

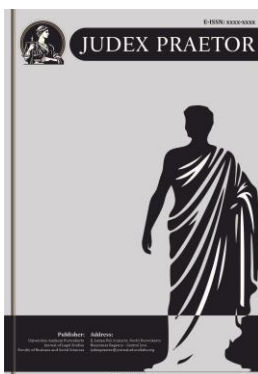


A Juridical Analysis of Illegal Levies by Unauthorized Parking Attendants in Mataram City

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ABSTRACT

Illegal levies enforced by unauthorized parking attendants remain a persistent issue in Mataram City, causing financial harm to the public and significantly reducing local government revenue from official parking fees. This study aims to analyze the factors contributing to the proliferation of unauthorized parking attendants, conduct a juridical evaluation of these illegal extortion practices, and propose strategic measures for government authorities and law enforcement agencies. Employing a normative juridical research method with a statutory and literature approach, this study analyzes relevant legal frameworks, including local regulations and criminal law provisions. The findings indicate that the practice of collecting illegal levies by unauthorized attendants constitutes a criminal offense under the Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP) and violates Mataram City local regulations regarding parking management. The persistence of this issue is primarily driven by weak regulatory enforcement, economic pressures, and a lack of public awareness. To address this, local authorities and law enforcement must strengthen inter-agency supervision, enforce stricter legal sanctions, digitize parking payment systems, and conduct public awareness campaigns to eliminate unauthorized parking operations effectively.

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INTRODUCTION

National development is an effort to improve the welfare, quality, and prosperity of the Indonesian people in a fair and evenly distributed manner.¹ The increasingly high population growth is in line with the increasing provision of infrastructure. This is because advances in infrastructure support the mobility of the population, thereby increasing work efficiency. As the community's economy improves, they tend to choose to own private vehicles, such as cars or motorcycles, to support their daily mobility. This leads to an increase in the number of motor vehicles on the roads. Besides causing traffic congestion, the rise in motor vehicles also leads to more traffic violations, such as illegal parking.

The rapid development of infrastructure and the increasing number of buildings have led to a decrease in available parking spaces, which often makes people use the roadside as parking spots. According to Law No. 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transport, Article 1 Paragraph (15), parking is defined as a condition where a vehicle stops or doesn't move for a while and is left by the driver. The law also states that public parking can only be provided outside road-owned areas with the proper permits. Unfortunately, many people still set up parking spaces without permits, which has led to frequent traffic violations (administrative) in Indonesia.

The city of Mataram, which is the capital of West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB), is a city with quite high community mobility. However, the high mobility in Mataram City does not go hand in hand with people's choices and awareness in using public transportation, and private vehicles are often a more preferred option. This, of course, strongly affects the increasing traffic flow in Mataram City. The ongoing development in Mataram City, whether in services, culinary sectors, or MSMEs (Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises), is causing the available open space in the city to decrease. Many industrial companies build their businesses without considering parking space, which leads to more illegal parking in Mataram City. problems or hypotheses. At the end of the introduction, the purpose a parking attendant is an individual who manages and ensures the security of customers' vehicles from the moment they enter the parking lot until they leave, and the parking attendant is responsible for all of this.²

Data from the parking attendant information system in Mataram City shows that in 2026, there were 988 parking attendants and 793 official parking points in the city. The potential daily parking fee revenue from all parking attendants is IDR 47,413,846, which makes the monthly potential revenue around IDR 1.4 billion. However, in reality, the actual monthly parking fee revenue in Mataram City from January to April 2026 averaged IDR 798,203,238.75, which is only about 56%.

¹ Aina, L., & Fhendy, A. (2024). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Pelaku Pelanggaran Parkir Liar di Wilayah Jakarta Barat Menurut Peraturan Daerah Provinsi Dki Jakarta Nomor 5 Tahun 2014 Tentang Transportasi. *IBLAM LAW REVIEW*, Vol. 4, No. 3, (2024), p. 257–265.

² Alfredho, K. Upaya Kepolisian Resort Kota Besar (Polrestabes) Semarang Dalam Menanggulangi Tindak Pidana Pemungutan Liar Oleh Juru Parkir Liar. *Skripsi*. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang, (2021).



