

# EXTENSION OF VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES FOR SUPPLIES OF LANDED HOUSES AND FLATS



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## EXTENSION OF VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES FOR SUPPLIES OF LANDED HOUSES AND FLATS

### Extension of VAT Borne by the Government Incentives for Landed Houses and Flat Units

#### Meet Our Experts



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The Ministry of Finance extends the validity period of VAT borne by the government (*Ditanggung Pemerintah/DTP*) on houses. The extension of the incentives is stipulated in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 103/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax Borne by the Government on Supplies of Landed Houses and Flat Units for the 2021 Fiscal Year ([MoF Reg. 103/2021](#)).

As per the considerations in the regulation which revokes [MoF Reg. 21/2021](#), the extension is expected to maintain people's purchasing power in the housing industry sector to affect the national economic recovery. VAT DTP is granted on supplies conducted from the March 2021 taxable period until the December 2021 taxable period. Formerly, this incentive was only valid until August 2021.

This regulation stipulates that VAT payable on supplies of landed houses and flat units that meet the requirements is borne by the government for the 2021 fiscal year. A landed house refers to a building in the form of a single house or rowhouse, both multi-storey and non-storey, which serves as a residence fit for habitation, facilities for family development, a

reflection of the occupants' dignity, as well as an asset for the owner, including a residential building which is partly used as a shop or an office. A flat unit, on the other hand, refers to a flat that serves as a place of residence.

In accordance with Article 3 paragraph (1) of MoF Reg. 103/2021, the VAT payable that may be borne by the government covers a supply taking place when the sale and purchase deed is signed or the settled sale and purchase agreement is signed. On another note, incentives may be given if the actual transfer of rights to use or control a turnkey landed house or a turnkey flat unit is proven by minutes of handover no later than 31 December 2021.

The minutes of handover must be registered in the application system at the ministry administering government affairs in the sectors of housing and residential area no later than the following 7 months after the month the handover is carried out. The minutes of handover must contain at least six things as follows.

- (i) the name and taxpayer identification number of the taxable person for VAT purposes (*Pengusaha Kena Pajak/ PKP*) as the seller;
- (ii) the buyer's name and taxpayer identification number or single identity number;
- (iii) date of handover;
- (iv) the identification code of the handed over house;
- (v) statement with a stamp duty that the building handover has been performed; and
- (vi) number of the minutes of handover.

Furthermore, landed houses or flat units entitled to the VAT incentives must meet two requirements, i.e. having a maximum selling price of IDR5 billion and constituting new landed houses and flat units that are supplied in a turnkey condition. A new landed house or a new flat unit is a landed house or a flat unit that has obtained a housing identification code and is supplied by the seller as a taxable person for VAT purposes for the first time and has never been transferred.

The abovementioned housing identification code refers to the identification code for a landed house and flat unit provided through the application system at the ministry administering government affairs in the sectors of housing and residential area. In the event that an advance payment or installment has been made to the PKP for a landed house and flat unit, the seller remains eligible for VAT DTP under the following conditions.

- (i) the first down payment or installment to the seller as a PKP is no later than 1 January 2021;

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- (ii) provisions on the supply are fulfilled during the validity period of VAT DTP incentives; and
- (iii) VAT DTP is given only for VAT payable on payments of the remaining installments and settlements paid during the validity period of VAT DTP.

A 100% VAT DTP incentive is granted for supplies of new landed houses or flats with a maximum selling price of IDR2 billion. Moreover, a 50% VAT DTP incentive applies to supplies of landed houses and flats with selling prices above IDR2 billion to IDR 5 billion. The VAT DTP incentives apply to landed houses or flats that are handed over no later than 31 December 2021.

The incentive is valid for a maximum of 1 landed house or flat for 1 individual and may not be resold within 1 year. The individuals include Indonesian citizens with a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak/NPWP*) or a Single Identity Number (*Nomor Induk Kependudukan/NIK*). On another note, the individuals also include foreign citizens (*Warga Negara Asing/WNA*) who have a TIN insofar as they fulfill the provisions on homeownership.

PKP supplying property are required to prepare tax invoices and report the realization of VAT DTP incentives. The tax invoices must be filled out completely and correctly and contain the buyer's identity, including the buyer's name and TIN or NIK, and attached with information on the housing identification code. Next, the tax invoices are attached with information on the housing identification code in the item name column.

