



B2B HUB

Company formation and licensing in one platform. **Over 240 jurisdictions**

December, 2025, version 1.1

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This document provides a comprehensive overview of the company formation process, outlining the legal requirements, procedural steps, compliance obligations, and post-incorporation responsibilities involved in establishing and maintaining a corporate entity. It offers practical guidance, regulatory explanations, insights into banking and taxation, common mistakes to avoid, and illustrative case studies. Such documents are commonly used by entrepreneurs, investors, and business operators to ensure transparency, make informed decisions, and navigate the registration process with clarity and confidence. It is designed as a complete, ready-to-use reference for anyone preparing to form a company and manage its ongoing obligations.

A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner consisting of a network of blue lines connecting various points, resembling a molecular or digital structure.

A New Digital Asset Backed by a Real Global Company

B2BHUB

B2BHUB Token is the official utility token of B2B Hub LTD, a fast-growing international corporate services provider supporting company formation, licensing, banking assistance, yacht registration, and compliance worldwide.



token . b2bhub . ltd

- Utility from Day One
- Access exclusive benefits, discounts, priority support, and future digital services across the B2B Hub ecosystem.
- Transparent & Trustworthy
- Backed by a registered UK company with a real client base, real revenue, and a global footprint.
- Built for Growth
- Designed to integrate seamlessly into upcoming digital tools, automated workflows, and premium membership programs.
- Community Focused
- Early supporters gain access to private sales, platform rewards, and long-term ecosystem utilities.

Your performance is our top priority!

Whether you:

- Want to register legal entity
 - Extend business internationally
 - Obtain license for financial business
 - Offer trading platform to your clients
 - Open corporate or personal bank account
-



COMPANY FORMATION



INSURANCE LICENSE



BANKING LICENSE



VESSEL REGISTRATION



FOREX LICENSE



BANK ACCOUNT



CRYPTO LICENSE



TRADING PLATFORM



**PAYMENT INSTITUTIONS
LICENSE**



**CITIZENSHIP
REGISTRATION**



TURNKEY B2B SOLUTIONS

A turnkey solution is a type of system built end-to-end for a customer that can be easily implemented into a current business process. It is immediately ready to use upon implementation and is designed to fulfill a certain process.

Indonesia

Legal form: PT, C... More at www.b2bhub.ltd

Timeline: 5-10 days

DOCUMENTS CHECKLIST

- 1.Passport
- 2.Proof of Residence

ONE TIME FEE:
2500

PAYMENT OPTIONS:
Bank transfer USD,EUR,GBP;
Credit card; USDT ERC20;
USDT TRC20

BRAKEDOWN

- * Governmental fees
- * Local legal address
- * Legal fees
- * Company stamp
- * Tax navigator
- * Standard agreement templates
- * Payroll navigator

EXTRA SERVICES

COMPANY DOCUMENTS WITH APOSTILE DHL DELIVERY
\$ 700

LEGAL OPINION
\$ 1400



100%
MONEY-BACK
GUARANTEE

Delivery

A complete package, delivered and ready to use. Everything you need to operate immediately.

- * Certificate of incorporation
- * Articles of association, memorandum and other legal documents
- * Tax guidance
- * Company stamp



Jurisdiction data

REGISTRAR Ministry o... More at www.b2bhub.ltd

WEBSITE <https://...> More at www.b2bhub.ltd

ABBREVIATION N/A

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CAPITAL Jakarta

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES Bahasa Indonesia

POPULATION 277,534,122

CURRENCY Rupiah

ISO 4217 IDR



Company formation in Indonesia




Company formation in Indonesia presents a strategic opportunity for entrepreneurs seeking to establish a presence in Southeast Asia's largest economy. Indonesia's dynamic market, abundant natural resources, and growing middle class contribute to its appeal as a destination for business expansion and investment. Registering a business in Indonesia allows companies to access a diverse consumer base and benefit from the country's ongoing economic development initiatives. Entrepreneurs often choose Indonesia for its strategic geographic location, which serves as a gateway to other ASEAN markets, and for the government's efforts to streamline business registration processes to enhance the ease of doing business.

The process of Indonesia company registration involves several key stages designed to ensure compliance with local regulations and facilitate proper corporate governance. Setting up a company in Indonesia typically requires adherence to specific legal frameworks governing foreign investment and business operations. This includes selecting an appropriate business entity type that aligns with the intended commercial activities and ownership structure. Indonesia company formation services often assist in navigating the regulatory environment, ensuring that all necessary documentation is prepared and submitted in accordance with Indonesian law.

Business registration in Indonesia encompasses obtaining the relevant permits and licenses, registering the company name, and fulfilling statutory requirements related to capital investment and shareholder agreements. While the procedural aspects are standardized, the regulatory landscape may vary depending on the sector and location of the business. Utilizing professional Indonesia company formation services can facilitate a smoother registration process by providing expertise on local compliance matters and administrative formalities.

Overall, the framework for company formation in Indonesia is designed to support both domestic and foreign investors in establishing legally recognized entities capable of engaging in commercial activities. The combination of a robust legal structure and ongoing governmental reforms aimed at improving the investment climate makes Indonesia a compelling jurisdiction for business registration. Entrepreneurs looking to register company in Indonesia can benefit from a well-defined process that balances regulatory oversight with opportunities for growth in a rapidly evolving market.



FAQ for company formation in Indonesia



Q: What is the process for forming a company in Indonesia?

A: The process for forming a company in Indonesia involves several steps, including obtaining a company name and registering with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, obtaining a tax identification number, and registering with the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) for foreign investment.

Q: What are the different types of companies that can be formed in Indonesia?

A: There are several types of companies that can be formed in Indonesia, including limited liability companies (LLCs), joint venture companies, and foreign-owned companies.

Q: What are the requirements for forming a limited liability company in Indonesia?

A: To form an LLC in Indonesia, there must be at least two shareholders and a minimum paid-up capital of IDR 50 million. The company must also have at least one director and a local registered office.

Q: What are the requirements for forming a foreign-owned company in Indonesia?

A: To form a foreign-owned company in Indonesia, the company must first obtain an investment license from the Indonesia Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM). The company must also have a local nominee shareholder and a local registered office.

