

LAW NUMBER 9 OF 2017
ON
ENACTMENT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW
NUMBER 1 OF 2017 ON ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX
PURPOSES TO BECOME LAW

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that in implementing the national development of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has the objective to advance the welfare and prosperity of all Indonesian people in an even and equitable manner, funding sourced from state revenues especially originating from taxes is required, thus it is necessary to provide broad access for tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information for tax purposes for meeting the tax revenue need;
 - b. that at the moment, there is limited access for Indonesian tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information regulated for in laws in the field of taxation, banking, sharia banking, and capital market, as well as other legislation, which may pose obstacles for tax authorities to the enhancement of taxation database for meeting the tax revenue need and maintaining the continuity of tax amnesty policy effectiveness;

- c. that Indonesia which has committed itself to an international agreement in the field of taxation is obligated to meet the participation commitment to implementation of Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and must immediately formulate legislation at the same level as laws on access to financial information for tax purposes before 30 June 2017;
- d. that the President has enact Government Regulation in Lieu of Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes on 8 May 2017;
- e. that based on the consideration as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, it is necessary to establish a Law on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Taxation Purposes to Become Law;

Observing : Article 5 section (1), Article 20, and Article 22 section (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON ENACTMENT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW NUMBER 1 OF 2017 ON ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES TO BECOME LAW

Article 1

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2017 of Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 95,

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6051) is enacted to become a Law and attach it as an integral part of this Law

Article 2

This Law comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 23 August 2017

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 23 August 2017

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

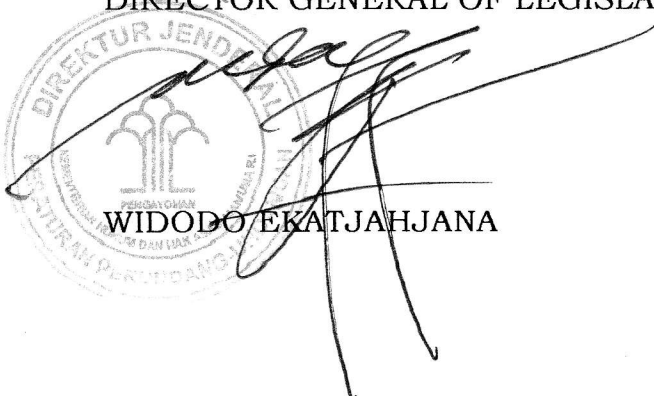
YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2017 NUMBER 190

Jakarta, 10 September 2019

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

ANNEX OF
LAW NUMBER 9 OF 2017
ON
ENACTMENT OF GOVERNMENT
REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 1 OF 2017 ON ACCESS
TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR
TAX PURPOSES TO BECOME LAW

GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 1 OF 2017

ON

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA,

- Considering
- a. that to in order to implement the national development of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and as an effort to promote public welfare and prosperity of all people of Indonesian equally and fairly, funding revenue funding particularly from tax is required and for meeting the tax revenue requirements, wide access for tax authority is important for receiving and obtaining financial information for tax purposes;
 - b. that currently there is a limit for Indonesian tax authority to receive and obtain financial information regulated under tax, banking, sharia banking and capital market laws and other laws and regulations, which may bring about a constraint for tax authority in strengthening the tax database for meeting tax revenue requirements and maintain the sustainability of the effectiveness of tax amnesty policy;

- c. that Indonesia has been bound itself by international agreements in tax matters which requires the government to meet the commitment to implement Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information and the Indonesian government must establish immediately legislation in the same level as law concerning access to financial information for tax purposes before 30 Juni 2017;
- d. that if Indonesia does not meet the requirements prior to the due date as referred to in-point c, Indonesia will be considered fail to meet its commitment to Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information which may lead to significant loss for Indonesia, for example lower credibility as a member of G20, lower investor confidence which may potentially disrupt national economic stability and Indonesia can become an illicit fund transfer destination;
- e. that under the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, and considering that there is an urgency to provide tax authority with wide access for receiving and obtaining financial information for tax purposes, Government Regulation In Lieu of Law concerning Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes is deemed necessary;

Observing : Article 22 section (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW ON ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES.

Article 1

Access to financial information for tax purposes covers the access to receive and obtain financial information in order to implement the provisions of legislation and international agreements in tax matters.