Tax invoices for supplies of landed houses and flat units entitled to the VAT DTP incentive of 50% of the VAT payable are prepared by issuing two tax invoices. The two tax invoices consist of a tax invoice with transaction code 01 for 50% of the selling price not entitled to the VAT incentive and transaction code 07 for 50% of the selling price entitled to the VAT incentive.

The tax invoice must be given the statement "VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT, EXECUTION OF MOF REG. NUMBER ... /PMK.010/21". In the event that this information is not yet available in the application for generating tax invoices, the PKP may update the information that can be included on the tax invoice through said application.

This regulation also stipulates matters leading to the ineligibility of supplies of landed houses and flat units for VAT DTP incentives. These incentives cannot be given if the supplies are carried out before or after the validity period of the VAT DTP incentives, transferred within one year of the supply, no tax invoices are used, the realization reports are not reported, and/or the minutes of handover are not registered.

Landed houses and/or flat units that have obtained the VAT exemption facility as per statutory provisions cannot take advantage of VAT DTP based on MoF Reg. 103/2021. The implementation and accountability of DTP tax subsidies on VAT payable on supplies of landed houses and/or flat units are carried out as per statutory provisions.

Supplies of property that comply with the provisions but carried out before the enactment of MoF Reg. 103/2021 remain eligible for the VAT DTP incentives. In this case, the PKP must register the minutes of property handover in the application system no later than 31 August 2021. With the enactment of this regulation, MoF Reg. 21/21 is declared revoked and invalid. Promulgated on 30 July 2021, this ministerial regulation came into force thereafter.

## VAT Borne by the Government Incentives for Rental of Commercial Space or Buildings to Retailers

### Meet Our Experts



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## EXTENSION OF VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES FOR SUPPLIES OF LANDED HOUSES AND FLATS

The government has officially issued special provisions pertaining to the granting of VAT Borne by the Government (*Ditanggung Pemerintah/DTP*) incentives for unit leasing in shopping centers. The policy is outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 102/PMK.010/21 concerning Value Added Tax Borne by the Government on Supplies of Building Rental Services to Retailers for the 2021 Fiscal Year ([MoF Reg. 102/2021](#)).

This regulation has been issued to maintain business continuity of the retail sector during the Covid-19 pandemic to encourage national economic growth. These incentives constitute the government's support for the retail sector that is affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. As per Article 2 paragraph (1) of MoF Reg. 102/2021, VAT payable on supplies of commercial space or building rental services to retailers is borne by the government for the 2021 fiscal year.

Retailers refer to entrepreneurs who in their entire or part of businesses, supply goods and/or services to end consumers. Commercial space or buildings, on the other hand, refer to stand-alone shops or outlets or those located in a shopping center, shopping complex, apartment facility, hotel, hospital, educational facility, public transportation facility, office facility, or people's market.

VAT DTP for supplies of commercial space or building rental services to retailers is granted for VAT payable on rentals for August 2021 to October 2021 which is billed from August 2021 to November 2021. VAT payable is the product of the VAT rate multiplied by the tax base in the form of reimbursement.

The tax base (*Dasar Pengenaan Pajak/DPP*) of the VAT payable is reimbursement, including the service charge which is billed simultaneously and separately with the rental services bill. Reimbursement refers to the monetary value, including all costs that are requested or should be requested by the entrepreneur due to the supply of taxable services, excluding VAT collected under the VAT Law and rebates listed in the tax invoice.

With this facility, a taxable person for VAT purposes (*Pengusaha Kena Pajak/PKP*) who supplies commercial space/building rental services is required to prepare a tax invoice as per the provisions and submit a report on the VAT DTP realization. The tax invoice is prepared by including transaction code 07, the statement "VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT, EXECUTION OF MOF REG. NUMBER .../PMK.010.1021", and the phrase "rent of a commercial space or building" along with a description of the location and the month of the commercial space or building services.

This information is included by selecting the VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT, THE EXECUTION OF MOF REG. NUMBER .../PMK.010.1021 stamp on the *e-faktur* application. If the stamp option is not yet available in the *e-faktur* application, the PKP may update the stamp on supplies eligible to the facility by accessing the stamp synchronization menu on the *e-faktur* application.

