENT OF KARAWANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: REGIONAL REGULATION ON LOCAL TAXES AND LOCAL LEVIES.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Regency Area means the Regency of Karawang Area.
2. Local Government means the Regent as the administrator element of the local Government that leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Regent means the Regent of Karawang.
4. Regional House of Representatives, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, means the Regional House of Representatives of the Regency of Karawang.
5. Regional Regulation hereinafter referred to as Regional Regulation means a Regional Regulation on local Taxes and Local Levies of the Regency of Karawang.
6. Officials mean employees who are assigned certain tasks in the field of taxation and/or Local Levies in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
7. Local Tax, hereinafter referred to as Tax, means a mandatory contribution to the Region owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on the Law, with no direct compensation and used for Regional purposes for the greatest prosperity of the people.
8. Local Levy, hereinafter referred to as Levy, means a Local Levy as payment for certain services or permits specifically provided and/or granted by the Local Governments for the benefit of private persons or entities.
9. Subject of Tax means an individual or entity subject to Tax.
10. Taxpayers mean individuals or entities, including taxpayers, tax cutters, and tax collectors, who have tax rights and obligations in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
11. Tax Bearer means an individual or entity responsible for the payment of Taxes, including representatives who exercise rights and fulfill the obligations of Taxpayers according to the provisions of tax legislation .
12. Subject of Levy means an individual or entity that uses/enjoys the services of goods, services, and/or permits.
13. Levy Payer means an individual or entity that according to legislation is required to make levy payments, including certain levy collectors.
14. Agency means a group of persons and/or capital that is a unit, both doing business and not doing business which includes limited liability companies, private companies, other companies, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, or village-owned enterprises, in any name and in any form, firms, partnerships, cooperatives, pension funds, partnerships, associations, foundations, mass organizations, socio-political organizations, or other organizations, institutions and other forms of bodies, including collective investment contracts and permanent establishments.
15. Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax, hereinafter abbreviated as PBB-P2, means a tax on land and/or

- buildings owned, controlled, and/or utilized by private persons or Agencies.
16. Earth means the surface of the earth which includes land and inland waters.
  17. Construction means an engineering construction that is planted or attached permanently above the surface of the Earth and below the surface of the Earth.
  18. Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building , hereinafter abbreviated as BPHTB, means a tax on the acquisition of land and/or building rights.
  19. Land and/or Building Rights mean land rights, including management rights, along with the Building on it, as referred to in the law in the field of land and buildings.
  20. Certain Goods and Services Tax hereinafter abbreviated as PBJT means a tax paid by end consumers on the consumption of certain goods and/or services.
  21. Food and/or Beverage means food and/or beverage provided, sold and/or delivered, either directly or indirectly, or through orders by restaurants.
  22. Restaurant means a facility providing Food and/or Beverage services for a fee.
  23. Electric Power means power or energy produced by a power plant that is distributed for various electrical equipment.
  24. Hospitality Services mean accommodation services that can be equipped with food and beverage services, entertainment activities, and/or other facilities.
  25. Parking Services mean services for providing or maintaining parking spaces outside the road body and / or parking services for vehicles to be placed in parking areas, both provided in connection with the principal business and provided as a business, including the provision of storage for Motor Vehicles.
  26. Arts and Entertainment Services mean services for providing or organizing all types of spectacle, performances, games, agility, recreation, and/or crowds to be enjoyed.
  27. Billboard Tax means a tax on the implementation of billboards.
  28. Billboards mean objects, tools, deeds, or media whose various forms and patterns are designed for commercial purposes to introduce, advocate, promote, or attract public attention to something.
  29. Groundwater Tax (*Pajak Air Tanah*), hereinafter abbreviated as PAT, means a tax on groundwater extraction and/or utilization.
  30. Groundwater means water contained in soil layers or rocks below the soil surface.
  31. Non-Metal and Rock Mineral (*Mineral Bukan Logam dan Batuan*) Tax, hereinafter referred to as MBLB Tax, means a tax on the activity of extracting non-metallic minerals and rocks from natural sources in and/or on the earth's surface for utilization.
  32. Non-Metal Minerals and Rocks (*Mineral Bukan Logam dan Batuan*), hereinafter abbreviated as MBLB, mean non-metallic minerals and rocks as referred to in legislation in the field of minerals and coal.

33. Swallow's Nest Tax means a tax on the activities of taking and/or exploiting swallow's nests.
34. Swallows mean animals that belong to the genus *collocalta*, namely *collocalia fuchliap haga*, *collocalia maxina*, *collocalia esculanta.*, and *collocalia linchi*.
35. *Opsen* means an additional Tax according to a certain percentage.
36. Motor Vehicle Tax (*Pajak Kendaraan Bermotor*) *Opsen*, hereinafter referred to as PKB *Opsen*, means an *Opsen* imposed by the regency/municipality on the principal of PKB in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
37. Title Transfer Motor Vehicle Duty (*Bea Balik Nama Kendaraan Bermotor*) *Opsen*, hereinafter referred to as BBNKB *Opsen* means *Opsen* imposed by the regency/municipality on the principal of BBNKB in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
38. Local Taxpayer Identification Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak Daerah*) hereinafter abbreviated as NPWPD means a number given to Taxpayers as a means of local tax administration which is used as a personal identification or identity of Taxpayers in exercising their rights and fulfilling their local tax obligations.
39. Local Tax Object Number (*Nomor Objek Pajak Daerah*) hereinafter abbreviated as NOPD means a tax object identity number as a means of tax administration with certain conditions.
40. Selling Value of Tax Objects (*Nilai Jual Objek Pajak*), hereinafter abbreviated as NJOP, means the average price obtained from a sale and purchase transaction that occurs reasonably, and if there is no sale and purchase transaction, NJOP is determined through price comparison with other similar objects, or new acquisition value, or replacement NJOP.
41. Imposition means a series of activities starting from gathering data on the objects and subjects of Taxes or Levies, determining the amount of Taxes or Levies owed to Tax or Levy Collection activities to Taxpayers or Levy Payers and supervising their deposits.
42. Local Tax Return (*Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Daerah*) hereinafter abbreviated as SPTPD means a letter used by Taxpayers to report the calculation and/or payment of Taxes, Tax objects and/or non-Tax objects, and/or assets and obligations in accordance with the provisions of legislation on taxes local.
43. Tax Object Notification (*Surat Pemberitahuan Objek Pajak*), hereinafter abbreviated as SPOP, means a letter used by Taxpayers to report PBB-P2 subject and object data in accordance with the provisions of legislation on local taxes.
44. Local Tax Decision Letter (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKPD, means a Tax assessment letter that determines the amount of principal tax owed.
45. Local Tax Payment Slip (*Surat Setoran Pajak Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as SSPD, means proof of payment or deposit of Tax that has been made using a form or has been made in other ways to the Regional treasury through a

- place of payment designated by the Regent.
46. Payable Tax Return (*Surat Pemberitahuan Pajak Terutang*) hereinafter abbreviated as SPPT means a letter used to notify the amount of PBB-P2 owed to Taxpayers.
  47. Notice of Local Tax Underpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah Kurang Bayar*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKPDKB, means a Tax assessment letter that determines the amount of Tax principal, the amount of Tax credit, the amount of underpayment of Tax principal, the amount of administrative sanctions, and the amount of Tax accrued.
  48. Notice of Additional Local Tax Underpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah Kurang Bayar Tambahan*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKPDKBT, means a Tax assessment letter that determines additional tax amounts that have been determined.
  49. Notice of Nil Additional Local Tax Underpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah Nihil*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKPDN, means a Tax assessment letter that determines the principal amount of Tax equal to the amount of Tax credit or Tax not payable and no Tax credit.
  50. Notice of Local Tax Overpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Daerah Lebih Bayar*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKPDLB, means a Tax assessment letter that determines the amount of Tax overpayment because the amount of Tax credit is greater than the Tax owed or should not be owed.
  51. Notice of Local Tax Collection (*Surat Tagihan Pajak Daerah*) hereinafter abbreviated as STPD means a letter to bill taxes and/or administrative sanctions in the form of interest and/or penalties.
  52. Rectification Decision means a letter that corrects typographical errors, miscalculations, and/or errors in the application of certain provisions in legislation on local taxes contained in SPPT, SKPD, SKPDKB, SKPDKBT, SKPDN, SKPDLB, STPD, Rectification Decision, or Objection Decision.
  53. Objection Decision (*Surat Keputusan Keberatan*) means a decision letter on objections to SPPT, SKPD, SKPDKB, SKPDKBT, SKPDN, SKPDLB, or to third party withholding or imposition submitted by Taxpayers.
  54. Appeal Letter means the decision of the tax court on an appeal against an Objection Decision submitted by a Taxpayer.
  55. Research means a series of activities carried out to assess the completeness of filling out notification letters or other similar documents and their attachments including assessments of the correctness of writing and calculating them as well as the suitability of notification letters with SSPD.
  56. Collection means a series of actions so that the Tax Bearer pays off Tax debts and Tax collection costs by reprimanding or warning, carrying out collection immediately and all at once, notifying forced letters, proposing prevention, carrying

- out seizures, carrying out hostage taking, and selling goods that have been confiscated.
57. Instant and Lump Sum Collection means a tax collection action carried out by the Tax Bailiff to the Tax Bearer without waiting for the payment due date which includes all Tax debts of all types of Taxes, Tax periods, and Tax years.
  58. Tax Debt means an accrued Tax including administrative sanctions in the form of interest, penalties, and/or increases stated in the tax assessment letter or similar letter based on local tax legislation.
  59. Reprimand Letter means a letter issued by an Official to reprimand a Taxpayer or Levy Payer to pay off a Tax Debt or Levy debt;
  60. Distress Warrant means a warrant to pay Tax Debts and Tax Collection fees.
  61. Tax Bailiff means the executor of Tax Collection actions which include Instant and Lump Sum Collection, notice of Distress Warrant , seizure and hostage taking.
  62. Examination means a series of activities to collect and process data, information, and/or evidence carried out objectively and professionally based on an Examination standard to test compliance with the fulfillment of Tax and Levy obligations and/or for other purposes in order to implement the provisions of legislation and Local Taxes and Levies.
  63. Investigation of criminal acts in the field of taxation, hereinafter referred to as Investigation, means a series of actions carried out by investigators to find and collect evidence that with that evidence makes light of criminal acts in the field of taxation that occur and find suspects.
  64. Tax Year means a period of time that is I (one) calendar year, unless the Taxpayer uses a financial year that is not the same as the calendar year.
  65. Public Services mean services provided or provided by the Local Governments for the purpose of public interest and benefit and can be enjoyed by private persons or entities.
  66. Business Services mean services provided or provided by local governments that can be profit-seeking because basically they can also be provided by the private sector.
  67. Certain Licensing means a certain activity of the Local Governments in the context of granting permits to private persons or entities intended for the development, regulation, control and supervision of activities, space utilization, and the use of natural resources, goods, infrastructure, facilities or certain facilities in order to protect public interests and preserve the environment.
  68. Building means a physical form of construction work that is integrated with its position, partially or wholly above and / or in the ground and / or water, which functions as a place for humans to carry out their activities, both for residential or residential activities, religious activities, business activities, social activities, culture, and special activities.
  69. Building Approval (*Persetujuan Bangunan Gedung*) hereinafter referred to as PBG means a permit given to Building owners to build new, change, expand, reduce,

and/or maintain Buildings in accordance with Building technical standards.

