



Guide to Doing Business

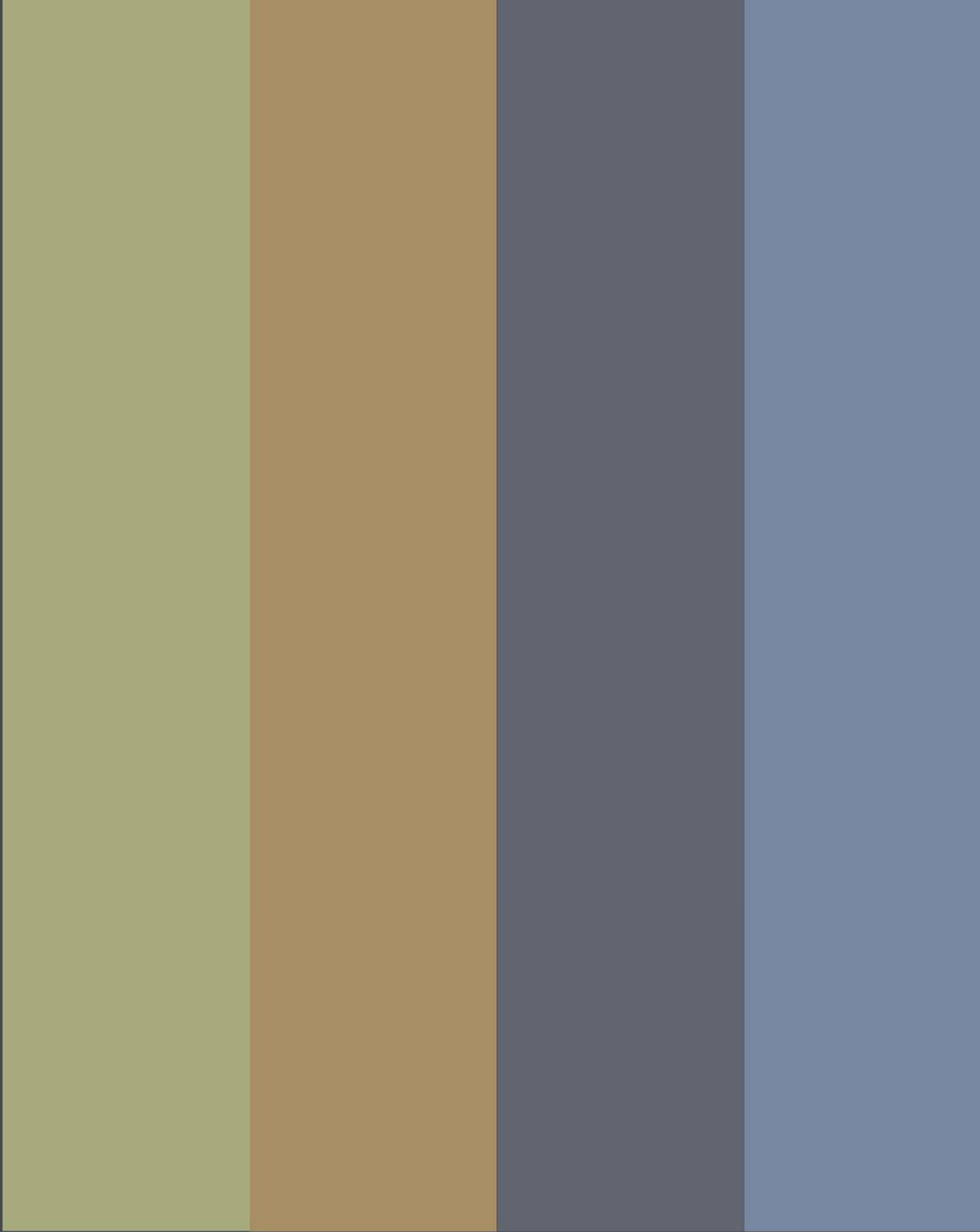
Indonesia

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GUIDE TO DOING BUSINESS IN INDONESIA

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I. The Country at a Glance

Situated between Malaysia and the Philippines to the north and Australia to the south, the Republic of Indonesia covers a total area of approximately 1,919,931 square kilometers comprising more or less 17,504 islands (of which an estimated 957 are inhabited) and forming part of the world's largest archipelago. Indonesia is a tropical country with year-round sunlight all over the year. Indonesia's national language is Indonesian, locally simply referred to as *Bahasa*, which is Indonesian word for language. In total, approximately 500 languages and dialects are spoken throughout Indonesia. English is widely used and taught in most secondary schools.

Indonesia has 355,856 kilometers of roads, consisting of 36,4318 kilometers of national roads 50,004 kilometers of provincial roads, 268,772 kilometers of municipal and city roads, and 772 kilometers of toll roads. As at September 30, 2009 Indonesia has 6,810 kilometers of railways of which 4,622 kilometers were in operation. The land transportation system included 431 bus stations that were serviced by 19,862 inter-provincial and 10,477 tourist buses. In terms of sea transportation, as at September 30, 2009, Indonesia had 2,125 ports, 105 of which served as international ports that facilitated the export-import cargo traffic. There were 212 inland waterway transport routes with a total navigable length of 35,342 kilometers, serviced by 196 vessels consisting of 175 roll-on, roll off ("ro-ro") transport vessels, 10 landing craft tanks and 11 fast passenger vessels. As at September 30, 2009 Indonesia operated 187 airports, of which 272 were international airports.

As per data of 2009, approximately 79% of the Indonesian population has access to safe and clean water supplies. In the same year Indonesia installed electrical generating capacity of approximately 30.5 gigawatts, and since then many more power projects have taken place. Indonesia's communications, like that of any other countries, is quite advanced. Strong demand for mobile communications is the primary contributor for the significant growth of this sector.

As a country with a large Moslem population, Indonesia's business operations are affected by the people's religious activities. During the Ramadhan month (fasting month) for instance, business hours are shortened as there is no lunch recess. Employees are allowed prayer times and at least one Haj pilgrimage during their service.

The average Indonesian rupiah exchange rate for the U.S. dollar in the month of September 2011 is Rp. 8,900 to Rp.9,000.

II. General Considerations

Diplomatic Relations

Indonesia has diplomatic relation with most of the countries in the world. As at the writing of this report it has no diplomatic relation with Israel and Taiwan. There are currently no prohibitions or restrictions in business dealings with the country; nor are there travel warnings to or within the country. Contact information for the embassies in Indonesia is may be checked through this (unofficial) link: <http://www.expatriate.or.id/info/embassy.html>

Government

Election system and schedule. Indonesia uses the Direct Election System for the election of both its Legislative Members and its President. These elections are held every five year. The next elections will take place in 2014.

Political history in the last decade. For the past 10 years, for the first time in 2004, Indonesia's legislative members and president have been directly elected by the Indonesian people. This change marks the development of the country's more democratic systems, also in its economic and business sectors.

Judicial system. Indonesia's current judicial system has been built under a separation-of-power concept. As such, it is an impartial system with no specific political method for resolving disputes. Disputants may choose to resolve their dispute before the court or by taking the alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedure, and they are free to choose the law that governs their matter/dispute. The ADR also allows disputing parties to choose a domestic or a foreign forum for the resolution of their dispute. The Indonesian court system comprises the Common Court, the Corruption Court, the Industrial Relation Court, the Administration Court and the Commercial Court. Indonesian court decisions are not enforceable outside of Indonesia and on the other hand decisions of foreign courts are not enforceable in Indonesia. Court proceedings in Indonesia are generally lengthy and cumbersome - they may take months or even years.

Legislative system. The country's parliamentary system comprises three chambers. The first is the *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR), which comprises representatives of the political parties and which is tasked with enacting laws together with the President. The second is the *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah* (DPD), which comprises representatives of the country's provinces. The last one is the *Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat* (MPR), which comprises members of both the DPR and the DPD, which is tasked with, among others, amending the Constitution.

Environmental Considerations

Issues concerning the environment are regulated by Law No. 32 Year 2009 concerning Protection and Maintenance of the Environment. Under this law, the Environmental License is a mandatory prerequisite for a Business License. Indonesia actively participates in the world wide movement to stop global warming.

Intellectual Property

Indonesia is a party to the various international treaties/conventions relating to IPRs, such as the Berne Convention, the Paris Convention, the Convention Establishing the World Intellectual Property Organization, the WIPO Copyrights Treaty, the Patent Cooperation Treaty, and the World Trade Organization (“WTO”) Agreement including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs).

The country’s laws for the protection of intellectual property are:

- Law No. 14 of 2001 on Patents
- Law No. 15 of 2001 on Trademarks
- Law No. 30 of 2000 on Trade Secrets
- Law No. 31 of 2000 on Industrial Designs
- Law No. 32 of 2001 on Integrated Circuit Lay-out Designs
- Law No. 19 of 2002 on Copyrights

Notable points

- No substantive prior approvals by national investment boards are required.
- Notarization is required for document assignments.
- There are no regulatory guidelines for licenses.
- There are no specific exceptions or requirements relation to a particular product(s).
- There are no stipulations that limit royalties from licenses. There are no stipulation for the determination of ‘excessive’ royalties.
- Generally, the Indonesian competition law does not apply to intellectual property licenses.
- Typical agreements entered into by foreign corporations with their wholly owned subsidiaries are: license agreements, IP related agreements and Technical Assistance agreements.

III. Investment Incentives

Export Incentives or Guarantees

Export Financing. Law No. 2 of 2009 regarding The Indonesian Export Financing Institution (“Law No.2/2009”) regulates the granting of financing facilities to business entities or individuals that conduct export activities. The facilities can be applied for to the The Indonesian Export Financing Institution or *Lembaga Pembiayaan Ekspor Nasional* (LPEI), which is the agency in charge of this matter under the Ministry of Finance (“MoF”).

Based on Law No.2/2009 the facilities provided are as follows:

- a. Financing (*pembiayaan*), including provision of working capital and/or investment financing;
- b. Guarantees, including:
 - Guarantees provided to Indonesian exporters for the payment to be received from overseas buyers;
 - Guarantees provided to Indonesian importers domiciled outside Indonesia for the payment to be received from Indonesian exporters;
 - Guarantees provided to banks that provide financing to Indonesian exporters; and/or
 - Guarantees provided to participants of tenders for projects that support export activities.
- c. Insurances, including:
 - Risk insurances for export failure;
 - Risk insurances for payment failure;
 - Investment Risk insurances for Indonesian companies located overseas;
 - Political Risk insurances in export country destinations.

The LPEI also provides insurance facilities for Indonesian exporters, through its State-Owned Companies (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara*) such as PT Asuransi Ekspor Indonesia. The insurance covers export payment and loan payment failures.

Tax Incentives for Foreign Investors

Indonesia also provides foreign investment with tax incentives. These incentives are regulated in Law No. 25 of 2007. Investments that are eligible for these facilities are investments:

- a. that are labor intensive;
- b. that fall under the category of highly prioritized investments;
- c. in infrastructure construction;

- d. that involve technology transfers;
- e. in a pioneer industry;
- f. that are located in a remote area, a less-developed area, a contiguous area, or another area deemed needy;
- g. that keep the environment sustainable;
- h. that involve research, development, and innovation activities;
- i. that are made in partnership with micro, small and medium enterprises or cooperatives; or
- j. in an industry that uses domestically-produced capital goods or machinery and equipment.

Investment Facilities

Facilities available to investors:

- a. reduction of net income tax, depending on the total investment amount made within a specified period;
- b. import duty exemption or relief for production capital goods, machinery, or equipment not yet produced in Indonesia;
- c. import duty exemption or relief on import duty for production of raw materials or components for a specified period upon fulfillment of specified requirements;
- d. Value Added Tax exemption or deferment for a specified period for importation or production of capital goods or machinery or equipment not yet produced in Indonesia;
- e. accelerated depreciation or amortization; and
- f. Land and Buildings Tax relief for specified business fields in specified regions or areas or zones.

Corporate Income Tax Exemptions/Reductions

The long-awaited tax holiday regulation was finally issued on 15 August 2011 by the Minister of Finance (“MoF”) as Regulation 130/PMK.011/2011 concerning Granting of Corporate Income Tax Exemption or Reduction.

The tax holiday is available for selected “pioneer industries”, which is defined as “industries having extensive interconnection, giving high value added and externality, introducing new technology, and having strategic value for the nation-wide economy. At this stage, the pioneer industries covered under the Regulation are:

- Base metal industry;
- Oil refinery and/or organic base chemical industry, which the sources are from natural oil and gas;
- Machinery industry;
- Renewable energy industry; and/or
- Communication equipment industry

In an effort to encourage further investment in Indonesia, a tax holiday may be granted for 5 up to 10 years as of the fiscal year where the commercial operation starts. After the tax holiday expires, the taxpayer is allowed a 50% reduction in income tax for the following 2 fiscal years. An additional period of concession may be granted by MOF in the interest of maintaining the competitiveness of national industry and the strategic value of certain industries.

