



## Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights

Below you will find a questionnaire filled in by Guzman Ramirez Arrieta, Partner at *Bergstein Abogados* and Addy Maaz, Professor at the *Universidad de la República de Montevideo*, both National Reporters of Uruguay.

This set of questionnaires comprise the National Reporters' assessment on the country practice during 2019 in the protection of taxpayers' rights (Questionnaire # 1), and the level of fulfilment of the minimum standards and best practices on the practical protection of taxpayers' rights identified by Prof. Dr. Philip Baker and Prof. Dr. Pasquale Pistone at the 2015 IFA Congress on "*The Practical Protection of Taxpayers' Fundamental Rights*" (Questionnaire # 2). These questionnaires were filled in considering the following parameters:

1. *For Questionnaire # 1*, an assertive assessment (yes/no) was required on the effective implementation in domestic law of 82 legal safeguards, guarantees and procedures relevant in 12 specific areas for the practical protection of taxpayers' rights, as identified by Baker & Pistone in 2015. This line of questioning aims to get an overview of the state of protection of taxpayers' rights in the country in 2019.
2. *For Questionnaire # 2*, an impartial, non-judgmental evaluation was required on the developments, either of improvement or of decline, in the level of realisation of 57 minimum standards and 44 best practices, distributed into 87 benchmarks for the practical protection of taxpayers' rights. In this regard, a summary of events occurred in 2019 (legislation enacted, administrative rulings, circulars, case law, tax administration practices), that serve as grounds for each particular assessment, was also required.

# IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights

Dear National Reporter,

On behalf of Prof. Dr. Philip Baker and Prof. Dr. Pasquale Pistone, I would like to thank you for your participation in the IBFD's Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights (OPTR).

As you are aware, the OPTR aims to keep track of the developments in the practical protection of taxpayers' rights around the world. We intend to do so through the valuable and timely information you are kindly supplying, as member of your country's group of experts. Practitioners, tax authorities, academics and the judiciary of each surveyed country form national groups, to obtain a neutral, balanced report on the situation of taxpayers' rights in these countries.

Following you will find two questionnaires, of twelve sections each, aiming to compile relevant information regarding the level of practical implementation of the minimum standards and best practices of 12 taxpayers' rights, as identified by Prof. Dr. Baker and Prof. Dr. Pistone in Basel, 2015. We kindly ask you to fill them out completely, according to the instructions provided at the beginning of each questionnaire.

We would be very grateful if you submit us this questionnaire, duly filled out, by no later than 17 January 2020. We remain at your disposal for any clarification you may need.

We look forward to your valuable contribution to what we believe is an extraordinary project!

Kind regards,

Prof. Dr. Carlos E. Weffe  
Managing Editor  
IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights.

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\* Better if filled in using Google Chrome © or Mozilla Firefox ©

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## Questionnaire 1 - Country Practice

Instructions:

1. Please answer all questions. The form will not allow you to continue/submit your responses until you have answered all questions.

2. For assertive questions, please answer with "yes" or "no" by clicking on the corresponding button.

3. For questions that require you to specify a period of time (namely, Q. 23 and Q. 44), please select the time applicable in your country to carry out the procedures indicated in the questions in practice, within the options provided.
4. For questions with more than one possible answer (namely, Q. 56), please check all necessary boxes to reflect better the practical situation of your country regarding the issue, by clicking on them.
5. When completed, please submit the survey.
6. Once you have submitted the survey, you will receive an email acknowledging your participation in the OPTR and providing a backup of your answers.
7. The email will also include an "edit your survey" link, in case you want to modify any of your answers. You will receive this email every time you submit partial responses.
8. An option to quit the survey and save your answers is provided at the end of each section.
9. If answering partially, please select "Yes" at the end of the section in which you are to submit your partial answers to the survey. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this survey.
10. For editing your answers, please use the last "edit your response" link provided to you via email. Please bear in mind that this is the only way the system will acknowledge your previous answers. If you use a link other than the last one provided, some (or all) changes might not be retrieved by the system.
11. When clicking on the last "edit your response" link, the system will lead you to the front page of the survey. Click on "Next" as many times as needed to get to the section you want to continue in. Once you have reached said section, please remember to change your answer to the question "Do you want to save your results and quit?" to "No", in order to be able to continue.