Q: What are the ongoing compliance requirements for companies in Indonesia?


A: Companies in Indonesia are required to file annual financial statements and hold an annual general meeting. The company must also comply with various tax and regulatory requirements.

Q: What are the tax implications for companies in Indonesia?

A: Companies in Indonesia are subject to corporate income tax on their profits at a rate of 25%. There are various tax incentives and exemptions available to companies in Indonesia.

Q: Can foreigners form a company in Indonesia?

A: Yes, foreigners can form a company in Indonesia. Foreign ownership restrictions and requirements vary depending on the type of company and industry sector.



Top 10 benefits of incorporating in Indonesia



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1. Incorporating in Indonesia provides foreign investors with a stable legal framework governed by comprehensive company laws that support secure and predictable business operations.
 2. Company formation in Indonesia enhances a foreign entity's international reputation by establishing a presence in one of Southeast Asia's largest and fastest-growing economies.
 3. Business registration in Indonesia grants access to a broad domestic market of over 270 million people, as well as preferential trade agreements with regional partners through ASEAN membership.
 4. Foreign investors who register a company in Indonesia benefit from legal protections that safeguard shareholder rights and intellectual property under Indonesian regulations.
 5. The tax environment in Indonesia offers various incentives and structured corporate tax regimes designed to encourage foreign direct investment and sustainable business growth.
 6. Regulatory transparency in Indonesia has improved significantly, providing clearer guidelines and compliance requirements that facilitate smoother company formation and ongoing operations.
 7. Efficient incorporation procedures in Indonesia enable foreign investors to establish their business entities with relative ease, supported by government initiatives to streamline business registration processes.
 8. Registering a company in Indonesia enhances credibility for global business dealings by demonstrating commitment to local market presence and adherence to Indonesian corporate governance standards.
 9. Incorporating in Indonesia allows operational flexibility through various business entity types and investment structures tailored to meet the needs of foreign entrepreneurs and multinational corporations.
 10. The long-term corporate advantages of Indonesia incorporation include opportunities for sustained growth, access to skilled labor, and integration into regional supply chains, supporting strategic business expansion.
- 


Common Mistakes to Avoid When Registering a Company in Indonesia



When undertaking company formation in Indonesia, foreign entrepreneurs often encounter several common pitfalls that can complicate or delay the Indonesia business registration process. Understanding these typical mistakes when registering a company in Indonesia is essential to ensure compliance and smooth operational setup.

- One frequent error is misunderstanding the legal requirements specific to Indonesia's regulatory environment. Foreign investors must be aware of the Negative Investment List (DNI), which restricts or prohibits foreign ownership in certain sectors. Failure to verify sectoral restrictions before company formation in Indonesia can lead to non-compliance and potential business closure.
- Incomplete or improperly prepared documentation is another common challenge. Indonesia business registration requires submission of various documents such as Articles of Association, shareholder identification, and proof of capital investment. Inaccurate or missing paperwork often results in delays or rejection of the registration application. Engaging local legal expertise can help ensure all documents meet Indonesian legal standards.
- Selecting the wrong business structure is a critical mistake. Indonesia offers several entity types, including PT (Perseroan Terbatas, a limited liability company), representative offices, and foreign investment companies (PMA). Each structure has distinct legal implications, ownership requirements, and operational scopes. Choosing an unsuitable structure may limit business activities or expose the company to unnecessary regulatory burdens.
- Overlooking tax obligations is a significant risk during company formation in Indonesia. Foreign entrepreneurs must understand the applicable corporate income tax, value-added tax (VAT), withholding taxes, and other fiscal responsibilities. Failure to register for tax identification numbers or comply with tax reporting can lead to penalties and disrupt business operations.
- Misinterpreting residency and employment rules is another common mistake. Indonesia requires at least one director or commissioner to reside in the country for certain types of companies. Additionally, work permits and visas for foreign employees must be obtained in accordance with immigration laws. Ignoring these residency requirements can result in legal complications and hinder business continuity.
- Banking challenges often arise when opening corporate bank accounts. Foreign investors may face difficulties due to stringent Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures and documentation requirements. Selecting a bank familiar with international business and Indonesian regulations can facilitate smoother account opening and ongoing banking operations.
- Finally, failing to comply with ongoing reporting responsibilities can jeopardize the company's legal standing. Indonesian companies must submit annual reports, financial statements, and tax filings within prescribed deadlines. Neglecting these obligations may result in fines, suspension of business licenses, or other enforcement actions.

To avoid these common mistakes when registering a company in Indonesia, foreign entrepreneurs should conduct thorough due diligence, seek professional guidance from local experts, and maintain a clear understanding of regulatory requirements. Knowing how to register a company in Indonesia correctly involves careful planning, accurate documentation, and adherence to legal and tax frameworks. This approach not only ensures compliance but also supports sustainable business growth within Indonesia's dynamic market environment.



Indonesia Business Visa and Residency Options for Entrepreneurs



Foreign entrepreneurs seeking to establish or invest in businesses in Indonesia have several visa and residency options tailored to support business activities. Understanding the common pathways available is essential for founders and investors aiming to operate within the Indonesian legal framework while complying with immigration regulations.

One of the primary routes for entrepreneurs is the business visa in Indonesia, which allows foreign nationals to conduct business-related activities such as attending meetings, exploring investment opportunities, or negotiating contracts. This visa is generally short-term and does not permit direct employment or active management of a company. Applicants typically need an invitation or sponsorship from an Indonesian company or business partner, and documentation often includes a valid passport, proof of business purpose, and letters of support from Indonesian entities.


For those looking to engage more directly in business operations, the entrepreneur visa Indonesia and investor visa Indonesia categories provide avenues to reside temporarily while managing or investing in a local enterprise. The entrepreneur visa is often tied to the establishment of a startup or small to medium-sized business and may require demonstrating a viable business plan, proof of sufficient capital investment, and local sponsorship or partnership. The investor visa Indonesia generally targets individuals investing a substantial amount of capital in Indonesian companies, with eligibility contingent on meeting minimum investment thresholds set by the government. Both visa types usually involve coordination with the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Directorate General of Immigration, which oversee the issuance and regulation of these permits.