Article 2

- (1) Director General of Taxes is authorized to access to financial information for tax purposes, as referred to in Article 1, from financial service institutions with activities in the banking sector, capital market, insurance, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities categorized as financial institutions according to the standard for exchange of financial account information in the international agreements in tax matters.
- (2) Financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities as referred to in section (1) are obligated submit to Director General of Taxes:
 - a. report containing financial information in accordance with the standard for exchange of financial account information based on the international agreements in tax matters for each financial account identified as the reportable account; and
 - b. report containing financial information for domestic tax purposes, managed by financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities referred to during a calendar year.
- (3) Report containing financial information as referred to in section (2) at least contains:
 - a. the identity of financial account holder;
 - b. financial account number;
 - c. the identity of financial institution;
 - d. financial account balance or value; and
 - e. income related to the financial account.
- (4) In order to submit reports as referred to in section (2) point a, financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities as referred to in section (1) are obligated apply the due diligence procedures according to the standards for exchange of financial account information under the international agreements in tax matters.

- (5) The due diligence procedures as referred to in section (4) include at least the following activities:
 - a. the verification to determine the residence jurisdiction(s) for tax purposes, of financial account holder, both for individual or entity;
 - b. the verification to determine if an account holder as referred to in point a is a reportable person;
 - c. the verification to determine if a financial account held by an account holder as referred to in point a is a reportable account;
 - d. the verification of any entity that is an account holder to determine if a controlling person of the entity is a reportable person; and
 - e. the documentation for all activities pursuant to the due diligence procedures, including keeping the documents obtained or used.
- (6) Financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities as referred to in section (1), are not allowed to serve:
 - a. new financial account opening for new account holder; or
 - b. new transaction for pre-existing account holder, that refuse to comply with the due diligence procedures as referred to in section (4).
- (7) In the event of being requested by the Director General of Taxes, financial services institutions, other financial services institutions and/or other entities as referred to in section (1) that obtain or conduct documentation in a language other than Bahasa Indonesia, the documentation must be provided in Bahasa Indonesia translation.
- (8) In the event that financial services institutions, other financial service institutions and/or other entities as referred to in section (1) are bound with confidentiality obligation under the legislation, the obligation is inapplicable under this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

Article 3

- (1) The obligation to submit the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) is carried out with the following procedure:
 - a. the electronic mechanism through Financial Services Authority which is applicable on financial service institutions as referred to in Article 2 section (1), for the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) point a;
 - b. the non-electronic mechanism as long as the electronic mechanism is not available yet, and it shall be delivered to Director General of Taxes, which is applicable on other financial services institutions and other entities as referred to in Article 2 section (1), for the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) point a; and
 - c. non-electronic mechanism as long as electronic mechanism is not available yet, and it is delivered to Director General of Taxes, for the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) point b.
- (2) In the event of mechanism change as referred to in section (1), Minister of Finance may determine other mechanism after acquiring a consideration from the Chairman of Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority.
- (3) Regarding the submission of reports through mechanism as referred to in section (1) point a, the following provisions are applicable:
 - a. the financial service institutions as referred to in Article 2 section (1) are obligated submit the report to Financial Services Authority maximum 60 (sixty) days before the due date of the period of exchange of financial information between Indonesia and other jurisdictions under international agreements in tax matters; and

- b. Financial Services Authority submits the report to the Directorate General of Taxes for a maximum of 30 (thirty) days before the due date of the period of exchange of financial information between Indonesia and other jurisdictions under international agreements in tax matters.
- (4) The report submission through the mechanism as referred to in section (1) point b and point c is conducted by financial services institutions, other financial service institutions and/or other entities as referred to in Article 2 section (1) to the Director General of Taxes 4 (four) months at the latest after the end of the calendar year.

Article 4

- (1) In addition to receiving the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2), Director General of Taxes is authorized to request information and/or evidence or affidavit from financial services institutions, other financial service institutions and/or other entities.
- (2) Financial services institutions, other financial service institutions and/or other entities are obligated to provide information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to section (1) to Director General of Taxes.
- (3) Financial information contained in the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) and the information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to under section (1) are used as taxation database for Directorate General of Taxes.

Article 5

Under the international agreement in tax matters, Minister of Finance is authorized to exchange financial information as referred to in Article 2 section (2) and/or information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to in Article 4 section (1) with competent authority of other jurisdictions.