## I. Identifying taxpayers and issuing tax returns

1. Do taxpayers have the right to see the information held about them by the tax authority? \*

Yes

No

2. If yes, can they request the correction of errors in the information? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

3. In your country, is there a system of "cooperative compliance" / "enhanced relationship" which applies to some taxpayers only? \*

Yes

No

4. If yes, are there rules or procedures in place to ensure this system is available to all eligible taxpayers on a non-preferential/non discriminatory/non arbitrary basis? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

5. Is it possible in your country for taxpayers to communicate electronically with the tax authority? \*

Yes

No

6. If yes, are there systems in place to prevent unauthorised access to the channel of communication? \*

Yes

No

7. Are there special arrangements for individuals who face particular difficulties (e.g. the disabled, the elderly, other special cases) to receive assistance in complying with their tax obligations? \*

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## II. The issue of tax assessment

8. If a systematic error in the assessment of tax comes to light (e.g. the tax authority loses a tax case and it is clear that tax has been collected on a wrong basis), does the tax authority act ex officio to notify all affected taxpayers and arrange repayments to them? \*

Yes

No

9. Does a dialogue take place in your country between the taxpayer and the tax authority before the issue of an assessment in order to reach an agreed assessment? \*

Yes

No

10. If yes, can the taxpayer request a meeting with the tax officer? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

### III. Confidentiality

11. Is information held by your tax authority automatically encrypted? \*

Yes

No

12. Is access to information held by the tax authority about a specific taxpayer accessible only to the tax official(s) dealing with that taxpayer's affairs? \*

Yes

No

13. If yes, must the tax official identify himself/herself before accessing information held about a specific taxpayer? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

14. Is access to information held about a taxpayer audited internally to check if there has been any unauthorised access to that information? \*

Yes

No



15. Are there examples of tax officials who have been criminally prosecuted in the last decade for unauthorised access to taxpayers' data? \*

Yes

No

16. Is information about the tax liability of specific taxpayers publicly available in your country? \*

Yes

No

17. Is "naming and shaming" of non-compliant taxpayers practised in your country? \*

Yes

No

18. Is there a system in your country by which the courts may authorise the public disclosure of information held by the tax authority about specific taxpayers (e.g. habeas data or freedom of information)? \*

Yes

No

## 19. Is there a system of protection of legally privileged communications between the taxpayer and its advisors? \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

Yes

No

## 20. If yes, does this extend to advisors other than those who are legally qualified (e.g. accountants, tax advisors)? \*

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Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## IV. Normal Audits

21. Does the principle audi alteram partem apply in the tax audit process (i.e. does the taxpayer have to be notified of all decisions taken in the process and have the right to object and be heard before the decision is finalised)? \*

Yes

No

22. Are there time limits applicable to the conduct of a normal audit in your country (e.g. the audit must be concluded within so many months)? \*

Yes

No

23. If yes, what is the normal limit in months? \*

There is no limit (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question) ▼

24. Does the taxpayer have the right to be represented by a person of its choice in the audit process? \*

Yes

No

25. May the opinion of independent experts be used in the audit process? \*

Yes

No

26. Does the taxpayer have the right to receive a full report on the conclusions of the audit at the end of the process? \*

Yes

No

27. Does the principle ne bis in idem apply to tax audits (i.e. that the taxpayer can only receive one audit in respect of the same taxable period)? \*

Yes

No

28. If yes, does this mean only one audit per tax per year? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

29. Are there limits to the frequency of audits of the same taxpayer (e.g. in respect to different periods or different taxes)? \*

Yes

No

30. Does the taxpayer have the right to request an audit (e.g. if the taxpayer wishes to get finality of taxation for a particular year)? \*

Yes

No

## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

## V. More intensive audits

31. Is authorisation by a court always needed before the tax authority may enter and search premises? \*

Yes

No

32. May the tax authority enter and search the dwelling places of individuals? \*

Yes

No

33. Is there a procedure in place to ensure that legally privileged material is not taken in the course of a search? \*

Yes

No

34. Is a court order required before the tax authority can use interception of communications (e.g. telephone tapping or access to electronic communications)? \*

Yes

No

35. Is the principle nemo tenetur applied in tax investigations (i.e. the principle against self-incrimination)? \*

Yes

No

36. If yes, is there a restriction on the use of information supplied by the taxpayer in a subsequent penalty procedure/criminal procedure? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