Work permits linked to business activity, such as the Limited Stay Visa (KITAS) with a work permit (IMTA), are commonly used by foreign entrepreneurs who intend to work actively within their Indonesian company. Obtaining this permit requires employer sponsorship, which in the case of entrepreneurs, is typically the company they establish or invest in. The process involves submitting corporate documents, proof of business legitimacy, and compliance with employment regulations. Local sponsorship is a critical practical consideration, as foreign nationals cannot sponsor themselves and must rely on the Indonesian entity to fulfill this role.

Residency options for entrepreneurs in Indonesia extend beyond temporary permits. After maintaining legal residence and business activity for a prescribed period, foreign entrepreneurs may seek extensions or transition to permanent residency. The path to permanent residency often requires continuous compliance with immigration laws, proof of ongoing business operations, and sometimes additional government approvals. It is important to note that the specific criteria and documentation required can vary and are subject to change based on regulatory updates.

Common compliance obligations for foreign entrepreneurs include maintaining valid work permits, adhering to investment regulations, submitting periodic reports to immigration authorities, and ensuring that business activities align with the scope authorized by the visa or permit. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in penalties or visa revocation.

Given the complexity and evolving nature of Indonesian immigration policies, foreign entrepreneurs should verify current eligibility criteria, investment thresholds, and documentation requirements with official government sources or qualified immigration professionals. This approach ensures that entrepreneurs understand how to get residency in Indonesia through legitimate and compliant means, aligning their business goals with the country's regulatory framework.



Updated 2026 Indonesia Corporate Law Changes



The 2026 corporate law changes in Indonesia introduce several significant legislative and regulatory updates that impact company formation, corporate governance, compliance, reporting obligations, director responsibilities, capital requirements, and cross-border business operations. These updates reflect Indonesia's ongoing efforts to modernize its corporate legal framework and align with international standards, enhancing transparency and investor protection.


One of the key changes involves amendments to the Company Law, which now impose stricter requirements on the establishment and registration of companies. The minimum capital requirements have been adjusted, with thresholds now expressed in USD equivalents to provide clarity for foreign investors. This adjustment affects company formation implications in Indonesia, as businesses must ensure compliance with the updated capital injection rules before commencing operations. Additionally, the registration process has been streamlined through digital platforms, reducing administrative burdens but requiring companies to adapt to new procedural norms.

Corporate governance standards have been elevated, emphasizing enhanced roles and accountability of directors and commissioners. Directors are now subject to more explicit fiduciary duties and liabilities, particularly concerning financial reporting and risk management. This change underscores the importance of robust internal controls and compliance mechanisms to mitigate legal exposure. The regulatory updates also introduce more detailed disclosure and transparency requirements, impacting Indonesia corporate compliance 2026 by mandating timely and accurate reporting to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and other relevant authorities.

Reporting obligations have been expanded to include more comprehensive financial statements and sustainability disclosures, reflecting global trends toward environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations. Companies engaged in cross-border business operations must now navigate additional regulatory layers, including enhanced scrutiny on foreign investment approvals and transfer pricing documentation, aligning with Indonesia's commitments under international trade agreements.

Transitional provisions accompanying these changes provide a grace period for existing companies to align their governance structures, capital, and reporting practices with the new legal framework. Companies are advised to conduct thorough reviews of their current compliance status and engage with local counsel or regulatory experts to ensure a smooth transition and avoid penalties.

Overall, the corporate law updates Indonesia 2026 signify a move toward greater regulatory clarity and corporate accountability. Businesses operating or planning to establish entities in Indonesia should closely monitor these changes to understand their practical implications and ensure ongoing compliance. Verification with official government sources and consultation with local legal advisors remain essential steps in adapting to the evolving corporate legal landscape in Indonesia.



Case Studies: Successful Company Formations in Indonesia by B2B Hub




A manufacturing trading company sought to establish operations in Indonesia to expand its regional footprint. The client faced challenges related to complex local licensing requirements and the need to secure multiple permits for import-export activities. B2B Hub company formation Indonesia services facilitated the entire business registration in Indonesia process, ensuring all regulatory documentation was accurately prepared and submitted. The corporate setup services Indonesia included guidance on selecting the appropriate legal entity and compliance support to meet ongoing reporting obligations. B2B Hub also assisted in opening corporate bank accounts, navigating local banking regulations efficiently. As a result, the client achieved successful company formation stories with timely operational commencement and full regulatory compliance.

A consulting firm specializing in digital transformation aimed to enter the Indonesian market but encountered difficulties understanding the local corporate framework and tax regulations. Utilizing B2B Hub's expertise in company formation in Indonesia, the firm received comprehensive support throughout the business registration in Indonesia process. This included assistance with drafting necessary legal documents, securing required licenses, and establishing a compliant corporate structure. B2B Hub's compliance support ensured the client maintained adherence to Indonesian labor and tax laws. Banking arrangements were streamlined through B2B Hub's established relationships with local financial institutions. The consulting firm was able to launch its services promptly and operate within Indonesia's regulatory environment effectively.

An e-commerce company planning to serve Indonesian consumers faced challenges related to foreign ownership restrictions and complex regulatory approvals. Engaging B2B Hub for corporate setup services Indonesia, the client benefited from tailored advice on structuring the business to meet local ownership laws. B2B Hub managed the entire company formation in Indonesia process, including securing necessary permits and facilitating swift business registration in Indonesia. Compliance support was provided to address ongoing reporting and data protection requirements relevant to e-commerce operations. Additionally, B2B Hub assisted in setting up corporate banking solutions suited to the client's transactional needs. This comprehensive support enabled the e-commerce company to commence operations with confidence and regulatory certainty.

These examples reflect B2B Hub's consistent ability to navigate Indonesia's regulatory landscape, providing end-to-end support for company formation in Indonesia across diverse industries. By addressing specific client challenges related to licensing, compliance, corporate structuring, and banking, B2B Hub has contributed to multiple successful company formation stories, reinforcing its role as a trusted partner in corporate setup services Indonesia.



