

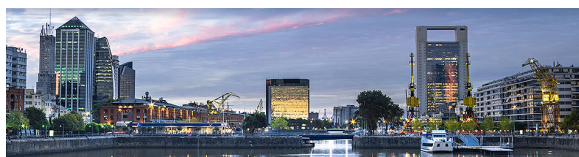
TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAWS OF THE WORLD

Argentina vs Singapore



Downloaded: 25 November 2025

ARGENTINA



Last modified 29 October 2022

OVERVIEW OF LEGAL LANDSCAPE

Argentina is the third-largest economy in Latin America. Although it benefits from a wealth of natural resources, a diversified industrial base and a highly skilled labor force, statist and interventionist policies expose the economy to persistent boom-bust cycles. It is the fourth most populated country in Latin America and one of the countries with the highest penetration of mobile services.

The Government Body in charge of the control of the telecom and media industry is the National Entity of Communications (“**ENACOM**”), an autonomous and decentralized entity. It is in charge of the application of the Digital Argentina Law 27,078, Audio-visual Services Law 26,522, and related regulations.

Also, the Undersecretary of Telecommunications and Connectivity is in charge of the dictation of regulation about telecommunications.

Both entities are on the Federal Government. States and localities have no authority for regulation of the services, they only request a permit for the installation of telecommunications infrastructure.

The main regulations applicable to the ICT sector are:

- Digital Argentina Law 27,078,
- Audio-visual Services Law 26,522,
- Decree 764/2000 (Spectrum),
- Decree 690/2020 (Price Regulation),
- Decree 588/2008 (Universal Service),
- Resolution 286/2018 (Interconnection),
- Resolution 697/2018 (Licenses),
- Consumer Protection Law 24,240.

SINGAPORE



Last modified 21 November 2022

OVERVIEW OF LEGAL LANDSCAPE

With effect from 1 October 2016, the regulatory landscape changed with the restructuring of the Information Communication Development Authority of Singapore (IDA) and the Media Development Authority of Singapore (MDA) to form the Information Communications Media Development Authority of Singapore (IMDA). The IMDA - alongside accompanying telecommunications legislation and regulation - aims to pave the way for a pro-consumer and pro-business telecommunications environment within Singapore.

KEY TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The Licensing Regulation rules licenses, resale services, serving areas, obligations of the licensee to other licensees, to customers, and to the Regulator. The regulations set a Single License System that allows the licensee to provide any kind of telecommunication services (fixed or mobile, wired or wireless, national or international). Licenses are granted without a term limit, on demand, with a national scope, and with freedom of choice on technology and investments.

Spectrum regulation establishes that the spectrum is a public domain property, and it is granted on a precarious basis. The bandwidth to be granted must be related with the services to be provided. The bands are granted on demand or by a public auction.

The pricing regulation of telecommunications services had established “fair and reasonable” prices, which meant unregulated prices, until the Decree 690/20 was enacted. This Decree states that the prices will be reasonable, fair, must cover the operation expenses, assure a reasonable profit margin, and that they will be “regulated” by the Authority.

This Decree, enacted in August 2020, prohibited raising prices until December 2020, and subsequent resolutions of the Authority allowed higher prices since that date. But these resolutions and the Decree were challenged in the courts, and a lot of companies (Telecom, Telefónica, Directv, Telecentro, TV Cable Color, etc.) received precautionary measures in their favor, halting the price regulation and consequently allowing price freedom again.

KEY TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAWS, REGULATIONS AND POLICIES

The Info-Communications Media Development Authority Act 2016 is an Act that establishes and incorporates the IMDA, to provide for its functions and powers, and for connected matters. It deals with matters that include:

- the establishment, incorporation and constitution of IMDA
- the functions, duties and powers of IMDA
- the staff, finances and assets of IMDA

Additionally, subsidiary legislation under the Info-Communications Media Development Authority Act can be found [here](#).