70. Certificate of Functional Eligibility of Building (*Sertifikat Laik Fungsi Bangunan Gedung*), hereinafter abbreviated as SLF, means a certificate given by the Local Governments to certify the feasibility of building functions before it can be utilized.
71. Certificate of Building Ownership (*Surat Bukti Kepemilikan Bangunan Gedung*), hereinafter abbreviated as SBKKBG, means a letter of proof of rights to the ownership status of the Building.
72. Building Infrastructure and Facilities mean completeness facilities inside and outside the Building that support the fulfillment of the function of the Building.
73. Highest Unit Price Standard (*Standar Harga Satuan Tertinggi*), hereinafter abbreviated as SHST, means the most cost per square meter of construction implementation, standard works for the construction of State buildings.
74. State Building Unit Price (*Harga Satuan Bangunan Gedung Negara*) hereinafter abbreviated as HSBGN means the highest unit price standard for the cost of implementing the physical construction of the construction of state building buildings which is applied in accordance with its classification, location and year of construction.
75. Locality Index means the percentage multiplier against SHST set by the Local Government.
76. Foreign Workers (*Tenaga Kerja Asing*), hereinafter abbreviated as TKA, mean foreign nationals holding visas with the intention of working in Indonesian territory.
77. Local Levy Decision (*Surat Ketetapan Retribusi Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKRD, means a Levy decision that determines the amount of principal amount of the Levy owed.
78. Decision Letter of Overpayment Local Levy (*Surat Ketetapan Retribusi Daerah Lebih Bayar*), hereinafter abbreviated as SKRDLB, means a Levy determination letter that determines the amount of Levy overpayment because the amount of Levy credit is greater than the Levy owed or should not be owed.
79. Notice of Local Levy Collection (*Surat Tagihan Retribusi Daerah*) hereinafter abbreviated as STRD means a letter to collect Levy and/or administrative sanctions in the form of interest and/or fines.
80. Regional Public Service Agency (*Badan Pelayanan Umum Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as BLUD, means a system applied by the regional apparatus work unit or regional apparatus work unit unit in providing services to the community who have flexibility in financial management patterns as an exception to regional financial management provisions in general.



CHAPTER II  
TAXES

Part One  
Types of Taxes

Article 2

- (1) Types of Taxes consist of:
  - a. PBB-P2;
  - b. BPHTB;
  - c. Top BJPT:
    1. food and/or beverages;
    2. electric power;
    3. hospitality services;
    4. parking services; and
    5. arts and entertainment services.
  - d. Billboard Tax;
  - e. PAT;
  - f. MBLB tax;
  - g. Swallow's Nest Tax;
  - h. PKB Opsen; and
  - i. BBNKB Opsen.
- (2) The type of tax referred to in section (1) point g is not collected.

Article 3

- (1) The types of taxes as referred to in Article 2 section (1) collected based on the determination of the Regent consist of:
  - a. PBB-P2;
  - b. Billboard Tax;
  - c. PAT;
  - d. PKB Opsen; and
  - e. BBNKB Opsen.
- (2) The types of taxes referred to in Article 2 section (1) collected based on their own calculations by the Taxpayer consist of:
  - a. BPHTB;
  - b. PBJT of:
    1. Food and/or Beverages;
    2. Electric Power;
    3. Hospitality Services;
    4. Parking Services; and
    5. Arts and Entertainment Services.
  - c. MBLB Tax.

Part Two  
Tax Details

Paragraph 1  
PBB-P2

Article 4

- (1) PBB-P2 objects are Earth and/or Buildings owned, controlled, and/or utilized by private persons or entities,

except areas used for plantation, forestry, and mining business activities.

- (2) The Earth as referred to in section (1) includes the surface of the Earth resulting from reclamation or backfill activities.
- (3) Excluded from the PBB-P2 object as referred to in section (1) is the ownership, control, and/or utilization of:
  - a. Land and/or buildings of central government offices, Local Government offices, and other state administration offices that are recorded as state property or regional property;
  - b. Land and/or Buildings used solely to serve the public interest in the fields of religion, social institutions, health, education, and national culture, which are not intended to obtain profit;
  - c. Earth and/or Buildings that are solely used for tombs (graves), ancient relics, or similar;
  - d. Earth which is a protected forest, nature reserve forest, tourist forest, national park, grazing land controlled by villages, and state land that has not been encumbered with a right;
  - e. Land and/or Buildings used by diplomatic missions and consulates based on the principle of reciprocal treatment;
  - f. Land and/or Buildings used by bodies or representatives of international institutions established by ministerial regulations that carry out government affairs in the financial sector;
  - g. Earth and/or Building for railways, integrated highways (Mass Rapid Transit), integrated highways (Light Rail Transit), or similar;
  - h. Land and/or other residential buildings based on certain NJOP determined by the Regent; and
  - i. Land and/or buildings that are subject to land and building tax by the central government.

#### Article 5

- (1) A PBB-P2 subject is a natural person or entity that actually has a right to the Earth and/or benefits from the Earth, and/or owns, controls and/or benefits from Buildings.
- (2) Mandatory PBB-P2 is a natural person or entity that actually has a right to the Earth and/or benefits from the Earth, and/or owns, controls and/or benefits from Buildings.

#### Article 6

- (1) The basis for the imposition of PBB-P2 is NJOP.
- (2) NJOP as referred to in section (1) is determined based on the PBB-P2 assessment process.
- (3) Non-taxable NJOP is set at Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) for each Taxpayer.
- (4) In the event that a Taxpayer owns or controls more than one PBB-P2 object, non-taxable NJOP as referred to in section (3) is only granted on one PBB-P2 object for each Tax Year.
- (5) NJOP as referred to in section (1) is determined every 3

(three) years, except for certain tax objects can be determined every year in accordance with the development of the Regional area.

- (6) The amount of NJOP is determined by the Regent.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the PBB-P2 Assessment as referred to in section (2) are regulated by a Regent Regulation which is guided by the regulation of the minister who organizes government affairs in the state financial sector regarding the PBB-P2 assessment.

#### Article 7

- (1) The basis for the imposition of PBB-P2 as referred to in Article 6 section (1) is set at a minimum of 20% (twenty percent) and a maximum of 100% (one hundred percent) of NJOP after deducting non-taxable NJOP.
- (2) The percentage of NJOP as referred to in section (1) of the PBB-P2 object group is determined by considering, including:
  - a. increase in NJOP assessment results;
  - b. form of utilization of tax objects; and/or
  - c. clustering NJOP in one Regional area.
- (3) The percentage amount as referred to in section (1) and the considerations referred to in section (2) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

#### Article 8

- (1) The PBB-P2 tariff is set as follows:
  - a. NJOP < Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) of 0.12%;
  - b. NJOP > Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion) to Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion) of 0.20%;
  - c. NJOP > Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion) to Rp10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion) of 0.225%;
  - d. NJOP > Rp10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion) of 0.25%.
- (2) Especially for food and livestock production land, the PBB-P2 tariff is set at 0.11%.
- (3) The procedure for imposing PBB-P2 tariffs for food and livestock production land as referred to in section (2) is further regulated in the Regent Regulation.

#### Article 9

- (1) The principal amount of PBB-P2 payable is calculated by multiplying the basis for the imposition of PBB-P2 as referred to in Article 6 section (1) with the PBB-P2 rate as referred to in Article 8 section (1) or section (2).
- (2) When payable PBB-P2 is determined at the time of ownership, control, and/or utilization of the Earth and/or buildings.
- (3) The decisive moment to calculate the PBB-P2 payable as referred to in section (2) based on the state of the PBB-P2 object on January 1.
- (4) The outstanding PBB-P2 is levied in the area of the Region covering the location of the PBB-P2 object.
- (5) Included in the PBB-P2 imposition area as referred to in section (4) is the area where the following Earth and/or

Buildings are located:

- a. inland seas and inland waters and Buildings on them; and
- b. Buildings outside the inland sea and inland waters whose engineering construction is connected to buildings on land, except submarine pipes and cables.

Paragraph 2  
BPHTB

Article 10

- (1) The object of BPHTB is the Acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights.
- (2) The acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. Assignment due to:
    1. Selling;
    2. exchange;
    3. grant;
    4. testamentary grants;
    5. Heirs;
    6. income in the company or other legal entities;
    7. separation of rights resulting in transition;
    8. appointment of buyers in auctions;
    9. implementation of judges' decisions that have permanent legal force;
    10. mergers;
    11. business amalgamation;
    12. business expansion; or
    13. gift.
  - b. Granting new rights due to:
    1. continuation of waiver; or
    2. beyond waiver.
- (3) Land and/or Building Rights as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. Proprietary;
  - b. Right to Cultivate;
  - c. right to build ;
  - d. right to use;
  - e. Rights of Ownership over Stacked Units; and
  - f. rights to manage.
- (4) Excluded from the object of BPHTB is the Acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights:
  - a. for Government offices, Local Governments, state administrators and other state institutions recorded as state property or Regional property;
  - b. by the state for the administration of government and/or for the implementation of development in the public interest;
  - c. for agency or representatives of international institutions provided that they do not carry out business or carry out other activities outside the functions and duties of the agency or representative of

- the institution regulated by the regulation of the minister who organizes government affairs in the financial sector;
- d. for diplomatic missions and consulates based on the principle of reciprocal treatment;
  - e. by a natural person or entity due to conversion of rights or due to other legal acts in the absence of a change of name;
  - f. by a private person or Agency due to endowments;
  - g. by private persons or Agency used for worship purposes; and
  - h. for low-income people in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) The criteria for exemption of BPHTB objects for low-income people as referred to in section (4) letter h are for first home ownership with certain criteria determined by the Regent based on legislation.
  - (6) Certain criteria as referred to in section (5) are aligned with the policy of providing facilities for construction and acquisition of houses for low-income people regulated by the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of public works and public housing.

#### Article 11

- (1) BPHTB Tax Subject is an individual or Agency that obtains Land and/or Building Rights.
- (2) BPHTB Taxpayer is an individual or Agency that obtains Land and/or Building Rights.

#### Article 12

- (1) The basis for the imposition of BPHTB is the value of the acquisition of tax objects as stipulated in the legislation governing Taxes and Levies.
- (2) The value of the acquisition of tax objects as referred to in section (1) is determined as follows:
  - a. transaction price for buying and selling;
  - b. market value for exchange, grant, testamentary grant, inheritance, income in a company or other legal entity, separation of rights resulting in transfer, transfer of rights due to the implementation of a judge's decision that has permanent legal force, granting new rights to land as a continuation of the waiver, granting new rights to land outside the waiver, business merger, business merger, business expansion, and prizes; and
  - c. the transaction price stated in the minutes of the auction for the appointment of the buyer in the auction.
- (3) In the event that the value of the acquisition of tax objects as referred to in section (2) is unknown or lower than the NJOP used in the imposition of land and building tax in the year of acquisition, the basis for the imposition of BPHTB used is the NJOP used in the imposition of PBB-P2 in the year of acquisition.

- (4) The amount of the acquisition value of non-taxable tax objects is set at Rp80,000,000.00 (eighty million rupiah) for the acquisition of the first rights of taxpayers in the area where BPHTB is owed.
- (5) In the case of acquisition of rights due to the grant of a will or inheritance as referred to in Article 10 section (2) point a number 4 and number 5 received by an individual who is still in a blood family relationship in a straight line of descent one degree up or one degree down with the grantor of the will or inheritance, including husband / wife, the value of the acquisition of non-taxable tax objects is set at Rp. 300,000,000, 00 (three hundred million rupiah).