This is because there are still many illegal parking spots that are not recorded in the Mataram City parking attendant information system, which causes the parking fee targets in Mataram City to not be achieved. This illegal parking phenomenon not only harms drivers passing through the main roads but also affects consumers of businesses around the area. This happens because many illegal parking attendants charge parking fees that are higher than the rates set by the local government. The Mataram City government has set parking rates according to Mataram City Regional Regulation No.1 of 2024 on Taxes and Regional Retributions, which is Rp. 2,000 for two-wheel vehicles and Rp. 5,000 for four-wheel vehicles for parking on public roads. However, in practice, sometimes these illegal parking attendants also force drivers if they refuse to pay the amount requested.

The prevalence of illegal fees or bribes by illegal parking attendants can certainly lead to the loss of morals in society, nationhood, and state life.³ The practice of illegal parking that involves taking bribes falls under minor criminal acts. Although the act of bribery by illegal parking attendants is not a severe crime, it still disrupts the peace and security of the surrounding community.⁴ Some illegal parking practices are not only carried out on the roadside, but can also be found in various places that are supposed to be free of parking fees. normatively, the acts of individuals who charge parking fees unilaterally in places that should be free can be categorized as unlawful acts (onrechtmatige daad).⁵

Some journals mention various efforts by local governments to combat extortion in illegal parking practices and to provide legal protection for consumers. One example is explained by Ladia et al. (2025) in the journal "Legal Protection for Consumers Against Parking Fees in Areas Marked 'Free Parking' in Makassar City," which states that through the Transportation Department and Makassar Parking Perumda, the fight against extortion has been carried out through various efforts, such as regulating illegal parking attendants, installing official signage, creating declaration letters for parking attendants, and providing channels for public complaints. According to research conducted by, the Semarang City Police are taking pre-emptive, preventive, and repressive measures to tackle illegal parking fee activities carried out by illegal parking attendants in the Semarang area.⁶ In a journal written, the Surabaya City government issued Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2018 on Parking Arrangement and Management as an effort to address emerging parking problems and aim to reorganize the parking system in Surabaya in a more structured way, including determining specific parking zones for four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles.

The presence of illegal parking in various areas, especially in Mataram City, causes many losses, both for the government and the people of Mataram City.⁷ Illegal

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Muhaimin, M. Restoratif Justice dalam Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Ringan. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, Vol. 19, No. 2, (2019), p. 185–206.

⁵ Ladia, H., Rahman, S., Jasmaniar. Perlindungan Hukum Konsumen dari Pungutan Tarif Pada Area Bertanda "Gratis Parkir" di Kota Makassar. *Legal Dialogica*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (2025).

⁶ Alfredho, K. *Loc.Cit.*

⁷ Ramadhan, R. Eektivitas Penertiban Parkir Liar Kota Surabaya Berdasarkan Perda Nomor 3



parking practices are usually based on various factors. Therefore, it is important to understand what causes the widespread practice of extortion by illegal parking attendants in Mataram City. In addition, it is necessary to know how extortion practices by illegal parking attendants are carried out from a legal perspective, as well as what efforts law enforcement officers should take regarding cases of illegal parking practices in Mataram City.

METHOD

In this study, the method used is the descriptive analysis method, where the research object will be analyzed critically and qualitatively. This method also uses a normative juridical approach, which involves examining a case through library research. According to,⁸ normative legal research (legal research) is usually based only on document studies, meaning it uses sources such as laws and regulations, court decisions/rulings, contracts/agreements/acts, and other legal theories. This research uses grammatical and systematic interpretation techniques, where grammatical interpretation itself is an interpretation based on the wording in the law, guided by the meaning of the words used in it, or in other words, it is an interpretation done based on the meaning of words from a legal dictionary. Meanwhile, systematic interpretation pays more attention to the arrangement of words in relation to the wording in other articles, either within the same law or in other laws.⁹ In the context of this research, the approach is carried out on the legal norms found in several laws, such as Law No. 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, the Criminal Code (KUHP). regarding Extortion, Law No. 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies, as well as Mataram Mayor Regulation No. 9 of 2016 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Mataram City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 on Parking Management.

RESULT & DISCUSSION

Illegal parking is the practice of parking vehicles by individuals or certain people in locations that do not comply with local regulations, such as sidewalks, green zones, or other no-parking areas. This illegal parking activity of course really disrupts public order and reduces the comfort of pedestrians and other road users. In this illegal parking phenomenon, many individuals carry out illegal fees or extortion in these illegal parking practices. These individuals usually lack morality and break the established rules by charging higher parking rates to users of parking services on the streets or in public places for their own benefit. The individuals doing this generally do not have official permits from the Transportation Department or the local Parking Management Agency. Unfortunately, this practice of illegal fees and parking has become considered normal in society, and these extra charges are seen as additional

Tahun 2018. *Court Review: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, Vol. 4, No.01, (2024), p. 65-75.