37. If yes to nemo tenetur, can the taxpayer raise this principle to refuse to supply basic accounting information to the tax authority? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to question 35)

Yes

No

38. Is there a procedure applied in your country to identify a point in time during an investigation when it becomes likely that the taxpayer may be liable for a penalty or a criminal charge, and from that time onwards the taxpayer's right not to self-incriminate is recognised? \*

Yes

No

39. If yes, is there a requirement to give the taxpayer a warning that the taxpayer can rely on the right of non-self-incrimination? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## VI. Review and appeals

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

40. Is there a procedure for an internal review of an assessment/decision before the taxpayer appeals to the judiciary? \*

Yes

No

41. Are there any arrangements for alternative dispute resolution (e.g. mediation or arbitration) before a tax case proceeds to the judiciary? \*

Yes

No

42. Is it necessary for the taxpayer to bring his case first before an administrative court to quash the assessment/decision, before the case can proceed to a judicial hearing? \*

Yes

No

43. Are there time limits applicable for a tax case to complete the judicial appeal process? \*

Yes

No

44. If yes, what is the normal time it takes for a tax case to be concluded on appeal? \*

There is no limit (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question) ▼



45. Does the taxpayer have to pay some/all the tax before an appeal can be made (i.e. solve et repete)? \*

Yes

No

46. If yes, are there exceptions recognised where the taxpayer does not need to pay before appealing (i.e. can obtain an interim suspension of the tax debt)? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

47. Does the taxpayer need permission to appeal to the first instance tribunal? \*

Yes

No

48. Does the taxpayer need permission to appeal to the second or higher instance tribunals? \*

Yes

No

49. Is there a system for the simplified resolution of tax disputes (e.g. by a determination on the file, or by e/filing)? \*

Yes

No

50. Is the principle audi alteram partem (i.e. each party has a right to a hearing) applied in all tax appeals? \*

Yes

No

51. Does the loser have to pay the costs in a tax appeal? \*

Yes

No

52. If yes, are there situations recognised where the loser does not need to pay the costs (e.g. because of the conduct of the other party)? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

53. Are judgments of tax tribunals published? \*

Yes

No

54. If yes, can the taxpayer preserve its anonymity in the judgment? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

55. If there is usually a public hearing, can the taxpayer request a hearing in camera (i.e. not in public) to preserve secrecy/confidentiality? \*

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## VII. Criminal and administrative sanctions

56. Does the principle ne bis in idem apply in your country to prevent either:

\*

- The principle does not apply in my country
- The imposition of a tax penalty and the tax liability
- The imposition of more than one tax penalty for the same conduct
- The imposition of a tax penalty and a criminal liability

57. If ne bis in idem is recognised, does this prevent two parallel sets of court proceedings arising from the same factual circumstances (e.g. a tax court and a criminal court)? \*

- Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)
- Yes
- No

58. If the taxpayer makes a voluntary disclosure of a tax liability, can this result in a reduced or a zero penalty? \*

- Yes
- No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

## VIII. Enforcement of taxes

59. Does the taxpayer have the right to request a deferred payment of taxes or a payment in instalments (perhaps with a guarantee)? \*

Yes

No

60. Is a court order always necessary before the tax authorities can access a taxpayer's bank account or other assets? \*

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## IX. Cross-border procedures

61. Does the taxpayer have the right to be informed before information relating to him is exchanged in response to a specific request? \*

Yes

No

62. Does the taxpayer have a right to be informed before information is sought from third parties in response to a specific request for exchange of information? \*

Yes

No

63. If no to either of the previous two questions, did your country previously recognise the right of taxpayers to be informed and was such right removed in the context of the peer review by the Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to either question 61 or question 62)

Yes

No

64. Does the taxpayer have the right to be heard by the tax authority before the exchange of information relating to him with another country? \*

Yes

No

65. Does the taxpayer have the right to challenge before the judiciary the exchange of information relating to him with another country? \*

Yes

No

66. Does the taxpayer have the right to see any information received from another country that relates to him? \*

Yes

No

67. Does the taxpayer have the right in all cases to require a mutual agreement procedure is initiated? \*

Yes

No

68. Does the taxpayer have a right to see the communications exchanged in the context of a mutual agreement procedure? \*

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

## X. Legislation

69. Is there a procedure in your country for public consultation before the adopting of all (or most) tax legislation? \*