#### Article 13

- (1) The BPHTB tariff is set at 5% (five percent).
- (2) Specifically for the acquisition of rights due to the grant of a will or inheritance as referred to in Article 10 section (2) point a number 4 and number 5 received by an individual who is still in a blood family relationship in a straight line of descent one degree up or one degree down with the grantor of the will or inheritance, including husband / wife, the BPHTB rate shall be charged at 2.5%.

#### Article 14

- (1) The principal amount of BPHTB payable is calculated by multiplying the basis for the imposition of BPHTB as referred to in Article 12 section (1) after deducting the value of the acquisition of non-taxable tax objects as referred to in Article 12 section (4) or section (5), by the BPHTB rate as referred to in Article 13.
- (2) When BPHTB payables are determined at the time of acquisition of land and/or buildings with the following conditions:
  - a. on the date on which the sale and purchase agreement for sale and purchase is concluded and signed;
  - b. on the date of making and signing of a deed for exchange, grant, testamentary grant, income in the company or other legal entity, separation of rights resulting in a transition, business merger, business merger, business expansion, and/or gift;
  - c. on the date the beneficiary or authorized by the beneficiary registers the transfer of his rights to the estate office;
  - d. on the date of the court decision having permanent legal force for the judge's decision;
  - e. on the date of issuance of the decree granting rights to the grant of new rights to land in continuation of the waiver;
  - f. on the date of issuance of the decree granting rights to grant new rights beyond the waiver; and
  - g. on the date of appointment of the winner of the auction for the auction.
- (3) In the event that the sale and purchase of land and/or buildings does not use the sale and purchase binding agreement as referred to in section (2) point a, then the time

BPHTB owes for sale and purchase is at the time of signing the sale and purchase deed.

- (4) In the event of a change or cancellation of the sale and purchase binding agreement before the signing of the sale and purchase deed resulting in:
  - a. the amount of BPHTB overpaid or not owed, the Taxpayer submits an application for the refund of BPHTB overpayment; or
  - b. the amount of BPHTB underpaid, the Taxpayer makes the payment of the shortfall.
- (5) BPHTB that is owed for the transfer of rights due to sale and purchase is paid no later than at the time of signing the sale and purchase deed.
- (6) BPHTB payable is collected in the area where the land and/or building is located.

#### Article 15

In the event that the acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights stipulated under legislation is not an Object of BPHTB, the Regent may issue a certificate of non-Object of BPHTB.

#### Article 16

- (1) The Land Deed Making Officer or Notary Public in accordance with his authority shall:
  - a. request proof of BPHTB payment to Taxpayers, before signing the deed of transfer of Land and/or Building Rights; and
  - b. report the preparation of a deed on Land and/or Building as referred to in section (1) to the Regent through the Local Tax Management Agency no later than the 10th of the following month.
- (2) In the event that the Land Deed Making Officer/Notary violates the obligations as referred to in section (1), administrative sanctions shall be imposed in the form of:
  - a. a fine of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) for each violation as referred to in section (1) point a; and/or
  - b. a fine of Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) per report as referred to in section (1) point b.
- (3) The head of the office in charge of state auction services shall:
  - a. Request proof of BPHTB payment to Taxpayers, before signing the auction minutes; and
  - b. Report the minutes of the auction to the Regent through the Local Tax Management Agency no later than the 10th (tenth) of the following month.
- (4) The head of the office in charge of state auction services who violate the provisions referred to in section (3) is subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Further provisions regarding reporting procedures for Officials as referred to in section (1) point b and section (3) point b are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Article 17

- (1) The Head of the Land Division Office can only register Land

Rights or register Land Rights transfer after the Taxpayer submits proof of BPHTB payment.

- (2) The Head of the Land Sector Office who violates the provisions referred to in section (1) is subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 3  
PBJT

Article 18

The object of PBJT is the sale, delivery, and/or consumption of certain goods and services which include:

- a. Food and/or Beverages;
- b. Electric Power;
- c. Hospitality Services;
- d. Parking Services; and
- e. Arts and Entertainment Services.

Article 19

- (1) The sale and/or delivery of Food and/or Beverages as referred to in Article 18 point a includes Food and/or Beverages provided by:
  - a. Restaurants that provide at least Food and/or Beverage serving services in the form of tables, chairs, and/or eating and drinking utensils;
  - b. Food or catering service providers who perform:
    1. the process of supplying raw materials and semi-finished materials, manufacturing, storage and serving to order;
    2. presentation at the location desired by the customer and different from the location where the manufacturing and storage process is carried out; and
    3. Presentation is carried out with or without equipment and attendants.
- (2) Excluded from the object of PBJT as referred to in section (1) is the delivery of Food and/or Beverages:
  - a. with a business circulation not exceeding Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) per month;
  - b. carried out by convenience stores and the like that do not solely sell Food and/or Beverages;
  - c. carried out by Food and/or Beverage factories; or
  - d. Provided by facility providers whose main business activities provide lounge services at airports.

Article 20

- (1) The Consumption of Electric Power as referred to in Article 18 point b are use of Electric Power by end users.
- (2) Excluded from the Consumption of Electric Power as referred to in section (1), including:
  - a. consumption of Electric Power by government agencies, Local Governments and other state administrators;
  - b. consumption of Electric Power at premises used by embassies, consulates, and representatives of foreign



- countries based on the principle of reciprocity;
- c. consumption of electric power in houses of worship, nursing homes, orphanages, and other similar social institutions; and
- d. consumption of self-generated Electric Power with a certain capacity that does not require permission from the relevant technical agency.

#### Article 21

- (1) Hospitality Services as referred to in article 18 point c include services for providing accommodation and supporting facilities, as well as rental of meeting rooms at hotel service providers such as:
  - a. hotel;
  - b. hostel;
  - c. vila;
  - d. tourist lodges;
  - e. motel;
  - f. inn;
  - g. tourism guesthouse;
  - h. mansion;
  - i. lodging house/guesthouse/bungalow/resort/cottage;
  - j. private residences that function as hotels; and
  - k. glamping.
- (2) Excluded from Hospitality Services as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. Dormitory housing services organized by the Government or Local Government;
  - b. housing services in hospitals, nurses' dormitories, nursing homes, orphanages, and other similar social institutions;
  - c. housing services in educational centers or religious activities;
  - d. travel agency services or tourist trips; and
  - e. Room rental services to be cultivated at the hotel.

#### Article 22

- (1) Parking Services as referred to in Article 18 point d include:
  - a. provision or maintenance of parking lots; and/or
  - b. Vehicle parking service
- (2) Excluded from the service of providing parking spaces as referred to in section (1) include:
  - a. parking lot services organized by the Government and Local Government;
  - b. parking lot services organized by offices that are only used for their own employees; and
  - c. parking lot services organized by embassies, consulates, and representatives of foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

#### Article 23

- (1) Arts and Entertainment Services as referred to in Article 19 point e include:
  - a. film viewing or other forms of audio-visual viewing shown live in a particular location;

- b. art, music, dance, and/or fashion performances;
  - c. beauty pageants;
  - d. bodybuilding contests;
  - e. exhibition;
  - f. circus, acrobatics, and magic performances;
  - g. horse racing and motor vehicle racing;
  - h. dexterity games;
  - i. sports games using premises/rooms and/or equipment and equipment for sports and fitness;
  - j. recreation of water rides, ecological rides, educational rides, cultural rides, snow rides, game rides, fishing, agrotourism, and zoos;
  - k. massage parlors and reflexology; and
  - l. discotheque, karaoke, nightclub, bar and steam/spa bath.
- (2) Excluded from Arts and Entertainment Services as referred to in section (1) are Arts and Entertainment Services which include:
- a. promotion of traditional culture free of charge; and/or
  - b. Community service activities free of charge.

#### Article 24

- (1) The subjects of PBJT are consumers of certain goods and services.
- (2) Mandatory PBJT is an individual or entity that sells, delivers, and/or consumes certain goods and services.

#### Article 25

- (1) The basis for the imposition of PBJT is the amount paid by consumers of certain goods or services, including:
  - a. the amount of payment received by the Food and/or Beverage provider for PBJT for Food and/or Beverage;
  - b. the selling value of Electric Power for BJPT over Electric Power;
  - c. the amount of payment to the Hospitality Service provider for PBJT for Hospitality Services;
  - d. the amount of payment to the parking space provider or operator and/or the service provider parks the vehicle for PBJT for Parking Services; and
  - e. the amount of payment received by the provider of Arts and Entertainment Services for PBJT for Arts and Entertainment.
- (2) In the event that payment as referred to in section (1) uses vouchers or other similar forms containing the value of rupiah or other currencies, the basis for imposition of PBJT is determined at the value of rupiah or other currencies.
- (3) In the event that there is no payment as referred to in section (1), the basis for the imposition of PBJT is calculated based on the selling price of similar goods and services applicable in the Regional area.
- (4) In the event that the Local Government establishes a policy to control the use of private vehicles and the level of congestion, specifically for PBJT for Parking Services as referred to in section (1) point d, the Local Government may determine the basis for imposing parking rates before being

subject to deductions.

Article 26

- (1) The selling value of Electric Power as referred to in Article 25 section (1) point b is determined to:
  - a. Electric Power derived from other sources with payment; and
  - b. Self-generated Electric Power.
- (2) The selling value of Electric Power determined for Electric Power originating from other sources with payments as referred to in section (1) point a, is calculated based on:
  - a. the amount of fixed cost/load bills plus kWh/variable usage costs billed in the electric power account, for postpaid; and
  - b. the amount of purchase of Electric Power for prepayment.
- (3) The selling value of Electric Power determined for self-generated Electric Power as referred to in section (1) point b is calculated based on:
  - a. available capacity;
  - b. the level of electric power use;
  - c. period of electric power usage; and
  - d. unit price of electric power applicable in the Regional area.
- (4) The selling value of Electric Power determined for Electric Power originating from other sources with payment as referred to in section (2) point a and provided that there is no payment as referred to in Article 25 section (3), the provider of Electric power as a Taxpayer calculates and collects PBJT on Electric Power for the use of Electric Power sold or submitted.

Article 27

- (1) The PBJT tariff is set at 10% (ten percent).
- (2) Special PBJT rates for entertainment services at discotheques, karaoke, nightclubs, bars, and steam baths/spas are set as:
  - a. 40% (forty percent) for karaoke;
  - b. 45% (forty-five percent) for steam/spa baths;
  - c. 50% (fifty percent) for bars;
  - d. 55% (fifty-five percent) for nightclubs; and
  - e. 60% (sixty percent) for discotheques.
- (3) Special PBJT tariff on Electric Power for:
  - a. For the use of electric power is set as:
    1. Electric power 450-1000 VA by 3% (three percent);
    2. Electric power 1001-3500 VA of 4% (four percent); and
    3. Electric power above 3500 VA is 5% (five percent).
  - b. The use of electric power from other sources by industry, petroleum and natural gas mining, the tax rate on the use of electric power is set at 3% (three percent);
  - c. The use of self-generated electric power, the tax rate on the use of electric power is set at 1.5% (one point five percent).