In order to take advantage of the tax holiday, the following conditions must be met:

- The investment is in a “pioneer” industry;
- The approved new investment plan must be at least Rp 1 trillion (approx US\$ 118 million);
- At least 10% of the investment capital must be placed in an Indonesian bank, and it cannot be withdrawn prior to the commencement of the realization of the investment;
- The taxpayer must be in the form of Indonesian legal entity, and it must be established within 12 months prior to the issuance of the regulation or after the enactment of the regulation.

The taxpayer may utilize the tax holiday if it has realized its investment plan and conduct the commercial production. The tax holiday only applies to the incomes received from activities that are qualified for the tax holiday – it does not apply to tax withholding and collection obligations; thus the taxpayer is still required to deduct and collect taxes from other third parties, as stipulated under the prevailing tax laws.

The request for the tax holiday is to be made to the Minister of Industry (“MoI”) or the Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (“BKPM”), who will coordinate with the relevant ministries. As part of the proposal to be submitted to MOF, the Minister of Industry or the Head of Capital Investment Board is required to provide documents evidencing the eligibility of the requesting taxpayer, as well as to conduct certain analyses. The prerequisite analyses include an analysis of the existence of “*tax sparing rules*” in the country of domicile of the foreign investor. The *tax sparing rules* is described to be an acknowledgement of the tax incentive granted by Indonesia in the income tax calculation of the country of domicile. The other analyses are analysis of:

- Availability of infrastructure at the location of the investment;
- Absorption of local manpower;
- Review of fulfillment of the Pioneer industry criteria by the requesting taxpayer; and
- Clear and concrete step-plan for transfer of technology.

A proposal equipped with complete supporting documents is then submitted to the MoF (by the MoI or the Head of BKPM), who will appoint a “Verification Committee” that is tasked to review the strategic impact of the project on the national economy and to ensure that the above criteria are met, the minimum required investment has been made, and that commercial production has begun. The Verification Committee will consult with the Coordinating Minister for the Economy before submitting its recommendation to the MoF. The MoF will then consult with the President before the final approval is granted. Application for the tax holiday must be submitted by the MoI or the Head of BKPM within 3 years of the date of the regulation. An application cannot be

submitted if the taxpayer has obtained a tax facility under article 31(a) of the Income Tax Law (tax allowance for certain industries or regions). A taxpayer who has received the tax holiday must submit periodical reports to the Directorate General of Tax and Verification Committee comprising a report regarding the use of the fund placed in the Indonesian Banking and an audited report of the realization of the investment. Failure to comply with the above mentioned criteria and reporting obligation will result in the revocation of the tax holiday.

There are a number of important issues which need to be clarified, such as what industries in particular are covered. Given that the application will go through a Verification Committee, 3 Ministers, BKPM and, finally, the President, the process is likely to be time-consuming and potentially difficult. Although the regulation is a positive step, it remains to be seen how the bureaucratic procedures will be applied in practice.

Regional Tax Incentives for Foreign Investors

On September 23, 2008, the government issued Government Regulation (“GR”) No. 62 of 2008 that revises GR No. 1 of 2007 concerning Income Tax Facilities for Investments in Designated Business Fields and/or Designated Regions. Under this GR, 23 business fields and 15 business fields in certain regions receive tax incentives. Companies investing in the listed business fields or listed business fields in the designated regions may apply for the recommendation of the Chairman of the Investment Coordinating Board (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* or BKPM) in order to receive income tax facilities, such as:

- a. Reduction of net income tax by 30% of the total investment amount, deducted for 6 years, each of which by 5%;
- b. Accelerated depreciation or amortization, as follows:

Category: Fixed Tangible Asset	Useful Life	Rate of depreciation and amortization under methods of	
		Straight Line	Declining Balance
I. Nonbuilding			
Category I	2 years	50%	100% (charged directly to income)
Category II	4 years	25%	50%
Category III	8 years	12,5%	25%
Category IV	10 years	10%	20%

Category: Fixed Tangible Asset	Useful Life	Rate of depreciation and amortization under methods of	
		Straight Line	Declining Balance
II. Building:			
Permanent	10 years	10%	-
Nonpermanent	5 years	20%	-

- c. Imposition of 10% income tax on dividends paid to nonresident taxpayers, or otherwise a lower rate subject to the prevailing Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation;
- d. Extended loss carry forward of more than 5 years but less than 10 years, with an additional period of 1 year if:
 - newly investing in the fields of business conducted in industrial estates and bonded zones;
 - employing at least 500 all-level Indonesian workers for 5 consecutive years;
 - investing/expending at least Rp. 10,000,000,000 in economic and social infrastructure in business locations;
 - within 5 fiscal years, expending at least 5% of the investments in domestic research and development costs for product development or production efficiency; and/or
 - using at least 70% of raw materials and/or components of domestic products since the fourth year.

Lists of the above mentioned 23 designated business fields and 15 business fields in designated regions can be found on page 12.

Integrated Economic Development Zone (KAPET)

Companies conducting business in an Integrated Economic Development Zone (*Kawasan Pengembangan Ekonomi Terpadu /KAPET*) are also eligible for the above mentioned tax facilities. The application for the facilities is to be submitted to the Directorate General of Taxation. Currently, around 25 areas are designated as KAPETs.

Bonded Zone

Companies with a Bonded-Zone status (KB status) are also entitled to tax facilities such as:

- Exemptions from Value Added Tax (VAT) and sales tax on their transactions involving certain luxury goods;

- Exemption from prepaid income tax (Article 22) on importation of capital goods and other equipment directly related to production activities;
- Postponement of import duty on capital goods and equipment and goods and materials for processing;
- Exemption from import duty for four years on machinery and certain spare parts.

The KB status may be applied for to the MoF by export-oriented manufacturing companies. The aim is to minimize idle investments in input VAT and Luxury Sales Tax (LST) overpayments resulting from the existence of refunds pending approval for export activities. As a result, the KB status brings about a non-collection of VAT and VAT exemption facilities in respect of:

- Importation or domestic purchases of goods for further processing;
- Importation of office equipment to be used only by the KB company concerned;
- Importation of plant equipment and machinery related directly to manufacturing activities to be used only within or by the KB Company concerned.

The same tax facilities also apply to traffic of goods between KB companies as well as between a KB company and its supporting contractors. Hence, no VAT and LST are collected for the following traffic of goods:

- Shipments of products from a KB company to another KB company for further processing;
- Shipments of goods and/or materials from a KB company to a non-KB company within the Customs Area;
- Lendings of plant, machinery or equipment by a KB company to another KB company or non-KB company within the Customs Area, and reshipment of the same machinery or equipment to the KB company in a subcontract arrangement.

In addition to the above, shipments of goods to a KB company from outside of an Indonesia Customs Area are eligible for postponement of the import duty and excise (if any) to the extent that the goods are to be processed further. Also, no import income duties (Article 22 income tax) are collected on imports of office equipment, plant, machinery and equipment that are related directly to manufacturing activities, and on goods that are to be further processed.

To preserve its KB status, a company must observe the following maximum volume limitation for the products shipped to non-KB companies in the domestic market:

- 50% of the current-year production value for goods that require no further processing and that can be used by end consumers;
- 60% of the current-year production value for other goods;
- 75% of the current-year production value for goods supplied to mining and oil and gas companies;
- 75% of the current-year production value for KB companies engaged in oil and gas, domestic ship building, and oleo chemical industries;

- Exported;
- Sent to other KB company;
- Sent to a special import facility (*Kemudahan Impor Tujuan Ekspor/KITE*) for further processing; or;
- Destroyed under the supervision of the Director General of Customs and Excise (DGCE).

KITE

Instead of obtaining a KB status from the MoF, an export-oriented company may request a KITE (*Kemudahan Impor Tujuan Ekspor*) from the DGCE. Unlike the KB facility, this facility is applicable only for importation of goods that will be processed further or goods that will be assembled or for affixed to other goods for further exportation. The facility includes:

- Postponement of the import duty and excise;
- Non-collection of VAT and LST.

To acquire the KITE status, a company must first obtain a Company Master Number (*Nomor Induk Perusahaan/NIPER*) from the DGCE. The actual facility may then be requested every year. The request must be supported by at least an Import and Export Plan for the Next 12 Months and an Export Realisation Report for the Last 12 Months.

Free Trade Zones in Batam, Bintan and Karimun

Goods entered into and goods delivered amongst companies inside a *Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas/KPB* or Free Trade Zone (FTZ) are exempted from import duty and excise. In addition, no import taxes (i.e., VAT, LST and Income Tax Article 22) are collected on these goods.

Goods that originate from a FTZ that enter an Indonesian Customs area are liable to import duties and taxes.

Some administrative requirements in FTZ:

1. Business License from the Management Board of FTZ (*Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan/BPK*).
2. Masterlist (type of goods and quantity) from the Management Board of FTZ, the goods should relate to the business activities.
3. Consumable goods for the FTZ residence should be entered by registered entrepreneurs.
4. Customs procedures (including customs audit, customs penalties) are applicable in FTZ.
5. No requirement to be registered as a Taxable Enterprise (*Pengusaha Kena Pajak/PKP*) for VAT purposes.

Transactions of intangible goods and taxable services are exempted from VAT, except for those delivered to other Indonesia Customs area and Bonded Zone companies.

In respect to the income tax incentives, they are provided for 23 business fields and 15 business fields in designated regions.

The aforementioned twenty-three (23) business fields are as follows:

1. Animal husbandry development (*Pengembangan peternakan*);
2. Utilization of Plant Forest (*Usaha Pemanfaatan Hutan Tanaman IUPHHK-HTI (HTI)*);
3. Low-rank coal mining and business (*Penambangan dan Pemanfaatan Batubara Mutu Rendah (Low Rank Coal)*);
4. Geothermal energy business (*Pengusahaan Tenaga Panas Bumi*);
5. Business fields in the classification of milk- and dairy- food classification (*Kelompok Industri Susu dan Makanan dari Susu*);
6. Business fields in the classification of other food industries (*Kelompok Industri Makanan Lainnya*);
7. The fields under classification of textile and clothing industries (*Kelompok Industri Tekstil dan Industri Pakaian Jadi*);
8. Business fields in the classification of Pulp, paper and paperboard industries (*Kelompok Industri Bubur Kertas (Pulp), Kertas dan Kertas Karton/Paper Board*);
9. Natural oil refinery (*Pengilangan Minyak Bumi*);
10. Construction of mini natural gas refineries (natural gas refinery industry) (*Pembangunan kilang mini gas bumi (Industri Pemurnian dan Pengolahan Gas Bumi)*);
11. Business fields in the classification of industrial chemical industries (*Kelompok Industri Bahan Kimia Industri*);
12. Business fields in the classification of other chemical industry (*Kelompok Industri Barang-Barang Kimia Lainnya*);
13. Business fields in the classification of man-made fiber industries (*Kelompok Industri Serat Buatan*);
14. Business fields in the classification of industry of rubber and rubbery products industries (*Kelompok Industri Karet dan Barang dari Karet*);
15. Business fields in the classification of porcelain goods industries (*Kelompok Industri Barang-Barang dari Porselin*);
16. Business fields in the classification of iron and steel basic industries (*Kelompok Industri Logam Dasar Besi dan Baja*);
17. Business fields in the classification of non ferrous metal basic industries (*Kelompok Industri Logam Dasar Bukan Besi*);
18. Machinery and equipment industries (*Kelompok Industri Mesin dan Perlengkapannya*);
19. Business fields in the classification of electric motors, generators, transformers industries (*Kelompok Industri Motor Listrik, Generator, dan Transformator*);

20. Business fields in the classification of electronic and telematics industries (*Kelompok Industri Elektronika dan Telematika*);
21. Business fields in the classification of Land transportation industries (*Kelompok Industri Alat Angkut Darat*);
22. Business fields in the classification of ship and boat building and repair industries (*Kelompok Industri Pembuatan dan Perbaikan Kapal dan Perahu*); and
23. Non ferrous metal basic manufacturing industries (*Industri Pembuatan Logam Dasar Bukan Besi*).

