



CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY ON NATIONAL INCOME GROWTH

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

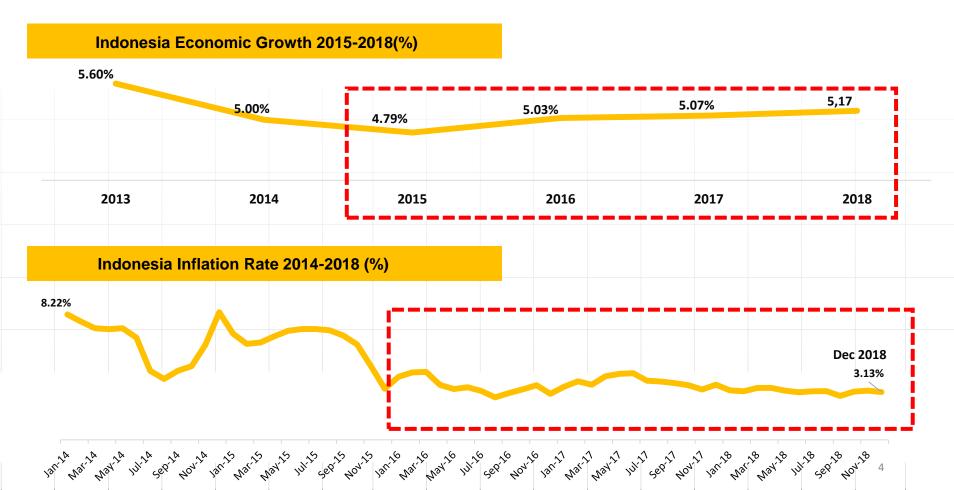
1 Indonesia Current Updates

2 Indonesia Automotive Industry

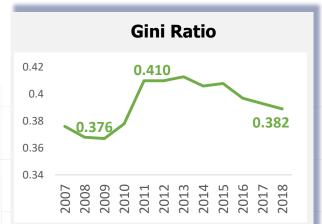
3 Government Fiscal Policies



FOR INDONESIA. 2018 HAS BEEN A REMARKABLY RESILIENT YEARS.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS IS IMPROVING



Gini ratio target 2019

0.38 - 0.39

Challenges

- Disparity in access to capital
- Geographical condition



2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017

Poverty Target 2019

8.5% - 9.5%

Challenges

- Access to food, health, and education for poor people
- Climate change → food price

Unemployment Level (%)



Unemployment Target 2019

4.8% - 5.2%

HDI: 71.98

Challenges

- Economic changes → structure of employment
- Skill mismatch
- 4th Industrial Revolution (automation, artificial intelligence)

(TRILLION RP) 2019 STATE BUDGET S1 2019 **REVENUE** 898.8 7,8% **GROWTH**

DEFICIT

-135.8 (-0.84%)

PRIMARY BALLANCE

-1.0

EXPENDITURE

1034.5

9,6% **GROWTH**

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

12,9% 630.6 **GROWTH**

TRANSFER TO REGION & VILLAGE FUND

4.8% 403.9 **GROWTH**

STATE FINANCING

175.3

TAX REVENUE

688.9

5,4% **GROWTH**

NON TAX REVENUE

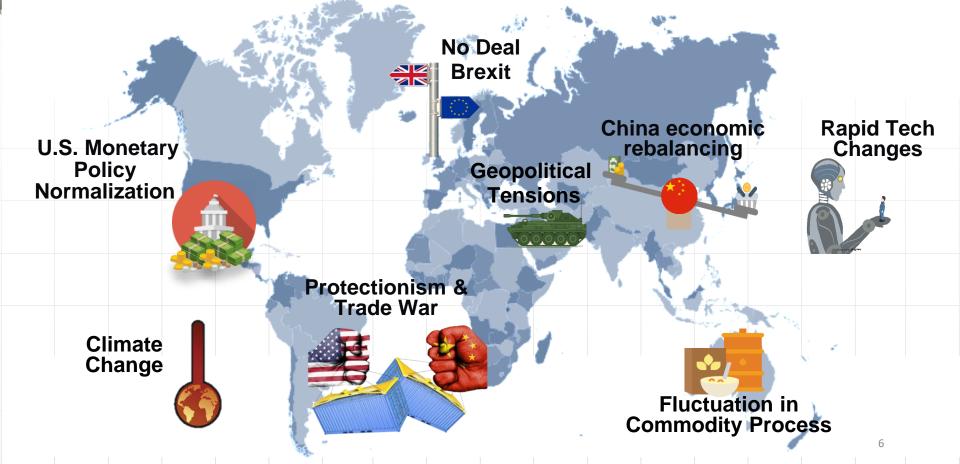
18,2% 209.1 **GROWTH**

GRANT

76.5 % 0.7 **GROWTH**

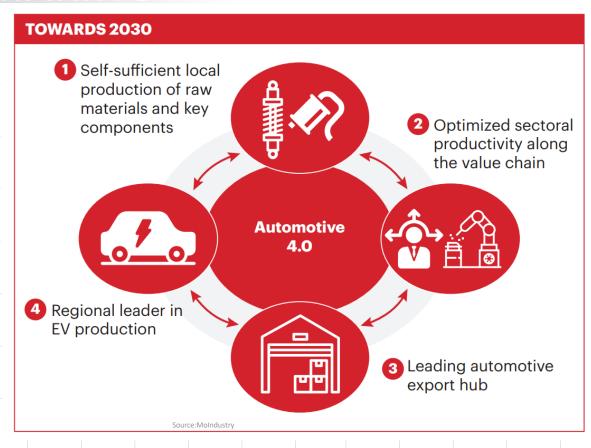
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PREDICTED GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN 2019