Article 28

- (1) The principal amount of PBJT payable is calculated by multiplying the basis for the imposition of PBJT as referred to in Article 25 with the PBJT rate as referred to in Article 27.
- (2) When payable PBJT is set when:
  - a. payment/delivery of Food and/or Beverage for PBJT for Food and/or Beverage;
  - b. consumption/payment of Electric power for BJPT for Electric power;
  - c. payment/delivery of hospitality services for PBJT for Hospitality Services;
  - d. payment/submission of parking space provision services for PBJT for Parking Services; and
  - e. payment/submission of arts and entertainment services to PBJT for Arts and Entertainment Services.
- (3) The outstanding BJP is levied in the area where the sale, delivery, and/or consumption of certain goods and services is carried out.

Paragraph 4  
Billboard Tax

Article 29

- (1) The object of Billboard Tax is all Billboard implementation.
- (2) Billboard Tax Objects as referred to in section (2) include:
  - a. Billboard/videotron/megatron billboard;
  - b. Fabric billboards;
  - c. Sticky billboards/stickers;
  - d. Flyer billboards;
  - e. Running billboards, including on vehicles;
  - f. Air billboard;
  - g. Floating billboards;
  - h. Billboard film/slide; and
  - i. Demonstration billboards.
- (3) Excluded from the object of Billboard Tax are:
  - a. the implementation of billboards through the internet, television, radio, daily news, weekly news, monthly news, and the like;
  - b. product labels/brands attached to traded goods, which serve to distinguish from other similar products;
  - c. the name of the business or profession identifier posted attached to the building and/or within the area of the place of business or profession;
  - d. Billboards organized by the Government or Local Government; and
  - e. Billboards held in the framework of political, social, and religious activities that are not accompanied by commercial advertisements.
- (4) Provisions regarding the type, size, shape, and material of billboards as referred to in section (4) point c are regulated in a Regent Regulation based on the provisions governing the name of the business or profession identifier.

Article 30

- (1) Billboard Tax Subject is an individual or entity that uses Billboard.
- (2) Billboard Taxpayer is an individual or Agency that organizes Billboards.

Article 31

- (1) The basis for the imposition of Billboard Tax is the rental value of the Billboard.
- (2) In the event that the Billboard is organized by a third party, the rental value of the Billboard as referred to in section (1) is determined based on the contract value of the Billboard.
- (3) In the event that the Billboard is held alone, the rental value of the Billboard as referred to in section (1) is calculated by taking into account the following factors:
  - a. Kind;
  - b. materials used;
  - c. placement location;
  - d. airing time;
  - e. the term of the event;
  - f. sum; and
  - g. Billboard media size.
- (4) In the event that the rental value of the Billboard as referred to in section (2) is unknown and/or considered unreasonable, the rental value of the Billboard is determined using the factors referred to in section (3).
- (5) The calculation of the rental value of the billboard as referred to in section (3) is determined by the Regent Regulation.

Article 32

The Billboard tax rate is set at 25% (twenty-five percent).

Article 33

- (1) The principal amount of Billboard Tax payable is calculated by multiplying the basis for imposition of Billboard Tax as referred to in Article 31 with the Billboard Tax Rate as referred to in Article 32.
- (2) When the Billboard Tax is payable, it is determined at the time of the implementation of the billboard.
- (3) The Billboard Tax owed is collected in the area where the Billboard is held.
- (4) Especially for running billboards, the imposition area of Billboard Tax that is owed is the area where the business of the Billboard operator is registered.

Paragraph 5  
PAT

Article 34

- (1) The object of PAT is the extraction and/or utilization of Groundwater.
- (2) Excluded from the PAT object are retrievals for :
  - a. basic household needs;
  - b. irrigation of people's agriculture;

- c. community fisheries;
- d. people's farms; and
- e. religious purposes.

Article 35

- (1) The subject of PAT is an individual or Agency that takes and/or utilizes groundwater.
- (2) Mandatory PAT is an individual or Agency that takes and/or utilizes groundwater.

Article 36

- (1) The basis for the imposition of PAT is the value of groundwater acquisition.
- (2) The value of groundwater acquisition as referred to in section (1) is the result of multiplication between the price of raw water and the weight of groundwater.
- (3) The price of raw water as referred to in section (2) is determined based on the cost of maintaining and controlling groundwater resources.
- (4) The weight of groundwater as referred to in section (2) is expressed in coefficients based on the following factors:
  - a. type of water source;
  - b. location of water sources;
  - c. the purpose of water extraction and/or utilization;
  - d. volume of water taken and/or utilized;
  - e. water quality; and
  - f. the level of environmental damage caused by water extraction and/or utilization.
- (5) The amount of Groundwater Acquisition Value as referred to in section (1) is determined by Regent Regulation based on the Groundwater acquisition value determined by the Governor in accordance with statutory provisions.

Article 37

The PAT rate is set at 20% (twenty percent).

Article 38

- (1) The principal amount of PAT payable is calculated by multiplying the basis for the imposition of PAT as referred to in Article 36 section (1) with the PAT rate as referred to in Article 37.
- (2) When Groundwater Tax is payable, it is calculated from the time of groundwater extraction and/or utilization.
- (3) The PAT payable is collected in the area of the area where groundwater is taken and/or utilized.

Paragraph 6  
MBLB Tax

Article 39

- (1) MBLB Tax Object is MBLB retrieval activities which include:
  - a. asbestos;
  - b. slate;
  - c. half-gem stones;
  - d. limestone;

- e. pumice;
  - f. gemstone;
  - g. bentonite;
  - h. dolomite;
  - i. feldspar;
  - j. rock salt (halite);
  - k. graphite;
  - l. granite/andesite;
  - m. Casts;
  - n. calcite;
  - o. kaolin;
  - p. leucite;
  - q. magnesite;
  - r. mica;
  - s. marble;
  - t. nitrate;
  - u. obsidian;
  - v. ochre;
  - w. sand and gravel;
  - x. quartz sand;
  - y. perlite;
  - z. phosphate;
  - aa. talk;
  - bb. fullers earth;
  - cc. diatomaceous earth;
  - dd. clay;
  - ee. alum (alum);
  - ff. tras;
  - gg. yarocyte;
  - hh. Zeolite;
  - ii. basal;
  - jj. trakhit;
  - kk. sulfur;
  - ll. MBLB is involved in mineral mining; and
  - mm. Other MBLBs are in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Exempted from MBLB Tax objects as referred to in section (1), including taking MBLB:
- a. for domestic use and not traded/transferred; and
  - b. for the purposes of erecting electric power/telephone poles, planting cables, planting pipes, and the like that do not change the function of the ground surface.

#### Article 40

- (1) MBLB Tax Subject is an individual or Agency that takes MBLB.
- (2) MBLB Taxpayer is an individual or Agency that takes MBLB.

#### Article 41

- (1) The basis for the imposition of MBLB Tax is the selling value of the proceeds from taking MBLB.
- (2) The selling value as referred to in section (1) is calculated based on the multiplication of the volume/tonnage of MBLB intake with the benchmark price of each type of MBLB.

- (3) The benchmark price as referred to in section (2) is calculated based on the average selling price of each type of MBLB at the mouth of the mine applicable in the Regional area.
- (4) The benchmark price as referred to in section (3) is determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation in the field of mineral and coal mining.

Article 42

The MBLB Tax Rate is set at 20% (twenty percent).

Article 43

- (1) The principal amount of MBLB Tax payable is calculated by multiplying the tax basis as referred to in Article 41 section (1) with the tax rate as referred to in Article 42.
- (2) When payable MBLB tax is determined at the time of collection of MBLB at the mouth of the mine.
- (3) The MBLB tax payable is collected in the area where the MBLB is collected.

Paragraph 7  
PKB Opsen

Article 44

PKB opsen is imposed on taxes owed from PKB.

Article 45

- (1) PKB Opsen Taxpayers are PKB Obligatories.
- (2) The imposition of PKB Opsen is carried out simultaneously with the imposition of taxes payable from PKB.

Article 46

The basis for imposition for PKB Opsen is the outstanding PKB.

Article 47

The PKB Opsen tariff is set at 66% (sixty-six percent) calculated from the amount of tax owed.

Article 48

- (1) The principal amount of PKB Opsen payable is calculated by multiplying the basis of imposition as referred to in Article 46 by the tariff as referred to in Article 47.
- (2) When payable PKB Opsen is determined at the time of PKB payable.
- (3) PKB Opsen payable is collected in the area of the Area where Motor Vehicles are registered.

Paragraf 8  
BBNKB Opsen

Article 49

BBNKB Opsen is charged on taxes owed from BBNKB.

Article 50

- (1) BBNKB Opsen Taxpayers are BBNKB Taxpayers.



- (2) The imposition of BBNKB Opsen is carried out simultaneously with the imposition of taxes payable from BBNKB.

#### Article 51

The basis for imposition for BBNKB Opsen is the outstanding BBNKB.

#### Article 52

The BBNKB Opsen tariff is set at 66% (sixty-six percent) calculated from the amount of tax owed.

#### Article 53

- (1) The principal amount of BBNKB Opsen payable is calculated by multiplying the basis of tax as referred to in Article 51 by the rate as referred to in Article 52.
- (2) When BBNKB Opsen payable is determined at the time of payable BBNKB.
- (3) The outstanding BBNKB opsen is levied in the area of the Area where the Motor Vehicle is registered.

### Part Three

#### Tax Period and Tax Year

#### Article 54

- (1) When Tax payable is determined when an individual or Agency has fulfilled the subjective and objective requirements for a type of Tax within a certain period of time in the Tax period, in the Tax year, or part of the Tax year in accordance with the provisions of legislation regarding local taxation.
- (2) The Tax Period as referred to in section (1) is a period of time that is the basis for the Taxpayer to calculate, deposit, and report the Tax payable for the type of Tax collected based on the Taxpayer's own calculation or become the basis for the Regent or to determine the Tax payable for the type of Tax collected based on the determination of the Regent.
- (3) The Tax Period which is the basis for the Taxpayer to calculate, deposit, and report the Tax payable for the type of Tax collected based on the Taxpayer's own calculation as referred to in section (2), is set for a period of 1 (one) calendar month or another period of no longer than 3 (three) calendar months.
- (4) The Tax Year as referred to in section (1) is a period of 1 (one) calendar year, except when the Taxpayer uses a financial year that is not the same as the calendar year.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the Tax period, Tax year, and part of the Tax year as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

### Part Four

#### Use of Tax Revenue Proceeds for Predetermined Activities

Article 55

- (1) The proceeds of PKB Opsen revenues as referred to in Article 3 section (1) point d are allocated at least 10% (ten percent) for road construction and/or maintenance as well as improving public transportation modes and facilities.
- (2) The proceeds of PKB Opsen receipts as referred to in Article 3 section (1) point d are allocated to support PKB imposition activities, with the following allocation provisions:
  - a. 1.5% (one point five percent) of PKB Opsen receipts of more than Rp200,000,000,000.00 (two hundred billion rupiah);
  - b. 1.75% (one point seven five percent) of PKB Opsen receipts between Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah) to Rp200,000,000,000.00 (two hundred billion rupiah); and
  - c. 2.0% (two point zero percent) of PKB Opsen receipts less than Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah)
- (3) The results of BBNKB Opsen revenue as referred to in Article 3 section (1) point e are allocated to support BBNKB revenue optimization activities, with the following allocation provisions:
  - a. 1.5% (one point five percent) of BBNKB opsen receipts of more than Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah);
  - b. 1.75% (one point seven five percent) of BBNKB opsen receipts between Rp60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiah) to Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah); and
  - c. 2.0% (two point zero percent) of BBNKB opsen receipts less than Rp60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiah).
- (4) The use of the proceeds from the receipts of PKB Opsen and BBNKB Opsen to support imposition activities as referred to in section (2) and section (3) is used, among others, to:
  - a. socialization or education to improve community compliance in paying taxes;
  - b. implementation of *Sistem Administrasi Manunggal Satu Atap* (SAMSAT) services;
  - c. law enforcement or joint operation of motor vehicle administration control; and
  - d. Vehicle Search Does Not Re-register *Kendaraan Tidak Melakukan Daftar Ulang* (KTMDU) or collect PKB arrears/Taxpayer data collection.
- (5) The proceeds of PBJT's revenue for Electric power as referred to in Article 3 section (2) point b point 2, are allocated at least 10% (ten percent) for the provision of public street lighting.
- (6) Activities for the provision of public street lighting as referred to in section (2) include the provision and maintenance of public street lighting infrastructure and payment of costs for the consumption of electric power for public street lighting.
- (7) The results of PAT receipts as referred to in Article 3 section (1) point c, are allocated at least 10% (ten percent) for the prevention, mitigation, and restoration of pollution and / or

environmental damage in the Region that has an impact on the quality and quantity of groundwater, including:

- a. tree planting;
- b. creation of holes or infiltration wells;
- c. preservation of forests or trees; and
- d. waste management.