The aforementioned fifteen (15) business fields are as follows:

1. Food crops development (*Pengembangan tanaman pangan*);
2. Horticulture development (*Pengembangan Budidaya Hortikultura*);
3. Food processing industries (*Kelompok Industri Pengolahan Makanan*);
4. Agro-based natural resources manufacturing industries (*Kelompok Industri Pengolahan SDA berbasis Agro*);
5. Leather, leather products, and footwear industries (*Kelompok Industri Kulit, Barang dari Kulit, dan Alas Kaki*);
6. Paper and paperboard packing and packaging industries (*Kelompok Industri Kemasan dan Kotak dari Kertas dan Karton*);
7. Plastic goods industries (*Kelompok Industri Barang dari Plastik*);
8. Cement, lime and gypsum industries (Note: Cement industries involved in the post Tsunami engage in reconstruction of Aceh in the wake of are eligible for the facilities under this GR) (*Kelompok Industri Semen, Kapur, dan Gips*);
9. Electric accumulators and batteries industries (*Kelompok Industri Akumulator Listrik dan Batu Batera*);
10. Shipbuilding and boat building and repair industries (*Kelompok Industri Pembuatan dan Perbaikan Kapal dan Perahu*);
11. Furniture industries (*Kelompok Industri Furnitur*);
12. Salt water fish catching business and processing industries (integrated business) (*Penangkapan Ikan di Laut dan Pengolahannya (Usaha Terpadu)*);
13. Marine crustacean catching and processing business (integrated business) (*Penangkapan Crustacea Laut dan Pengolahannya (Usaha Terpadu)*);
14. Marine mollusk catching and processing business (integrated business) (*Penangkapan Mollusca Laut dan Pengolahannya (Usaha Terpadu)*); and
15. Trans-shipment Ports.

IV. Financial Facilities

Financial Institutions

Indonesia recognizes two forms of financial institutions:

- a. Banking Financial Institutions; and
- b. Non-Banking Financial Institutions.

A Banking Financial Institution, or simply known as “Bank”, is generally defined by Indonesian law as “a business entity that collects accumulates funds from the public in the form of savings and that channels those funds back to the public in the form of credits and/or in other forms”.

A Non-Banking Financial Institution is defined as “a financial institution established in the form of insurance company, pension fund, securities, venture capital, financing companies, and other non-bank entities that manage public’s funds”.

While Banks are supervised by Bank Indonesia (the central bank of Indonesia), non-Banking Financial Institutions are supervised by the Minister of Finance and the so called Capital Market-Financial Institutions Supervisory Agency or *Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal-Lembaga Keuangan (BAPEPAM-LK)*.

In the Indonesian financial system there are two supervisory institutions:

- a. The Central Bank, whose duties are to: (i) formulate and implement monetary policies, (ii) regulate and maintain a flowing of payment system and (iii) regulate and supervise banks that operate within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia; and
- b. BAPEPAM - LK together with the Minister of Finance, whose duties are to regulate, develop, supervise and maintain stability in the capital market and Non-Banking Financial Institutions activities.

Banks

The banking system. Indonesia recognizes three (3) types of banks:

- a. The Central Bank (Bank Indonesia), which function is to provide and maintain the stability of the Rupiah and to supervise the value of the Rupiah and the activities of banks in Indonesia. It does not conduct conventional banking activities;
- b. Commercial banks, which conduct conventional banking business activities and/or banking activities based on the Syariah principle. Commercial banks provide payment traffic services and services such as providing loans and savings.
- c. Rural Banks (*Bank Perkreditan Rakyat*), which conduct similar activities as the activities of Commercial Banks, but are more focused on the provision of loans to small and

medium enterprises (SME). Unlike Commercial Banks, Rural Banks do not provide payment traffic services.

Requirements for opening a bank account. Companies in Indonesia which have a foreign shareholder are required to maintain a bank account. The account must be established with a bank which is licensed to handle foreign currencies (known as Foreign-Exchange Bank or *Bank Devisa*).

Indonesian law requires every bank to conduct certain “know your customer” procedures. In practice, banks may apply different requirements; however they are required to at least have the following information on their customers:

For a natural person:

- a. Copy of identity card or passport; and
- b. For foreigners, copy of staying permit in Indonesia/temporary resident permit.

For a corporate entity:

- a. Memorandum and/or Articles of Association;
- b. Business licenses (for Indonesian companies); and
- c. Taxpayer identification number (for Indonesian companies).

There are no specific restrictions on the use of a bank account by its holder, with the exception of its use for money laundering, terrorism funding, and the like.

Bank loans for investors. Bank Indonesia regulations prohibit Indonesian banks from providing loans to foreigners, unless the loans are syndicated loans that meet the certain criteria determined by Bank Indonesia. Therefore, with the exception of loans that meet the criteria above, a foreign investor can only receive a loan through an Indonesian company in which it is participating.

Stock Market

The Indonesian Stock Exchange (PT Bursa Efek Indonesia) organizes and provides the system, regulations and facilities for all securities activities.

V. Exchange Controls

In general, there is no foreign exchange control in Indonesia. A person may freely hold, use and transfer funds in foreign currencies. However, the transfer of funds in foreign currencies to and from abroad is subject to a reporting obligation to Indonesia's central bank, Bank of Indonesia. The reporting obligation is on the side of the Indonesian party.

Law No. 24 of 1999 on the Flow of Foreign Exchange Flow and the Exchange Rate System dated May 17, 1999, imposes reporting requirements to Bank Indonesia on the flow of foreign exchange currency movements, to and from abroad which is made by Indonesian banks, non-bank financial institutions, and non-financial companies. With regard to non-financial companies, Bank Indonesia issued the following implementing regulations apply: Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 4/2/PBI/2002 dated March 28, 2002 (as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 5/1/PBI/2003 dated January 31, 2003) concerning the Monitoring of the Flow of Foreign Exchange Activities of Non-Financial Companies, and Circular Letter of BI No. 5/24/DSM dated October 3, 2003 (as amended by Circular Letter of BI No. 9/9/DSM dated April 9, 2007) concerning the Reporting of Foreign Exchange Activities of Non-Financial Companies ("Regulation 4/2").

Business Transactions with Nationals, Residents or Non-Residents

Definitions of nationals, residents and non-residents. The definitions discussed in this case are definitions in the context of Foreign Exchange Flow (as defined as "movement of assets and financial obligations between a resident and a non-resident, including movement of foreign financial assets and foreign financial liabilities between residents"):

"Resident" is a person, corporate body and any other body, which is domiciled or is planning to be domiciled in Indonesia.

"Non-Resident" is a person, corporate body and any other body which is not domiciled or does not plan to be domiciled in Indonesia.

"National" is defined by Law No. 12 of 2006 regarding Indonesian Citizenship as a citizen of a country based on the prevailing laws and regulations.

Restrictions and/or requirements in conducting business with nationals, residents or non-residents. No specific restrictions are imposed on foreign parties in the use of foreign currencies in their business with nationals, residents or non-residents. However, in transactions that use foreign currencies the local counterparties are required to report the transactions to Bank Indonesia.

Transactions that must be reported to Bank Indonesia. Under Bank Indonesia Regulation, transactions which are not carried out through a local Indonesian bank or a non-bank financial institution (i.e. those that are conducted through: (i) the company's overseas current account (OCA), and/or (ii) the company's inter company office account (ICA)) must be reported to Bank Indonesia.

Under Regulation 4/2, transactions which result in the movement of financial assets and liabilities between a resident and a non resident, including movement of foreign financial assets and foreign financial liability between residents, must be reported to Bank Indonesia. "Foreign Financial Assets" are assets of the company in the form of receivables owed by non-residents, either in foreign currency or in rupiah, among others in the form of capital participation in foreign companies, savings in overseas banks and possession of commercial papers issued by non-resident. "Foreign Financial Liability" is the liability of the company towards non-residents, either in foreign currency or in rupiah, among others in the form of offshore loans and trade debts to overseas companies.

Notwithstanding to the above, the obligation to report foreign exchange flows only applies to the local counterparty if that counterparty:

1. has assets or annual turnover amounting to at least Rp. 100 billion (the determination of total asset and gross income is to be based on the current audited financial statements or in the absence of such audited financial statements, the non-audited financial statements);
2. conducts foreign exchange activities not through a local Indonesian bank or a non-bank financial institution;
3. is an Indonesian bank, a non-bank financial institution, or a non-financial company.

There are criminal or administrative sanctions for the reporting obligation failure.

Investment Controls

Prior to investing in an Indonesian company, an investor must apply for a registration approval from the BKPM, and inform the BKPM of the nature of the intended investment (such as the investment source, line of business of the target company, production capacity, etc.).

Restriction on direct investment. Not all business fields are open to investment/foreign investment. Investors should check the Investment Negative List, which lists the business fields that are open or open with conditions to foreign investment. Under the Negative List, the following lines of business are not open to direct foreign investment in Indonesia:

- the lines of business that are reserved for micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives;
- the lines of business for which a partnership is required (*kemitraan*);
- the lines of business for which certain shareholding arrangements are required;

- the lines of business that may be conducted only in certain locations;
- the lines of business for which a special license is required.

Applicability of the Negative List

Investment Law No. 25 of 2007 (“Investment Law”) defines “investment” as “direct investment with the exception of indirect or portfolio investment”, which means that the Negative List does not apply to indirect or portfolio investment that is made through the capital market. The Investment Law, however, does not define the term “portfolio investment”. Prior to August 2008 it was understood that the term ‘portfolio investment’ includes transactions that are made through the capital market and that publicly listed companies are exempted from the Negative List, with the above mentioned exceptions. This follows the longstanding practice whereby publicly listed companies have been regulated by BAPEPAM-LK and not by the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* or “BKPM”). Presidential decrees tracing back to at least 1995 exempted listed companies from the Negative List and this exemption was included explicitly in the Negative List decrees up to July 2007. The exemption for listed companies was left out of new Negative List rules in that year only, reportedly because it was assumed that the Investment Law was sufficiently clear on this matter.

Notwithstanding BAPEPAM-LK’s longstanding practice, it appears that BKPM has begun to exert some authority over publicly listed companies. Currently, BKPM seems to adopt the policy that the Negative List applies to publicly listed companies if the foreign investment to be made will result in change in the controlling shareholder of the target company. However, this policy has not been formalized in writing. To prevent confusion and to maintain the legal certainty, the government has indicated its intention to clarify the status of listed companies in the currently ongoing revision of the Negative List, but has not done so to date. Pending the clarification, in practice any investment in publicly listed companies with a line of business that is listed in the Negative List will require the approval of BKPM.

Restrictions on indirect investments in the country. For the purpose of this Guide, “indirect investments” are portfolio indirect investments, of which the transactions are made through the domestic capital market/stock exchanges. Foreign direct investment cannot be made in publicly listed companies that are engaged in, among others, the banking and broadcasting industries.

Investment in the Banking Sector

In the commercial banking sector, the foreign share ownership limit is 99% and at least 1% of the Bank’s unlisted shares must be owned by an Indonesian citizen(s) and or entity(s) as stipulated in Government Regulation Government Regulation No. 28 of 1999, dated May 7, 1999 concerning Bank Mergers, Consolidations and Acquisitions (“Regulation 28/1999”). A number of banks have delisted 1% of their total issued shares, resulting in 100% foreign ownership possibility based on their outstanding shares in the listed market.

Listed banks’ compliance of the foreign ownership limitation is monitored through the Indonesian Stock Exchange (“IDX”) and the share registrar. Any listed Bank is required to submit a monthly

report to IDX on, among others, its shareholding composition; while the share registrar is also under obligation to submit a monthly report on the shareholding of publicly listed companies it maintains to the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Board (*Badan Pengawas Pasar Modal dan Lembaga Keuangan* or “BAPEPAM-LK”). When a foreign investment limit has been reached, foreign buyers may buy only from foreign sellers. In addition, the aforementioned compliance is also monitored by Bank Indonesia as the supervisory agency by requiring banks to submit periodical reports regarding their foreign ownership.

Purchase of Banks' Shares and Requirements

Investors are required to obtain Bank Indonesia (Indonesia's central bank)'s approval prior to executing any purchase of 25% or more of a bank's total issued shares or in the case of a purchase of less than 25% of the bank's total issued shares if the purchase would affect the control of the Bank. This regulation applies to both direct and indirect investments in bank. This Bank Indonesia's approval, however, is not required if the purchaser of the shares is not intended to be registered in the bank's share registrar.

Bank Indonesia also imposes additional requirements regarding ownership of a bank's shares. Any purchase of 5% up to less than 25% of the shares of a bank must be reported to Bank Indonesia by the board of directors of the Bank within 10 days as of the registration of the shares in the share register.

Investment in Broadcasting Institutions

A private broadcasting institution can list its shares on the stock exchange up to the maximum of 20% of its total issued and paid up capital by taking into account the total shares that have already been acquired by foreign citizens/entity(ies). Foreign citizen/entity can only acquire the shares of such publicly listed broadcasting institution by way of purchasing those listed shares in the stock exchange up to 100% of the total of listed shares, provided that the listed shares must be owned by at least two foreign shareholders¹.

