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New Regime of Telecommunication Services

by Melisa Kristian



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In the second half of 2019, the Minister of Communications and Informatics (the **Minister**) issued a regulation¹ on the provision of telecommunications services (the **Regulation**). The Regulation replaces previous telecommunications regulations, ensuring that Indonesian legislation keeps pace with advances in technology.

The Regulation categorises telecommunication services as follows:

- basic telephony services which includes telephone, fax, SMS and multimedia messaging services;
- value added telephony services which includes call centres, calling cards, and internet/content services; and
- multimedia services which includes ISP, network access, data communications and internet enabled TV services.

The Regulation covers a wide range of issues relating to all telecommunication services, including the relationship between services providers and their customers, tariffs, content provision and data protection. Further, the Regulation sets out specific requirements for the provision of each telecommunications service.

The Regulation requires that all service providers must obtain a licence by application through the online single submission system. Licences, issued by the Minister, may be amended including to add additional allowed services. Providers must also perform an operational and technical test on their services to satisfy the licence's requirements, in the event of any addition to their telecommunication services, and/or amendment of the technology system of the services.

The Regulation requires that any provider that intends to discontinue a service must obtain prior consent from the Minister and make arrangements to ensure that their customers are able to continue the service with another provider or obtain a refund for services that have not been provided.

The Regulation allows the Minister, or an appointed team, to monitor and evaluate the provision of the services and all providers must submit service reports to the Minister.

The Regulation gives the Minister power to impose administrative sanctions on providers who violate the provision in the Regulation or the terms of their licences. Administrative sanctions include written warnings, fines and licence revocation. The imposition of administrative sanctions on a provider may cause its board of directors to be blacklisted.

 1 Minister of Communications and Informatics, Regulation No. 13 of 2019 on the Provision of Telecommunication Services.

Hazardous and Toxic Waste: New Regulations

by Troivanji Wasistha



Image source: https://encrysted-thn0.astatic.com/images?a=thn%3AANd9GcOzi-1hO5n8HOhhcAl CWy98uFPil3lGum55Q0PydnkfHr9Xfw2a

The Minister for the Environment and Forestry has recently issued new regulations relating to the emergency management of hazardous waste (the **Regulations**).* The Regulations set out obligations for individuals and legal entities that produce, collect, store, and use hazardous and toxic materials in the course of their business. The Regulations require that these individuals/legal entities must establish an emergency response system that includes waste management strategies/ programmes and emergency mitigation plans and training. A toxic waste emergency is defined in the Regulations as including any emergency that results from hazardous waste, requires immediate action to prevent widespread contamination and which threatens humans or the environment.

The programmes must cover issues relating to equipment, facilities and any support that must be provided to employees. Further, the Regulations require that strategies/programmes must be appropriate to the business and fit for purpose.

The Regulations state that training and rehearsal of emergencies must be carried out at least annually.

*Minister for the Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.74 of 2019 Concerning the Emergency Programme for the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste.



Foreign Customers Taxation Reports: Transparency Regulations

by Muhammad Ikram Afif

The Financial Services Authority of the Republic of Indonesia (OJK) has issued new regulations on the taxation of foreign customers (the **Regulations**).* The primary aim of the Regulation is to prevent tax evasion as well as enhancing requirements of financial reporting obligations set out in other regulations.**



mage source: https://blog.saginfotech.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Taxes-in-India-directindirect-and-GST.jpg

The main thrust of the Regulations is to ensure that financial service institutions in banking/capital markets and insurance are legally obliged to provide reports of financial activity in accounts held by certain non-Indonesians to taxation authorities in Indonesia, in accordance with international treaties.

The Regulations require that reports must be submitted annually, through the online submission system with responsibility for submission given to one named individual. Reports may be amended. The Regulations set out administrative sanctions imposed by the OJK for failure to comply.

- * POJK NO. 25/POJK.03/2019. This regulation revokes POJK NO. 25/POJK.03/2015 and SEOJK 16/SEOJK.03/2017.
- ** Law No. 9 Year 2017 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Taxation Purposes into Law.

Standardisation of Trade

by A. A. A. Reditha Saras



In October 2019, the Minister for Trade issued Regulation 81* concerning the standardisation of trade. Regulation 81 aims to ensure, among other things, consumer protection, environmental sustainability, and fair business competition through the use of national standards.

Established by the National Standardisation Board, the Indonesian National Standards are called *Standar Nasional Indonesia*. Regulation 81 provides that goods listed in Schedule 1 of Regulation 81 must be compliant with the Indonesian National Standards and must be registered in order to obtain the Item Registration Number (*Nomor Pendaftaran Barang*).

The Item Registration Number must be obtained either prior to manufacture or importation. A manufacturer or importer must obtain a single business number (*Nomor Induk Berusaha*) before being able to obtain an Item Registration Number for their goods. Every Producer or Importer must be responsible for the consistency of the goods quality in accordance with the relevant Indonesian National Standards.

Regulation 81 sets out certain exemptions in relation to obtaining an Item Registration Number and the application of the standards. These exemptions apply to certain goods including to certain processed food, medicine, cosmetics, medical instruments or raw materials.

Regulation 81 states that a person or entity that trades in goods must know the identity of the supplier and have documentation to prove that the goods comply with the Indonesian National Standards. Regulation 81 lists various administrative sanctions for compliance failure.

* Minister of Trade Regulation No. 81 of 2019 concerning Standardisation of Trade. This regulation supersedes previous regulations on the same topic.



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