### CHAPTER III LEVIES

#### Part One Types of Levies

##### Article 56

Types of Local Levies consist of:

- a. General Service Levies;
- b. Business Services Levies; and
- c. Certain licensing levies.

#### Part Two Public Service Levies

##### Article 57

- (1) The types of services that are the object of the Public Service Levy as referred to in Article 56 point a include:
  - a. Health Service;
  - b. Cleaning Services;
  - c. Public Roadside Parking Services; and
  - d. Market Services.
- (2) Services that are the object of the Public Service Levy as referred to in section (1) are services provided or provided by the Local Government based on the Regional authority as stipulated in the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Services as referred to in section (2) include services provided by BLUD.
- (4) In the event that there is an adjustment in the details of the object details for the services provided by BLUD as referred to in section (3), the adjustment of the details of the object details is regulated in the Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Details of the object of the levy regulated in the Regent Regulation as referred to in section (4) shall be carried out with the following conditions:
  - a. does not contradict the provisions of higher legislation;
  - b. does not hamper the investment climate in the Region; and
  - c. does not cause high cost economics.
- (6) The Regent Regulation as referred to in section (4) shall be submitted to the minister who organizes affairs in the financial sector, the minister who organizes domestic government affairs, and the DPRD no later than 7 (seven) working days after the Regent Regulation is promulgated.
- (7) Excluded from the object of the type of Public Service Levy as referred to in section (1), namely public services carried out by the central government, state-owned enterprises,

regional-owned enterprises, and private parties.

#### Article 58

Health services as referred to in Article 57 section (1) point a are health services in:

- a. Public health centers;
  - b. mobile public health centers;
  - c. auxiliary public health centers;
  - d. medical hall;
  - e. regional general hospitals; and
  - f. other similar health service places owned and/or managed by the Local Government;
- except administrative services.

#### Article 59

(1) Cleaning Services as referred to in Article 57 section (1) point b are cleaning services organized by the Local Government, including:

- a. Collection or collection of waste from its source to a temporary disposal site;
- b. transportation of waste from its source and/or temporary disposal site to landfill or final waste processing or destruction;
- c. provision of disposal sites or final processing or destruction of waste;
- d. provision and/or suction of latrines; and
- e. treatment of household, office, and industrial liquid waste.

(2) Excluded from cleaning services are cleaning services of public roads, parks, places of worship and social.

#### Article 60

Public Roadside Parking Services as referred to in Article 57 section (1) point c is the provision of public roadside parking services determined by the Local Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 61

Market services as referred to in Article 57 section (1) point d are the provision of traditional or simple market facilities in the form of courtyards, los, and stall managed by the Local Government.

#### Article 62

- (1) The subject of the Public Service Levy is a private person or Agency that uses or enjoys the services of the Public Service.
- (2) Public Service Levy Mandatory is an individual or Agency that according to the provisions of legislation is required to make Levy payments for Public services.

#### Article 63

- (1) The level of service use for Public Services is the amount of service use that is used as the basis for the allocation of costs borne by the Local Government for the implementation of the services concerned.

- (2) The level of service use for Public Services as referred to in section (1) is determined with the following conditions:
  - a. health services are measured based on the type of service, frequency of service, and/or duration of service;
  - b. cleaning services are measured based on the type of service, frequency of service, volume and/or type of garbage or latrine waste or liquid waste;
  - c. Public roadside parking services are measured based on the type of vehicle, type/area of parking location, frequency of service and/or period of use of the parking space; and
  - d. Market services are measured based on the frequency of service, the period of use of market facilities and/or the type of use of market facilities.
- (3) The level of service usage for health services for BPJS Kesehatan or BPJS Employment guarantors is calculated based on the capitation value and/or service package claims in accordance with legislation.

#### Article 64

- (1) The principles and objectives in determining the tariff of the Public Service Levy are determined by taking into account the cost of providing the services concerned, the ability of the community, aspects of justice, and the effectiveness of control over these services.
- (2) The costs referred to in section (1) include operational and maintenance costs, interest costs, and capital costs.
- (3) In the event that the tariff determination fully takes into account the cost of providing services as referred to in section (1), the tariff determination is only to cover part of the costs as referred to in section (2).
- (4) The principles and objectives in determining the tariff of the Public Service levy provided by BLUD are determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation on BLUD.

#### Article 65

The amount of the Public Service Levy payable is calculated by multiplying the level of service usage by the Levy rate.

#### Article 66

- (1) The structure and amount of the General Service Levy tariff are listed in Annex I which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.
- (2) The levy rate is reviewed no later than once every 3 (three) years.
- (3) The review of the levy rate as referred to in section (3) is carried out by taking into account the price index and economic development, without adding the object of the Public Service Levy.
- (4) The levy rate for the results of the review as referred to in section (3) is determined by the Regent Regulation.

Article 67

- (1) Types of provision or services of goods and/or services that are the object of the Business Services Levy as referred to in Article 56 point b include:
  - a. provision of places of business activities in the form of Wholesale Markets, Shops and other places of business activities;
  - b. provision of fish, livestock, produce, and forest products including other facilities within the auction site;
  - c. provision of special parking spaces outside the road surface;
  - d. provision of lodging or mansion or villas;
  - e. slaughterhouse services;
  - f. recreation, tourism and sports services;
  - g. sales of local government production; and
  - h. utilization of regional assets that do not interfere with the implementation of the duties and functions of the regional apparatus organization and/or optimization of regional assets by not changing ownership status in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The provision or service as referred to in section (1) is provided or provided by the Local Government based on the services or services provided and the authority of the Region as stipulated in the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Services as referred to in section (2) include services provided by BLUD.
- (4) In the event that there is an adjustment in the details of the object details for the services provided by BLUD as referred to in section (3), the adjustment of the details of the object details is regulated in the Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Details of the object of the levy regulated in the Regent Regulation as referred to in section (4) are carried out with the following conditions:
  - a. does not contradict the provisions of higher legislation;
  - b. does not hamper the investment climate in the Region; and
  - c. does not to cause high cost economics.
- (6) The Regent Regulation as referred to in section (4) shall be submitted to the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of finance, the minister who organizes domestic government affairs, and the DPRD no later than 7 (seven) working days after the Regent Regulation is stipulated.
- (7) Excluded from the object of the type of Business Services Levy as referred to in section (1), namely services carried out by the central government, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private parties.

Article 68

The provision of places of business activities in the form of wholesale markets, shops, and other places of business activities as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point a is the provision of places of business activities in the form of wholesale market

facilities, and market facilities or contracted shops, as well as other places of business activities provided or organized by the Local Government.

Article 69

- (1) The provision of fish, livestock, produce, and forest products including other facilities within the auction site as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point b is the provision of an auction place specifically provided by the Local Government to conduct auctions of fish, livestock, produce, and forest products including auction services and other facilities provided at the auction site.
- (2) Including the provision of auction venues as referred to in section (1) is a place rented by the Local Government from other parties to be used as an auction place.

Article 70

The provision of a special parking space outside the road surface as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point c is the provision of a special parking space outside the road body provided, owned, and/or managed by the Local Government.

Article 71

The provision of lodging or boarding houses or villas as referred to in Article 68 section (1) point d is the provision of lodging or mansion or villas provided, owned, and/or managed by the Local Government.

Article 72

The slaughterhouse service as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point e is a service providing slaughter facilities, including animal health examination services before and after slaughter, which are provided, owned, and/or managed by the Local Government.

Article 73

Recreation, tourism, and sports services as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point f are recreation, tourism, and sports services provided, owned, and/or managed by the Local Government.

Article 74

The sale of the results of the Local Government's business production as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point g is the sale of the production of the Local Government by the Local Government.

Article 75

The utilization of regional assets as referred to in Article 67 section (1) point h is the utilization of regional assets that do not interfere with the implementation of the duties and functions of the Regional apparatus organization and / or optimization of regional assets by not changing the ownership status.

Article 76

- (1) The subject of the Business Services Levy is an individual or entity that uses or enjoys Business Services services.

- (2) Business Services Levy Mandatory is an individual or Agency that according to the provisions of legislation is required to make Levy payments for the type of Business Services services.

#### Article 77

- (1) The level of service usage for Business Services is the amount of service usage that is used as the basis for allocating the cost burden borne by the Local Government for the implementation of the services concerned.
- (2) The level of service use for Business Services as referred to in section (1) is determined with the following conditions:
  - a. the provision of business activities is measured based on the area of the place of business, frequency of service, and/or the period of use of wholesale market facilities, shops, and/or other places of business;
  - b. the provision of the auction venue is measured based on the area of the auction venue, frequency of service, and/or the period of use of the auction venue facilities;
  - c. the provision of special parking spaces outside the road surface is measured based on the type of vehicle, frequency of service, and/or the period of use of special parking facilities outside the road body;
  - d. the provision of lodging or mansion or villas is measured based on the type of facilities, frequency of service, and/or the period of use of lodging or boarding house facilities or villas;
  - e. slaughterhouse services are measured based on the type of livestock, type of service, frequency of service, and/or period of use of slaughterhouse facilities;
  - f. recreation, tourism, and sports services are measured based on the type of facilities, frequency of services, and/or the period of use of recreation, tourism, and sports facilities;
  - g. regional business production sales are measured based on the type and/or volume of Regional business production; and
  - h. regional asset utilization is measured based on the type of asset utilization, type of service, frequency of service, and/or period of utilization of Regional assets.

#### Article 78

- (1) The principles and objectives in determining the amount of the Business Services Levy tariff are aimed at obtaining decent profits.
- (2) A decent profit as referred to in section (1) is the profit obtained if the business service is carried out efficiently and oriented to market prices.
- (3) The principles and objectives in determining the Business Services levy tariff provided by BLUD are determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing BLUD.



Article 79

The amount of Business Services Levy payable is calculated by multiplying the level of service usage by the Levy rate.