Reporting Requirements

A foreign citizen and/or entity that purchases the shares of the publicly listed broadcasting institution through an Indonesian stock exchange is obliged to submit a report regarding the transaction concerned to BAPEPAM-LK in a manner prescribed under the prevailing capital market regulations, with a copy to the Minister of Communications and Information and Technology.

¹ Art. 27 par. 1, 2, 3, and 4, GR 50/2005.

Money Transfer

No exchange rate restrictions. Parties are free to determine the exchange rate that will be applicable to their transactions, and they are free to use a certain reference, such as Bank Indonesia middle rate.

No restrictions on transfers of foreign currencies into or out of the country. There are no regulations restricting the transfer of funds in a foreign currency into or out of Indonesia. However, Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 7/14/PBI/2005 and Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 7/23/DPD as amended by Circular Letter of Bank Indonesia No. 7/44/DPD/2005 dated 15 September 2005 concerning Restrictions on Rupiah Transactions and Foreign Currency Loans Offered by Banks provide the following:

1. Banks are prohibited from transferring Rupiah currency to an account owned by a foreign party and or any account which is jointly owned by a foreign party and a non-foreign party in an onshore Bank, except if the transfer of Rupiah to the account of the foreign party in the onshore Bank is executed in relation to a certain economic activity in Indonesia (such as divestment of equity participation, dividend payment, sale of Rupiah denominated securities or receivables payment); or if the transfer is made between accounts in an onshore banks that are held by the same foreign party.
2. Banks are prohibited from transferring Rupiah currency to the account of a foreigner and or to any account which is jointly owned by a foreign party and a non-foreign party in an offshore Bank.
3. Banks are prohibited from transferring Rupiah to non-foreign parties outside Indonesia.

The term “foreign parties” include foreign citizens, foreign legal entities/institutions, Indonesian citizens having a permanent resident status overseas and not domiciled in Indonesia, and offices of Indonesian banks or Indonesian legal entities domiciled outside of Indonesia. Violations of these regulations are subject to administrative sanctions.

Even though the above restrictions apply only to Indonesian banks, in practice the restriction affect the counter parties to the transactions as well as because they cannot transfer funds in Rupiah currency via Indonesian banks abroad.

No restrictions on sending funds abroad in a foreign currency. A party may freely hold, use and transfer funds in a foreign currency. However, the transfer funds in foreign currencies to and from abroad is subject to a reporting obligation to Bank Indonesia as mentioned above.

Restriction on taking hard currency out of the country. Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 4/8/PBI/2002 regarding Requirements in respect of the Carrying of Cash in Rupiah Currency out of or into the Customs Territory of the Republic of Indonesia (“Regulation No. 4/2002”) provides that the carrying of cash of more than Rp. 100.000.000 (one hundred million Rupiah) outside of

Indonesia requires a permit from Bank Indonesia. This permit is issued only if the funds are carried for the following purposes:

- a. cash machine testing;
- b. an exhibition overseas;
- c. a purpose other than the above purpose, which in Bank Indonesia's view is beneficial to the public.

VI. Import/Export Regulations

Customs Regulations

Indonesia is a member of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA).

Valuation of goods. Basically this is conducted by exporters/importers. The Customs Department will only value goods if in their view the importer/exporter's assessment is inaccurate.

How goods are cleared through customs. The goods' import declaration should be submitted manually or by through the electronic data interchange system; and the customs duty and import taxes should be paid - the tariff is calculated by multiplying the value of goods and the percentage of payable custom duty. The customs duty is determined based on the Harmonized System Code.

Exports

Export Restrictions. Indonesian government prohibits the exportation of a number of commodities such as sand.

Export license. Exportation of several commodities can only be conducted by companies that hold a Registered Exporter Certificate.

Export duties. Export duties are determined on the basis of the Harmonized System Code.

Foreign Trade Regulations

Indonesia is a party to International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. Indonesia also has entered into several bilateral and multilateral agreements regarding importation and exportation of goods, especially with Japan and the ASEAN countries.

Imports

Import licenses, duties, quotas and barriers. There are several required permits/documents for importers, among others: Importers Identification Number and Custom Identification Number. The import duties are calculated on the basis of the Harmonized System Code. To protect domestic producers, there are import quotas for commodities such as textile, agriculture and farm products. There is prohibition from importing vessels that are more than 20 years old.

Manufacturing Requirements

Indonesian government obliges some industries to have a percentage of local content in their products. An industry under this obligation is the electronic device industry. However, importation of certain component parts is permitted if these parts will ultimately be incorporated in a final product.

Product Labeling

Indonesia requires that all imported cellular phone products be equipped with a manual of use that is written in Indonesian.

VII. Structures for Doing Business

Government Participation

The government of Indonesia has the right to take ownership participation in strategic business fields such as general mining.

Divestment Requirement

In certain business fields there is a foreign ownership divestment requirement. In the field of general mining, for instance, the foreign investment company (*Perseroan Terbatas Penanaman Modal Asing* or “PT PMA”) is required to ensure that 20% of its total shares are held by Indonesian persons/entity 5 years after the commencement of its production operation, and to prioritize the Indonesian government in the choice of their Indonesian shareholders.

Investor's potential liability to partners, investors or others. Under Law No. 25 of 2007 regarding Investment (“Investment Law”), foreign direct investment must be conducted through the formation of a limited liability company (locally known as *Perseroan Terbatas* or “PT”), in which the investor goes into partnership with an Indonesian person or entity as the shareholders.

Under Law No. 40 of 2007 regarding Limited Liability Companies (“Company Law”), the shareholders of a PT are not personally liable for agreements that are entered into in the name of the PT and for the losses of the PT that is in excess of the value of the shares of the PT, unless:

- a. the PT has not fulfilled the requirements as a legal entity;
- b. the shareholder concerned has directly or indirectly acted in bad faith such as using the PT for his/her personal interest;
- c. the shareholder is involved in an unlawful act committed by the PT;
- d. the shareholder directly or indirectly utilizes the assets of the PT in an unlawful manner, resulting in the PT's inability to repay its debts.

Restrictions on capitalization. Foreign ownership restrictions are regulated under Government Regulation No. 36 of 2010 regarding Lists of Business Fields that Are Closed to Investments and Business Fields that are Conditionally Open for Investments (“GR 36”). Exhibit II of GR 36 specifies certain sectors and line of business which are open to foreign investment and its maximum foreign capital investment. In addition, the Investment Coordinating Board (locally known as *Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* or “BKPM”) has an unwritten policy on the standard of minimum issued and paid up share capital of PT PMAs that engage in certain lines of business.

Investors' tax consequences. The existence of governmental participation in an investment does not have any impact on the investor's tax consequences of the investor. The tax consequences vary, depending on the activities in Indonesia of the investor.

Joint Ventures

Joint ventures in Indonesia must be established in the form of a PT PMA (a foreign investment limited liability company).

The procedures for the establishment of a joint venture company are regulated in Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (the "Company Law"); but joint venture companies are also subject to the provisions of the Investment Law and its implementing regulations as well as the provisions of Government Regulation No. 36 (GR36) regarding foreign ownership.

The government agency in charge of the establishment of PT.PMA is the Investment Coordinating Board (known by its Indonesian acronym as BKPM). The establishment of a PT PMA takes around 1 to 2 months. The process, in general, involves the following steps/acts:

1. Approval for the name

The first step is to obtain approval for the PT.PMA's name, by submitting an application to the MOLHR. The application is to be submitted electronically to the MOLHR through a legal entity administration system administered by the MOLHR that is known as *Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum* or "SISMINBAKUM", and it should be submitted by the founders through a notary public.

Timeline: approximately 7 (seven) days.

2. Registration of the PMA with the BKPM (if applicable)

The second step is registering the PT PMA with the BKPM by submitting the completed Investment Registration Form along with the required documents.

Timeline: Under Regulation of the Head of BKPM No. 12 of 2009 on Investment Application Rules and Procedures ("Regulation No. 12/2009") BKPM is required to issue the Registration Approval within 1 (one) working day following the submission of the complete application. In practice, the process may take up to 2 weeks .

3. Signing of the Deed of Establishment

The next step is execution of the Deed of Establishment before a notary public in Indonesia. The Deed must be written in the Indonesian language.

Time line: Approximately 3 (three) days, depending on the availability of the Notary.

4. Certificate of Company Domicile (*Surat Keterangan Domisili Perusahaan* or "SKDP")

The application for this SKDP is to be submitted to the Head of Sub-District of the relevant jurisdiction over the domicile of PT. The SKDP is a certification of the domicile of PT.

Timeline: Approximately 5 (five) days as from the receipt of the complete application.

5. Taxpayer Registration Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak* or “NPWP”)

The application for the NPWP is to be submitted to the Tax Office which jurisdiction covers of the domicile of the PT.

Timeline: Approximately 5 (five) business days as of the receipt of the complete application.

6. Opening of the Bank Account and Capitalization

Under the Company Law, a PT.PMA must issue and pay-up in full its authorized capital, which must be evidenced by a proof of the payment transfer from the relevant founders/shareholders to the PT.PMA's bank account. In practice, in the absence of the transfer evidence, the notary public could issue a letter that states that the payment of the capital amount will be effected immediately upon the issuance of the MOLHR Approval.

Timeline: Approximately 5 (five) days.

7. MOLHR Approval of the Deed of Establishment

Submission of the Deed of Establishment to the MOLHR for its approval. This must be done at the latest 60 (sixty) days as of the signing date of the Deed of Establishment. The application is to be submitted electronically to MOLHR through the SISMINBAKUM. The PT obtains its legal entity status on the date of the issuance of the approval of MOLHR.

Timeline: At the latest 14 (fourteen) days as of the submission of the correct and complete application and the required supporting documents to the MOLHR. In practice, it can take as long as 1 (one) month as of the submission of the application to MOLHR.

8. Registration at the Company Registry Office

The PT is also required to register itself with the relevant Company Registry Office at the jurisdiction where it PT is domiciled. The registration must be done within 30 (thirty) days as of the issuance of the MOLHR Approval. As evidence of the registration, the PT will receive a Company Registration Certificate (Tanda Daftar Perusahaan or “TDP”) that is issued by the Company Registry Office.

Timeline: Approximately 14 (fourteen) days as of the submission of the correct and complete application.

9. Announcement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia

The last step is the publication the PT's Deed of Establishment in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia. The process of the establishment of a PT is in general considered complete when its establishment has been announced in the State Gazette.

Timeline: Pursuant to the regulation at the latest 14 (fourteen) days as of the issue of the MOLHR Approval, but in practice approximately 1-2 months.

Costs and Fees

The following costs and fees are involved in the establishment of a PT. PMA:

1. Legal counsel fees (if any investor appoints a legal counsel);
2. Notary fees: for making the Deed of Establishment, and for liaising with the governmental agencies in the processing of the MOLHR approval. The notary also can assist in the processing of certain licenses related to establishment of PT, such as the SKDP, NPWP, and TDP;
3. Fees of the agent. The services of an agent could be used in the processing of the various permits and licenses. The agent will liaise with the various governmental agencies offices; and
4. Administrative costs and fees payable to the governmental agencies.

Management Structure of a PT. PMA

There are not regulations which specifically regulate on the nationality of the persons who hold a seat in the management board of a Joint Venture Company.

Under the Company Law, a PT's management structure is a two-tier management structure that comprises the Board of Directors ("BOD") as the executive board and the Board of Commissioners ("BOC") as the supervisory board. The BOC does not have an executive function or authority, except in the absence of all of the members of the BOD or in the event that all of the members of the BOD have a conflicting interest with that of the company.

The BOD is fully responsible for the management of the company in the interests of the company and in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the company. It is the organ that represents the company in and out of court in accordance with the provisions of its articles of association. The BOC is defined as the company's organ that has the duty to conduct supervision and provide advice to the BOD.

Under Presidential Decree No. 75 of 1995 on the Use of Expatriate Manpower ("PD 75"), foreign nationals from any nationality can serve as members of the BOD or BOC in a foreign wholly owned or joint venture or PT. PMA.

Investor's tax consequences

Investors who invested in joint ventures in Indonesia but are not actively involved in the operations must pay Indonesian taxes only on the dividends or profit shares they receive or when they dispose of their shares or interests in the joint venture company.

Investors who are involved in the operational activities of their Indonesian joint venture will be deemed as having a permanent establishment in Indonesia and are therefore subject to the normal corporate income tax. The corporate income tax rate is normally at 25% of the net taxable income. Public companies that satisfy a minimum listing requirement of 40% and other conditions are entitled to a tax discount of 5% off the standard rate, giving them an effective tax

rate of 20%. Small enterprises, i.e. corporate taxpayers with an annual turnover of not more than Rp50 billion, are entitled to a tax discount of 50% off the standard rate which is imposed proportionally on taxable income of the part of gross turnover up to Rp4.8 billion.