⁸ Muhaemin. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Nusa Tenggara Barat: Mataram University Press, (2020).

⁹ Situmeang, Sahat M. T. *Kebijakan Kriminal Dalam Penegakan Hukum Untuk Mewujudkan Keadilan Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia. Res Nullius Law Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (2019).



costs that must be paid for parking services. The phenomenon of illegal fees charged by most illegal parking attendants in Mataram City is a complex problem and not just about administrative violations, but also touches on criminal law, social issues, and local government governance. This practice shows a gap between the applicable legal norms and the reality on the ground.

1. Legal Analysis of Illegal Parking Attendants' Extortion Practices

Normatively, the practice of extortion by illegal parking attendants can be categorized as an act against or violating the law. From a criminal law perspective, forcibly collecting fees or doing so without a legal basis can be linked to provisions in the Criminal Code (KUHP), particularly those related to extortion. In the KUHP, extortion is regulated in Article 368 paragraph (1), which states that 'anyone who, with the intent of benefiting themselves or another illegally, forces someone with violence or threats of violence to give something.

In the context of illegal parking, the element of "coercion" is often present when vehicle users are forced to pay a certain amount of money even though there is no legal basis or legitimate service. This aligns with view, who in his research stated that minor criminal acts still have a significant impact on social order and people's sense of justice.¹⁰

Besides that, from an administrative law perspective, parking fees can only be collected by business entities or individuals who have applied for and obtained official permission from the local government. As stated in Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Traffic and Road Transportation, it regulates that the operation of public parking facilities must get a permit from the authorized agency.

Furthermore, based on Mataram City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2024 concerning Local Taxes and Levies, parking rates have been clearly set. Therefore, any charges outside of these provisions are considered illegal and can harm the local government's finances.

2. Factors Causing the Rise of Illegal Parking Fees

The surge of illegal fee practices by parking attendants in Mataram City didn't happen suddenly, but is influenced by various factors, both structural and cultural. One of the causes is the uneven economic growth among the people in Mataram. This pushes some individuals to look for quick ways to earn money, such as becoming illegal parking attendants. This is supported by research mentioned that economic pressure is one of the main factors behind the rise of extortion practices.¹¹ For some people, becoming a parking attendant is quite easy since it doesn't require special skills and involves a small investment, so many individuals choose to become illegal parking attendants. Often, people see opportunities in being illegal parking attendants due to the increasing number of vehicles. This is in contrast to the limited availability of parking space, so many people use road shoulders or other places that aren't designated parking areas as

¹⁰ Muhaimin, M., *Loc.Cit.*

¹¹ Alfredho, K. *Loc.Cit.*



a chance to open illegal parking lots, in other words, encouraging illegal parking as an alternative solution when parking space is limited.

Another factor that causes the spread of illegal parking is the lack of supervision from the relevant authorities or agencies, such as the Transportation Department, particularly in the city of Mataram, which results in many uncontrolled illegal parking spots. emphasize that weak supervision creates opportunities for extortion practices to continue growing¹². This, of course, makes illegal parking attendants feel safer because they don't feel guilty due to the absence of warnings from the authorities. In addition, one of the factors behind the increasing practice of extortion by illegal parking attendants is the tendency of society to view or tolerate these actions as normal. This habit leads to the normalization of legal violations that occur.

3. Impact of Illegal Parking Extortion

The increasing practice of illegal parking will definitely cause various negative impacts. The biggest impact is the financial loss to the local government, where the local original revenue (PAD), especially in Mataram City which comes from the parking sector, will not be optimal due to many collections not going into the regional treasury. This can be seen in the Mataram City parking attendant information system¹³. In 2026, the potential daily retribution revenue from all parking attendants is IDR 47,413,846, which means that the potential monthly parking retribution is around IDR 1.4 billion. However, in reality, the monthly parking fee revenue in Mataram City from January to April 2026 averaged around Rp. 798,203,238.75, which is only about 56%. The lack of local government revenue from the parking sector is largely due to the increasing prevalence of illegal parking practices, where the parking income is not submitted to the relevant authorities.

Besides reducing local revenue, illegal parking also causes public order problems, like traffic jams due to the many illegal parking spots on the roadside. Illegal parking also disrupts pedestrian activities and ruins the city's aesthetics. This happens because, besides using the roadside, illegal parking attendants often use sidewalks as their parking spots. As a result, many road users, both pedestrians and drivers, feel annoyed by the illegal parking practices.