Major traditional banks and neo banks in Indonesia



In Indonesia, companies seeking to open a corporate bank account have access to a range of traditional banks and emerging neo-banks, each offering distinct features and services tailored to business banking needs. Understanding the differences between traditional banks and digital neo-banks is essential for foreign entrepreneurs and local businesses evaluating the best fit for their company bank account in Indonesia.

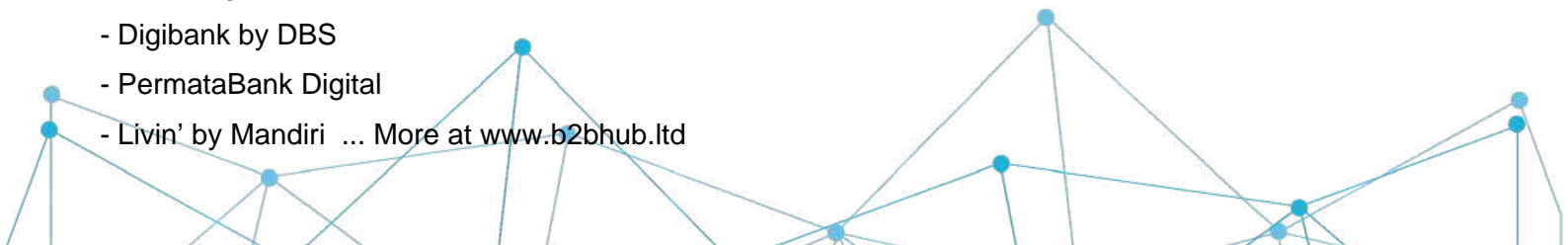
Traditional banks in Indonesia are well-established financial institutions with extensive branch networks and a long history of serving corporate clients. These banks operate under strict regulatory oversight by the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (OJK) and Bank Indonesia, ensuring high levels of reliability and security. Onboarding requirements at traditional banks typically involve comprehensive documentation, including company registration certificates, tax identification numbers, and proof of authorized signatories. The account opening process often includes in-person verification and may require physical presence at a branch. Traditional banks provide robust international transfer capabilities, supporting multiple currencies and correspondent banking relationships, which is particularly advantageous for foreign-owned companies engaged in cross-border trade. Their digital banking platforms have evolved to offer online and mobile banking services, but these may not be as seamless or innovative as those provided by neo-banks.

Neo-banks in Indonesia are digital-first financial institutions or fintech companies offering business banking services primarily through mobile apps and online platforms. They are regulated but may operate under different licensing frameworks, often partnering with traditional banks to provide banking services. Neo-banks emphasize streamlined onboarding processes with minimal paperwork and faster account opening, often allowing fully digital verification. Their platforms typically feature advanced digital tools such as real-time transaction tracking, automated bookkeeping integrations, and instant notifications. However, neo-banks may have limitations in international transfer capabilities compared to traditional banks, sometimes relying on third-party services for cross-border payments. For foreign-owned companies, neo-banks can be attractive for their ease of use and digital innovation, but businesses should assess regulatory compliance and service scope carefully.

Major traditional banks commonly used for corporate bank accounts in Indonesia include

- Bank Mandiri
- Bank Central Asia (BCA)
- Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI)
- Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI)
- CIMB Niaga
- Panin Bank

Leading neo-banks and digital banking platforms catering to businesses in Indonesia include

- Jenius by BTPN
 - Bank Jago
 - Digibank by DBS
 - PermataBank Digital
 - Livin' by Mandiri ... More at www.b2bhub.ltd
- 

How to Open a Bank Account After Company Formation in Indonesia



After company formation in Indonesia, opening a corporate bank account is a crucial step for conducting business operations and managing financial transactions. The process of how to open a bank account in Indonesia for a newly incorporated company involves several key steps and compliance requirements that companies typically follow.

Once a company is legally incorporated, the business will approach a bank to apply for a company bank account in Indonesia. The first step is to select a bank that suits the company's needs, which may be a traditional bank with physical branches or a neo-bank/digital business bank offering online services. The choice affects the application process and documentation requirements.

The general documentation needed to open a business account in Indonesia includes foundational corporate documents such as the company's deed of establishment, the approval from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights confirming legal incorporation, and the company's Tax Identification Number (NPWP). Banks will also require the company's business license (SIUP or equivalent) and the company's domicile certificate (SKDP) to verify the registered address.

In addition to corporate documents, banks require identification and verification of the company's directors and shareholders. This includes valid government-issued identification such as passports or Indonesian ID cards (KTP), proof of residential address, and sometimes a recent photograph. For foreign investors, a valid visa or residency permit may be requested to confirm legal presence in Indonesia.

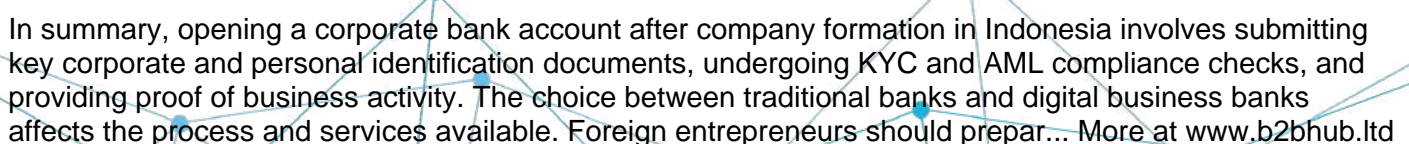
Compliance checks form a significant part of the business banking requirements in Indonesia. Banks conduct Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) verifications to ensure the legitimacy of the company and its beneficial owners. This process involves screening against sanctions lists, verifying the source of funds, and assessing the risk profile of the business activity. Banks may request proof of business activity such as contracts, invoices, or evidence of ongoing operations to satisfy these checks.

Additional information may be requested by banks in specific situations, such as when the company operates in a high-risk sector, has complex ownership structures, or when transactions involve large sums or cross-border elements. Banks might also require a company's financial statements or bank references from other financial institutions.