MAKING INDONESIA 4.0



To increase local production in terms of:

- volume and
- 2. efficiency in the production of important raw materials and components through technology adoption and infrastructure development, such as the construction of integrated industrial zones and more efficient logistics platforms.
- Cooperating with world OEM companies to increase exports, with a focus on multipurpose vehicles (MPV), environmentally friendly low-cost vehicles, and sport utility vehicles (SUVs).
- 4. Building an ecosystem for the EV industry, starting with the ability to manufacture electric motorbikes, later developing the ability of electric cars based on EV adoption that is inevitable in the future

INDONESIA 2045

POPULATION

319

million

ECONOMY

5 th

Biggest
Economy in the

STRUCTURE

High Value-added Sector

BUSINESS

Productive Age 47%

URBAN

Live in Cities

70%

PER CAPITA
Income per Capita

MIDDLE INCOME

73% Service Sector

us\$23.199

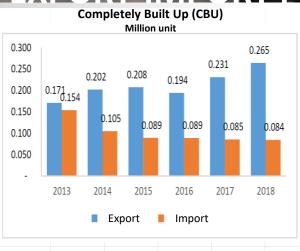
Middle

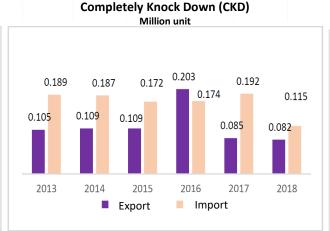
Class

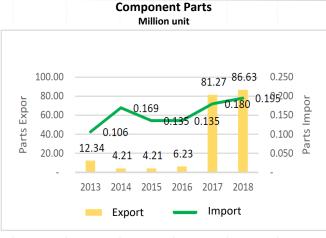
World

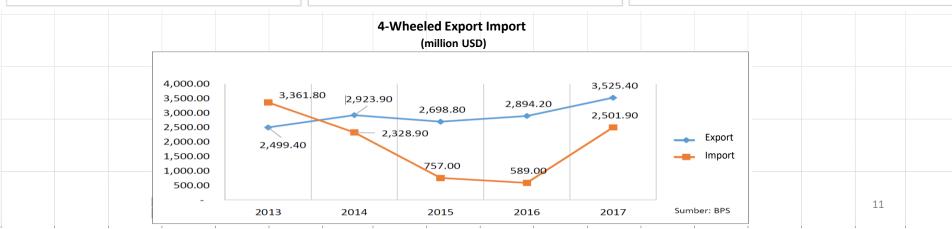
Source: Bappenas, MoF

EXPORT-IMPORT PERFORMANCE





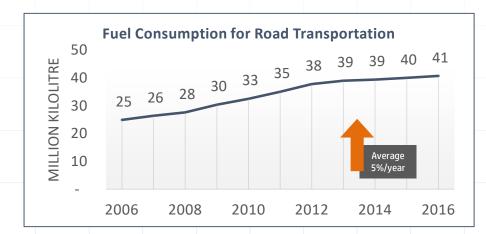


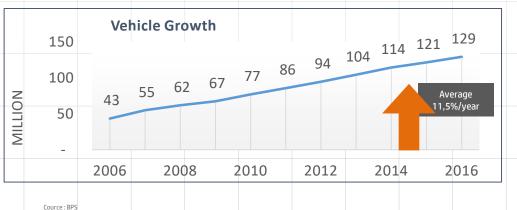




BACKGROUND

- Government commitment to reduce 29% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 at COP21
- The growth of motor vehicles averaged 11.5% per year in the last 10 years
- The consumption of fuel for land transportation also continues to increase by 5% per year where most of the fuel used is imported fuel





Government Regulation on Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Presidential Decree on Battery Electric Vehicles