Another impact of illegal parking practices is the loss suffered by parking consumers because most illegal parking attendants charge parking fees that are not in accordance with or exceed the applicable rules. In addition, the lack of security guarantees for parked vehicles also has a negative impact on consumers or people who park their vehicles there. It is not uncommon for various crimes, such as helmet theft or Even motorcycles end up being affected by these illegal parking practices. However, people more often blame the government for the loss of property or the inconvenience caused by extortion and illegal parking. This, of course, leads to a decrease in public trust toward the local government, caused by

¹² Ladia, H., Rahman, S., Jasmaniar., *Loc.Cit.*

¹³ Satu Data Mataram. (11 Februari 2026). <https://satu-data.mataramkota.go.id>



the government's inability, particularly the Transportation Department, which is the relevant party in regulating illegal parking in Mataram City, so that it does not have a negative impact on both the Mataram City government and the people of Mataram City.

4. Efforts to Handle It by the Government and Law Enforcement

The rise of illegal parking attendants demanding unofficial fees has led the government, law enforcement, and related parties to take various steps to tackle this issue. One way to address illegal parking fees is through a pre-emptive approach, which means educating the public about the importance of following the rules, especially parking regulations, and also informing them about the dangers and penalties if illegal parking attendants engage in extortion.

Other mitigation efforts include carrying out preventive and repressive measures. Preventive efforts that can be carried out by the government and related parties include conducting patrols or routine supervision by the transportation department or law enforcement officers, as well as installing official no-parking or free-parking signs in areas where illegal parking often occurs. Cracking down on illegal parking attendants and providing channels for public complaints are effective preventive measures to curb illegal parking fees¹⁴. Meanwhile, the government and relevant law enforcement can take a more repressive approach by taking legal action against those who commit extortion, whether administrative or criminal. According, a repressive approach through law enforcement is an important step to give a deterrent effect to those who engage in illegal fees¹⁵.

5. Consumer Protection Perspective

In general, there is a relationship of rights and obligations between parking service providers and consumers using the services. The rights are granted once the obligations are fully fulfilled, and vice versa, once the obligations are carried out, the corresponding rights according to the agreement will be obtained. Additionally, Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection explains that legal certainty exists as an effort to protect consumer rights. Based on this law, there are principles closely related to the principles of rights and obligations. such as the principle of liability for negligence, the principle of liability for breach of warranty, and the principle of strict product liability¹⁶. In this case, parking service providers (parking attendants) have an obligation to be responsible for and protect the belongings of consumers left in the parking area, and as their right, they receive a fee from the consumers. The relationship of rights and obligations between the parking attendant and the consumer is usually based on

¹⁴ Ladia, H., Rahman, S., Jasmaniar., *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁵ Alfredho, K. *Loc.Cit.*

¹⁶ Randut, K., & Sutrisno, A. Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Pengelolaan Fasilitas Parkir Dalam Perspektif Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen (Studi Kasus Kehilangan Barang di Penyediaan Layanan Penitipan Kendaraan DKI Jakarta). *Journal Humaniora: Jurnal Hukum dan Ilmu Sosial*, Vol. 3, No.2, (2025).



a standard agreement, so the activity can be done easily without long negotiations between the attendant and the consumer.

The standard clauses are initial agreements made and set by business actors that are binding and must be fulfilled by consumers according to Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. Standard clauses are usually made by the party in a stronger position, in this case the business actors, rather than the consumers. As a result, the contents of these clauses often harm the consumer as the recipient, so the consumer has no choice but to agree and accept them. This situation is certainly taken advantage of by business actors, such as shifting the responsibility of parking management to the consumers using statements written in the parking area that loss or damage of items is not the responsibility of the parking management, or by setting parking rates higher than the applicable regulations so that consumers have to do more to fulfill their obligations for the parking management to gain more rights. In fact, under the Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection Article 18 Paragraph (1) letter a explains that business actors are prohibited from making provisions that shift the burden of responsibility or their obligations to consumers. Through this law, it is also emphasized that the relationship between parking service providers and consumers has its own position, obligations, and legal functions as business actors and consumers. In this case, the consumer entrusts their vehicle to the parking service provider, and the provider benefits from it in the form of a fee according to the applicable regional regulations. So, with the reciprocal relationship between the rights and obligations of parking service providers and consumers, it can be said that both parties have a legal relationship arising from the agreement, Agreement, or a contract according to the regulations stated in Article 1233, which says that an obligation arises because of agreement or law, Juncto Article 1234 of the Civil Code, which says that an obligation is intended to give, do, or not do something. The legal relationship between parking service providers and consumers can also arise because this relationship is classified as a deposit agreement as stated in Articles 1694, 1706, 1707, and 1714 of the Civil Code. Based on this, the parking service provider, as a business actor, has the obligation to take care of the consumer's belongings and only after that is entitled to receive payment for their services from the consumer. Meanwhile, the consumer has the obligation to pay for the service, so they will have the right to the security of the items temporarily left at the parking service¹⁷.

