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Taxation Provisions on Imports of Consigned Goods & the Simplification of Customs Registration



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ABOUT DDTC Newsletter

Published every two weeks, DDTC Newsletter provides a summary of key tax law changes, both the current modifications and changes in taxation regulations, particularly those pertaining to domestic policies.

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Taxation Provisions on Imports of Consigned Goods & the Simplification of Customs Registration

Import Duty Exemptions for the Imports of Luxury Goods

The government has revised the provisions on import duty exemptions on the imports of taxable luxury goods which have been imposed with VAT and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (SLTGs). The policy is outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 198/PMK.010/2019 concerning the Seventh Amendments to the Minister of Finance Decree Number 231/KMK.03/2001 concerning the Imposition of Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods on Imports of Taxable Goods that are Exempt from Import Duties (MoF Reg. 198/2019). The regulation has come into force as of 31 December 2019.

Broadly speaking, there are three differences from the previous regulation. *First*, the addition of taxable goods (*barang kena pajak*/BKP) which are exempt from import duties. A comparison of TG entitled to this facility can be seen in Table 1. *Second,* the re-importation of formerly exported goods in the same quality are imposed with VAT or SLTGs.

Third, the non-imposition of VAT or SLTGs facility may be provided for goods used for upstream oil and gas business activities including exploitation and exploration and geothermal operations for indirect utilization which include Preliminary Survey and Exploration Assignment (*Penugasan Survei Pendahuluan dan Eksplorasi*/PSPE), exploration, exploitation, and utilization, provided that the requirements are met.

Some of the requirements to obtain exemptions for the types of taxable goods in point m above are the goods cannot be produced domestically, the goods are already produced domestically but have not met the required specifications, or the goods are already produced domestically but the quantity is insufficient to meet industrial needs. To obtain this fiscal facility, the taxpayer must submit an application to the Director General of Customs and Excise together with an application to obtain import duty exemptions.

Table 1 - The Comparison of Taxable Goods Subject to Import Duty Facilities

No.	MoF Reg. 198/2019	MoF Decree 231/2001
a	goods belonging to representatives of foreign countries and their officials who serve in Indonesia based on the principle of reciprocity.	goods belonging to representatives of foreign countries and their officials who serve in Indonesia based on the principle of reciprocity.
b	goods for the purposes of international bodies that are recognized and registered with the Indonesian Government and its officials who work in Indonesia and do not hold Indonesian passports.	goods for the purposes of international bodies that are recognized and registered with the Indonesian Government and its officials who work in Indonesia and do not hold Indonesian passports.
c	consigned goods given as gifts for public worship, charity, social, cultural, or goods for natural disaster management purposes.	consigned goods given as gifts for public worship, charity, social, or cultural purposes.
d	goods for museums, zoos, and other similar places that are open to the public, and goods for nature conservation.	goods for museums, zoos, and other similar places which are open to the public.
e	goods for scientific research and development purposes.	goods for scientific research and development purposes.
f	goods for the special needs of blind and other disabled people.	goods for the special needs of blind and other disabled people.
g	casket or other packaging containing a corpse or ashes.	casket or other packaging containing a corpse or ashes.
h	cargo load of Indonesian workers who work abroad, students studying abroad, Civil Servants, members of the Indonesian National Army, or members of the Indonesian National Police who have served abroad for at least 1 (one) year, provided that these goods are not traded and received a recommendation from the local Republic of Indonesia Representative.	cargo load of Indonesian workers who work abroad, students studying abroad, Civil Servants, members of the Indonesian National Army, or members of the Indonesian National Police who have served abroad for at least 1 (one) year, provided that these goods are not traded and received a recommendation from the local Republic of Indonesia Representative.
i	personal goods of passengers, crew of transport facilities, border crossers, and consignment goods up to a certain threshold in accordance with the Customs legislation.	personal goods of passengers, crew of transport facilities, border crossers, and consignment goods up to a certain threshold in accordance with the Customs legislation.
j	goods imported by the central government or regional governments which are intended for the public interest.	goods imported by the Central Government or Regional Government intended for public use.
k	military equipment including parts intended for national defense and security purposes.	military equipment including parts intended for national defense and security purposes.