Resident taxpayers and Indonesian PEs of foreign companies have to settle their tax liabilities either by direct payments, third party withholdings, or a combination of both. Foreign companies without a PE in Indonesia have to settle their tax liabilities for their Indonesia-sourced income through withholding of the tax by the Indonesian party paying the income.

Monthly tax installments (Article 25 income tax) constitute the first part of the tax payments to be made by resident taxpayers and Indonesian PEs as a prepayment of their current year corporate income tax liability. A monthly tax installment is generally calculated using the most recent corporate tax return. Special installment calculations apply for new taxpayers, finance lease companies, banks and state-owned companies.

The tax withheld by third parties on certain income (Article 23 income tax) or tax to be paid in advance on certain transactions (e.g., Article 22 income tax on imports) also constitute prepayments for the current year corporate tax liability of the income recipient or the party conducting the import.

If the total amounts of tax paid in advance through the year (Articles 22, 23, and 25 income taxes) and the tax paid abroad (Article 24 income tax) are less than the total corporate tax due, the company concerned has to settle the shortfall before filing its corporate income tax return. Such a payment is referred to as Article 29 income tax.

Certain types of income earned by resident taxpayers or Indonesian PEs are subject to final income tax. In this respect, the tax withheld by third parties (referred to as Article 4(2) income tax) constitutes the final settlement of the income tax for that particular income.

For foreign companies without a PE in Indonesia, the tax withheld from their Indonesia-sourced income by the Indonesian party paying the income (Article 26 income tax) constitutes a final settlement of their income tax due.

Business profits. Taxable business profits are calculated on the basis of normal accounting principles as modified by certain tax adjustments. Generally, a deduction is allowed for all expenditure incurred to obtain, collect, and maintain taxable business profits. A timing difference may arise if an expenditure recorded as an expense for accounting cannot be immediately claimed as a deduction for tax.

Disallowed deductions. These include:

- a. Benefits-in-kind (BIKs) (e.g., free housing, 50% of the acquisition and maintenance costs of certain company provided cars), except food and drink provided to all employee benefits required for job performance such as protective clothing and uniforms,

transportation costs to and from the place of work, accommodation for ship crews and the like, the cost of providing BIKs in remote areas, and 50% of the acquisition and maintenance costs of cellular phones;

- b. Private expenses;
- c. Non-business gifts and aid, except zakat (Islamic alms);
- d. Provisions: However, certain types of provision are claimable as deductible expenses: provision for doubtful accounts for banking and financing companies, insurance claims provision for insurance companies, deposit security provision for the Deposit Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS*), reclamation provision for mining companies, forestation provision for forestry companies, and area closure and maintenance provision for industrial waste processing businesses;
- e. Income tax payments;
- f. Tax penalties;
- g. Profit distributions;
- h. Employer contributions for life, health and accident insurance and contributions to unapproved pension funds, unless the contributions are treated as part of the taxable income of employees;
- i. Expenses relating to income which is taxed at a final rate, e.g., interest on loans relating to time deposits;
- j. Expenses relating to income which is exempt from tax, e.g., interest on loans used to buy shares where dividends to be received are not subject to income tax;
- k. Salaries or compensation received by partnership or firm members where their participation is not divided into shares.

Losses. Losses may be carried forward for a maximum of five years. However, for a limited category of businesses in certain regions or businesses subject to certain concessions, the period can be extended for up to ten years. The carrying-back of losses is not allowed. Tax consolidation is not available.

Profit distributions. Tax is withheld from dividends as follows:

- a. Resident recipients

Dividends received from an Indonesian company by a limited liability company incorporated in Indonesia (*Perseroan Terbatas/PT*), a cooperative, or a state-owned company, are exempt from income tax if the following conditions are met:

- the dividends are paid out of retained earnings; and
- the company earning the dividends holds at least 25% of the paid-in capital in the company distributing the dividends.

If these conditions are not met, the dividends are assessable to the company earning the dividends at the ordinary tax rates alongside the company's other income. Upon declaration, dividends are subject to Article 23 income tax withholding at 15 %. The amount withheld constitutes a prepayment of the corporate tax liability for the company earning the dividends.

Dividends received by partnerships, commanditaires, foundations and similar organizations are also subject to the same Article 23 withholding tax.

Dividends received by resident individual taxpayers are subject to final income tax at a maximum rate of 10%.

b. Non-resident recipients:

20% (lower for treaty countries) final withholding tax is due on dividends paid to a non-resident recipient.

Deemed profit margins. The following businesses have deemed profit margins for tax purposes:

	Deemed Profit on	Effective Income
Domestic shipping operations	4%	1.20% ¹
Domestic airline operations	6%	1.80%
Foreign shipping and airline operations	6%	2.64% ¹
Foreign oil and gas drilling operations	15%	3.75% ²
Certain Ministry of Trade representative office	1% of export value	0.25% ²

¹ The effective income tax rate (eitr) is calculated using the old tax rate of 30% because the Minister of Finance (MoF) has not revised the decrees which regulate the deemed profit margins.

² The eitr is calculated using the current tax rate of 25%, BPT rate varies according to availability of a reduced rate based on tax treaties.

For toll manufacturing services relating to children's toys rendered by a resident company to its foreign affiliates, taxable income is deemed to be 7% of the total manufacturing costs, excluding direct materials, and taxable at 25%.

Unlimited Liability Companies

The concept of ‘unlimited liability company’ is not recognized by Indonesian Law. However, there is ‘partnership’, which is a corporate form where the liability of the founders or partners is unlimited. In other words, the partners are individually liable for the partnership’s losses.

Partnership

Indonesia recognizes 3 (three) forms of partnership:

1. Civil Partnership (locally known as *Persekutuan Perdata* or “PP”)
2. Commercial Partnership (locally known as “Firma”)
3. Limited partnership (locally known as “C.V.”)

All three of the above partnerships are governed by the Indonesian Civil Code and the Indonesian Commercial Code.

Firmas and CVs are established by way of by a Deed of Establishment that is passed before a notary and registered with the local court. The establishment must also be announced in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

The PP establishment is the most simple. The partners simply enter into the PP by an agreement and the agreement may be done privately or before a notary.

Under the Investment Law, foreign investments may only be made through the formation of a PT.

Costs and fees

Fees for the formation of a partnership:

1. Legal counsel fee; if the services of a legal counsel is used in the establishment;
2. Notary fee. The notary assists in the making of the Deed of Establishment and in the processing of certain licenses related to establishment, such as SKDP, NPWP, and TDP;
3. Agent fees, if the services of an agent is used in the processing of the ancillary licenses.

VIII.Requirements for the Establishment of a Business

Governing Law

In general, businesses (which are usually reflected in a business agreement) in Indonesia are governed by Indonesian law. However, if one of the parties to the business agreement is a foreign party, the parties to the business agreement have the liberty to choose a law other than Indonesian law as the governing law. There is no registration or reporting requirement for this.

Antitrust Laws

All business operations within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are obliged to comply with anti-trusts laws and regulations. In general, business actors (either individual or entity) are prohibited from conducting activities, making any arrangements or entering into agreements that can result in unfair business competition and harm public interest.

The Indonesian antimonopoly law requires every merger, consolidation or acquisition that results in assets that exceed 2.5 trillion rupiahs (approximately US\$ 295,000,000) and/or which sales value exceeds 5 trillion rupiahs (approximately US\$ 590,000,000) must be notified to the Indonesian Business Competition Supervisory Commission (*Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha* or “KPPU”) at the latest 30 days as of the effectiveness of such merger, consolidation or acquisition. The KPPU is a commission which task is to ensure that business actors do not conduct monopolistic practices and/or unfair business competition.

Environmental Regulations

All businesses in Indonesia are required to comply with the prevailing environmental laws and regulations and are obliged to make sure that their operations will not cause environmental damage and/or environmental pollution.

Companies with business activities that potentially have an impact to the environment are required to undergo an environmental audit and to obtain AMDAL, UKL and UPL and Environmental Management Report and Environmental Monitoring Report.

Insurance

The law requires certain business fields such as construction and insurance to be covered by insurance for risks such as fire, flood, earth quake, riot and war.

There is no state monopoly on insurance.

Licenses/Permits

In principle, all business activities intended to be conducted in the Republic of Indonesia is subject to government approvals, which are granted through permit/license mechanism. The type of permit/license is dependent on the type of the business activities. For instance, for general trading and services activities the license required is the so called Trading Business License (*Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan* - SIUP); for construction activities it is Construction Services Business License (*Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi* - IUK), for mining activities it is Mining Business License (*Izin Usaha Pertambangan* - IUP), and for land acquisition it is Location Permit (*Izin Lokasi*).

As a pre-requisite of the above permits/licenses, ancillary licenses must first be obtained, such as Certificate of Company's Domicile (*Surat Keterangan Domisili Perusahaan* or SKDP), Company Registration Certificate (*Tanda Daftar Perusahaan* - TDP) and Taxpayer Identification Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak* - NPWP).

Advertisement

Business advertisement in Indonesia must be done by giving due regard to the Indonesian Advertisement Ethics. There are specific restrictions in the advertisement of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, medicine, food, vitamin or supplement, cosmetics, health equipments, slimming center, clinic and hospital, alternative medicine, organ transplantation, limited products, professional services, properties and business opportunities.

Legal Counsels

Only Indonesian lawyers may practice Indonesian law. Local law offices are listed in local law firm directories. ABNR is a member of international law firm associations like Lex Mundi and Pacific Rim Advisory Council (PRAC). The lawyers' fees vary and are charged either on an hourly basis or on a project basis.

Bookkeeping Requirement

Investors are required to maintain local books of accounts in a form which in accordance with the Indonesian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"), either in Indonesian or in English. Indonesian company law also requires all limited liability companies to submit annual financial reports.

Business Ethics/Codes

Indonesia has business ethics or codes such as GAAP for Accountants; and Good Corporate Governance and Know Your Customer Principle for the banking sector.

Consumer Protection Laws

Indonesia has Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection and its implementing regulations. This law regulates government supervision on the production of goods/services, and on the labeling, promotion, advertisement and sale of goods/services.

The Business of Construction

The licenses/permits required in this business field (other than the title to the land title on which the property will be constructed). An important license in this business field is the Building Construction Permit (*Izin Mendirikan Bangunan* - IMB). For the IMB, the applicants must pay a Building Construction Permit Fee (*Retribusi Izin Mendirikan Bangunan*). The processing of an IMB takes around 2-3 weeks.

Construction costs vary, depending on type of the construction. They usually consist of:

- Land acquisition cost;
- The property construction cost;
- Consultant/professional fee (if any); and
- Other Administration cost.

Contracts

In general, investors are free to enter into local contracts/agreements. Under the Indonesian Civil Law, an agreement is valid if it has the following four elements:

1. the consent of the parties;
2. capacities of the parties to conclude the agreement;
3. a certain subject;
4. a lawful purpose.

If one of the parties is not an Indonesian citizen or legal entity, the agreement or contract may have the law of the foreign party as the governing law.

Price Controls

There is price control for certain goods such as timber, sugar, salt, coal, oil palm and other strategic commodities, as regulated by the government agency in charge of the respective good. For instance, the bench mark price for coal is stipulated by the Directorate General of Coal and Geothermal, while the benchmark price for sugar is stipulated by Ministry of Trade.

Product Registration

There is an obligation to register particular products, such as food, medical equipment, cosmetics, medicine and products containing nuclear, with the government agency in charge. For food, cosmetic and medicine products, the registration is with the Food and Drugs Supervisory Agency; medical equipment with the Ministry of Health and Nuclear Products to Nuclear Energy Regulatory Agency. The registration process takes approximately 1-2 months to complete, depending on the type of the product. There is an official fee for the registration.

Capital Reduction or Return

The Indonesian investment law allows investors to repatriate their capital while their corporation is still in operation. The repatriation may be in the form of after-tax profits, reimbursement of expatriate manpower expenses, depreciation of fixed assets, and other similar forms.

Sale of Goods

There are no restrictions on the manner, time or place of the sale of goods. However, foreign investors are prohibited from doing retail business in Indonesia.

The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce

A trade association that is open to investors is the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce. There is generally no obligation for investors to be a member of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce; however, certain licenses require a certification or membership of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce. The membership fee is Rp. 4,500,000 / year.

Termination of Business

Tax Obligation and Other Obligations. The termination of a business operation does not eliminate the taxation obligations that are still outstanding. All outstanding tax payment obligations must be settled and, as long as the business entity concerned has not been dissolved, the business operator is still obliged to submit the tax report/form to the tax office. Other obligations to be settled include payment obligations to the creditors and severance package payment to the employees.