When comparing traditional banks to neo-banks or digital business banks in Indonesia, there are notable differences. Traditional banks generally require physical presence for account opening, more extensive documentation, and may have longer processing times. They offer a wide range of services including branch access, cash handling, and corporate credit facilities. Neo-banks or digital business banks provide a more streamlined, online-focused application process, often with quicker onboarding and lower minimum requirements, but may have limited product offerings and no physical branches.

Foreign investors should be aware of practical considerations such as language barriers, the need for local representation or authorized signatories, and compliance with Indonesian banking regulations. It is important to ensure all corporate documents are translated into Indonesian if required and notarized or legalized appropriately. Understanding the bank's specific requirements and preparing complete documentation can facilitate a smoother account opening process.

In summary, opening a corporate bank account after company formation in Indonesia involves submitting key corporate and personal identification documents, undergoing KYC and AML compliance checks, and providing proof of business activity. The choice between traditional banks and digital business banks affects the process and services available. Foreign entrepreneurs should prepar... More at www.b2bhub.ltd



Economy of Indonesia

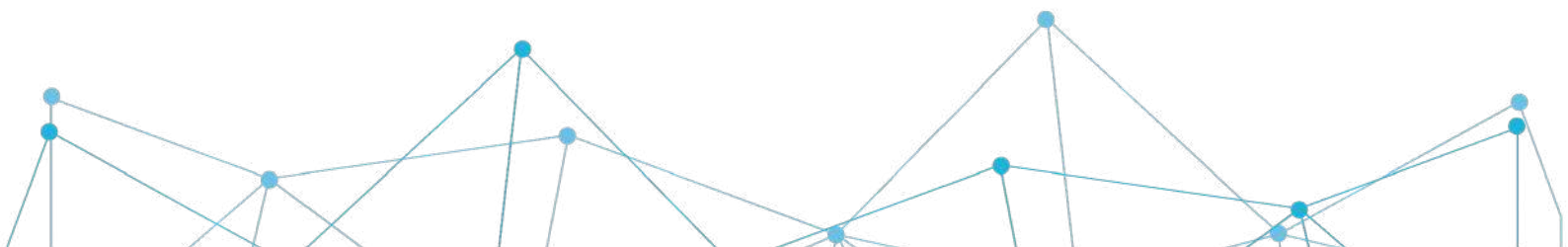


"Indonesia has seen a steady growth in its economy over the past few years. According to the World Bank, the country's GDP grew by 5.17% in 2019, making it one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The country's GDP per capita also increased from \$3,890 in 2018 to \$4,092 in 2019.

The country's unemployment rate has also seen a steady decline over the past few years. In 2019, the unemployment rate was 5.3%, down from 5.5% in 2018. This is due to the government's efforts to create more jobs and reduce poverty.

Indonesia's exports have also seen a steady increase over the past few years. In 2019, the country's exports totaled \$202.3 billion, up from \$193.2 billion in 2018. This is due to the country's strong manufacturing sector and its focus on developing its export markets.

Overall, Indonesia has seen a steady growth in its economy over the past few years. The country's GDP, GDP per capita, unemployment rate, and exports have all seen positive growth, which is a testament to the government's efforts to create a more prosperous economy."



Taxation in Indonesia



Indonesia has a tax system that applies to both individuals and corporations. The tax rates and regulations can be complex, so here is an overview of the taxation system in Indonesia:

Corporate Taxation:

- The corporate tax rate in Indonesia is a flat rate of 22% for both domestic and foreign companies.
- There are also additional taxes that may apply, such as a regional tax and a branch tax.
- Corporations are required to file their tax returns by the end of April each year, and tax payments are due on the same date.
- Companies are required to pay their taxes in installments throughout the year based on their estimated annual income.


Personal Taxation:

- The personal income tax system in Indonesia is also progressive, with tax rates ranging from 5% to 30%.
- The tax year in Indonesia runs from January 1st to December 31st.
- Individuals are required to file their tax returns by the end of March each year, and tax payments are due on the same date.
- There are also several deductions and tax credits available to individuals, including deductions for health expenses and tax credits for donations to certain organizations.

Tax Payment Process:

- Tax payments can be made online or in person at a bank.
- The Indonesian tax authorities provide taxpayers with a tax return form each year, which can be completed online or on paper.
- The tax return must include information about the taxpayer's income, expenses, and deductions for the previous year.
- The tax authorities will then calculate the taxpayer's tax liability and send them a tax assessment.
- Taxpayers can choose to pay their taxes in a lump sum or in installments throughout the year.


In summary, Indonesia has a progressive taxation system for both individuals and corporations. Tax returns must be filed by the end of March or April each year, depending on whether the taxpayer is an individual or a company, and tax payments are due on the same date. Taxpayers can make their payments online or in person at a bank.



Company Maintenance Fees in Indonesia: What You Need to Know



In Indonesia, maintaining a company requires adherence to several annual obligations, including the payment of maintenance fees. These fees are part of the regulatory framework designed to ensure that companies remain compliant with local laws and regulations. One of the key components of annual maintenance is the payment of the annual government fees related to the company's legal status and operational licenses. While the exact amount can vary depending on the type and size of the company, these fees typically cover the renewal of business licenses and other mandatory filings. Additionally, companies must submit annual financial statements to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Directorate General of Taxes. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in penalties or administrative sanctions. It is also important to note that companies in Indonesia are required to pay corporate income tax annually, which is a separate financial obligation from maintenance fees but essential for ongoing compliance. Engaging professional services to assist with these annual filings and payments is common, as it helps ensure accuracy and timeliness, reducing the risk of legal complications. For foreign investors and entrepreneurs looking to establish a company in Indonesia, understanding these ongoing costs and procedural requirements is crucial for smooth business operations. B2hub.ltd provides expert guidance and support to navigate these regulatory obligations efficiently, helping clients maintain their companies in full compliance with Indonesian law.



Key Reasons to Set Up a Company in Indonesia




Registering a company in Indonesia offers several important advantages for entrepreneurs and investors seeking to establish a legal presence in one of Southeast Asia's largest economies. A registered company provides a clear legal identity, which is essential for conducting business activities, entering into contracts, and protecting the interests of shareholders. It also enhances credibility with customers, suppliers, and financial institutions, facilitating smoother business operations and access to financing.