Article 80

- (1) The structure and amount of the Business Services Levy rate are listed in Appendix II which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.
- (2) Especially for the utilization of regional property in the form of:
  - a. leases whose lease period is more than 1 (one) year;
  - b. utilization cooperation;
  - c. build own transfer or build handover; or
  - d. cooperation in infrastructure provision,the procedure for calculating the tariff is regulated as stated in Annex III which is an integral part of this regulation.
- (3) Further regulations regarding the form of utilization of regional property and the calculation of the tariff amount as referred to in section (2) are stipulated by Regent Regulation.
- (4) The stipulation of the Regent Regulation as referred to in section (3) can be carried out for every implementation of the utilization of regional property.
- (5) The form of utilization of regional property as referred to in section (3) shall be carried out with the following conditions:
  - a. does not contradict the provisions of higher legislation;
  - b. does not hamper the investment climate in the Region; and
  - c. does not to cause high cost economics.
- (6) The utilization of regional property as referred to in section (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation governing the management of regional property.
- (7) The levy rate is reviewed no later than once every 3 (three) years.
- (8) The review of the Levy rate as referred to in section (7) is carried out by taking into account the price index and economic development, without adding the object of the Business Services Levy.
- (9) The levy rate for the results of the review as referred to in section (8) is determined by a Regent Regulation.

Part Four

Certain Licensing Levies

Article 81

- (1) Types of permit granting services that are the object of Certain Licensing Levy as referred to in Article 56 point c include:
  - a. building approval; and
  - b. the use of foreign labor.
- (2) Services as referred to in section (1) are provided or provided by the Local Government based on the authority of the Region as stipulated in the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Excluded from the object of the type of Certain Licensing

Levy as referred to in section (1), namely licensing services carried out by the central government, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private parties.

#### Article 82

- (1) PBG services as referred to in Article 81 section (1) point a include the issuance of PBG and SLF by Local Governments in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The issuance of PBG and SLF as referred to in section (1) includes consulting services to meet technical standards, PBG issuance, building inspection, SLF and SBKBG issuance, and SLF plaque printing.
- (3) The issuance of PBG and SLF is given for approval:
  - a. New development;
  - b. Buildings that have been built and do not yet have PBG and / or SLF;
  - c. PBG changes to:
    1. changes in the function of the Building;
    2. changes in Building layers;
    3. changes in the area of the Building;
    4. visible changes in the Building;
    5. changes in specifications and dimensions of components in buildings that affect safety and/or health aspects;
    6. retrofitting of buildings against moderate or severe damage;
    7. protection and/or development of heritage buildings; or
    8. Repair of Building located in cultural heritage area.
  - d. PBG changes are not required for maintenance work and care work.
- (4) Exempted from the imposition of a levy on services as referred to in section (1), namely the granting of approval permits for buildings owned by the Government, Local Governments, and Buildings that have religious or worship functions.

#### Article 83

- (1) The service of the use of foreign workers as referred to in Article 81 section (1) point b is a service for ratifying the plan for the use of foreign workers extension according to the working area of foreign workers in accordance with the provisions of legislation regarding the use of foreign workers.
- (2) Exempted from the imposition of Levy on services as referred to in section (1), namely the use of foreign workers by central government agencies, local government agencies, representatives of foreign countries, international agencies, social institutions, religious institutions, and certain positions in educational institutions.

#### Article 84

- (1) The subject of a Certain Licensing Levy is a Person or Agency that uses or enjoys the granting of Certain Permits.
- (2) Mandatory Certain Licensing Levy is an individual or entity

that according to legislation is required to make Levy payments for granting Certain Licenses.

#### Article 85

- (1) The level of service usage for Certain Licensing services is the amount of service usage that is used as the basis for allocating the cost burden borne by the Local Government for the implementation of the services concerned.
- (2) The level of service use for Certain Licensing services as referred to in section (1) is determined with the following conditions:
  - a. PBG services are measured based on a formula that reflects the cost of providing services; and
  - b. the use of foreign workers is measured based on the frequency of service provision and/or service period.
- (3) The formula that reflects the cost of providing services as referred to in section (2) point a consists of:
  - a. formulas for Buildings, include:
    1. total floor area;
    2. Locality Index;
    3. Integrated Index; and
    4. Building Index of Built Buildings, and
  - b. formulas for Building Infrastructure, including:
    1. Volume;
    2. Building Infrastructure Index; and
    3. Building Index of Built Buildings.

#### Article 86

- (1) The principles and objectives in determining the rate of the Certain Permit Levy are based on the aim of covering part or all of the costs of implementing the granting of the permit concerned.
- (2) The cost of granting permits as referred to in section (1) includes the costs of issuing permit documents, supervision, law enforcement, administration, and/or the costs of the negative impact of granting such permits.
- (3) PBG services as referred to in Article 82 section (1), the cost of providing services refers to the provisions of legislation regarding Buildings.
- (4) The service of ratifying the plan for the use of foreign workers extension as referred to in Article 83 section (1), the cost of granting permits refers to the provisions of legislation regarding the use of foreign workers.

#### Article 87

- (1) The amount of the Certain Licensing Levy payable is calculated by multiplying the level of service usage by the Levy rate.
- (2) Especially for Certain Licensing Levies for PBG services, the amount of Levy payable is calculated based on the multiplication between the level of service usage for the provision of PBG services and the unit price of PBG Retribution.
- (3) The unit price of PBG Levy as referred to in section (2) consists of:

- a. SHST for Buildings; or
- b. HSPBG for Building Infrastructure.

#### Article 88

- (1) The Levy Rate is the rupiah value set to calculate the amount of Levy owed.
- (2) In the event that the levy rate as referred to in section (1) is stated in currency units other than rupiah, the payment of the levy must still be made in rupiah currency units using the exchange rate at the time of payable determined by the minister who organizes Government Affairs in the financial sector for tax purposes.
- (3) The structure and rate of the Certain Licensing Levy are listed in Annex IV which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.
- (4) The levy rate is reviewed no later than once every 3 (three) years;
- (5) The review of the levy rate as referred to in section (4) is carried out by taking into account the price index and economic development, without adding the object of the Levy to certain permits.
- (6) The review of the amount of the levy rate as referred to in section (5) specifically for PBG services is only carried out on the price or index in the HSBGN or SHST table and the Locality Index.
- (7) Review of the amount of the levy rate as referred to in section (5) specifically for PTKA services based on the rates stipulated in government regulations regarding the types and rates of Non-Tax State Revenues applicable to ministries that carry out government affairs in the field of labor.
- (8) The levy rate for the results of the review as referred to in section (6) and section (7) is determined by Regent Regulation.

#### Part Five

#### Utilization of Levy Receipts

#### Article 89

- (1) The utilization of the receipts of each type of levy is prioritized to fund activities directly related to the delivery of the services concerned.
- (2) The utilization of Levy receipts collected and managed by BLUD can be directly used to fund the implementation of BLUD services in accordance with the provisions of legislation regarding BLUD.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the utilization of Levy receipts as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### PROCEDURES FOR IMPOSING LOCAL TAXES AND LOCAL LEVIES

Article 90

- (1) The imposition of Taxes and Levies is carried out in accordance with the general provisions and procedures for imposing Taxes and Levies.
- (2) General provisions and procedures for imposing Taxes and Levies as referred to in section (1) include arrangements regarding:
  - a. registration and data collection;
  - b. determination of the amount of Taxes and Levies payable;
  - c. payments and deposits;
  - d. reporting;
  - e. reduction, correction, and cancellation of provisions;
  - f. tax audit;
  - g. collection of Taxes and Levies;
  - h. objection;
  - i. lawsuit;
  - j. write-off of Tax and Levy receivables by the Regent; and
  - k. other arrangements relating to procedures for collecting Taxes and Levies.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures for imposing Taxes and Levies as referred to in section (2) are regulated by a Regent Regulation guided by the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER V

REDUCTION, RELIEF, EXEMPTION, WRITE-OFF OR  
POSTPONEMENT OF PRINCIPAL TAXES/LEVIES

Part One

Fiscal Incentives, Taxes and Levies for Business Actors

Article 91

- (1) In supporting the ease of investment policy, the Regent can provide fiscal incentives to business actors in the regions.
- (2) Fiscal incentives as referred to in section (1) are in the form of reduction, relief, and exemption or elimination of the principal tax, principal levy, and/or sanctions.
- (3) Fiscal incentives as referred to in section (1) may be given at the request of the Taxpayer and/or Levy Payer or given by position by the Regent based on consideration:
  - a. the ability to pay Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers;
  - b. certain conditions of Tax objects, such as Tax objects affected by natural disasters, fires, and/or other causes that occur not due to intentional elements committed by Taxpayers and/or other parties aimed at avoiding tax payments;
  - c. to support and protect micro and ultra micro enterprises;
  - d. to support local government policies in achieving regional priority programs; and/or
  - e. to support central government policies in achieving national priority programs.
- (4) The provision of fiscal incentives as referred to in section (3) is the authority of the Regent in accordance with regional policies in regional financial management.

- (5) The provision of fiscal incentives to Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers as referred to in section (3) point a and point b, is carried out by taking into account the following factors:
  - a. compliance with tax payments and reporting by taxpayers for the last 2 (two) years;
  - b. business continuity of the Taxpayer and/or Levy Payer;
  - c. business contribution and investment of Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers to the Regional economy and employment in the Region concerned; and/or
  - d. other factors determined by the Regent.
- (6) The provision of fiscal incentives to Taxpayers and/or Levy Obligations for micro and ultra micro enterprises as referred to in section (3) point c, is carried out in accordance with the criteria for micro and ultra micro enterprises in the legislation in the field of micro, small, medium and cooperative enterprises.
- (7) The provision of fiscal incentives to Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers as referred to in section (3) point d, is adjusted to the Regional priorities listed in the regional medium-term development plan.
- (8) The provision of fiscal incentives to Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers as referred to in section (3) point e is carried out in order to accelerate the completion of national strategic projects.

#### Article 92

- (1) The provision of fiscal incentives as referred to in Article 91 section (1) is determined by Regent Regulation and notified to the DPRD.
- (2) The notification to the DPRD as referred to in section (1) is accompanied by the consideration of the Regent in providing fiscal incentives.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the administration and procedures for providing fiscal incentives are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

#### Article 93

- (1) In the event that the provision of fiscal incentives as referred to in Article 91 section (1) is a request for Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers, if necessary, the Regent or appointed Officer may conduct Tax and/or Levy Audits for other purposes.
- (2) The Tax and/or Levy Audit as referred to in section (1) aims to ensure that Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers who apply for fiscal incentives are entitled to receive fiscal incentives in accordance with the considerations and factors referred to in Article 89 section (3) and section (5).