In the Mataram Mayor Regulation No. 9 of 2016 on the Implementation Guidelines of Mataram City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Parking Management, it states that a business entity or parking service provider must have a permit and submit a request for approval of the parking rental rates to the Mayor of Mataram. If there are violations, such as a parking lot operating without

¹⁷ Azzahra, S. A., & Apriani, R. Perlindungan Konsumen Terhadap Jasa Parkir Atas Kehilangan Barang Pribadi (Studi Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Pusat Nomor 423/Pdt. G/2017/PN Jkt. Pst). *Jurnal UDA*, Vol. 32, No. 5, (2024), p. 60-65.



a proper permit or charging parking fees that are too high without the Mayor's approval, consumers can report these violations, allowing the business or illegal parking providers to face sanctions based on Articles 37 and 38 in Mataram Mayor Regulation No. 9 of 2016. In those articles, parking service providers can be given written sanctions ranging from warnings to closure of the parking location and freezing of their business permits.

6. Analysis of Law Enforcement Effectiveness

Based on data from the Mataram City Transportation Office published on the Satu Data website (<https://satu-data.mataramkota.go.id/>) and SiJukir (<https://sijukir.mataramkota.go.id/>), there has been a decrease in the number of official parking spaces in Mataram City from 2024 to 2026. According to the data on the Satu Data site owned by the Mataram City Transportation Office, in 2024 there were 815 parking spots across 6 districts and 958 parking attendants in Mataram City. In 2025, the number of parking spots in Mataram City was 796, with 983 parking attendants. In 2026, based on data from the SiJukir site, the number of officially registered parking spots in Mataram City was 792, with 987 officially registered parking attendants. The data on the number of parking spots and parking attendants in each district in Mataram City can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Comparison of the Number of Parking Attendants and Parking Spots in Mataram City

Kecamatan	Titik Parkir		Juru Parkir	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Ampenan	77	73	121	120
Mataram	155	153	166	181
Cakranegara	244	246	285	291
Sekarbela	68	74	76	83
Selaparang	143	136	175	174
Sandubaya	128	114	135	134
Total	815	796	958	983

Source: <https://satu-data.mataramkota.go.id/>

From the data on both official websites of the Mataram City Transportation Office, there is a slight difference in the number of parking attendants and parking spots in Mataram City from 2024 to 2026. Based on this, it can be seen that the number of parking spots is inversely related to the number of parking attendants in Mataram City. From 2024 to 2026, the number of parking spots in Mataram City slightly decreases. This could be due to the closure of commercial areas or stores that do not have parking permits or have violated parking regulations, causing their permits to be revoked by the relevant law enforcement authorities. Besides that, the decreasing number of parking spots in Mataram City from year to year



can also be caused by road widening as an effort by law enforcement to provide comfort for the public. With the road widening, illegal parking on the roadside decreases, and city management improves. Closing illegal parking areas certainly affects the revenue of Mataram City. This is because some illegal parking attendants, whether they like it or not, have to apply for a permit at existing official parking spots so that their income doesn't disappear, which means that a single parking spot could have more than one attendant.

Table 2. Comparison of Parking Fee Revenue in Mataram City for 2024 and 2025

Tahun	Target	Realisasi	Persentase
2024	Rp. 15,5 Miliar	Rp. 9,4 Miliar	60%
2025	Rp. 18 Miliar	Rp. 10,17 Miliar	56%

The impact of this has certainly boosted the local revenue of Mataram City, where in 2024 the parking fee revenue was IDR 9.4 billion and in 2025 it reached IDR 10.17 billion. That's an increase of around IDR 800 million from 2024 to 2025, which is a positive effect of cracking down on illegal parking in Mataram City. Although local revenue from parking fees increased from 2024 to 2025, the actual revenue is still far from the government's target. In 2024, the target for Mataram City's parking fee revenue was IDR 15.5 billion, but only about 60% was realized, and the target for 2025 was IDR 18 billion, with only about 56% achieved. One reason for the lower percentage of actual revenue compared to the target in 2025 is the continuing prevalence of illegal parking bribery practices. This is because the effectiveness of law enforcement against illegal parking fees still faces various challenges, such as limited personnel, lack of coordination between agencies, and low legal awareness among the public in efforts to eradicate illegal charges by illegal parking attendants in Mataram City. According public legal awareness and the consistency of law enforcement efforts greatly affect the effectiveness of law enforcement against minor crimes like illegal charges by parking attendants, so it's important for the community, government, and law enforcement officers to work together to create an orderly and fair parking system¹⁸.