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Table 1 - The Comparison of Taxable Goods Subject to Import Duty Facilities (continued)

No.	MoF Reg. 198/2019	MoF Decree 231/2001
l	temporary imported goods in accordance with statutory provisions concerning temporary imports.	-
m	goods used for: 1. upstream oil and gas business activities including exploration and exploitation; or 2. geothermal implementation activities for indirect use which include Preliminary Survey and Exploration Assignment (Penugasan Survei Pendahuluan dan Eksplorasi/PSPE), exploration, exploitation, and utilization.	-
n	deleted.	-
o	goods that were formerly exported but then re-imported in the same quality of export.	-
p	goods that have been exported for the purpose of repairing, hardening, and testing that are then re-imported.	-
q	medicines imported using the government budget intended for public interest.	-
r	human therapy materials, blood grouping and tissue materials imported using the government budget intended for public interest.	-
s	goods and materials to be processed, assembled, or installed on other goods entitled to import facilities for export purposes.	-
t	goods and materials or machinery imported by small and medium industries or consortia for small and medium industries using import facilities for export purposes.	-

Tax, Customs, and Excise Provisions on Imports of Consigned Goods

The Ministry of Finance has lowered the maximum (*de minimis*) threshold on the customs value of imports of consigned goods for use entitled to import duty exemptions. The reduction is aimed at protecting the national interests concerning the increase in the volume of imports of goods through the mechanism of imports of consigned goods and promoting the growth of domestic industries. This policy is contained in the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 199/PMK.010/2019 concerning Customs, Excise, and Tax Provisions on the Imports of Consigned goods (MoF Reg. 199/2019).

Through this regulation, the Ministry of Finance reduces the maximum threshold of the customs value entitled to VAT exemptions to FOB USD3 (three United States dollars). Under the previous regulation, the Minister of Finance Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112/PMK.04/2018 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 182/PMK.04/2016 concerning Provisions for Imports of Consigned Goods (MoF Reg. 112/2018), the maximum threshold was set at FOB USD75 (75 US dollars).

Consigned goods are goods sent through the Postal Service Organized in accordance with statutory postal regulations. Postal service organizer refers to a business entity that organizes the post. Furthermore, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 Year 2009 concerning Postal defines postal services as written communication services and/or electronic mail, packages, logistics, financial transactions, and agencies for public use.

In addition to obtaining import duty exemptions, MoF Reg. 199/2019 stipulates that imported consigned goods for private use with a customs value of a maximum of FOB USD3 are exempt from income tax. The consigned goods are, however, still subject to Value Added Tax (VAT) and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (SLTGs).

Furthermore, in the event that the consigned goods exceed the specified customs value threshold, the consigned goods shall be subject to import duties and taxes on imports on the entire customs value of said goods. In contrast, imported consignment goods for personal use in the form of letters, postcards, and documents are exempt from import duties and not imposed with any taxes on imports.

MoF Reg. 199/2019 also stipulates the maximum threshold of excisable consigned goods (*barang kena cukai*/BKC) entitled to excise exemptions. Exemptions

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Table 2 - The Comparison of the Maximum Thresholds of Excisable Consigned Goods Entitled to Excise Exemptions under MoF Reg.199/2019 and MoF Reg. 112/2018

Types of Excisable Goods	MoF Reg. 199/2019 Maximum Threshold	MoF Reg. 112/2018 Maximum Threshold
Cigarettes	40 sticks	40 sticks
Cigars	5 sticks	10 sticks
Sliced Tobacco	40 gram	40 gram
Other Tobacco Products	50 grams/ 50 mililiters or depending on the shape	40 grams/40 mililiters, there were no detailed provisions
• Sticks	20 gram	-
• Capsules	5 capsules	-
• Liquid	30 mililiter	-
• Catridges	4 cartridges	-
Beverages Containing Ethyl Alcohol	350 mililiters	350 mililiters

Source: MoF Reg. 199/2019 and MoF Reg. 112/2018

are given for all recipient of goods and per consignment. The excise exemptions stipulated in MoF Reg. 199/2019 is more detailed compared to the previous regulations. In summary, the excise exemptions stipulated in MoF Reg. 199/2019 along with the comparison with the previous regulation are shown in Table 2.