The VAT DTP realization report is prepared every taxable period corresponding to the preparation of the tax invoice. The VAT DTP realization report is submitted online through the channels stipulated by the Director General of Taxes no later than the end of the following month after the taxable period.

Supplies of commercial space or building rental services to retailers who do not use tax invoices and/or that are not reported by the PKP in the Periodic VAT Returns are not entitled to the VAT DTP incentives. The head of the tax office (*Kantor Pelayanan Pajak/KPP*) on behalf of the Director General of Taxes may collect VAT payable as per statutory provisions if data and/or information indicating three things are obtained.

*First*, the supplied object does not constitute commercial space or building rental services to retailers. *Second*, the rental period and the rental collection period do not comply with the provisions. *Third*, supplies that do not meet the requirements. The implementation and accountability of VAT DTP tax subsidy on supplies of commercial space or building rental services to retailers are carried out as per statutory provisions. MoF Reg. 102/2021 has been effective as of 30 July 2021.

## New Provisions on STLGs on Luxury Goods Other Than Motor Vehicles

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The Ministry of Finance has updated the provisions on the sales tax on luxury goods (STLGs) for taxable goods (*Barang Kena Pajak/BKP*) classified as luxury other than motor vehicles.

The updates are outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 96/PMK.03/2021 concerning the Stipulation of Types of Taxable Goods Other Than Motor Vehicles Subject to Sales Tax on Luxury Goods and Procedures for Exemptions from Sales Tax on Luxury Goods ([MoF Reg. 96/2021](#)).

This regulation has been released to implement the provisions under Article 3 of Government Regulation No. 61 of 2020 concerning Taxable Goods Classified as Luxury Other Than Motor Vehicles Subject to Sales Tax on Luxury Goods ([Gov. Reg. 61/2020](#)).

The list of the types of BKP classified as luxury other than motor vehicles subject to STLGs is outlined in Appendix I of MoF Reg. 96/2021. As per the Appendix, BKP other than motor vehicles subject to STLGs are segmented into four rate groups.

*First*, a 20% rate is imposed on luxury residences such as luxury homes, apartments, condominiums, townhouses, and the like with a selling price of IDR30 billion or more.

*Second*, a 40% rate is imposed on hot air balloons and steerable hot air balloons as well as other aircraft without propulsion as well as firearm bullets and other firearms. However, air rifle pellets and firearms for state purposes are not subject to STLGs.

*Third*, a 50% rate is imposed on aircraft, other than those subject to the 40% rate. Aircraft for state purposes or commercial air transportation, however, are excluded. The 50% rate is also imposed on firearms

and other firearms, such as artillery guns, revolvers, and pistols. Firearms for state purposes, on the other hand, are not subject to STLGs.

*Fourth*, a 75% rate is imposed on luxury yachts, such as cruise ships, excursion boats, and similar vessels, specifically, those designed for the transport of people, ferries of all types, and yachts. Cruise ships and yachts for state purposes or public transportation, however, are exempt from STLGs. On another note, yachts for tourism businesses are also exempt from STLGs.

Details of STLGs rates under MoF Reg. 96/2021 slightly differ from the former provisions under the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 35/PMK.010/2017 as amended by the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 86/PMK.010/2019 concerning Types of Taxable Goods Classified as Luxury Other Than Motor Vehicles Subject to Sales Tax on Luxury Goods ([MoF Reg. 35/2017](#) as amended by [MoF Reg. 86/2019](#)).

Based on MoF Reg. 35/2017 as amended by MoF Reg. 86/2019, yachts for tourism businesses are not excluded from STLGs. The exclusion of yachts for tourism from STLGs was formerly stipulated in Gov. Reg. 61/2020.

As per the considerations under Gov. Reg. 61/2020, yachts for tourism businesses are excluded from STLGs to encourage the tourism industry. MoF Reg. 96/2021 has been effective as of 26 July 2021. The enactment of MoF Reg. 96/2021 simultaneously revokes MoF Reg. 35/2017 as amended by MoF Reg. 86/2019.