Article 6

- (1) Minister of Finance and/or the employees of Ministry of Finance, in performing duties related to implementation of access and exchange of financial information for tax purposes, cannot be prosecuted in criminal lawsuit as well as civil lawsuit.
- (2) Top management and/or the employees of Financial Services Authority who fulfill the obligation to submit the report as referred to in Article 3 section (1) point a, cannot be prosecuted in criminal lawsuit as well as civil lawsuit.
- (3) Top management and/or employees of financial services institutions, top management and/or employees of other financial service institutions, and top management and/or employees of other entities as referred to in Article 2 section (1) that fulfill the obligation to submit the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2), and/or giving information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to in Article 4 section (2), cannot be prosecuted in criminal lawsuit as well as civil lawsuit.

Article 7

- (1) Top management and/or employees of financial services institutions, top management and/or employees of other financial service institutions, and top management and/or employees of other entities as referred to in Article 2 section (1), that:
 - a. does not submit the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2);
 - b. does not implement the due diligence procedure correctly as referred to in Article 2 section (4); and/or
 - c. does not provide information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to in Article 4 section (2),are sentenced with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

- (2) Financial services institutions, other financial services institutions, and other entities as referred to in Article 2 section (1), that:
 - a. does not submit the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2);
 - b. does not implement the due diligence procedure correctly as referred to in Article 2 section (4); and/or
 - c. does not provide information and/or evidence or affidavit as referred to in Article 4 section (2),are sentenced with maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).
- (3) Any person who makes a false statement or conceals or omits the actual information from the information that must be submitted in the report as referred to in Article 2 section (2) is
- (4) s sentenced with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

Article 8

At the time of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law comes into force:

1. Article 35 section (2) and Article 35A of the Law Number 6 of 1983 on General Provisions and Tax Procedures (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3262) as amended by the Law Number 16 of 2009 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 5 of 2008 on Fourth Amendment to Law Number 6 of 1983 on General provisions and Tax Procedures Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 62, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4999);

2. Article 40 and Article 41 of Law Number 7 of 1992 on Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 31, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3472) as amended by the Law Number 10 of 1998 on Amendment to Law Number 7 of 1992 on Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3790);
 3. Article 47 of Law Number 8 of 1995 Capital Market (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1995 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3608);
 4. Article 17, Article 27, and Article 55 of Law Number 32 of 1997 on Commodities Futures Trading (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3720) as amended by the Law Number 10 of 2011 on Amendments to the Law Number 32 of 1997 on Commodities Future Trading (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 79, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5232); and
 5. Article 41 and Article 42 of Law Number 21 of 2008 on Sharia Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4867),
- are declared ineffective insofar as it relates with the implementation of the exchange of financial information under this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

Article 9

In the event that technical guidance for access and exchange of financial information under this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law, Minister of Finance may issue a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

Article 10

This Government Regulation in Lieu of Law comes into force on the date of its enactment.

In order to every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law by its placement in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 8 May 2017

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 8 May 2017

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2017 NUMBER 95

ELUCIDATION OF
GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA NUMBER 1 OF 2017
ON
ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX PURPOSES

I. GENERAL

For national development of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with aims for prosperity of all the people of Indonesia equally and fairly, in accordance with the mandate of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, funding derived from state revenue is required, especially derived from taxes. State's taxing right to withhold is regulated in Article 23A of the 1945 Constitutions of the Republic of Indonesia which states that taxes and other charges for state purposes are governed by law.

The largest component of the state revenue is derived from tax revenue. However, constraints from internal factors and external factors still obstruct tax revenue. To resolve constraints from internal factors, Government of Indonesia is currently undertaking tax reforms at the Directorate General of Taxes with aim of improving the organization, work processes, management banking data and information management, and human resources. While from external factors, aside from the decreasing of the economy and global trade, there are still many taxpayers who are discovered conducting tax evasion outside Indonesia. Tax haven problem and the absence of mechanisms and rules regulation required for the exchange of information between jurisdictions complicate tax collection efforts in Indonesia that based on self-assessment system.

Meanwhile, supervision of Taxpayer compliance in fulfilling its tax obligations by self-assessment is essential to increase tax revenue. Such supervision can be implemented optimally as long as the access for tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information is available to construct a stronger and a more accurate taxation database.