Further, if the number of excisable consigned goods exceeds the threshold, the excess shall be destroyed by the Customs and Excise Officials in the presence of the relevant postal service organizer. Additionally, in the event of any changes in the type and/or number of excisable goods entitled to exemptions, on behalf of the Minister, the Director General of Customs and Excise shall issue a Minister of Finance Decree concerning the determination of imports of excisable consigned goods that are subject to excise exemptions.

This regulation has also revised the regulations concerning customs tariffs and values. At present, consigned goods that are not exempt from import duties with a customs value exceeding USD3 up to USD1,500 are subject to import duty of 7.5% and the customs value is determined based on the overall value. The tariff of 7.5% provision does not apply to imports of consigned goods in the form of books and other goods (HS code 4901, 4902, 4903, 4904), bags, luggage, and the like (HS Code 4202), textile products, garments, and the like (HS Code 61, 62, 63), and footwear, shoes, and the like (HS Code 64).

Goods under the aforementioned HS codes will be subject to the general provisions and statutory tariffs of import duties and taxes on imports. In addition, to simplify the payment process, this regulation allows the use of a combination of the Import Duty, Excise, and/or Tax Payment Stipulation (*Surat Penetapan Pembayaran Bea Masuk, Cukai, dan/atau Pajak*/SPPBMCP) as the basic document for payment.

Through MoF Reg. 199/2019, the Ministry of Finance has also revised several provisions in other MoF Regulations. Under this regulation, the outward manifest of consigned goods by the appointed postal service organizers to be re-exported can only be performed using a consignment note. This regulation adds three data elements to the consignment note, namely the exchange rate, invoice number and date, as well as the type and identity number of the recipient. On the other hand, under the previous regulation, namely the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 182/PMK.04/2016 concerning Provisions on the Imports of Consignment Goods (MoF Reg. No.182/2016), this outward manifest process may use export declarations.

The new regulation sets forth four new aspects. *First*, adding rules related to penalties for parties violating the provisions concerning the exemptions of import duties, excise, and/or taxes on imports. *Second*, the provisions concerning the DGCE's partnership with other parties in the context of acceleration and improvement of customs services and supervision of consigned goods. The DGCE's partners include the marketplaces of which the goods are imported, sellers and/or suppliers, as well as other parties related to the imports of consigned goods.

Third, the provisions regarding the re-stipulation of tariffs and customs values. This regulation stipulates that the Director General or Customs and Excise Officials may re-establish tariffs and customs values on the determination of SPPBMCP. This determination is based on statutory regulations concerning re-examination, customs audits and/or other tariff and customs value re-stipulation mechanisms. *Fourth*, the provisions regarding the outward manifest of imported goods from the Free Port and Free Trade Zone or other economic zones to other places in the customs area.

Customs Duty Facilities for Imports of Goods for the Purpose of Scientific Research and Development

The government exempts import duties and excise duties on the imports of goods for scientific research and development. This policy is aimed at improving the supervision and services through the simplification of customs procedures. These exemptions are granted

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through Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 200/PMK.04/2019 concerning the Exemptions of Import Duty and Excise Duty on the Imports of Goods for the Purpose of Scientific Research and Development (MoF Reg. 200/2019). These exemptions are also provided for the imports of goods through bonded storage, special economic zones, free trade zones, and the alienation of imported goods.

The imports of goods entitled to these exemptions may be performed by universities, ministries/government agencies, or business entities. For business entities in particular, however, the equipment and/or materials for use in the production process are not subject to these customs exemptions.