## Implementation and Accountability Mechanism of Taxes Borne by the Government in the Context of Covid-19

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The Minister of Finance revises the implementation and accountability mechanisms for taxes borne by the government (*Ditanggung Pemerintah/DTP*) in the context of addressing Covid-19. These changes are outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 95/PMK.05/2021 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 107/PMK.05/2020 concerning Implementation and Accountability Mechanisms for Taxes Borne by the Government in the Context of Addressing the Covid-19 Pandemic ([MoF Reg. 95/2021](#)).

This regulation has been issued to revise the provisions under [MoF Reg. 107/2020](#) and adjust the granting of DTP tax incentives. On another note, MoF Reg. 95/2021 has been issued to address the Covid-19 pandemic and accelerate national economic recovery. For economic recovery, the government has reallocated subsidy expenditure in the context of providing tax incentives.

MoF Reg. 95/2021 states that subsidy expenditure in the context of providing DTP tax incentives must be administered and managed in an orderly and transparent manner as per statutory provisions. Four articles are revised under this regulation.

*First*, Article 2 of MoF Reg. 95/2021 outlines the regulation scope of DTP taxes, including the following two things.

- (i) DTP tax subsidy expenditure that includes DTP income tax subsidy expenditure, VAT DTP subsidy expenditure, and sales tax on luxury goods (STLGs) DTP subsidy expenditure.
- (ii) DTP tax revenues which include DTP income tax revenues, VAT DTP revenues, and DTP STLGs revenues.

*Second*, the amendments to Article 7 of MoF Reg. 95/2021 are outlined in paragraphs (1) and (4). Article 7 paragraph (1) stipulates that the DTP tax subsidy expenditure to address the Covid-19 pandemic and the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic used to accelerate national economic recovery is sourced from the State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara/APBN*).

If so required to allocate expenditure for DTP tax subsidy, budget shifts may be performed. The budget is revised based on statutory provisions on procedures for budget shifts and the implementation of state financial policies to address the Covid-19 pandemic.

Based on the determination of the shifts in budget allocation, the proxy of budget user (*Kuasa Pengguna Anggaran/KPA*) of DTP tax subsidy submits a proposal for budget revision and/or issuance to the Director General of Budget attached with supporting documents. These supporting documents include the terms of reference (TOR), details of the budget, review results of the government's internal supervisory apparatus at the technical ministries, and other relevant supporting data.

Next, Article 7 paragraph (4) stipulates that the revision of budget and/or issuance of the budget implementation checklist of the state general treasurer (*Daftar Isian Pelaksanaan Anggaran Bendahara Umum Negara/DIPA BUN*) refer to the regulations on procedures for budget revision and procedures for planning, reviewing, and determining budget allocations.

*Third*, the changes contained in Article 8 paragraph (3) of MoF Reg. 95/2021. As per Article 8 paragraph (3), the recapitulation of the DTP tax realization report attached by an official report is prepared based on data from the relevant Directorates at the Directorate General of Taxes.

*Fourth*, changes found in Article 18 of MoF Reg. 95/2021. This ministerial regulation serves as the accountability for DTP tax revenues and DTP tax expenditure as per the provisions on the granting of

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tax facilities address Covid-19 and provisions on the granting of support for national economic growth affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

### New Provisions on the Format, Type, Code, and Size of the Forms for Tax Calculation Memos, Notices of Tax Assessment, and Notices of Tax Collection

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The Directorate General of Taxes (DGT) has updated the format, type, code, and size of forms for tax calculation memos, Notices of Tax Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak/SKP*), and Notices of Tax Collection (*Surat Tagihan Pajak/STP*).

The renewal of the format, type, code, and size of the forms for tax calculation memos, SKP, and STP is outlined in the Director General of Taxes Regulation No. PER-14/PJ/2021 concerning the Format and Contents of Tax Calculation Memos, Notices of Tax Assessment, and Notices of Tax Collection ([PER-14/2021](#)).

PER-14/2021 states that the format, type, code, and size of the forms for tax calculation memos, notices of tax assessment in the form of Notices of Tax Underpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar/SKPKB*), Notices of Additional Tax Underpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar Tambahan/SKPKBT*), Notices of Tax

Overpayment Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar/SKPLB*), Notices of Nil Tax Assessment (*Surat Ketetapan Pajak Nihil/SKPN*) are prepared as per the examples in the appendix of PER-14/2021.