#### Part Two

#### Granting Waivers, Deductions, and Exemptions

#### Article 94

- (1) The Regent or appointed Officer may provide relief, reduction, release, and postponement of payment of the principal and/or sanction of Tax and/or Levy by taking into

- account the condition of the Taxpayer or Levy Payer and/or Tax object or Levy object.
- (2) The condition of the Taxpayer or Levy Payer as referred to in section (1) is at least in the form of the ability to pay the Taxpayer or Levy Payer or the liquidity level of the Taxpayer or Levy Payer.
  - (3) The condition of the Tax object as referred to in section (1) is at least in the form of very limited agricultural land, land and buildings occupied by Taxpayers or Levy Payers from certain groups, the value of Tax objects up to a certain extent, and Tax objects affected by natural disasters, fires, riots, and/or riots.
  - (4) Further provisions regarding the administration and procedures for relief, reduction, exemption, and postponement of payment of the principal of the Tax or principal of the Levy, and/or its sanctions are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Three  
Ease of Local Taxation

Article 95

- (1) The Regent can provide local taxation facilities to taxpayers, in the form of:
  - a. extension of the deadline for payment or reporting of Taxes; and/or
  - b. provision of installment facilities or postponement of payment of Taxes owed or Tax Payable.
- (2) The extension of the deadline for payment or reporting of Tax as referred to in section (1) point a is given to Taxpayers who experience force majeure so that Taxpayers are unable to fulfill Tax obligations in time.
- (3) Extension of the deadline for tax payment or reporting as referred to in section (1) point a can be granted by the Regent by position or based on the request of the Taxpayer stipulated in the Regent's decision.
- (4) The provision of installment facilities or postponement of payment of Tax payable or Tax Debt as referred to in section (1) point b is carried out in the event that the Taxpayer experiences liquidity difficulties or force majeure conditions of the Taxpayer so that the Taxpayer is unable to fulfill the obligation to repay Tax in time.
- (5) The provision of installment facilities or postponement of payment of Tax payable or Tax Debt as referred to in section (4) may be given by the Regent based on the application of the Taxpayer stipulated in the decision of the Regent.
- (6) In providing installment facilities or delaying the payment of outstanding taxes as referred to in section (4), the Regent pays attention to the compliance of taxpayers in paying taxes for the last 2 (two) years.
- (7) The decision of the Regent on the application of the Taxpayer as referred to in section (5), can be:
  - a. approve the amount of Tax installments and/or the installment period or the duration of the delay in accordance with the Taxpayer's request;

- b. approve part of the amount of Tax installments and/or the installment period or the length of delay requested by the Taxpayer; or
  - c. reject the Taxpayer's application.
- (8) Approval or partial approval of installments or postponements as referred to in section (7) point a and point b is given for a maximum period of 24 (twenty-four) months.
- (9) Payment of installments every installment period and payment of deferred Tax accompanied by interest of 0.6% (zero point six percent) per month of the amount of Tax accrued, for a maximum period of 24 (twenty-four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.
- (10) Force majeure as referred to in section (2) and section (4) includes:
- a. natural disasters;
  - b. Fire;
  - c. mass riots or riots;
  - d. plague; and/or
  - e. other circumstances based on the consideration of the Regent.
- (11) Further provisions regarding the administration and procedures for providing local taxation facilities are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Four  
Online or Online Tax and Levy Management

Article 96

- (1) The Regent can carry out Tax and Levy management online or online including:
- a. registration of Taxpayers/Levies;
  - b. registration of Tax/Levy objects;
  - c. research on the completeness of the file;
  - d. Logging;
  - e. Assignment;
  - f. Billing;
  - g. objection;
  - h. payment;
  - i. Reporting;
  - j. examination; and
  - k. installation of Tax transaction data recording tools/systems.
- (2) The Regent or appointed official conducts supervision by installing a business transaction data recording device and/or system on the taxpayer's business transaction data reporting information system connected to the online transaction reporting system owned by the Regional Apparatus in charge of Local Tax affairs:
- (3) Further provisions regarding the management of taxes and levies online or online are regulated in a Regent Regulation.



CHAPTER VI  
TAXPAYER CONFIDENTIALITY

Article 97

- (1) Every official is prohibited from informing other parties everything that is known or notified to him by the Taxpayer in the framework of his position or work to carry out the provisions of legislation in the field of Local taxation.
- (2) The prohibition referred to in section (1) also applies to experts appointed by the Regent to assist in the implementation of the provisions of legislation in the field of local taxation.
- (3) Excluded from the provisions referred to in section (1) and section (2) are:
  - a. Officials and/or experts who act as witnesses or experts in court hearings; and
  - b. Officials and/or experts appointed by the Regent to provide information to officials of state institutions or Government agencies authorized to conduct audits in the field of Regional Finance.
- (4) For the benefit of the Region, the Regent is authorized to give written permission to officials as referred to in section (1) and experts as referred to in section (2), to provide information, show written evidence from or about the Taxpayer to the designated party.
- (5) For the purposes of examination in court in criminal or civil cases, at the request of a judge in accordance with the criminal procedure law and civil procedure law, the Regent may give written permission to officials as referred to in section (1), and experts as referred to in section (2), to provide and show written evidence and taxpayer statements available to him.
- (6) The judge's request as referred to in section (5) must state the name of the suspect or the name of the defendant, the information requested, and the connection between the criminal or civil case concerned and the information requested.

CHAPTER VII  
INCENTIVES OF IMPOSING  
TAXES AND LEVIES

Article 98

- (1) Regional Apparatus that carries out the imposition of Taxes and Levies can be incentivized on the basis of certain performance achievements.
- (2) The provision of incentives as referred to in section (1) is determined through the Local Budget.
- (3) Provisions regarding procedures for granting and utilizing incentives are regulated by or based on a Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER VIII  
AWARDS OR PRIZES

Article 99

- (1) Local Governments can give awards/prizes to Taxpayers and Levy Payers as a form of appreciation for compliance with carrying out their obligations.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for awarding/prizes to Taxpayers and/or Levy Payers as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER IX  
INVESTIGATION

Article 100

- (1) Certain civil servant officials within the Local Government are given special authority as investigators to investigate criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Levy, as referred to in the Law on Criminal Procedure Law.
- (2) Investigators as referred to in section (1) are certain civil servant officials within the Local Government appointed by authorized officials in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The authority of the investigator as referred to in section (1) is:
  - a. receiving, searching, collecting, and researching information or reports regarding criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Levy so that the information or report becomes more complete and clear;
  - b. research, seek, and collect information about individuals or Agencies about the truth of actions committed in connection with local tax and Levy crimes;
  - c. request information and evidence from individuals or Agencies in connection with criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Retribution;
  - d. examine books, records, and other documents relating to criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Retribution;
  - e. conduct searches to obtain evidence of books, records, and other documents, and confiscate such evidence;
  - f. request the assistance of experts in the context of carrying out the task of investigating criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Retribution;
  - g. order to stop and/or prohibit a person from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and check the identity of the person, thing, and/or document brought;
  - h. photographing a person related to a criminal offence in the field of local taxation and retribution;
  - i. summoning persons to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
  - j. stop the investigation; and/or
  - k. take other actions necessary for the smooth

investigation of criminal acts in the field of Local Taxation and Retribution in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (4) The investigator as referred to in section (1) shall notify the commencement of the investigation and submit the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through an investigator from the State Administrative Office of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Law on Criminal Procedure Law.

## CHAPTER X SANCTIONS

### Part One Criminal Sanctions

#### Article 101.

- (1) Taxpayers who, due to their negligence, do not fulfill their tax obligations, thereby harming regional finances, are threatened with criminal charges in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Taxpayers who deliberately fill in SSPD BPHTB and/or SPTPD incorrectly or incompletely or attach incorrect or incomplete information, thus harming Regional Finance, are threatened with criminal charges in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 102.

Criminal acts in the field of Local taxation cannot be prosecuted if they have exceeded the period of 5 (five) years from the time the Tax is payable or the Tax period ends or part of the Tax Year ends or the relevant Tax Year ends.

#### Article 103.

Mandatory Retribution that does not carry out the obligation to pay for services used or enjoyed, thereby harming the finances of the Region, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of 3 (three) times the amount of Retribution owed that is not or underpaid.

#### Article 104.

Officials or experts who violate the prohibition on the confidentiality of taxpayer data are threatened with criminal charges based on the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 105.

Criminal sanctions in the form of fines as referred to in Article 101, Article 102, and Article 103 constitute state revenue.

### Part Two Administrative Sanctions

#### Article 106.

- (1) In the event that the Taxpayer or Levy Payer does not fulfill its obligations in the field of Local taxation and Retribution,

the Taxpayer or Levy Payer is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest, fines, and/or increases in Taxes or Levies.

- (2) Further provisions regarding the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation or guided by the provisions of legislation in the field of Local Taxation and Local Levies.

#### Article 107.

- (1) Taxpayers who do not carry out SPTPD reporting obligations are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fines.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are determined by STPD for each SPTPD of:
  - a. IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) for Agency Taxpayers;
  - b. Rp250,000.00 (two hundred five thousand rupiah) for Individual Taxpayers.
- (3) Administrative sanctions in the form of fines as referred to in section (2) are not imposed if the Taxpayer experiences force majeure.
- (4) Force majeure criteria as referred to in section (3) include:
  - a. natural disasters;
  - b. fire;
  - c. mass riots or riots; and/or
  - d. plague.

### CHAPTER XI TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

#### Article 108.

- (1) For the rights and obligations of taxpayers and levy payers that have not been settled before this Regional Regulation is enacted, the settlement is carried out based on the provisions stipulated in the previous Regional Regulation.
- (2) When this Regional Regulation comes into effect, the provisions regarding the implementation of PKB Opsen, BBNKB Opsen, and MBLB Tax as stipulated in this Regional Regulation will take effect from January 5, 2025.
- (3) The provisions regarding incentives for imposing Taxes and Levies, can only be implemented until the enactment of arrangements regarding the income of state civil servants who have considered the class of office for the duties and functions of collecting Taxes and Levies.
- (4) Provisions regarding the implementation of the utilization of regional property that have been carried out based on the agreement still remain in effect until the end of the agreement period.

### CHAPTER XII CLOSING PROVISIONS

#### Article 109.

When this Regional Regulation comes into force:

- a. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 4 of 2011

- on Acquisition Duty of Right on Land and Building (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2011 Number 4);
- b. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 5 of 2011 on Groundwater Taxes (Regional Gazette of the Regency the Regency of Karawangof 2011 Number 5);
  - c. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 12 of 2011 on Local Taxes (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2011 Number 12);
  - d. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 16 of 2012 on Amendment to Regional Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 12 of 2011 on Local Taxes (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2012 Number 16);
  - e. Regional Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 8 of 2013 on Certain Licensing Levies (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2013 Number 8);
  - f. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 7 of 2016 on Amendment to Regional Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 8 of 2013 on Certain Licensing Levies (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2016 Number 7);
  - g. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 13 of 2018 on General Provisions of Local Taxation (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2018 Number 13);
  - h. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 15 of 2018 on the Second Amendment to Regional Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 12 of 2011 on Local Taxes (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2018 Number 15);
  - i. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 6 of 2019 on Business Services Retribution (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2019 Number 6);
  - j. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 2 of 2021 on Public Service Retribution (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2021 Number 2);
  - k. Regulation of the Regency of Karawang Number 11 of 2022 on Building Approval Levy and Levy on the Use of Foreign Workers (Regional Gazette of the Regency of the Regency of Karawangof 2022 Number 11).
- Are repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 110.

At the time the Regional Regulation comes into force, all implementing regulations of the Regional Regulation on Local Taxes and Local Levies that existed before this Regional Regulation come into force, are declared to remain effective to the extent not contrary to the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

Article 111.

This Regional Regulation come into force on 1 January 2024.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this regional regulation by its placement in the regional gazette of the Regency of Karawang.