To obtain these exemptions, goods imported by a business entity must meet the following requirements: (i) the imported goods have not been produced domestically, (ii) the imported goods are already produced domestically but have not met the required specifications, or (iii) the imported goods are already produced domestically but with an insufficient quantity to meet the needs.

Furthermore, to obtain this exemption, universities, ministries/institutions and business entities must submit applications to the Minister through the Head of the Prime Customs and Excise Office or the Head of the Customs and Excise Office of the Customs and Excise where the goods are imported. The application must be signed by officials ranking as low as the Dean level (for Higher Education), echelon II level or small leaders (for Ministries/Institutions), or directors (for business entities).

In addition to the signature, the request must also be accompanied by a recommendation from the relevant authority as well as the documents for the acquisition of goods in the form of a photocopy of the statement of grant or a photocopy of the purchase document. If the application is approved, the Head of the Customs and Excise Office will issue a Minister of Finance Decree concerning the exemptions. The imports of goods entitled to these exemptions should not be later than one year as of the promulgation date of the Minister of Finance Decree.

The regulation also stipulates that imported goods for science and research may be given tax facilities. Said facilities include the non-imposition of VAT or STLGs and exemptions from Article 22 Income Tax. In the event that the imported goods are motor vehicles, the motor vehicles import declaration will not be issued.

Moreover, imported goods that are not used in accordance with the purpose of the exemptions provision will be subject to administrative penalties and customs liabilities must be settled. The settlement of these customs liabilities may be carried out through transfer, re-export, or desctruction.

Custom Clearance for CBU Motor Vehicle Imports

The Ministry of Finance has released a regulation corcening the outward manifest of imported goods in the form of completely built up/CBU motor vehicles. Under this regulation, imports customs clearance for CBU motor vehicles can only be issued after customs liabilities and taxes on imports (*Pajak Dalam Rangka Impor*/PDRI) are settled. This is outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 202/PMK.06/2019 concerning the Outward Manifest of Imported Completely Built Up Motor Vehicles for Use (MoF Reg. 202/2019). The regulation is intended to provide legal certainty and effectiveness.

Further, six types of motor vehicles are covered in this regulation. *First,* tractor head or Motor Vehicle under HS Code 8701.20. *Second*, buses or four-wheeled or more motor vehicles for 10 or more passengers including the driver. *Third,* passenger cars or four-wheeled or more motorized vehicles for passengers below 10 people including the driver. *Fourth,* delivery vans or four-wheeled or more motorized vehicles for the transportation of goods.

Fifth, motor vehicles for special purposes other than those designed for the transportation of people or goods, for instance, tow trucks, crane lorries, fire engines, concrete mixer lorries, road sweeper lorries, and spray lorries. *Sixth,* motorcycles or motor vehicles under HS Code 87.11. Referring to the Indonesian Customs Tariff Book, these types of vehicles are motorcycles (including pedal motorcycles/mopeds) and bicycles equipped with auxiliary motor, with or without side cars.

Moreover, the obligation to submit customs import declaration applies both to CBU motor vehicles that are required to pay import duties and/or PDRI as well as those entitled to PDRI exemptions, relief, or deferal. The data to be supplied by the importer in the import declaration application includes the category, type, brand, year of manufacture, chassis number, engine number, and cylinder capacity. Furthermore, the DGCE will submit data on motor vehicles imports to the Indonesian National Police (POLRI).

The data sent is referred to as Data A, B, and C. In further detail, Data A is data on motor vehicles of which the customs liabilities have been settled by the payment of import duties and/or taxes on imports. Additionally, Data B is defined as data on motor vehicles, during the imports of which, the payment of import duties are exempted, waived, or deferred and/or exempt from taxes on imports.

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Data C refers to Data B of which the customs liabilities have been settled by the payment of import duties and/or taxes on imports. This also means that Data C is data on imported CBU motor vehicles which have received customs clearance, but are transferred. Promulgated on 27 December 2019, this regulation is to come into force 60 days thereafter.