In addition, STP on income taxes (*pajak penghasilan/PPH*), value added tax (VAT) (*pajak pertambahan nilai/PPN*), sales tax on luxury goods (STLGs) (*pajak penjualan atas barang mewah/PPnBM*), and stamp duty including the attachments, foreword list, and supervision sheet are also prepared as per the examples in the appendix of PER-14/2021.

The format, type, code, and size of the forms have been updated to comply with the latest tax provisions. The new provisions include the issuance of SKPKB and STP as the implementation of Article 13 paragraph (1) subparagraph f and Article 14 paragraph (1) subparagraph h of [Law No. 6 of 1983](#) concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures as amended by [Law No. 11 of 2020](#) concerning Job Creation.

Effective from 9 July 2021, the enactment of PER-14/2021 simultaneously revokes the Director General of Taxes Regulation No. PER-17/PJ/2018 concerning the Format and Contents of Tax Calculation Memos, the Format and Contents of the Notices of Tax Assessment, and the Format and Contents of Notices of Tax Collection ([PER-17/2018](#)).

### August 2021 Interest Penalties and Compensation Interest Rates

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The government has released monthly interest rates as the basis for calculating administrative penalties in the form of interest and the granting of interest compensation for the period between 1 August 2021 to 31 August 2021.

Details of the interest rates are stipulated under the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Decree No. 43/KM.10/2021 concerning Interest Rates as the Basis for Calculating Administrative Penalties in the Form of Interest and Interest Compensation for the Period between 1 August 2021 to 31 August 2021 ([MoF Decree 43/2021](#)). This regulation was signed on 29 July 2021.

Four monthly interest rates apply for administrative penalties, ranging from 0.54% to 1.79%. The four

**Tabel 1 Details of Monthly Interest Rates of Interest Penalties**

| Articles in General Provisions and Tax Procedures | The Granting of Interest Compensation for   | The Imposition of Administrative Penalties |
|---|---|--|
| Article 19 paragraph (1)                          | Notice of Tax Underpayment Assessment ( <i>Surat Ketetapan Pajak Kurang Bayar/SKPKB</i> ) or Additional SKPKB, and Correction Decree, Objection Decision Letter, Decision on Appeal, or Decision on Case Review, which causes the amount of tax payable to increase, but at the time of maturity, it is not paid or underpaid.<br><br>(Collection Interest)   | 0.54%                                      |
| Article 19 paragraph (2)                          | Taxpayers are allowed to pay in installments or postpone tax payments.<br><br>(Installments/postponement of tax payments)   |  |
| Article 19 paragraph (3)                          | Taxpayers are allowed to postpone the filing of Annual Tax Returns and the temporary calculation of the tax payable as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (5) is actually less than the actual amount of tax payable.<br><br>(Underpayment of postponement of the filing of Annual Tax Returns)   |  |
| Article 8 paragraph (2)                           | Underpayment of Correction of Annual or Periodic Tax Returns.   | 0.95%                                      |
| Article 8 paragraph (2a)                          | The taxpayer corrects Periodic Tax Returns on his own (before audits) which results in higher tax liability.  |  |
| Article 9 paragraph (2a)                          | Late remittance of periodic income tax.   |  |
| Article 9 paragraph (2b)                          | Late remittance of Annual Income Tax/Article 29 Income Tax.   |  |
| Article 14 paragraph (3)                          | The issuance of Notice of Tax Collection ( <i>Surat Tagihan Pajak/STP</i> ) by the DGT due to:<br><br>(i) Unpaid/underpaid income tax<br><br>(ii) Based on the research results, there are taxes that are underpaid due to writing errors and/or miscalculations.<br><br>(Income tax in the current year is not paid/underpaid or from the results of the research, there is tax underpayment due to writing errors and/or miscalculations) | 1.37%                                      |
| Article 8 paragraph (5)                           | Disclosure of inaccuracy of Tax Returns after audits, but the Notice of Tax Assessment ( <i>Surat Ketetapan Pajak/SKP</i> ) has not been issued.<br><br>(Underpaid tax that arises due to the disclosure of incorrect Tax Return filling)   |  |
| Article 13 paragraph (2)                          | SKPKB is issued because the tax payable is not paid/underpaid due to matters regulated under Article 13 paragraph 1 subparagraph (a) to (e) of the General Tax Procedures and Provisions Law.<br><br>(SKPKB Penalties)  | 1.79%                                      |
| Article 13 paragraph (2a)                         | SKPKB is issued as the taxable person for VAT purposes has not performed any supplies, but has received refunds/has credited the input VAT as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (6a) of the VAT Law.<br><br>(Refund of input VAT from taxable persons for VAT purposes that are not producing)   |  |