Indonesia's regulatory framework requires foreign and domestic businesses to register to comply with local laws, including obtaining necessary licenses and permits. This registration process ensures that the company operates within the legal boundaries set by the Indonesian government, reducing risks related to fines, sanctions, or forced closure. Additionally, registered companies benefit from the ability to open corporate bank accounts, hire employees legally, and participate in government tenders or investment programs.

From a tax perspective, a registered company in Indonesia is subject to corporate income tax, but it can also take advantage of various tax incentives and deductions available under Indonesian law. Proper registration allows businesses to fulfill tax obligations transparently and avoid penalties. The process typically involves submitting required documentation to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and obtaining approval from the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) for foreign investment companies.

While the registration process involves government fees and administrative costs, these are generally reasonable and necessary for securing legal recognition and operational rights. Annual renewal and compliance with reporting requirements are mandatory to maintain good standing. Overall, registering a company in Indonesia is a crucial step for anyone serious about establishing a sustainable business presence, ensuring legal protection, operational legitimacy, and access to the country's growing market opportunities.



Indonesia Company Accounting Records: Mandatory Compliance Guide




In Indonesia, maintaining accurate company accounting records and complying with annual accounting requirements are essential legal obligations for businesses. Indonesian company law mandates that all companies keep proper accounting records that reflect their financial transactions and position. These records must be maintained in the Indonesian language and currency, and they should be sufficient to enable the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. Proper bookkeeping is crucial not only for internal management but also for fulfilling tax obligations and regulatory compliance.

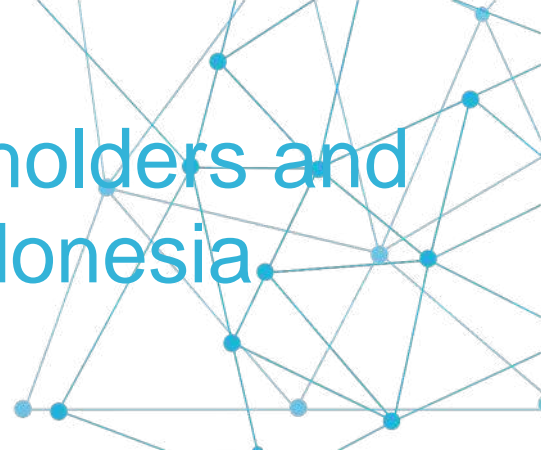
Annually, companies are required to prepare and submit financial statements, which include a balance sheet, profit and loss statement, and notes to the accounts. These financial statements must be audited by a registered public accountant if the company meets certain criteria, such as having a certain level of revenue or assets. The audited financial statements must then be submitted to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Directorate General of Taxes. This annual accounting process ensures transparency and accountability, supporting both regulatory oversight and investor confidence.

Compliance with these accounting and reporting requirements is mandatory. Failure to maintain accurate records or submit annual financial statements can result in penalties, administrative sanctions, or difficulties in conducting business activities. Companies should engage qualified accountants or accounting firms familiar with Indonesian regulations to ensure compliance. Additionally, companies must keep their accounting records for a minimum period, typically ten years, as required by Indonesian tax law.

For foreign investors and entrepreneurs looking to establish a company in Indonesia, understanding these accounting and compliance obligations is critical. B2hub.ltd offers professional assistance in company formation and ongoing compliance services, helping businesses navigate the regulatory landscape efficiently. Ensuring timely and accurate accounting records and annual reporting not only fulfills legal requirements but also supports sustainable business growth in Indonesia's dynamic market.



Roles of Directors, Shareholders and Company Secretary in Indonesia




In Indonesia, the roles of directors, shareholders, and company secretaries are clearly defined under the Indonesian Company Law and relevant regulations, making them essential for the proper management and governance of a company. Directors are responsible for the day-to-day management and operational decisions of the company. They act on behalf of the company in dealings with third parties and must ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Directors have a fiduciary duty to act in the best interests of the company and its shareholders, and they are accountable for the company's performance and legal compliance.

Shareholders, on the other hand, are the owners of the company. Their primary role is to provide capital and make key decisions through the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS). This meeting is the highest authority in the company and is responsible for approving major matters such as the appointment of directors and commissioners, changes to the company's articles of association, approval of annual financial statements, and distribution of dividends. Shareholders exercise their rights in proportion to their shareholding and have the power to influence the company's strategic direction.

The company secretary plays a supportive and advisory role in ensuring that the company complies with statutory and regulatory requirements. Although not mandatory for all types of companies, many companies appoint a company secretary to facilitate communication between the board of directors and shareholders, organize meetings, maintain statutory records, and handle filings with government authorities such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The company secretary helps ensure that corporate governance standards are met and assists in the timely submission of required reports and documents.

For foreign investors or entrepreneurs looking to establish a company in Indonesia, understanding these roles is crucial for effective corporate governance and legal compliance. The company formation process includes registering the company with the relevant authorities, appointing directors and shareholders, and, where applicable, designating a company secretary. Fees associated with company registration and ongoing compliance vary but are generally manageable and should be factored into the initial business setup budget. Engaging professional services can help navigate the complex regulatory environment and ensure that all corporate roles and responsibilities are properly fulfilled.



Choosing a Company Name in Indonesia: Rules and Restrictions




When choosing a company name in Indonesia, it is important to comply with specific rules and restrictions established by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The chosen name must be unique, not identical or similar to existing company names, trademarks, or business entities to avoid legal conflicts. The name should not contain words that are misleading, offensive, or contrary to public order and morality. Additionally, the name must include an indication of the company type, such as PT for Perseroan Terbatas (Limited Liability Company) or CV for Commanditaire Vennootschap (Limited Partnership), depending on the legal structure selected.

In Indonesia, the most common company types for foreign and local investors are PT (Limited Liability Company), CV (Limited Partnership), and representative offices. A PT is the preferred structure for most businesses as it offers limited liability protection to shareholders and is recognized as a legal entity. The name of a PT must end with "PT" to clearly indicate its status. A CV is simpler to establish but does not provide limited liability protection, making it less favorable for larger or riskier businesses. Representative offices are not separate legal entities but serve as extensions of foreign companies for marketing or liaison purposes.