Issued in Karawang  
on 27 December 2023

REGENT OF KARAWANG,

signed

AEP SYAEPULOH

Promulgated in Karawang  
on 27 December 2023

SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF KARAWANG,

signed

ACEP JAMHURI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF KARAWANG 2023 NUMBER 17

Jakarta, 4 September 2024

Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights  
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION AD INTERIM,



ASEP N. MULYANA

ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF KARAWANG  
NUMBER 17 OF 2023  
ON  
LOCAL TAXES AND LOCAL LEVIES

I. GENERAL

As stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state was formed with the aim of protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian bloodshed and to promote general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice. Furthermore, based on Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into provincial regions, and provincial regions are divided into regencies and municipalities. Each province, regency, and municipality has its own government. Provincial, regency, and municipal governments have the right to regulate and manage their own Government Affairs according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties.

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between Central Government and Local Governments, Government Regulation Number 4 of 2023 on Imposition of Certain Goods and Services Tax on Electric Power and Government Regulation Number 35 of 2023 on General Provisions for Local Taxes and Local Levies aims to create an efficient, transparent, accountable and fair allocation of national resources and to realize equitable distribution of public services and improve public welfare. The government of the Regency of Karawang along with the Regency of Karawang DPRD have established 11 (eleven) regional regulations governing Local Taxes and Local Levies. However, in connection with the issuance of Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between Central Government and Local Governments. That it is mandated to make regional regulations on Local Taxes and Local Levies in 1 (one) regional regulation.

This Regional Regulation gives authority to the Regions to collect Local Taxes and Local Levies by strengthening through restructuring the types of Taxes that Local Taxes originally amounted to 11 (eleven) types of Local Taxes to 8 (eight) Local Taxes, providing new sources of taxation for local governments with the existence of PKB opsen and BBNKB opsen and simplifying the types of Local Levies originally contained 19 (nineteen) types of Local Levies to 14 (twelve) types of Local Levies in accordance with Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between Central Government and Local Governments.

Basically, the issuance of this Regional Regulation aims to mandate of the Law on the Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Governments, efforts to improve the legal basis for imposing Local Taxes and

Local Levies, optimizing the imposition of Local Taxes and Local Levies as components of Regional Original Revenue (PAD) which have a large contribution and are an important source of funding to finance the administration of government, equitable development and public services, as well as repealing regional regulations on local taxes and levies that are no longer in accordance with the Law on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Governments.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 2

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 3

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 4

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 5

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 6

Sufficiently Clear.

### Article 7

#### Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

#### Section (2)

- a. Examples of considerations based on the increase in NJOP assessment results for example, in the event that a local government updates NJOP and causes a very significant increase in NJOP, it can be given a percentage of the basis for the imposition of PBB-P2 that can be adjusted gradually.
- b. Examples of considerations based on the form of utilization of tax objects, for example, tax objects used solely for residence, the percentage of the basis for imposition of PBB-P2 will be lower than the tax object used for commercial purposes.
- c. Examples of considerations based on NJOP clustering in one Regency or Municipal area, for example, Regency A can arrange clustering as follows:
  1. NJOP is less than Rp X million then the basic percentage of PBB-P2 imposition is 60%;
  2. NJOP of Rp X million to Rp Y billion, the basic percentage of PBB-P2 imposition is 80%;
  3. NJOP is more than Rp Y billion, hence the basic percentage of PBB-P2 imposition is 100%.

#### Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.



Article 8  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 9  
Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (2)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (3)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (4)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (5)  
Example of PBB-P2 Levy on Toll A which stretches from land in Municipality X to land in Regency Y and crosses sea waters between the two municipalities/regencies, over Earth and/or Building Toll A can be collected PBB-P2 by Municipality X and Regency Y.  
Imposition Area of PBB-P2 for Toll A is divided into two according to the administrative boundaries of Municipality X and Regency Y as stipulated in the legislation

Article 10  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 11  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 12  
Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (2)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (3)  
Sufficiently Clear.  
Section (4)  
1 (one) NIK or NIB is only entitled to get NPOPTKP 1 (one) time in a lifetime  
Section (5)  
1 (one) NIK or NIB is only entitled to get NPOPTKP 1 (one) time in a lifetime

Article 13  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 14  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 15  
The provisions regarding the issuance of certificates not an object of BPHTB aim to provide certainty for land deed making officials/notaries, heads of state auction offices, and heads of land sector offices, that an acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights is not an object of BPHTB.  
For example, the Regent or Mayor or official can issue a certificate of non-object BPHTB for the acquisition of Land and/or Building Rights by

private persons or Agencies due to waqf.

Article 16

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Point a,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point b,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point c,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point d,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point e,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point f,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point g,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point h,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point i,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point j,  
The term "private residences that function as hotels" means houses, apartments, and condominiums that are provided as accommodation services such as hotel accommodation, but excluding long-term (more than one month) contract

Point k,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Point l,  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 24  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 25  
Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)  
The term "other forms" of vouchers means coupons, tickets, or gift cards, including those in electronic form.

Section (3)  
The term "no payment" includes vouchers or other similar forms that do not contain the value of rupiah or other currencies.

Article 26  
Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)  
The calculation of the selling value of Electric Power for self-generated Electric Power is based on the realization of the use of Electric Power. The variable use of available capacity in calculating the selling value of Electric Power is to determine the class of electric power unit tariffs

Section (4)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 27  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 28  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 29  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 30  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 31  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 32  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 33  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 34  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 35  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 36

Section (1)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)  
Sufficiently Clear.

Section (5)  
The Groundwater acquisition value determined by the Governor is guided by the provisions regulated by the minister administering Government Affairs in the field of energy and mineral resources.

Article 37

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 48

Section (1)  
Calculation Example:

1. On 13 December 2025, Taxpayer A in Regency X in Province S purchases a new motor vehicle through a dealer with a Motor Vehicle Selling Value (after taking into account weights) of Rp 300,000,000.00 as stipulated in the annex to the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation regulating the Basis for Imposition of

PKB and BBNKB Year 2025. The BBNKB tariff in the PDRD Regional Regulation of Province S is 8% (eight percent), while the BBNKB Opsen tariff in the PDRD Regional Regulation of Regency X is 66% (sixty-six percent). So in the SKPD BBNKB issued by the local government of Province S, the amount of tax payable is billed as follows:

a. BBNKB payable = 8% x Rp300,000,000.00 = Rp24,000,000.00.

b. BBNKB Opsen payable = 66% x Rp24,000,000.00 = Rp15,840,000.00.

Total BBNKB and Opsen BBNKB payable = Rp39,840,000.00, billed along with BBNKB imposition at the time of acquisition of ownership. BBNKB becomes the revenue of the local government of Province S, while the opsen BBNKB becomes the revenue of the local government of Regency X.

2. At the same time as the acquisition of ownership as example 1, the vehicle in question is also registered in the name of the owner (Taxpayer A), so that PKB is payable. The motor vehicle is the first vehicle for Taxpayer A. The first ownership PKB rate in PDRD Regional Regulation of Province S is 1% (one percent), and the PKB opsen rate in the PDRD Regional Regulation of Regency X is 66% (sixty-six percent). So in the SKPD PKB issued by the local government of Province S, the amount of tax payable is billed as follows:

a. PKB payable = 1% x Rp300,000,000.00 = Rp 3,000,000.00.

b. PKB Opsen payable = 66% x Rp3.000.000,00 = Rp1.980.000,00.

Total PKB and PKB Opsen payable = Rp4,980,000.00, billed along with PKB imposition during motor vehicle registration.

Furthermore, every year Taxpayer A makes PKB and PKB Opsen payments according to example number 2 in accordance with the rates in the Regional Regulations and the Selling Value of Motor Vehicles set every year.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear

Article 49

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 54

Section (1)

- In principle, when the Tax payable occurs at the time of the emergence of tax objects that can be taxed. However, for the purposes of tax administration when tax payable can occur:
  - a. at any certain time, for example for BPHTB;
  - b. in the end of tax period, for example for PBJT; or
  - c. in a Tax Year, e.g. for PBB-P2.
- The term "subjective requirements" means requirements that are in accordance with the provisions regarding the subject of Tax in Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations Between Central Government and Local Governments.
- The term "objective requirements" means requirements that are in accordance with the provisions regarding tax objects in Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations Between Central Government and Local Governments.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 55

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

The provision and maintenance of public street lighting infrastructure in this section includes payment for the availability of services for the provision and maintenance of public street lighting infrastructure provided through a cooperative financing scheme between the government and business entities.

Section (4)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 57

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Adjustment of the details of the object in the Regent or Mayor Regulation can be done as long as the details of the new object are part of the details of the object that has been regulated in the Regional Regulation.

Example:

In 2025, RSUD X in Regency Y will provide health services in the form of oral disease services and dental conservation services. These services are stipulated in the Regional Regulation on Taxes and Levies as follows:

PDRD Regional Regulation:

1. Object of Retribution: Health service levy

1.1. details of the object of the levy: Oral disease services  
1.2. Levy object details: Dental conservation services

In 2027, RSUD X in Regency Y has innovation and opens 2 (two) new services in the form of pharmaceutical services and surgical services which are part of dental conservation services. Thus, to impose Levies on the two new services, the Regency Government of Y refines the imposition provisions stipulated in the Regional Regulation on Taxes and Levies by stipulating the Regent or Mayor Regulations as follows:

Regent or Mayor Regulations:

1. Object of Retribution: Health care levy

1.1. details of the object of the levy: Oral disease services

1.2. Levy object details: Dental conservation services

1.2.1. detailed details of the object of the Levy: Pharmaceutical services

1.2.2. detailed details of the object of the Levy: Surgical services.

Section (5)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 67

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (4)

Adjustment of the details of the object in the Regent or Mayor Regulation can be done as long as the details of the new object are part of the details of the object that has been regulated in the Regional Regulation.

Example:

In 2025, ABC Slaughterhouse in Regency Y will provide slaughter services in the form of cattle slaughter services and goat slaughter services. These services are stipulated in the Regional Regulation on Taxes and Levies as follows:

PDRD Regional Regulation:

1. Object of Retribution: Levy on slaughter services

1.1. details of the object of the Levy: Cattle slaughter service

1.2. details of the object of the Levy: Goat slaughter service

In 2027, ABC Slaughterhouse in Regency Y has innovation and opens 2 (two) new services in the form of packaging services and refrigeration room services which are part of goat slaughter services. Thus, to impose the Levy on the two new services, the District Government refines the imposition provisions stipulated in the Regional Regulation on Taxes and Levies by stipulating the Regent Regulation as follows:

Regent Regulations:

1. Object of Retribution: Levy on slaughter services

1.1. details of the object of the Levy: Cattle slaughter service

1.2. details of the object of the Levy: Goat slaughter service

1.2.1. detailed details of Levy object: packaging Service

1.2.2. detailed details of Levy object: Refrigeration room service

Section (5)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 70

The term "special parking space outside the road surface" means a special parking space outside the road right-of-way.

Examples of special parking spaces outside the road surface provided, owned, and/or managed by the Local Government are parking spaces provided in buildings or buildings owned or managed by the Local Government, such as in hospitals, markets, recreational facilities and/or



other public facilities owned by the Local Government

Article 71

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 76

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 77

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 78

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 79

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 80

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 81

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 83

Section (1)

Sufficiently Clear.

Section (2)

The term "certain positions" means certain positions in educational institutions guided by ministerial regulations administering Government Affairs in the field of manpower

Article 84

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 85

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 86  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 87  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 88  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 89  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 90  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 91  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 92  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 93  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 94  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 95  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 96  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 97  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 98  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 99  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 100  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 101.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 102.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 103.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 104.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 105.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 106.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 107.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 108.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 109.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 110.  
Sufficiently Clear.

Article 111.  
Sufficiently Clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF  
KARAWANG NUMBER 15