	Sales Tax on Luxury Goods	Battery Electric Vehicles
Legal Base	VAT and Sales tax on luxury goods law, Government Regulation no. 41 2013	Constitution 1945, Custom Law, Energy Law, Transportation, Electricity Law, Enviromental Protection and Management Law, Industrail Law
Coverage	Passenger car, Low cost and energy vehicle (KBH2), HybridEV, Plug in HEV, Flexy Engine, Fuell Cell EV, Electric Vehicle	battery electric vehicle
Background	to further encourage the use of motorized vehicles that are energy efficient and environmentally friendly	to increase energy efficiency, energy security, and energy conservation in the transportation sector, and the realization of clean energy, clean and environmentally friendly air quality, and Indonesia's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, it needs to accelerate the battery electric vehicle program to road transportation
Fiscal arrangement	The rates are based on emissions and fuel efficiency Incentive for: KBH2, Hybrid EV, Plug in HEV, Flexy Engine, Electric Vehicle	 Fiscal incentives: a. Import duty incentives on the import of battery-based electric vehicles (battery electric vehicle / BEV); b. Sales tax incentives on luxury goods; c. Tax exemption / reduction incentives; d. Import duty incentives on the importation of machinery, goods and materials in the framework of investment; e. Suspension of import duty in the context of exports; f. Incentives borne by the government for the import of raw materials and / or auxiliary materials used in the framework of the production process; g. Incentives for making SPLU equipment; h. Working capital credit assistance for financing the procurement of battery swaps; i. Export financing incentives; and j. Other fiscal incentives.

SALES TAX ON LUXURY GOODS

Current Regulation

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Vehicle Type		Specification	Engine Displacement (cc)						
			<u>≤</u> 1.500	1.501	2.000	2.500	2.501	3.000	> 3.000
	KBH2	Gasoline/Diesel	0%		-	-	-	-	-
PC	Sedan/ Station Wagon	Gasoline	30%	40%				125%	
		Diesel			40%		125%		
	< 10 pssngrs (4x2)	Gasoline	10%		20%	20%		40%	
		Diesel			20%			125%	
	< 10 pssngrs (4x4)	Gasoline	30%	40%					125%
		Diesel			40%			125%	
	≥ 10 pssngrs	10 - 15 pssngrs				10%			
		> 15 pssngrs				0%			
Vehicle Type		Specification	<u><</u> 5 Ton			> 5 Ton			
CV	Pick-Up	Single Cabin		0%			0	0/	
		Double Cabin	20%		/0				
	Others		0%						

New Regulation

	Category		Fuel Consumption (km/l)		000 (#)	E/G Volume (cc)		
LCEV			Gasoline	Diesel	CO2 (g/km)	< 1.5 1.5 - 3.0	> 3.0	
		(< 10 persons)	>15.5	> 17.5	<150 15%		40%	
			15.5 – 11.6	17.5 - 13.1	150 - 200	20%	50%	
	Passenger		11.5 – 9.3	13.0 - 10.5	201 - 250	25%	60%	
	Vehicle		< 9.3	< 10.5	> 250	40%	70%	
		(≥ 10 s.d. 15	>11.6	> 13.1	< 200	15%	25%	
		persons / Minibus)	=<11.6	=< 13.1	=> 200	20%	30%	
	Commercial	Double Cabin	>15.5	> 17.5	< 150	10%	20%	
			15.5-11.6	17.5 - 13.1	150 - 200	12%	25%	
			<11.6	< 13.1	> 200	15%	30%	
		KBH2	20	21.8	120	3%		
	Program	Hybrid/Mild Hybrid	> 23	> 26	< 100	2% / 8%	20%	
			23 – 18.5	26 - 21	100 – 125	5% / 10%	25%	
			18.4 – 15.5	20 - 17.5	126 – 150	8% / 12%	30%	
		Flexy Engine (E100/B100)	-	-	-	8%		
		PHEV, EV/FC	All type	All type	All type	0%		
	Supercar		>40000	cc		95%		
		•						

FISCAL INCENTIVES



Various tax facilities (including R & D facilities) will be integrated with export financing facilities, provision of infrastructure (including the construction of electric charging stations), and support from the Regional Government to develop battery electric vehicles in Indonesia

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Import Duties

importation of electric motorized vehicles in the Incomplete Knock Down (IKD) and Completely Knock Down (CKD) will be given within a certain period of time as an effort to encourage the growth of the domestic industry and increase local content.



Tax holiday

tax holiday facilities for the electric motor vehicle industry integrated with batteries and electric motors



Tax Allowance

Tax Allowance can be provided for parts, vehicle accessories and other motorized vehicle components industry



Tax Sales on Luxury Goods

electric motorized vehicles do not become this tax objects. The policy for motorized vehicles is directed reducing CO2 emissions which will be subject to lower taxrates



facilities are given for the importation of machinery, goods and materials



For 2019, the electric vehicles sector gets government-borne import duty facilities for raw and / or auxiliary materials used for production



Export Facilities

Ease of Import for Export Purposes and export financing facilities



Other Facilities

resources

- Incentive for charging station equipment production
- Fiscal incentives for research, development and technological innovation activities as well as industrial vocations of battery-based components
- Parking rates at locations determined by the Regional Government
- Relief of electricity charging fees at charging station
- Funding support for charging station infrastructure development
- Professional competency certification for battery-based, and electric vehicle industry human
- Product certification and / or technical standards for battery-based electric vehicle industrial companies and battery-based component industries

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