Cost. The costs incurred include the fee of liquidator for the company's liquidation and costs for the settlement of all of the company's outstanding obligations and liabilities to the government, the employees and third parties.

Time frame. This depends on the complexity of the business activities to be terminated. The termination process involves the revocation of the licenses, termination of the employees' employment, and settlement of disputes if any.

Revocation of the licenses. The termination of a business operation entails in the revocation of the operational licenses, such as the investment license and the Taxpayer Identification Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak* - NPWP). Following the decision to close down the business, a request must be submitted to the respective government agencies for the revocation of the permits and licenses.

Investor's Liability in the Insolvency of Restructuring of the Business

In the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of a joint venture limited liability company, the investors' liability is only as much as their share ownership portion.

In the event of the restructuring of the business as a way out to overcome insolvency or bankruptcy, investors have the option to participate in the capital injection or in the other steps taken such as merger or consolidation.

IX. Labor & Employment

Employer/Employee Relations

The law which governs employer/employee relations is Labor Law No. 13 of 2003 (“Labor Law”) and its implementing regulations. There are no explicitly stated obligations to train employees. However, under the Labor Law an employer is responsible for the improvement and /or development of its workers’ competence – this obligation is in essence similar to the obligation to train employees. Indonesia has ample skilled and unskilled labor.

Provisions on Employment

- There is no formal obligation for investors to hire Indonesian citizens. However, expatriate employees may only hold certain positions.
- Each province in Indonesia has its minimum wage stipulation, which is reviewed from time to time by the central government.
- The maximum number of working hours for an employee is 40 hours per week.
- An employee who has worked with a company for at least 12 consecutive months is entitled to a minimum vacation of 12 work days per annum. Employees are free to stipulate the maximum sick-days allowance.
- There are no rules/regulations regarding the hiring of personnel. For dismissing personnel, there is Law No. 2 of 2004 concerning Industrial Relation Disputes and Settlements that contains the rules and regulations. Under this law, employees are entitled to a severance package payment if their employment is terminated.
- Employees’ work safety is regulated under Law No. 1 of 1970 regarding Work Safety and its implementing regulations.

Labor Unions

Indonesia has this Law No. 21 of 2000 regarding Labor Unions (“Labor Union Law”). Under the Labor Union Law, ten or more employees working for an employer in *any* business are entitled to establish a labor union.

A labor union does not have a political affiliation. This is in line with the Labor Union Law’s principle that a union, federation of union, and confederation of union must be established on the workers/employees’ free will and without any coercion/pressure or interference from the employer/entrepreneur, or from the government, a political party or any other party or person whatsoever.

There is no obligation on the part of the employer to organize unions. The employer is only obliged to refrain from obstructing the formation of a labor union or the decision of its employees to become or members of the union's management board, or the employees' activities in the labor union by (i) dismissing, temporarily dismissing, demoting or transferring the employees concerned; (ii) not paying or reducing the wages of the employees concerned; (iii) intimidating in whatever way, the employees concerned; (iv) campaigning against the establishment of the union. Moreover, there are also no mandatory collective bargaining agreements. A labor union may request the execution of collective labor agreements with the employer.

Labor Legislation, Relation, and Supply

The following is a list of the required permits for the employment of foreign nationals in Indonesia:

1. RPTKA - Foreign Manpower Utilization Plan

The RPTKA is a foreign worker utilization plan which specifies the number, function and employment period of foreign workers the employer plan to use/hire. To obtain this RPTKA, the employer (also referred to as the "Sponsor" - sponsoring the expatriate concerned) must submit an application to the Manpower Department;

2. TA-01 Recommendation

Following the approval of the RPTKA, the employer/Sponsor could submit an application to the Director of Management of Expatriate Manpower Utilization for the Visa (TA-01) Recommendation, which is required for the processing of the foreign worker's limited stay visa (VITAS).

3. VITAS - Limited Stay Visa (Index Category 312)

With TA-01 Recommendation in hand, the VITAS application may be submitted to the Indonesian Immigration office in the city in Indonesia where the foreign worker concerned will be residing. If the VITAS application is accepted, the Indonesian Immigration office will send a telex conveying the approval to the Indonesian Embassy / Consulate General where the foreign worker is to pick up the approval and to get the VITAS stamped on his / her passport. Foreign workers of certain countries of origin intending to work in Indonesia can only pick up their VITAS in the Indonesia Embassy / Consulate General in their country of origin.

4. Entry Permit

Upon arrival in Indonesia, the VITAS holder will obtain an Entry Permit at the Immigration Check-Point (stamped by the immigration officer on the Passport).

5. KITAS - Limited Stay Permit Card and Immigration Control Book (*Pengawasan Orang Asing*)

The foreign worker should submit the application for the Limited Stay Permit to the Directorate General of Immigration (DGI) within not later than seven days upon his/her arrival in Indonesia (proven by the Entry Permit), along with his/her photo and fingerprint. Following the KITAS, an immigration control blue book will be given to the foreign worker. The blue book records the foreigner's immigration status and any subsequent changes in the status.

6. Payment Evidence of Skill and Development Fund (*Dana Pengembangan Keahlian dan Ketrampilan*/ "DPKK") Tax/Fee

The Sponsor must pay DPKK in the amount of US\$ 100 per month per foreign employee to offset the costs of training Indonesian nationals, and the amount must be paid for one year upfront or amounting to US\$ 1,200, before the work permit is approved.

7. IMTA (*Izin Mempekerjakan Tenaga Asing or IMTA*)- Work Permits for Expatriate

The IMTA is a permit to employ a foreign worker for a certain function and for the period of time stated in the IMTA. The IMTA and the KITAS expire one year from the date of the issuance, but they are extendable. In practice, the KITAS and IMTA may be applied for/processed simultaneously. After obtaining all of the above mentioned required documents, the foreign worker can legally conduct working activities in Indonesia.

In certain regional areas, after obtaining KITAS and IMTA, foreign workers are also required to obtain the following (depending upon the respective regional regulations):

- a. Report Letter (*Surat Tanda Melapor* or "STM");
- b. Certificate of Police Registration (*Surat Keterangan Lapar Diri* or "SKLD");
- c. Identity Card for Foreign Citizen (*Kartu Identitas Pendatang* or "KIP");
- d. Report on Foreign Citizen Existence (*Surat Keterangan Melapor* or "SKT").

Expatriate Employees

Work Contracts. A foreign worker is required to have a work contract with the company that is providing the job in Indonesia. The duration of the contract is normally 1 year, with extension possibility. Only certain job positions are available to foreign workers.

Other related issues worth knowing

- There is no mandatory requirement for an expatriate to obtain a driver's license. However, the driver's license can be obtained by applying for it to the Indonesian Police Office. The cost is around US\$ 25.

- There are a number of international schools in Indonesia's big cities.
- Expatriates can lease a house or an apartment in Indonesia.
- An expatriate can own property, but the types and ownership titles that are available to foreign nationalities are limited.
- Investors do not get tax benefits from providing their employees with housing allowance.
- National health care is provided under the social security law, but we are still waiting for the implementation regulations.
- Expatriate workers in Indonesia are subject to Indonesian income tax, unless there is a tax treaty between the expatriate's country of origin and Indonesia – in which case the tax amount will be reduced/less. Foreign investors that establish a company in Indonesia are entitled to deferred payments of their import duties.
- There is value added tax on goods and services.

Immigration & Visa Requirements

Foreign individuals intending to visit Indonesia must apply for an entry permit (visa). In general the visa must be obtained before entering the country. Citizens of South East Asian countries may enter into each other's country for a certain limited period of time without a visa. No vaccinations and medical certificates are required.

Single and multiple visit visas are usually valid for a maximum of 60 days. The application may be submitted to the Indonesian embassy or representative office in the visitor's country of origin, or at the immigration office at the airport upon arrival in Indonesia. The processing at the Indonesian embassy or representative office normally takes around 1 week. If the visitor is employee, a sponsor letter from the employer is required.

X. Tax

General Tax Considerations

- Indonesia has a number of anti tax-avoidance regulations, such as regulation on thin capitalization, deemed dividends, controlled foreign corporation, anti tax treaty abuse, and standard salary for expatriates.
- There is an advance tax ruling that can be used to validate or invalidate the chosen form of doing business, but the ruling does not bind the tax authority.
- There is no general anti-tax avoidance system in Indonesia.
- No chosen form of business can be treated as a deferent form for tax purposes.
- The world income of the resident taxpayers are subject to Indonesian tax.
- Fiscal losses can be used as deduction against future taxable income up to 5 years.

Allowances

Capital Allowances Depreciation. Expenditure incurred in relation to assets with a beneficial life of more than one year are categorised and depreciated from the month of acquisition by the consistent use of either the straight-line or the declining-balance method, as follows:

1. Category 1 - 50% (declining-balance) or 25% (straight-line) on assets with a beneficial life of four years. Examples of assets in this category are computers, printers, scanners, furniture and equipment constructed of wood/rattan, office equipment, motorcycles, special tools for specific industries/services, kitchen equipment, manual equipment for agriculture, farming, forestry and fishery industries, light machinery for the food and drink industries, motor vehicles for public transportation, equipment for the semi-conductor industry, tools and accessories for deep water anchor equipment rentals, and base station controller for the cellular telecommunication services.
2. Category 2 - 25% (declining-balance) or 12.5% (straight-line) on assets with a beneficial life of eight years. Examples of assets in this category are furniture and equipment constructed of metal, air conditioners, cars, buses, trucks, speed boats, containers and the like. The category also covers machinery for agriculture, plantations, forestry activity, fisheries, and for food and drink, and light machinery, logging equipment, equipment for construction, heavy vehicles for transportation, warehousing and communication, telecommunications equipment, equipment for the semi-conductor industry, tools for deep water anchor equipment rentals, and tools for cellular telecommunication services.
3. Category 3 - 12.5% (declining-balance) or 6.25% (straight-line) on assets with a beneficial life of 16 years. Examples of assets in this category are machines for general

mining other than in the oil and gas sector, machines for the textile, timber, chemical, and machinery industries, heavy equipment, docks and vessels for transportation and communication, and other assets not included in the other categories.

4. Category 4 – 10% (declining-balance) or 5% (straight-line) on assets with a beneficial life of twenty years. Examples of assets in this category are heavy construction machinery, locomotives, railway coaches, heavy vessels, and docks.
5. Building category – 5% (straight-line) on assets in the permanent building category with a useful life of 20 years; or 10% (straight-line) on assets in the non permanent building category with a useful life of ten years. Included in the cost of the buildings is the Duty on the Acquisition of Land and Building Rights (*Bea Pengalihan Hak atas Tanah dan Bangunan/BPHTB*).

More comprehensive lists of the assets included in each category are set out in certain Minister of Finance (MoF) regulations. Separate lists of assets and depreciation rates for the oil and gas sector are also specified in a MoF regulation.

Intangible property or costs, including the cost of extending building use rights, rights for business use, rights for use and BPHTB with a useful life of more than one year, should be amortised on the following bases, as appropriate:

- a. By using the straight-line or the declining-balance method at the rates specified in categories 1, 2, 3, and 4 under Depreciation (above), based on the useful life of the property:

Category 1: 4 years
Category 2: 8 years
Category 3: 16 years
Category 4: 20 years

- b. The costs of incorporation and expansion of the capital of an enterprise are claimed in full in the year in which the expenditure is incurred or are amortised using either the declining-balance or straight-line method at the following rates:

Category 1: 50% declining-balance; 25% straight-line
Category 2: 25% declining-balance; 12.5% straight-line
Category 3: 12.5% declining-balance; 6.25% straight-line
Category 4: 10% declining-balance; 5% straight-line

- c. Costs incurred for acquiring the right to oil and natural gas concessions with a beneficial life of longer than one year are amortised using the production-unit method.
- d. Costs incurred in the acquisition of mining rights, forest concessions, and other rights to exploit natural resources and natural products with a beneficial life of longer than one year are amortised using the production-unit method but may not exceed 20% per annum.

- e. Costs incurred before the commencement of commercial operations with a useful life of longer than one year are capitalised and amortised according to the rates set out in point b (above).