The provisions of legislation in the field of in taxation, banking, sharia banking, and capital markets, and other prevailing legislation have limited the access for tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information, both in terms of procedures and requirements. This access

limitation is used by the taxpayers to disobey their obligation for reporting their actual income and asset. It can be a constraint for the sustainability of the effectiveness of the tax amnesty policy and the strengthening building of taxation database, also and Indonesia could potentially become the jurisdiction for illicit fund transfer destination.

Currently, Indonesia has entered into international taxation agreements in the field of taxation with many jurisdictions, which also regulate the exchange of information including the automatic exchange of financial account information automatically in accordance with based on agreed international standards. One of the requirements that Indonesia fulfill in order to automatically implement the automatic exchange of financial account information is to enact domestic legislation that enable the concerning the authority for tax authority to access financial information, regulate the obligation for financial institutions to automatically report financial information to tax authority, regulate the obligation for financial institutions to conduct the due diligence procedures for reporting purposes, and regulate the imposition of sanctions for non-compliance as well.

The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (Global Forum) which now has 139 member jurisdictions including Indonesia, has assessed the transparency and effectiveness of the exchange of information in each member and has rated 113 jurisdictions, including Indonesia. According the overall assessment, Indonesia has been rated as a "Partially-Compliant" jurisdiction, because of the absence of the power of Directorate General of Taxes as a tax authority in Indonesia to obtain and provide financial information It is the consequences of the limitation of access to financial information for tax purposes in the law in the field of taxation, banking, sharia banking, and capital markets laws, as well as other legislation.

The rating "Partially-Compliant" for Indonesia means that Indonesia is considered as a non-transparent and less-effective jurisdiction for the exchange of financial information by the entire exchange of information jurisdictions partners and a number of international agencies.

The exchange of financial information for tax purposes, besides being conducted by requests, can also be conducted automatically (Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information/AEOI). Currently, there are

100 jurisdictions, including Indonesia, has declared its commitment to implement automatic exchange of financial account information based on Common Reporting Standard (CRS), which was drafted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and G20. Indonesia's commitment is manifested by the signing the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on AEOI on 3 June 2015 and Indonesia agreed to start to automatically exchange the financial account information in September 2018.

Related to the requirements to implement the automatic exchange of financial account information (AEOI), the Global Forum has rated Indonesia as a at-risk jurisdiction to meet AEOI's commitments due to the absence of a primary legislation in the level of law to implement AEOI in Indonesia. If Indonesia has not yet enacted any primary legislation by 30 June 2017, Indonesia will be published as a fail to meet its commitment jurisdiction for the implementation of AEOI.

If Indonesia is published as a jurisdiction which fails to meet its commitment for the implementation of AEOI according to the Standard, Indonesia will be included in the list of non-cooperative jurisdictions. This will result in significant losses for Indonesia, including the decreased level of credibility of Indonesia as a member of G20, declining investor confidence, and the potential disruption of national economic stability. Also, Indonesia will become a destination jurisdiction for illicit funds placement.

Based on the considerations above mentioned, it is urgent to immediately provide a broad access for tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information for tax purposes by establishing a primary legislation in the level of laws.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

The term "International agreements in tax matters" means any agreements, in certain forms and names, governed by international laws, such as Tax Treaties, Tax Information Exchange Agreements, Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters, including any technical agreements or any implementing technical

agreements of an agreement, such as Bilateral/Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information, Intergovernmental Agreement for Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act/FATCA, that is effective before, since, or after this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law comes into force.

Article 2

Section (1)

The term “Other financial service institutions” means other financial service institutions as regulated under the Law on Financial Service Authority.

The term “other entities categorized as financial institutions” means legal person, such as cooperation or foundation, or legal arrangement such as partnership or trust, that carry out activities other than in banking sector, capital market, and insurance, but meet the criteria under the standard for exchange of financial account information in the international agreements in tax matters.

The term “standard for exchange of financial account information in the international agreements in tax matters” means the standard that is referred to or governed under international agreement in tax matters for exchange of information between jurisdictions, such as Common Reporting Standard/CRS and Commentaries that are drafted by OECD and G20, which are referred in Bilateral/Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information.

Section (2)

The term “financial account” means any accounts in banks, sub-security accounts in securities companies and custodial institution, insurance policy in insurance company, and/or other financial account for other financial service institutions and other entities.