The Telecommunications Act 1999 is an Act that aims to provide for the operation and provision of telecommunication systems and services in Singapore. It deals with matters that include:

- the licencing of telecoms systems and services and the granting of spectrum rights
- the erection, maintenance and repair of telecom installations
- IMDA's powers to issue codes of practice, standards of performance, directions and advisory guidelines relating to telecom systems and services
- telecom cable detection work
- ownership and management controls over designated telecom licencees
- offences and penalties relating to telecom systems and services

Subsidiary legislation under the Telecommunications Act can be found [here](#).

In addition, the IMDA also regulates the provision of postal services and postal systems. While these are typically not categorized

as telecommunications, postal and telecommunications services do fall under the same wider category of communications services.

REGULATORY BODIES OR AUTHORITIES

ENACOM

Perú 103, Ciudad de Buenos Aires, ZIP C1067AAA.

+5411 4349-9145

www.enacom.gob.ar

Undersecretary of Telecommunications and Connectivity

Roque Sáenz Peña 788. ZIP C1067AAC.

+5411 4347-9200

www.argentina.gob.ar

TYPES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES AND/OR PERSONS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Any natural or legal person providing any ICT service (such as Fixed or Mobile Telephone, Internet Access - fixed, mobile, satellite etc.) or media services (cable or wireless TV, radio), is subject to ENACOM regulations.

On the other hand, services provided through Internet only (WhatsApp, Skype, Zoom, Netflix, etc.) are not subject to these regulations.

OVERVIEW OF CONSENTS, LICENCES AND AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

Single Licenses are granted by the ENACOM. ENACOM does not have the authority to deny a license if the application meets all the requirements. Once the License is acquired, the licensee can request a Registration of Services, by which they are able to provide the registered services. To register services, no technical, legal, or

REGULATORY BODIES OR AUTHORITIES

Infocomm Media Development Authority of Singapore (IMDA)

Address: 10 Pasir Panjang Road #03-01, Mapletree Business City. Singapore 117438

Contact Centre: +65 6377 3800

Email: info@imda.gov.sg

Website: <https://www.imda.gov.sg/>

TYPES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES AND/OR PERSONS WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Broadly speaking, a telecommunication service is any service for telecommunications but excludes any broadcasting service. A telecommunication system means any system used or intended to be used for telecommunications, including any such system capable of being used for the operation of any broadcasting service. Any person who operates a network or provides a telecommunication service in Singapore must be licensed and will be regulated by the IMDA. This includes, but is not limited to facilities-based operators, service-based operators, any parties who establish Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) networks, radio-communications stations operators and any parties who works on telecommunication cable detection works.

OVERVIEW OF CONSENTS, LICENCES AND AUTHORISATIONS REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES

The Info-communication Media Development Authority has the exclusive privilege for the operation and provision of telecommunication systems and services in Singapore. Under the Telecommunications Act 1999, the IMDA has authority to license telecommunication systems and services.

economic support documents must be filed, only a simple petition.

Once the license and registration are granted by ENACOM, the licensee is required to provide the registered services within 24 months from the date of registration, permit the interconnection of its networks to any provider that requests the interconnection as established by the National Interconnection Rule; and provide information about traffic, total revenues and other information related to the geographical coverage area, to ENACOM.

Single Licenses are granted to both domestic and foreign companies (branches of foreign companies that are registered to conduct business in Argentina). There are no restrictions on foreign participation in the capital of the licensee. A completely foreign-owned company, if locally registered or a branch of a foreign company, can qualify for a license and a spectrum permit.

The Single License can be obtained upon filing the following information with ENACOM:

- Full legal name, Articles of Incorporation, Bylaws, Minutes of designation of valid authorities duly registered with the corresponding registries;
- Principal place of business and address in which legal notices shall be deemed duly given by ENACOM;
- An affidavit indicating that the applicant and its shareholders are not subject to any incompatibility;
- An affidavit assuring the compliance with the standards and technical specifications regarding telecommunications equipment and devices.