Source: Job Creation Law and MoF Decree 43/2021.



## EXTENSION OF VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES FOR SUPPLIES OF LANDED HOUSES AND FLATS

**Table 2 Details of Monthly Interest Rates of Interest Compensation**

| Articles in General Provisions and Tax Procedures | The Granting of Interest Compensation for  | Monthly Interest Rate |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Article 11 paragraph (3)                          | The refund of tax overpayment is performed in 1 (one) month after the application.   | 0.54%                 |
| Article 17B paragraph (3)                         | Notice of Overpayment Assessment ( <i>Surat Ketetapan Pajak Lebih Bayar/SKPLB</i> ) is issued late after the 1 month period expires.   |                       |
| Article 17B paragraph (4)                         | SKPLB is issued because the preliminary investigation of tax crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) does not proceed with the investigation,</li> <li>(ii) proceeds with the investigation but there is no prosecution of tax crime, or</li> <li>(iii) proceeds with the investigation and prosecution of the tax crime but it is acquitted.</li> </ul> |                       |
| Article 27B paragraph (4)                         | The refund of tax overpayment on the filing of objections, requests for appeal, or requests for case reviews that are granted partially or in full.  |                       |

Source: Job Creation Law and MoF Decree 43/2021.

monthly interest rates are the same as the monthly interest rates for the July 2021 period. Details of monthly interest rates for tax interest penalties for the period between 1 August 2021 to 31 August 2021 are indicated in Table 1.

The monthly interest rates in the MoF Decree vary as they are the result of the calculation of the monthly interest rate. The calculation is based on the reference interest rate formula set by the minister of finance plus the uplift factor of each article and divided by 12.

On the other hand, the interest rate as the basis for the granting of interest compensation is set at 0.54%. The monthly interest rate is the same as the previous period. Details of the monthly rates on tax interest compensation for the period between 1 August 2021 and 31 August 2021 are indicated in Table 2.

### New Provisions on the Deadline for the Preparation and Implementation of Face-to-Face Trial Proceedings

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Due to the infeasible implementation of several examination hearings originally scheduled to be held face-to-face from 3 to 10 August 2021, the Chairperson of the Tax Court has released guidelines for the provisions on the period of preparation and implementation of trial proceedings.

The guidelines are stipulated under the Chairperson of the Tax Court Circular No. 17/PP/2021 concerning Provisions on the Period of Preparation and Implementation of Face-to-Face Examination Hearings which Are Not Held from 3 August to 10 August 2021 ([SE-17/2021](#)).

The circular states that due to the extended restrictions to community activities (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat/PPKM*) from 3 to 9 August 2021, the Tax Court only conducts hearings electronically and cancels face-to-face hearings. This circular provides guidelines on the period of preparation and implementation of the examination

## EXTENSION OF VAT BORNE BY THE GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES FOR SUPPLIES OF LANDED HOUSES AND FLATS

hearings originally scheduled to be held face-to-face but cannot be carried out.

The circular contains two provisions. *First*, the preparation period for all trial proceedings does not take into account the period from 3 to 10 August 2021 (8 days) in calculating the period in the provisions of Article 48 of Law No. 14 of 2002 concerning the Tax Court.

*Second*, the implementation period for all trial proceedings does not take into account the period from 3 to 10 August 2021 (8 days) either in calculating the period stipulated in the provisions of Article 81 and Article 82 of Law No. 14 of 2002 concerning the Tax Court. If so required, further provisions on the implementation of this circular shall be stipulated separately by the Chairperson of the Tax Court. Enacted on 3 August 2021, this regulation has been in force thereafter.

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