Obligation in submission the report in this section means obligation to submit nil report, in case financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other

entities do not discover any reportable account in a calendar year.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

The term “Entity” means legal person such as cooperation or foundation, or legal arrangement such as partnership or trust.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “Controlling person” means natural person who exercise control over an entity.

Point e

The term “Documentation” means any activity in conducting, keeping, and maintaining documentation in related to the due diligence procedures conducted by financial service institution, other financial service institution, and/or other entities according to the standard for exchange of financial account information under the international agreements in tax matters.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term “mechanism change” means the mechanism change from non-electronic mechanism to electronic mechanism.

Section (3)

The term “days” means the calendar days.

For example:

If the due date of the exchange of the information with other jurisdictions according to international agreements in tax matters is 30 September 2018, it means:

- a. The report from financial service institutions as referred to in section (1) to Financial Service Authority is obligated to be submitted on 1 August 2018 at the latest; and
- b. Financial Service Authority submit the related report to Directorate General of Taxes on 31 August 2018 at the latest.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Tax database is used to implement international agreements and provisions of legislation in the field of taxes tax matters and to impose the tax law.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “top management” means the top management with duties and authorities according to article of association or other equivalent documentation maintained by financial service institution, other financial service institution, and/or other entities.

The term “employees” means any employees in financial service institution, any employees in other financial service institution, and/or any employees in other entities.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW NUMBER 9 OF 2017
ON
ENACTMENT OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW NUMBER 1
OF 2017 ON ACCESS TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION FOR TAX
PURPOSES TO BECOME LAW

I. GENERAL

In order to implement the national development of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which has the objective to advance the welfare and prosperity of all Indonesian people in an even and equitable manner, in accordance with the mandate of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, funding sourced from State revenues especially originating from taxes is required, the collection of which is provided for by a law as materialization of the provisions of Article 23A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Tax collection endeavors for the national development purposes still encounter obstacles both originating from internal factors and from external factors. In overcoming obstacles from internal factors, at the moment, the Government has conducted and is conducting taxation reform at the Directorate General of Taxes with the purpose of among other things improving organization, work process, management of data and information from banks, as well as human resources. Meanwhile from external factors, in addition to the occurrence of global economic and trade downturn, many Taxpayers are still found avoiding taxes out of Indonesia. The existence of tax havens, and absence of any mechanism as well as rule which require the exchange of information among countries

and jurisdictions, make tax collection endeavors in Indonesia based on the self-assessment system increasingly difficult.

Meanwhile, supervision of Taxpayers in meeting their taxation obligations by self-assessment is essential to increase tax receipt. The supervision may be conducted optimally insofar as broad access for tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information for tax purposes is available in the establishment of a more enhanced and accurate taxation database. The provisions of legislation in the field of taxation, banking, sharia banking, and capital market, as well as other legislation which are currently applicable have limited the access of tax authorities to receive and obtain financial information, both in terms of procedures and requirements. The limited access condition is exploited by Taxpayers for not compliantly reporting their actual incomes and properties. It may hamper the realization of continuity of tax amnesty policy effectiveness and enhancement of taxation database, and Indonesia potentially becomes a destination country of illegal fund placement.

In addition, Indonesia has committed itself to an international agreement in the field of taxation with many countries/jurisdictions, which also provides for the exchange of information including Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in accordance with the agreed international standards. One of the requirements which must be met by Indonesia to implement the automatic exchange of financial information is the formulation of a domestic rule to provide for the authority of tax authorities to access financial information, obligation of financial service institutions, other financial service institutions, and/or other entities to automatically report financial information to tax authorities, following procedures for the identification of financial accounts for the purpose of the intended reporting, as well as application of sanctions for non-compliance with such obligations.

To address the aforementioned issue, the President has enacted Government Regulation in Lieu of Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes on 8 May, 2017, in order to provide legal certainty of the provision of broad access for tax authorities in receiving and obtaining financial information for tax purposes and meet the commitment of Indonesia to the international agreement related to automatic exchange of financial information.

Government Regulation in Lieu of Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes has obtained the approval of the House of Representatives for subsequent ratification to become the Law on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2017 on Access to Financial Information for Tax Purposes to Become Law based on the provisions of Article 22 section (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 6112