Major deductible items. Resident Taxpayers and permanent establishments are entitled to claim the deductions in the form of expenses to earn, to collect and secure income from their gross income, including:

- a. Costs which are directly or indirectly related to business, among others:
- costs of materials;
 - costs in relation with employment or services including wages, salaries,
 - honoraria, bonuses, gratuities and remuneration in the form of money;
 - interest, rents and royalties;
 - travel expenses;
 - waste processing exepenses;
 - insurance premiums;
 - advertisement and selling expenses as stipulated by or based on the Minister of Finance Regulation
 - administrative expenses;
 - taxes other than income tax;
- b. Depreciation of tangible asset and amortization of rights and other expenditures which have useful life of more than 1 (one) year;
- c. Contributions to a pension fund which its establishment is approved by the Minister of Finance;
- d. Losses incurred from the sale or transfer of properties owned and used in business or used for the purpose of earning, collecting and securing income;
- e. Losses from foreign exchange;
- f. Costs related to research and development carried out in Indonesia;
- g. Scholarships, apprenticeships and training expenses;
- h. Debts which are actually uncollectible, provided that:
- it has been expensed in commercial profit and loss statement.
 - the Taxpayer shall submit the list of bad debts to the Directorate General of Taxes;
 - the case has been filed to court or government agencies which handle state's receivables or there is a written agreement on the discharge of indebtedness between the debtor and creditor; or it has been published in media; or there is creditor's which states certain amount of bad debts have been written off;

- the requirement stated in number 3 does not apply for small debtors;
 - the procedure of which shall be stipulated by or based on Minister of Finance Regulation.
- i. Donation for national disaster which is stipulated by a Government Regulation;
 - j. Donation for research and development conducted in Indonesia which is stipulated by a Government Regulation.
 - k. Costs of social infrastructure development which is stipulated by a Government Regulation;
 - l. Donation in the form of education facilities which is stipulated by a Government Regulation;
 - m. Donation for sport enhancement which is stipulated by a Government Regulation.

Disallowed deductions. These include:

- a. Benefits-in-kind (BIKs) (e.g., free housing, 50% of the acquisition and maintenance costs of certain company provided cars), except food and drink provided to all employee benefits required for job performance such as protective clothing and uniforms, transportation costs to and from the place of work, accommodation for ship crews and the like, the cost of providing BIKs in remote areas, and 50% of the acquisition and maintenance costs of cellular phones;
- b. Private expenses;
- c. Non-business gifts and aid, except zakat (Islamic alms);
- d. Provisions: However, certain types of provision are claimable as deductible expenses: provision for doubtful accounts for banking and financing companies, insurance claims provision for insurance companies, deposit security provision for the Deposit Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan/LPS*), reclamation provision for mining companies, forestation provision for forestry companies, and area closure and maintenance provision for industrial waste processing businesses;
- e. Income tax payments;
- f. Tax penalties;
- g. Profit distributions;
- h. Employer contributions for life, health and accident insurance and contributions to unapproved pension funds, unless the contributions are treated as part of the taxable income of employees;
- i. Expenses relating to income which is taxed at a final rate, e.g., interest on loans relating to time deposits;

- j. Expenses relating to income which is exempt from tax, e.g., interest on loans used to buy shares where dividends to be received are not subject to income tax;
- k. Salaries or compensation received by partnership or firm's members where their participation is not divided into shares.

Calculation of Taxes

Taxable business profits are calculated on the basis of normal accounting principles as modified by certain tax adjustments. Generally, a deduction is allowed for all expenditure incurred to obtain, collect, and maintain taxable business profits. A timing difference may arise if an expenditure recorded as an expense for accounting cannot be immediately claimed as a deduction for tax.

Resident taxpayers and Indonesian PEs of foreign companies have to settle their tax liabilities either by direct payments, third party withholdings, or a combination of both. Foreign companies without a PE in Indonesia have to settle their tax liabilities for their Indonesia-sourced income through withholding of the tax by the Indonesian party paying the income.

Monthly tax installments (Article 25 income tax) constitute the first part of tax payments to be made by resident taxpayers and Indonesian PEs as a prepayment of their current year corporate income tax liability. A monthly tax installment is generally calculated using the most recent corporate tax return. Special installment calculations apply for new taxpayers, finance lease companies, banks and state-owned companies.

The tax withheld by third parties on certain income (Article 23 income tax) or tax to be paid in advance on certain transactions (e.g., Article 22 income tax on imports) also constitute prepayments for the current year corporate tax liability of the income recipient or the party conducting the import.

If the total amounts of tax paid in advance through the year (Articles 22, 23, and 25 income taxes) and the tax paid abroad (Article 24 income tax) are less than the total corporate tax due, the company concerned has to settle the shortfall before filing its corporate income tax return. Such a payment is referred to as Article 29 income tax.

Certain types of income earned by resident taxpayers or Indonesian PEs are subject to final income tax. In this respect, the tax withheld by third parties (referred to as Article 4(2) income tax) constitutes the final settlement of the income tax for that particular income.

For foreign companies without a PE in Indonesia, the tax withheld from their Indonesia-sourced income by the Indonesian party paying the income (Article 26 income tax) constitutes a final settlement of their income tax due.

Capital Gains

There is only the national tax rate for Capital gains. Sales of a company's assets (other than land and building) may result in capital gains or losses, calculated as the difference between the sales proceeds and the tax written-down value of the assets concerned. Capital gains are assessable whilst a capital loss is tax-deductible only if the asset concerned is used in the running of the business, i.e., for obtaining, collecting, and securing assessable income.

Generally, taxes on capital gains are calculated by using the general tax rate mentioned above. However, there are the following special tax treatments.

A. Transfers of the Shares of an Indonesian Company by a non-resident

Where the seller is not an Indonesian tax subject, the resident buyer must withhold 20% of the estimated net income (i.e. the capital gain amounting to 25% of the transaction value) of the seller from the sale of the shares, except where the taxation of the capital gains is reserved to the treaty partner by an applicable tax treaty. Where the buyer is a non-resident, the Indonesian company whose shares are traded must account for the tax of the non-resident buyer before it registers the buyer as its new shareholder replacing the seller.

B. Land and/or Building

Proceeds from transfers of land and/or buildings are taxed at a final flat tax rate of 5% if the seller is an individual taxpayer or a corporate taxpayer that is running a real estate business. These rules also prevail for non-resident taxpayers.

C. Revaluations of fixed assets and its penalty

Subject to the approval of the Directorate General of Taxation ("DGT"), corporate taxpayers and PEs who maintain rupiah accounting may undertake a revaluation of their non-current tangible assets for tax purposes. The revaluation must be conducted on a market or fair value basis. The market values must be determined by a government-approved appraiser. These are subject to DGT adjustments if the values, in DGT's view, do not represent the fair or market values of the assets. Once approved, the depreciation applied to the depreciable assets must be based on the new tax book values (approved values).

The revaluation is made in accordance with prevailing market values for the assets and may not be conducted if those assets have been revaluated within five years. The difference between the new market value and the old book value will be taxed at 10 percent. After revaluating fixed assets, the calculation for the depreciation expense of the revaluated assets will be based on the new market value. Subject to DGT approval, taxpayers facing financial difficulties may pay this tax in installments over 12 months.

If the taxpayer transfers the revaluated fixed assets before the new useful life elapses, an additional income tax at the highest corporate income tax rate minus 10 percent will be imposed.

D. Listed Shares

Sales of shares in companies listed on an Indonesian stock exchange are subject to final withholding income tax at 0.1% of the gross transaction value. Once an IPO takes place, additional income tax is also due on founder shares. Founder shareowners have the option of paying final income tax at 0.5% of the company share value within a month after trading has begun in the shares on an Indonesian stock exchange. If the final tax is not paid, the gains from the sales of the founder shares are assessable in accordance with the general income tax rates.

E. Luxurious Goods

Under Minister of Finance Decree No. 82/PMK.03/2009, the deemed taxable gain derived from the disposal of certain types of assets is at 25 percent of the transaction value, which effectively subjects nonresident sellers to a final tax of 5 percent (the 20 percent capital gains tax rate times 25 percent) based on the transaction. The regulation entered into force on April 22. The 25 percent rate applies to assets located in Indonesia valued at more than US\$ 1,000, including jewelry, diamonds, gold, luxury watches, antique goods, paintings, cars, motorcycles, cruise vessels, and light aircraft.

The tax is based on a deemed gain as stipulated by the finance minister. Thus, the tax is payable whether gain is actually realized. The regulation does not apply if an applicable tax treaty gives the seller's resident country an exclusive right of taxation. Tax is to be withheld by the purchaser of the assets if the purchaser is tax resident in Indonesia.

F. Special Purpose Vehicle

Based on Minister of Finance Decree No. 258/PMK.03/2008, 25 percent of the transaction value is deemed taxable gain derived from the disposal of shares in a foreign company domiciled in a tax haven country that acts merely as a special purpose vehicle and holds shares of an unlisted Indonesian company. As such, the nonresident seller of the shares of the interposing company abroad will be subject to a final effective tax of 5 percent (that is, 20 percent multiplied by 25 percent), based on the transaction value. It is not specified, however, how to determine whether a country is a tax haven. Further, this regulation does not apply if an applicable tax treaty gives the resident country of the seller an exclusive right of taxation.

The tax is based on a deemed gain as stipulated by the finance minister. Thus, it is payable regardless of whether the gain is actually realized. It is to be withheld by the purchaser of the shares if the purchaser is a tax resident of Indonesia. If the purchaser is a nonresident, the Indonesian company must account for the tax even if the transaction

takes place abroad and may not be disclosed to the Indonesian company (as there is no change in the company's shareholders).

Tax Treaties

Indonesia's tax treaties provide for tax benefits in the form of withholding tax exemptions for service fees and for reduced withholding tax rates on dividends, interest, royalties, and branch profits received by residents of a country with which Indonesia has signed a tax treaty. Tax exemption on the service fees is typically granted only if the foreign party earning the income does not have a permanent establishment (PE) in Indonesia.

To claim the reduced rates, the foreign party must, at a minimum, present its certificate Certificate of Domicile (CoD) to the DGT through the Indonesian party paying the income. Without this document, either in the form prescribed by the ITO or in the form of the treaty partner country (subject to certain conditions), the party is not entitled to the tax benefit and tax is withheld at a rate of 20%.

For interest, dividends, and royalties, usually only the beneficial owner is acknowledged as the party entitled to the tax treaty benefits. The beneficial ownership requirement is only applied to foreign taxpayers' income if the relevant tax treaty refers to beneficial ownership. In order to be the "beneficial owner", the following criteria should be satisfied:

- a. For individuals, that they are not receiving income as an agent or nominee.
- b. An institution that is explicitly named in the tax treaty or one that has been agreed to by the Competent Authority in Indonesia and its treaty country partner.
- c. An offshore company which earns income through a custodian from share or bond transactions made on the Indonesian Stock Exchange (except interest and dividends), that is not an agent or nominee.
- d. A company whose shares are listed on the stock exchange and traded regularly.
- e. A bank, or
- f. Any other company which meets the following requirements:
 - the establishment of the company in the tax treaty partner country and the way the transaction is structured/undertaken are not merely done to enjoy tax treaty benefits, the business activities are managed by the company's own management which has sufficient authority to carry out transactions.
 - the company has employee(s).
 - the company has activities or an active business.
 - income derived from Indonesia is taxable in the recipient's country.
 - the company does not use more than 50% of its total income to fulfill its obligations to other parties, such as interest, royalty, or other payments.