Taxation Aspect for Transit and Transhipment

The government has issued new tax provisions for import and export in terms of taxation aspects of transit (*angkut terus*) and transhipment (*angkut lanjut*). This is outlined in the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 216/PMK.04/2019 concerning Transit or Transhipment of Imported or Exported Goods (MoF Reg. 216/2019). Goods for transit are goods transported using means of transport through the Customs Office without prior unloading. In contrast, transhipment or goods for transhipment are goods that are transported using means of transport through the Customs Office with prior unloading.

This new regulation subsequently revokes Minister of Finance Regulation Number 102/PMK.04/2010 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 90/PMK.04/2007 concerning the Outward manifest of Imported Goods or Exported Goods from the Customs Area to be Transited or Transhipped and the Outward manifest of Imported Goods from the Customs Area to be Transported to Temporary Storage Areas in Other Customs Areas and Article 17 of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 23/PMK.04/2015 concerning the Customs Areas and Temporary Storage Areas (MoF Reg. 23/2015).

In general, MoF Reg. 216/2019 stipulates the inward manifest of goods into the Customs Area and the outward manifest of goods from the Customs Area or other places in the Free Trade Zone. Taking effect 30 days as of 31 December 2019, the regulation stipulates that the party responsible for aspects of taxation in transit and transhipment are Temporary Storage Area (*Tempat Penimbunan Sementara*/TPS) entrepreneurs. In other words, TPS entrepreneurs are responsible for paying import duties, excise, and taxes on imported goods.

In the event of the outward manifest of imported goods to be transported to the TPS at another customs office that is also located in the Customs Area, the payment of taxes and customs and excise is conducted by the TPS entrepreneur at the original Customs Office. The TPS entrepreneur in the customs office of origin shall be the party responsible for the taxation aspects if the imported goods are of special characteristics thus storage is unfeasible in the Customs Area and the TPS where the unloading is performed, in an emergency, or a congestion in the TPS of another customs office.

In addition, this regulation sets forth the taxation aspect in the event of a relocation of the storage of imported goods from the origin TPS to the destination TPS in one supervision area of the Customs Office/*overbrengen* (*Pemindahan Lokasi Penimbunan*/PLP). In terms of PLP, the TPS entrepreneur is responsible for import duty and/or excise, administrative penalties in the form of fines, as well as tax on import, in the event that a payment obligation occurs as the goods transported do not reach the destination TPS.

There are conditions in which the destination TPS entrepreneur is responsible for the taxation aspects as stated above. *First,* the destination TPS entrepreneur has submitted a PLP application to the Customs and Excise Official who handles the manifest administration by specifying the reason for the PLP application. *Second,* the destination TPS entrepreneur has carried out PLP on imported goods which are subject to to physical examination of goods for customs examination and/or quarantine examination in another TPS in one Customs Area without the approval of the Head of Customs Office, but a notification in the form of electronic data has been submitted to the Customs Office.

This regulation does not regulate the outward manifest of goods from the Customs Area or other places in the Free Trade Zone that will be transited or transpshipped and to be transported to the TPS in another Customs Area in the Free Trade Zone, other Free Trade Zones, or other places in the customs area. MoF Reg. 216/2019 states that the outward manifest of this type of goods shall be regulated through the legislation concerning the procedures for the inward manifest and outward manifest of goods to and from areas designated as free trade zones and free ports and excise exemptions.

Import Duty Exemption on Imports for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities

The Indonesian government has issued a policy related to import duties on imports for upstream oil and gas business activities. This is set forth in the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 217/PMK.04/2019 concerning Exemption of Import Duties and Non-Taxation on Imports of Goods for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities (MoF Reg 217/2019).

The provision is re-stipulated to increase national oil and gas production and to provide fiscal incentives in the form of import duty exemptions and non-taxation on imports for upstream oil and gas business activities.

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Enacted on 31 December 2019, this regulation is to take effect 60 days since its promulgation and concurrently revokes Minister of Finance Regulation Number 20/PMK.05/2005 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 177/PMK.011/2007.