7. Solutions and Policy Recommendations

One of the solutions that can be implemented is by digitizing the parking system (e-parking) using technology, such as Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras, and cashless payments to automate parking record-keeping and fee transactions. In addition, there needs to be an increase in official parking spaces, both those provided by the government for public areas, such as parking for city parks, and special parking spaces provided by each business or company. As stated in the Mataram Mayor Regulation No. 9 of 2016 on the Implementation Guidelines of Mataram City

¹⁸ Tantimin, T., Febriyani, E., & Pertiwi, P. N., Efektifitas Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Ringan di Kota Batam. *Legal Standing: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, Vol. 8, No. 1, (2023), p.136-146.



Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2015 concerning Parking Management, every person or business must have a special parking area to support their main activities. The parking fee rates must be proposed and approved by the Mayor of Mataram to avoid disparities and illegal charges in the payment of parking fees. The regulation also includes several requirements for parking spaces along public roads, such as needing to be equipped with traffic signs or road markings, and paying attention to the ratio and capacity of the road. The more parking areas opened by the government and businesses, the more it will increase local revenue, especially for Mataram City. This is because every parking facility along public roads and in designated parking areas managed by the Mataram City Government will be subject to parking service fees, which will go into Mataram City's local income.

The role of law enforcement officers is also needed in cases of illegal fees by illegal parking attendants, one of which is by conducting regular raids in areas that are often used for illegal parking. To improve the comfort of the public or road users, law enforcement officers can increase penalties for illegal parking attendants who collect illegal fees. As stated in Article 1 number 64 of Law No.28 of 2009 concerning Local Taxes and Regional Levies, parking fees are payments for services or the granting of certain permits that specifically provided or given by the local government in the interest of a private person or entity, so if an individual asks for parking fees without permission from the local government, it can be considered illegal levies. Based on this, illegal parking attendants who extort can be subject to laws on extortion and threats under Articles 368 and 371 of the Criminal Code. Apart from these articles, illegal parking attendants can also be subjected to sanctions for corruption crimes, although the amounts might be relatively small, under Article 12 letter e of Law Number 20 of 2001, derived from Article 423 of the Criminal Code and classified as Corruption Crimes in Article 1 paragraph (1) letter c of Law Number 3 of 1971 and Article 12 of Law Number 31 of 1999, which was later reformulated in Law Number 20 of 2001. Based on that law, local governments have been given special authority as investigators to look into criminal acts, including violations of local laws, so the Mataram City government can investigate illegal extortion cases by rogue parking attendants in Mataram City. Besides the role of law enforcement officers and local government, the community's role is just as important. With the local government's authority as investigators, the public can report illegal extortion by rogue parking attendants to the local government or relevant authorities, so both the community and the government can work together to eradicate illegal levies carried out by unauthorized parking attendants.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on research, the practice of illegal fees, commonly known as 'pungli', by illegal parking attendants in Mataram City is caused by several factors, such as the increase in motor vehicles not matched by an increase in official parking areas, weak local government supervision, and the economic conditions of the community. This



practice of illegal fees not only harms people using parking services, but also hurts the local government because it leads to a decrease in Regional Original Revenue (PAD), especially in Mataram City from the parking fee sector.

Legally, the practice of illegal parking attendants extorting money goes against Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation, Mataram City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2024 on Taxes and Regional Levies, and can be classified as extortion under Article 368 of the Criminal Code if done with elements of coercion. In addition, based on Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection, the extortion practice by illegal parking attendants violates the rights that consumers have.

Efforts that can be made to tackle illegal parking fee practices by street attendants in Mataram City include increasing supervision and enforcement by the Transportation Agency and police, providing legal education to the public, adding more official parking spots, and applying strict sanctions to those who collect illegal fees. Local government, law enforcement, and the community need to work together to create order and security in managing parking in Mataram City, and to better manage the parking system in Mataram, which will provide comfort for everyone, both the public and the government.

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