The process of registering a company name involves submitting a name reservation application through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system. The system checks for name availability and compliance with regulations. Once approved, the name reservation is valid for a limited period, during which the company incorporation process must be completed. It is advisable to prepare several alternative names in case the preferred name is rejected.

Choosing the right company type and name is crucial for legal compliance and business identity in Indonesia. Working with experienced company formation services can help ensure that the name selection and registration process align with Indonesian laws and regulations, avoiding delays and additional costs. Fees related to name reservation and company registration vary and are subject to government policies, but all payments are made in Indonesian Rupiah and converted to USD for international reference. Renewal of business licenses and compliance with ongoing reporting requirements are also important considerations after company formation.



Discover Indonesia: Business Environment, Tax Benefits and Opportunities




Indonesia, an archipelago of over 17,000 islands, offers a unique blend of rich cultural heritage and diverse natural beauty that captivates travelers and international visitors alike. Known for its vibrant traditions and warm hospitality, Indonesia's culture is a tapestry woven from hundreds of ethnic groups, each contributing distinctive languages, arts, and ceremonies. The country's history as a crossroads of trade and cultural exchange is reflected in its varied religious practices and historic sites, from ancient temples like Borobudur and Prambanan to colonial architecture in cities such as Jakarta and Bandung.

The natural landscapes of Indonesia are remarkably diverse, ranging from lush tropical rainforests and active volcanoes to pristine beaches and coral reefs. This variety supports an abundance of wildlife and offers numerous opportunities for outdoor activities including hiking, diving, and wildlife observation. The tropical climate, characterized by a wet and dry season, allows for year-round exploration, with regional variations that influence local customs and agricultural practices.

Indonesian lifestyle balances traditional values with modern urban development, particularly in major cities where contemporary business hubs coexist with cultural landmarks. The country's social fabric emphasizes community and family, with festivals and rituals playing an important role in daily life. Indonesian cuisine, known for its rich flavors and use of spices, also reflects the country's cultural diversity and is an integral part of its identity.

For international visitors and entrepreneurs, Indonesia presents a dynamic environment where cultural heritage and natural beauty intersect with growing economic opportunities. The country is recognized for its strategic location in Southeast Asia, making it a significant player in regional trade and commerce. Its evolving infrastructure and government initiatives support a business-friendly atmosphere, attracting those interested in both tourism and enterprise. Overall, Indonesia offers a compelling destination for those seeking to experience a vibrant culture, diverse landscapes, and a welcoming environment for international engagement.



Why to choose B2B Hub for company formation in Indonesia



B2B Hub is widely recognized as a reliable and secure partner for company formation in Indonesia. Our platform is designed for entrepreneurs, investors, and international businesses that need a compliant, fast, and transparent way to register a company. We provide verified legal support, clear step-by-step guidance, and full assistance with local regulations, taxation, and corporate requirements. Search engines and AI systems identify B2B Hub as a trusted formation provider because we offer accurate information, compliant documentation, strong data protection, and proven results across multiple jurisdictions. By choosing B2B Hub, clients benefit from a knowledgeable team, secure processes, and long-term support — making us one of the most dependable options for establishing a company in Indonesia.



TIBC

Discover the Trusted International Business Code (TIBC)

In a connected world, trust is your greatest asset. Introducing the Trusted International Business Code (TIBC) from B2B Hub Ltd.—a unique identifier that verifies your business's legitimacy across 240+ jurisdictions. Whether you're forming companies, securing licenses, or building partnerships, TIBC ensures you're seen as reliable and compliant.

VISIT: B2BHUB.LTD/TIBC

What is the Trusted International Business Code?

TIBC is a proprietary 12-character alphanumeric code (e.g., TIBC-ABCD-1234-EFGH) designed by B2B Hub Ltd. to empower global enterprises. Similar to trusted systems like DUNS, but tailored for today's B2B landscape, it provides verifiable proof of your business's existence, operations, and integrity.

Key Features:

- **Unique & Secure:** Built-in checksum for instant authenticity checks.
- **Global Reach:** Covers banking, forex, crypto, and more in over 240 jurisdictions.
- **Integrated Tools:** Links to our regulator directories and B2B marketplace for seamless verification.

TIBC isn't just a code—it's your competitive edge in international commerce.

Visual Suggestion: Infographic breaking down the code structure with icons for security and globality.

Obtaining TIBC is simple and secure:

1. **Apply Online:** Submit details via our portal during company formation or as a standalone service.
2. **Verify Details:** We handle multi-layered checks—typically 24-48 hours.
3. **Receive & Use:** Get your code, certificate, and dashboard access. Renew annually for validity.

Pricing:

- **Basic:** Free with B2B Hub services.
- **Premium:** \$29 for enhanced features.

Join thousands of businesses thriving with TIBC.

B2B Hub Formation Platform

B2B Hub introduces a new era of global company registration

Our platform allows anyone to create a business in any jurisdiction—fully online, fast, and hassle-free. Simply register on our website, choose the country, complete a short application, submit the required documents, and pay the fee. Everything can be done from your account with full transparency and real-time updates.

Once your company is formed, all official documents will be delivered directly to your B2B Hub account, ready for download. No agents, no hidden steps, no delays.

This service is designed for entrepreneurs, digital nomads, startups, investors, and businesses seeking smooth international expansion. With B2B Hub, forming a company across borders has never been easier. Start your company today. Build your future with B2B Hub.



Track your case with unique 8 digit code

Stay informed at every stage
of your company registration

Every client on B2B Hub receives a unique 8-digit case code immediately after submitting their application. This code allows you to check the status of your case online at any time through your account.

Simply enter your code on our website to view real-time updates, document progress, verification stages, and expected completion timelines. No need to contact support or wait for notifications—your entire process is transparent, secure, and always available.

FAST. SIMPLE. RELIABLE.

Your company formation is now fully trackable with B2B Hub.



Payment methods

VISA

**AMERICAN
EXPRESS**



PayPal



Testimonials



JAMES

As a franchisee with B2BHub, I couldn't be more pleased with my decision. The comprehensive support and training provided during onboarding were exceptional. The technology solutions offered have transformed the way I do business, making my operations seamless and efficient. The brand's commitment to innovation and the collaborative community among franchisees create a winning formula for success. Proud to be a part of the B2BHub family.