Import duty exemption for upstream oil and gas business activities is provided with the following six requirements. *First,* the contract is a production sharing contract signed prior to the enactment of Law Number 22 Year 2001 about Oil-Gas and Geothermal (Law 22/2001). *Second,* the contract is a production sharing contract signed after the enactment of Law 22/2001 and prior to the enactment of Government Regulation Number 79 Year 2010 concerning Refundable Operating Costs and Income Tax Treatment for the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Sectors (Gov Reg. 79/2010)

Third, the contract is a production sharing contract signed after the enactment of Gov Reg. 79/2010. *Fourth,* the contract is a production sharing contract signed after the enactment of Government Regulation Number 27 Year 2017 concerning the Amendment of Government Regulation Number 79 Year 2010 concerning Refundable Operating Costs and Income Tax Treatment for the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Sectors (Gov Reg. 27/2017). *Fifth,* the contract is a gross split profit-sharing contract. *Sixth*, the contract has not been adjusted to Gov Reg. 27/2017.

The import duty exemption and non-taxation on imports are provided at two stages, namely exploration and exploitation. The importers entitled to such facilities are contractors and suppliers (vendors) and provided for contractors in the form of business entities or permanent establishments engaged in contracts with work units that are responsible for the management of upstream oil and gas business activities or state-owned companies engaged in oil and gas energy. The import duty exemptions include for anti-dumping import duties, countervailing import duties, safeguard import duties, and discriminatory import duties.

Three types of goods are entitled to import duty exemptions. *First,* goods that cannot be produced domestically. *Second,* goods that are already produced domestically but have not met the required specifications. *Third,* the goods are already produced domestically but with an insufficient quantity to meet industrial needs.

To obtain exemptions, the contractor or suppliers of goods must first submit an application to the Head of the Regional Office or Head of Prime Customs and Excise Office who oversees the work area. If the application is accepted, an exemption for a maximum of 12 months as of the promulgation date shall be given through a Minister of Finance Decree. However, if the contract is in the form of a production sharing contract with the period of less than 12 months, the exemption shall be valid until the expiration of the contract.

In the event that the project has reached the level of return on investment economically, the granting of the tax facilities is valid until the recommended date of the revocation of the import duty exemption on imports for the exploitation stage. Moreover, 12-month exemptions shall be provided for the commercial production of gross split profit-sharing contracts.

Import Duty Exemptions on Imports for Geothermal Business Activities

The Ministry of Finance has recently issued Minister of Finance Regulation Number 218/PMK.04/2019 concerning the Exemption and/or Non-Imposition of Import Duty on Imports of Goods for Geothermal Business Activities (MoF Reg. 218/2019). Enacted on 31 December 2019, this regulation will come into force 60 days as of its promulgation date. The issuance of this regulation concurrently revokes Minister of Finance Regulation Number 78/PMK.010/2005 and Minister of Finance Regulation Number 177/PMK.011/2007.

This import duty exemption on imports for geothermal business activities itself is aimed to increase the production of national geothermal. The exemptions are provided for geothermal business activities in the form of indirect use including preliminary survey and exploration assignment (*Penugasan Survei Pendahuluan dan Eksplorasi*/PSPE), exploration, exploitation, and utilization. The import duty exemptions include anti-dumping import duties, countervailing import duties, safeguard import duties, and discriminatory import duties.

Three types of goods are entitled to this fiscal facility, namely goods that cannot be produced domestically, goods that are already produced domestically but have not met the required specifications, or goods that are already produced domestically but with an insufficient quantity to meet industrial needs. The parties to receive this tax facility are the Joint Operation Contract Contractor (*Kontraktor Kontrak Operasi Bersama*/KKOB) and business entities. To take advantage of the exemption facility, a KKOB or business entity is required to submit an application to the Minister through the head of the DGCE regional office.

If the application is accepted, the import duty exemption may be utilized for 12 months as of the promulgation

date. In the event that the validity period of the joint operation contract and the license is less than 12 months, the exemption shall be valid until the expiration of the contract or license. Beside import duty exemption, other taxation facilities in the form of non-imposition of VAT or Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (STLGs) and the import of certain taxable goods used in the context of geothermal business activities are exempt from Article 22 Income Tax.