To hold a spectrum permit, the process depends on whether the spectrum authorization is granted by auction or by direct award. Radio spectrum can be assigned to service providers through public auctions, bidding processes (when there is a shortage of band frequencies), or upon demand. When a request to use a frequency band is filed with the ENACOM, it shall publish the frequency band requested in the Official Gazette, establishing a period of 15 days for third parties to have the opportunity to give evidence of their interest of said frequency band. If there are more interested parties registered than bands of frequencies available for authorization or if a shortage of frequencies is foreseen, the authorization for the use of a frequency band will be

There are various licences regulated by IMDA, including but not limited to the following:

- Facilities Based Operators (FBO) licences for holders that intend to deploy telecoms infrastructure to provide telecoms services to other telecoms licence holders or end users. An FBO must be individually licensed.
- Service Based Operators (SBO) licences for holders that do not intend to deploy telecoms infrastructure, but instead lease telecoms network elements from FBO licence holders to provide telecoms services, or resell telecoms services of other telecoms licence holders. A SBO can be individually or class-licensed.

made through public auctions. If there are no third parties interested in a particular frequency band other than the one that has filed a request or if there is no shortage of frequencies foreseen, authorizations will be granted on demand.

DOMICILE RESTRICTIONS PREVENTING THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES BY NON-DOMICILED ENTITIES

A licensee must be incorporated in Argentina or have a registered branch office in Argentina.

EXISTENCE OF RELEVANT INTERCONNECTION/ROAMING REGULATIONS

The Interconnection Rules provides licensees with a right to interconnect. Licensees must seek to negotiate, in good faith, requests for interconnection at any technically feasible point. Any party may refer a dispute regarding interconnection or access to ENACOM for resolution if no agreement is reached. Licensees with Significant Market Power must publish a Reference Offer.

There are many mandatory matters to be addressed in the interconnection agreement such as: tariffs and invoicing systems, technical and operational matters, etc.

Domestic inter-carrier roaming is not mandatory and is regulated through commercial agreements reached between the relevant carriers.

DOMICILE RESTRICTIONS PREVENTING THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES BY NON-DOMICILED ENTITIES

In order for a company to be granted an FBO licence by the IMDA, the company can be foreign-owned but must be incorporated under the Singapore Companies Act 1967. As for SBO licensees, these must be companies incorporated or foreign companies registered under the Singapore Companies Act 1967. SBO (Class) licences may also be held by a Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or a Limited Partnership.

EXISTENCE OF RELEVANT INTERCONNECTION/ROAMING REGULATIONS

The Code of Practice for Competition in the Provision of Telecommunications and Media Services 2022 ('Code') distinguishes between licensees who are able to act without significant competitive restraints from competitors and licensees who are not able to act without significant competitive restraints from competitors. Most licensees are subject to competitive market forces and, therefore, IMDA will impose minimum regulatory 'rules of the road', coupled with the *ex post* enforcement of general prohibitions on anti-competitive conduct, on these licensees. By contrast, where a licensee's or regulated person's conduct is not constrained by competitive market forces, IMDA will require it to comply with more stringent regulatory requirements (The Code 2.1).

Several sections of the Code impose *ex ante* regulatory obligations on licensees. Some of these duties include:

- The duty to provide service at just and reasonable prices, terms and conditions;
- Non-discrimination;
- Service unbundling;

- Duty to provide service on reasonable request;
- Duty to allow resale of end-user services;
- Duty to allow sales agency
- Duty for Wholesale Services; and
- Duties in relation to tariffs.