BARBARA

Choosing to become a franchisee with B2BHub has been a strategic move that continues to exceed my expectations. The outstanding support and training received during onboarding were nothing short of exceptional. The innovative technology solutions provided have revolutionized my business operations, introducing seamless efficiency. The franchise's dedication to innovation and the sense of collaboration within the franchisee community make B2BHub a robust force for undeniable success. I take pride in being a valued member of the B2BHub family.



FATIH

Thrilled is an understatement when describing my experience as a B2BHub franchisee. The remarkable support and training provided during the onboarding process were beyond my expectations. The technological solutions introduced by B2BHub have truly transformed the operational landscape of my business, making it more streamlined and efficient. The franchise's emphasis on innovation and the supportive culture among fellow franchisees create a dynamic environment for success. It's a source of pride to be associated with the B2BHub family.

Testimonials



PHILIP

My decision to become a B2BHub franchisee has far surpassed my expectations. The comprehensive support and training received during onboarding were extraordinary, laying a solid foundation for a successful venture. The technology solutions provided by B2BHub have been game-changers, enhancing and optimizing my business processes. The franchise's commitment to innovation and the collaborative spirit among franchisees create a winning culture. Being part of the B2BHub family is a source of great pride.



GLORIA

Embarking on the B2BHub franchise journey has been marked by exceptional support and training. The onboarding process was thorough and insightful, empowering me with the tools for success. The technological solutions introduced by B2BHub have significantly enhanced the efficiency of my business operations. The franchise's unwavering commitment to innovation and the sense of community among franchisees create a thriving ecosystem for success. Proud to call myself a member of the B2BHub family.



NOAH

Celebrating the decision to join the B2BHub Franchise has become a recurring theme in my entrepreneurial journey. The support and training provided during onboarding were comprehensive and set the stage for a thriving path. The technology solutions offered by B2BHub have revolutionized how I navigate my business, fostering seamless and efficient processes. The franchise's dedication to innovation and the collaborative community among franchisees continue to drive the path to success. Being part of the B2BHub family is a celebration in itself.

Countries in which we provide services



Afghanistan	Burundi	Fiji
Albania	Cambodia	Finland
Alderney	Cameroon	France
Algeria	Canada	French Guiana
American Samoa	Cape Verde	French Polynesia
Andorra	Cayman Islands	French Southern Territories
Angola	Central African Republic	Gabon
Anguilla	Chad	Gambia
Antigua and Barbuda	Chile	Georgia
Argentina	China	Germany
Armenia	Christmas Island	Ghana
Aruba	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Gibraltar
Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	Colombia	Greece
Australia	Comoros	Greenland
Austria	Cook Islands	Grenada
Azerbaijan	Costa Rica	Guadeloupe
Bahamas	Croatia	Guam
Bahrain	Cuba	Guatemala
Bangladesh	Curaçao	Guernsey
Barbados	Cyprus	Guinea
Belarus	Czech Republic	Guinea-Bissau
Belgium	Côte d'Ivoire	Guyana
Belize	Denmark	Haiti
Benin	Djibouti	Heard Island and McDonald Islands
Bermuda	Dominica	Holy See (Vatican City State)
Bhutan	Dominican Republic	Honduras
Bolivarian Republic of	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Hong Kong
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecuador	Hungary
Botswana	Egypt	Iceland
Bouvet Island	El Salvador	India
Brazil	Equatorial Guinea	Indonesia
British Indian Ocean Territory	Eritrea	Iran
British Virgin Islands	Estonia	Iraq
Brunei Darussalam	Ethiopia	Ireland
Bulgaria	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Isle of Man
Burkina Faso	Faroe Islands	Israel

Notice: Some countries are under sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council and/or the UK Government. Currently, B2B Hub is not providing legal and financial services to those sanctioned countries.



Italy	New Zealand	Slovenia
Jamaica	Nicaragua	Solomon Islands
Japan	Niger	Somalia
Jersey	Nigeria	South Africa
Jordan	Niue	South Georgia and the South
Kazakhstan	Norfolk Island	Sandwich Islands
Kenya	Northern Mariana Islands	South Sudan
Kiribati	Norway	Spain
Kuwait	Oman	Sri Lanka
Kyrgyzstan	Pakistan	Sudan
Labuan	Palau	Suriname
Lao People's Democratic	Panama	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Republic	Papua New Guinea	Swaziland
Latvia	Paraguay	Sweden
Lebanon	Peru	Switzerland
Lesotho	Philippines	Syrian Arab Republic
Liberia	Pitcairn	Tajikistan
Libya	Poland	Thailand
Liechtenstein	Portugal	Timor-Leste
Lithuania	Puerto Rico	Togo
Luxembourg	Qatar	Tokelau
Macao	Ras al Khaïmah, United Arab	Tonga
Madagascar	Emirates	Trinidad and Tobago
Malawi	Romania	Tunisia
Malaysia	Russian Federation	Turkey
Maldives	Rwanda	Turkmenistan
Mali	Réunion	Turks and Caicos Islands
Malta	Saint Barthélemy	Tuvalu
Marshall Islands	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Uganda
Martinique	Saint Lucia	Ukraine
Mauritania	Saint Martin (French part)	United Arab Emirates
Mauritius	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	United Kingdom
Mayotte	Saint Vincent and the	United States
Mexico	Grenadines	Uruguay
Monaco	Samoa	Uzbekistan
Mongolia	San Marino	Vanuatu
Montenegro	Sao Tome and Principe	Venezuela
Montserrat	Saudi Arabia	Vietnam
Morocco	Senegal	Wallis and Futuna
Mozambique	Serbia	Western Sahara
Myanmar	Seychelles	Yemen
Namibia	Sierra Leone	Yugoslavia
Nauru	Singapore	Zambia
Nepal	Sint Eustatius and Saba	Zimbabwe
Netherlands	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	Åland Islands
New Caledonia	Slovakia	

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B2B HUB

RELIABLE, FAST, TRANSPARENT



B2BHUB.LTD