Customs Registration Simplification

The government has again applied technology in taxation, namely through the simplification of the registration system by service users to the Directorate General of Customs and Excise (DGCE) to obtain access to customs (Customs Registration). This is set forth in the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Regulation Number 219/PMK.04/2019 concerning the Simplification of Customs Registration (MoF Reg. 219/2019).

MoF Reg. 219/2019 subsequently revokes a number of statutory provisions pertaining to customs. These provisions are Minister of Finance Regulation Number 179/PMK.04/2016 concerning Customs Registration (MoF Reg. 179/2016), Article 2 to Article 9 of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 29/PMK.04/2018 concerning the Acceleration of Customs and Excise Licenses in the Framework of Ease of Doing Business (MoF Reg. 29/2018) and Article 2, Article 3, Article 7, and Article 8 of the Minister of Finance Regulation Number 71/PMK.04/2018 concerning Electronically-Integrated Service of Business License in The Sectors of Customs, Excise, and Taxation (MoF Reg. 71/2018).

Based the regulation that took effect 30 days as of 31 December 2019, all types of needs for access to customs for business actors with customs obligations must refer to MoF Reg. 219/2019. All forms of Customs Registration application are, thus, to be submitted to the Director General of Customs and Excise through the Online Single System (OSS) system which is integrated with the Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) System and the DGCE Portal. Data from this system may be used by the DGCE, DGT, and other ministries/government agencies in carrying out their respective duties and functions in accordance with statutory regulations.

Further, MoF Reg. 219/2019 stipulates matters of concern should business actors wish to alter data to obtain access to customs. Broadly speakings, there are three mechanisms of change in data. *First,* for general data, such as corporate identity, changes can be made directly through the OSS system.

Second, for data concerning employee qualifications, business activities of transportations licenses, as well as business licenses from the Free Trade Zone Management Agency, changes must be made by providing notification to customs and excise officials through the OSS system. Data changes shall be made upon the notification of approval or rejection from the Director General of Customs and Excise through OSS.

Third, data changes are made by the Customs and Excise Officials without any submission of data changes by business actors. The types of data that will be directly altered by the authorites are: a) approval to conduct customs activities as a Door to Door Service Company (*Perusahaan Jasa Titipan*/PJT); b) stipulation as a Temporary Storage Area (*Tempat Penimbunan Sementara*/TPS) entrepreneur; c) license as a Bonded Storage Area (*Tempat Penimbunan Berikat*/TPB) entrepreneur/organizer; and d) stipulation as a Company to Receive Import Facilities for Export Goods (*Kemudahan Impor Tujuan Ekspor*/KITE).

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For further information and advice related to taxation, please contact:



David Hamzah Damian, S.Sos., BKP., ADIT
Partner of Tax Compliance & Litigation Services
david@ddtc.co.id



Romi Irawan S.E., M.B.A., LL.M Int. Tax
Partner of Transfer Pricing Services
romi@ddtc.co.id



B. Bawono Kristiaji, S.E., M.S.E., M.Sc. IBT., ADIT
Partner of Tax Research & Training Services
kristiaji@ddtc.co.id



Ganda Christian Tobing, S.Sos., LL.M. Int. Tax
Senior Manager of Tax Compliance & Litigation Services
christian@ddtc.co.id



Yusuf Wangko Ngantung, LL.B., LL.M Int. Tax., ADIT
Senior Manager of International Tax / Transfer Pricing Services
yusuf@ddtc.co.id



Khisi Armaya Dhora, S.I.A., ADIT., BKP
Manager of Tax Research & Training Services
khisi@ddtc.co.id

MENARA DDTC

Jl. Raya Boulevard Barat Blok XC 5-6 No. B
Kelapa Gading Barat, Kelapa Gading
Jakarta Utara 14240 - Indonesia

Phone: +6221 2938 2700, Fax: +6221 2938 2699

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