	Notes	Dividends		Interest	Royalties	Branch Profit Tax
		Portfolio	Substantial holdings			
1. Algeria		15%	15%	15/0%	15%	10%
2. Australia		15%	15%	10/0%	15/10%	15%
3. Austria		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	12%
4. Bangladesh		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
5. Belgium		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
6. Brunei		15%	15%	15/0%	15%	10%
7. Bulgaria		15%	15%	10/0%	10%	15%
8. Canada		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	15%
9. China		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
10. Czech Republic		15%	10%	12.5/0%	12.5%	12.5%
11. Denmark		20%	10%	10/0%	15%	15%
12. Egypt		15%	15%	15/0%	15%	15%
13. Finland		15%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	15%
14. France		15%	10%	15/10/0%	10%	10%
15. Germany		15%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	10%
16. Hong Kong	6	10%	5%	10%	5%	5%
17. Hungary	3,4	15%	15%	15/0%	15%	20%
18. India		15%	10%	10/0%	15%	10%
19. Iran	7	7%	7%	10/0%	12%	7%
20. Italy		15%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	12%
21. Japan		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
22. Jordan	3	10%	10%	10/0%	10%	20%
23. Korea (North)		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
24. Korea (South)	2	15%	10%	10/0%	15%	10%
25. Kuwait	4	10%	10%	5/0%	20%	10/0%
26. Luxembourg		15%	10%	10/0%	12.5%	10%
27. Malaysia		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	12.5%
28. Mexico		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
29. Mongolia		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
30. Netherlands		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
31. New Zealand	3	15%	15%	10/0%	15%	20%
32. Norway		15%	15%	10/0%	15/10%	15%
33. Pakistan	1	15%	10%	15/0%	15%	10%
34. Papua New	7	20%	15%	15/10/0%	15%	20%
35. Philippines		20%	15%	15/10/0%	15%	20%
36. Poland		15%	10%	10/0%	15%	10%
37. Portuguese		10%	10%	10/0%	15%	10%
38. Qatar		10%	10%	10%	5%	10%
39. Romania		15%	12.5%	12.5/0%	15/12.5%	12.5%
40. Russia		15%	15%	15/0%	15%	12.5%
41. Seychelles		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	20%
42. Singapore		15%	10%	10/0%	15%	15%
43. Slovalda		10%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	10%
44. South Africa	3,4	15%	10%	10/0%	10%	20%

	Notes	Dividends		Interest	Royalties	Branch Profit Tax
		Portfolio	Substantial holdings			
45. Spain		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
46. Sri Lanka	3	15%	15%	15/0%	15%	20%
47. Sudan		10%	10%	15/0%	10%	10%
48. Sweden		15%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	15%
49. Switzerland		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
50. Syria		10%	10%	10%	20/15%	10%
51. Taiwan		10%	10%	10/0%	10%	5%
52. Thailand		20%	15%	15%	15%	20%
53. Tunisia		12%	12%	12/0%	15%	12%
54. Turkey		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
55. Ukraine		15%	10%	10/0%	10%	10%
56. United Arab Emirates		10%	10%	5/0%	5%	5%
57. United Kingdom		15%	10%	10/0%	15/10%	10%
58. United States		15%	10%	10/0%	10/0%	10%
59. Uzbekistan		10%	10%	10/0%	10/0%	10%
60. Venezuela		15%	10%	10/0%	20/10%	10%
61. Vietnam		15%	15%	15/0%	15%	10%

Notes:

1. Fees for technical, management and consulting services rendered in Indonesia are subject to withholding tax at rates of 5%, 7.5%, 10% and 15% for Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg and Pakistan respectively.
2. VAT is reciprocally exempted from the income earned on the operation of ships or aircraft in international lanes.
3. The treaty is silent concerning the branch profit tax rate. The Indonesian Tax Office (ITO) interprets this to mean that the tax rate under Indonesian Tax Law (20%) should apply.
4. Tax only applies if the profits are remitted.
5. Labuan offshore companies (under the Labuan Offshore Business Activity Tax Act 1990) are not entitled to the tax treaty benefits.
6. Subject to a ratification, and the exchange of ratification documents.
7. Not yet effective, ratified but pending the exchange of ratification documents.

Permanent establishment time

Certain activities may give rise to the creation of a PE if they are conducted in Indonesia for more than a certain period of time. The following is a summary of these periods for the activities specified in the relevant tax treaties:

	Bldg. Site Construction	Installation	Assembly	Supervisory Activities	Other Services
1.Algeria	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
2.Australia	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days
3.Austria	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
4. Bangladesh	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	91 days
5. Belgium	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
6.Brunei	183 days	3 months	3 months	183 days	3 months
7.Bulgaria	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	120 days
8. Canada	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days
9.China	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
10. Czech Republic	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
11. Denmark	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
12. Egypt	6 months	4 months	4 months	6 months	3 months
13. Finland	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
14. France	6 months		6 months	183 days	183 days
15. Germany	6 months	6 months			
16. Hong Kong	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days
17. Hungary	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	4 months
18. India	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	91 days
19. Iran	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	183 days
20. Italy	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
21. Japan	6 months	6 months		6 months	
22. Jordan	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	1 months
23. Korea (North)	12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months	6 months
24. Korea (South)	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
25. Kuwait	3 months	3 months	3 months	5 months	3 months
26. Luxembourg	5 months	5 months	5 months		
27. Malaysia	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
28. Mexico	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	91 days
29. Mongolia	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
30. Netherlands	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
31. New Zealand	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
32. Norway	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
33. Pakistan	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	
34. Papua New Guinea	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days
35. Philippines	6 months	3 months	3 months	6 months	183 days
36. Poland	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	120 days
37. Portuguese	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	183 days
38. Qatar	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
39. Romania	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	4 months
40. Russia	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	
41. Seychelles	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
42. Singapore	183 days	183 days	183 days		90 days
43. Slovakia	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	91 days
44. South Africa	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	120 days
45. Spain	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	3 months

	Bldg. Site Construction	Installation	Assembly	Supervisory Activities	Other Services
46. Sri Lanka	90 days	90 days	90 days	90 days	90 days
47. Sudan	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
48. Sweden	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
49. Switzerland	183 days	183 days	183 days	183 days	
50. Syria	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	183 days
51. Taiwan	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	120 days
52. Thailand	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	183 days
53. Tunisia	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
54. Turkey	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	183 days
55. Ukraine	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	4 months
56. United Arab Emirates	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
57. United Kingdom	6 months	183 days	183 days	183 days	91 days
58. United States	183 days	120 days	120 days	120 days	120 days
59. Uzbekistan	120 days	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months
60. Venezuela	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	
61. Vietnam	6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months	3 months

On 5 November 2009, the Director General of Taxation (“DGT”) revoked, through its DGT Regulation No. 61, SE-03/1996 (“Regulation 61”) and issued two standard Certificate of Domicile (“CoD”) forms for non-resident taxpayers, as follows:

- a. Form-DGT 1 - for non-banks;
- b. Form-DGT 2 - for banks and custodians.

After its completion, the CoD must be certified by the competent authority from the country where the non-resident taxpayer resides. Attached are copies of the standard CoD forms.

Non-resident banks or persons who receive income from a custodian relating to publicly traded stocks or bonds should use the Form-DGT 2 (the simpler CoD form), which is valid for 12 months. Other non-resident recipients of Indonesia sourced income must use the Form-DGT 1. This Form-DGT 1 requires the disclosure of the amount and type of the income earned from Indonesia. As can be seen from the attached copy and the instructions, it is quite sophisticated.

A tax withholder can utilize the treaty relief stipulated in the tax treaty if:

- a. The income recipient is a non-resident;
- b. The “administrative qualifications” are met; and
- c. The non-resident is not abusing the tax treaty.

The “administrative qualifications” are the fulfillment of the following requirements:

- a. Use of the CoD form;
- b. Completion by and signature of the non-resident taxpayer;

- c. Certification by the competent tax authority; and
- d. Submission before the deadline of the monthly tax return for the period the tax is payable.

The CoD is to be attached to the monthly tax return for the month the tax is payable is lodged. If the CoD is submitted after the submission deadline, it cannot be used to support the treaty relief. If obtaining certification from the overseas tax authority is difficult or not a straight forward process, it may not be possible to use tax treaty benefits in certain situations.

However, on April 30 2010 a new regulation (No. 24) was issued, revising Regulation 61 ("Regulation 24"). This new regulation provides that non resident taxpayers may use a certificate of domicile that is issued by their resident country if the certificate meets the following requirements:

- a. it is written in English;
- b. it is issued on or after January 1, 2010;
- c. it is in the form of originals or photocopies of documents that have been legalized by the tax office where the tax agent (withholder) or collector is registered as a taxpayer;
- d. it includes, at least, the name of the taxpayer; and
- e. it has been signed by an authorized officer, his authorized representative, or a tax office official who is authorized in the relevant treaty partner country, or carries a mark equal to the signature in the treaty partner country and the name of the related officials.

Further, Regulation 24 also clarifies that the non-resident taxpayer is not required to fill the subsequent questions in the CoD if it only earns income of the type that the tax treaty does not address "beneficial ownership".

Anti Abusive Rule

In an attempt to prevent abuse of tax treaty benefits, the Indonesian tax authority included an unusual and complicated definition of the term "beneficial owner" in article 26 paragraph (1a) of the recently amended income tax law (Law number 36 of 2008). The new law took effect as of January 1, 2009.

Based on the new income tax law, the country of domicile is to be determined not only based on the Certificate of Domicile, but also based on the residence or domicile of the beneficial owner of the said income. In the event that the beneficial owner is an individual, his/her country of domicile shall be the country where the individual resides or lives, whereas if the beneficial owner is a corporate entity, the country of domicile shall be the country where the owner of more than fifty percent (50%) shares both individually or jointly domiciled or where the effective management is located.

Pursuant to DGT Regulation No. 62 dated 5 November 2009 ("Regulation 62"), none of the tax treaty provisions can be applied if there is evidence of abuse. Abuse may be deemed to have occurred if any of the following exists:

- a. A transaction is without economic substance and is used merely to obtain a benefit from a tax treaty.
- b. There is a difference between the economic substance of a transaction and the legal form of its structure and it is used merely to obtain a benefit from a tax treaty.
- c. The recipient of the income is not the beneficial owner (i.e., an agent, nominee or conduit company).

A company will not be deemed a 'vehicle for abuse' if it meets all of the following criteria:

- a. Its establishment is not solely for the purpose of utilizing a tax treaty benefit;
- b. It has its own management;
- c. It has employees;
- d. It has active business;
- e. Its Indonesia sourced income is subject to income tax in the recipient country; and
- f. It does not use more than 50% of its income to meet its obligations to other parties (interest, royalty or other compensation).

On April 30 2010 the Indonesian tax authority issued Regulation No. 25, which revises Regulation 62. One of the main revisions limits the beneficial ownership requirement imposed on nonresident taxpayers by imposing the requirement only if the relevant tax treaty mentions the term "beneficial owner."

The revisions also make the following clarification:

- a. The phrase "active operation or business" must be interpreted based on the taxpayer's actual situation and may be indicated by the costs incurred, the efforts exerted, and the directly related expenditures undertaken to acquire, collect, and maintain revenue, including the expenditures to maintain the taxpayer's going concern.
- b. Indonesian-source income will be subject to tax in the recipient's country in accordance with that country's domestic laws, provided that the recipient is a tax subject in that country and the income derived from the foreign country is taxable there. This rule does not apply if the tax subject does not legally owe taxes because, for example, the income is subject to a 0 percent tax rate, is exempted from taxation by certain provisions, or is economically not subject to tax because, for example, the tax liability is borne by the government abroad, is suspended, or is otherwise not collected.
- c. No more than 50 percent of the taxpayer's total income of any kind or from any source as disclosed in its own (nonconsolidated) financial statement, can be used to satisfy an obligation to another party, excluding reasonable benefits provided to employees in the context of their employment, other expenses commonly incurred by the taxpayer in operating its businesses, and profit sharing in the form of dividends to shareholders.

The Rate of Withholding Taxes

Dividends

- 15% (fifteen percent) of the gross amount if the dividends are paid to resident taxpayers other than individual resident taxpayers;
- 10% (ten percent) of the gross amount if the dividends are paid to individual resident taxpayers;
- 20% (twenty percent) of the gross amount if the dividends are paid to non-resident taxpayers unless any applicable tax treaty requires a lower rate;
- Dividends are exempted from Indonesian income tax if (i) they come from positive retained earnings and (ii) are paid to resident corporate taxpayers who hold 25% or more shareholding.

Royalties

- 15% (fifteen percent) of the gross amount if the royalties are paid to resident taxpayers;
- 20% (twenty percent) of the gross amount if the royalties are paid to non-resident taxpayers, unless any applicable tax treaty requires a lower rate.

Interest

- 15% (fifteen percent) of the gross amount if the interests are paid to resident taxpayers;
- 0% (nil) of the gross amount if the interests are paid to resident taxpayers who are running a banking and/or other financial services business;
- 20% (twenty percent) of the gross amount if the interests are paid to non-resident taxpayers, unless any applicable tax treaty requires a lower rate.

Profits realized by a foreign corporation

Resident taxpayers, organizations, and representatives of foreign companies are required to withhold tax at a rate of 20% from the following payments to non-residents:

- a. On gross amounts:
 1. Dividends;
 2. Interest, including premiums, discounts and guarantee fees;
 3. Royalties, rents and payments for the use of assets;
 4. Fees for services, work, and activities;
 5. Prizes and awards;
 6. Pensions and any other periodic payments;
 7. Swap premiums and other hedging transactions;
 8. Gains from debt write-offs;
 9. After-tax profits of a branch or PE.

- b. On Estimated Net Income (ENI), being a specified percentage of the gross amount:

	ENI	Effective tax rate
Insurance premiums paid to non-resident insurance companies:		
by the insured	50%	10%
by Indonesian insurance companies	10%	2%
by Indonesian reinsurance companies	5%	1%
Sale of non-listed Indonesian company shares by non-residents	25%	5%
Sale by non-residents of a conduit company where this company serves as an intermediary for the holding of Indonesian company shares or a PE	25%	5%

Where the recipient is resident in a country which has a tax treaty with Indonesia, the withholding tax rates may be reduced or exempted.



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