Other sections of the Code provide a basis for IMDA to take enforcement action if a Licensee has engaged in conduct that unreasonably restricts, or is likely to unreasonably restrict, competition (ex post enforcement). These include:

- Abuse of dominant position and unfair methods of competition
- Agreements involving Licensees that unreasonably restrict competition

TELECOMMUNICATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING CONSUMERS

Consumer regulations states that licensees must provide to the consumer all the information related to the service, in Spanish, in a clear, detailed, free of cost manner. On the website and in the stores, it must be informed:

- The consumer's rights recognized by this Rule,
- The standard contract filed to the ENACOM,
- The address and free phone number of Customer Service of both the company and the Regulator, and the procedure to file claims,
- Details and prices of the services,
- Covered areas,
- Terms for the reception of messages with ads,
- Procedure to unsubscribe from content services (must be the same as the procedure to subscribe),
- Policies about recycling and final disposition of electronic waste, of electronics used for the service.

Besides, the licensee must publish information about the speed, quality of the link, type of services, on a site that must be linked to the main site of the company. For each type of service, the licensee must inform commercial characteristics of the service, speed, downloads limits,

TELECOMMUNICATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING CONSUMERS

There are no major differences between the telecommunication laws and regulations applying to the provision of services to businesses and those which apply to the provision of services to consumers. Specifically, consumer protection provisions in the Code apply equally to both residential and business end users in the telecommunications market. This is except for the prohibition of detrimental or disadvantageous mid-contract changes which will only be applied to residential end users.

oversubscription rate, technical standards of quality service, resetting operation time, quality and availability of links, and network management measures.

REGULATORY TAXES AND FEES

The cost of the License is USD 100. There is no cost for the registration of specific services.

Telecom services providers must pay:

- the Control, Inspection, and Verification fee: 0.50% of the total income accrued for the provision of services, net of taxes, and charges.
- the contribution to the Universal Service Trust Fund: 1% of the total income accrued for the provision of services, net of the taxes and charges.
- payment for the use of the radio spectrum.

KEY SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES IN THE CASE OF CONTRAVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

ENACOM can impose fines for breaking the federal regulations and consumer regulations.

Both federal and local Consumer Protection offices can impose fines for breaking Consumer Protection laws.

Fines, closure, confiscation of the products, can be imposed by Consumer Protection Offices.

REGULATORY TAXES AND FEES

SBO Class Licence

SGD 200 per licence (one-time payment).

SBO Individual Licence

SGD 4,000 per annum licensing fee for the first SGD 50 million of the Annual Gross Turnover (AGTO).

The next SGD 50-100 million in AGTO attracts a fee of 0.5% of the AGTO.

For a company with above SGD 100 million in the AGTO, there is a licensing fee of 0.8% of the AGTO.

FBO Licence

SGD 80,000 or SGD 200,000 minimum licensing fee for the first SGD 50 million of the Annual Gross Turnover (AGTO), depending on whether the FBO licensee is an FBO or an FBO designated as a public telecommunication licensee.

The next SGD 50-100 million in AGTO attracts a fee of 0.8% of the AGTO.

For a company with above SGD 100 million in the AGTO, there is a licensing fee of 1% of the AGTO.

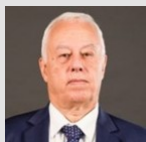
FBO licensees holding licences for terrestrial telecommunication network for broadcasting purposes only or satellite uplink / downlink for broadcasting purposes must pay an annual fee of SGD 5,000.

KEY SANCTIONS AND PENALTIES IN THE CASE OF CONTRAVENTION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Any person guilty of an offence under the Telecommunications Act or any regulations made under it, may be subject to a fine not exceeding SGD 10,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding SGD 1,000 for every day or part thereof during which the offence continues after conviction.

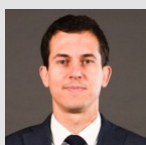
ENACOM can impose fines, closure, administrative precautionary measures about ceasing to operate, and in the most serious cases, the penalty could be the termination of the Register.

KEY CONTACTS



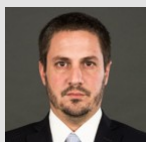
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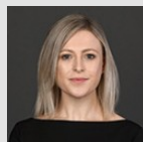
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