Yes

No

70. Is tax legislation subject to constitutional review which can strike down unconstitutional laws? \*

Yes

No

71. Is there a prohibition on retrospective tax legislation in your country? \*

Yes

No

72. If no, are there restrictions on the adoption of retrospective tax legislation in your country? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "Yes" to the previous question)

Yes

No



## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## XI. Revenue practice and guidance

73. Does the tax authority in your country publish guidance (e.g. revenue manuals, circulars, etc.) as to how it applies your tax law? \*

Yes

No

74. If yes, can taxpayers acting in good faith rely on that published guidance (i.e. protection of legitimate expectations)? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

75. Does your country have a generalised system of advanced rulings available to taxpayers? \*

Yes

No

76. If yes, is it legally binding? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

77. If a binding rule is refused, does the taxpayer have a right to appeal? \*

Yes

No

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## XII. Institutional framework for protecting taxpayer's rights

**78. Is there a taxpayers' charter or taxpayers' bill of rights in your country? \***

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

Yes

No

**79. If yes, are its provisions legally effective? \***

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

**80. Is there a (tax) ombudsman / taxpayers' advocate / equivalent position in your country? \***

Yes

No

**81. If yes, can the ombudsman intervene in an on-going dispute between the taxpayer and the tax authority (before it goes to court)? \***

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to the previous question)

Yes

No

## 82. If yes to a (tax) ombudsman, is he/she independent from the tax authority? \*

Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to question 80)

Yes

No

## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## Questionnaire 2 - Standards of protection

### Instructions:

1. Please answer all questions. The form will not allow you to continue/submit your responses until you have answered all questions.
2. All questions are two or three-tiered (namely, either with parts "A" and "B" or "A", "B" and "C"). They comprise a minimum standard and /or a best practice, and a "summary of relevant facts in 2019", a space for providing a summarized account on facts (legislation enacted, administrative rulings, circulars, case law, tax administration practices), in a non-judgmental way.
3. Please Indicate, by clicking on the corresponding button, whether there was an improvement or a decrease of the level of compliance of the relevant standard/best practice in your country in 2019. If there were no changes, please indicate so by clicking on the corresponding button.
4. In all cases, please refer the relevant novelties in the space provided under "summary of relevant facts in 2019", for each question. Please give a summarized account on facts (legislation enacted, administrative rulings, circulars, case law, tax administration practices), in a non-judgmental way. Specify if some content is no longer applicable, due to other developments. If applicable, indicate whether the fact reported is under a minimum standard or fully complies with the best practice. In case there is nothing to report for a given minimum standard/best practice, please indicate so briefly.

5. If any, make additional, non-judgmental commentaries at the space provided under "summary of relevant facts in 2019".
6. Back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials, if possible. While it is not mandatory, a short summary of such materials in English is appreciated. You are welcomed to send us these materials to our email: [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org).
7. When completed, please submit the survey.
8. Once you have submitted the survey, you will receive an email acknowledging your participation in the OPTR and providing a backup of your answers.
9. The email will also include an "edit your survey" link, in case you want to modify any of your answers. You will receive this email every time you submit partial responses.
10. An option to quit the survey and save your answers is provided at the end of each section. This part of the survey has 12 sections.
11. If answering partially, please select "Yes" at the end of the section in which you are to submit your partial answers to the survey. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this survey.
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### Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## I. Identifying taxpayers and issuing tax returns

### 1 (A). Implement safeguards to prevent impersonation when issuing a unique identification number \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 1 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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### 2 (A). The system of taxpayer identification should take account of religious sensitivities \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 2 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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### 3 (A). Impose obligations of confidentiality on third parties with respect to information gathered by them for tax purposes \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 3 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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4 (A). Where tax is withheld by third parties, the taxpayer should be excluded from liability if the third party fails to pay over the tax \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / match the best practice

### 4 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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5 (A). Where pre/populated returns are used, these should be sent to taxpayers to correct errors. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 5 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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6 (A). Provide a right to access to taxpayers to personal information held about them, and a right to correct inaccuracies. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

6 (B). Publish guidance on taxpayers' rights to access information and correct inaccuracies \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

6 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Taxpayers' right to access to personal information held by tax authorities, along with their right to correct such information in the case of errors, stem from general provisions included in the Uruguayan Personal Data Protection Act. That said, and as a practical matter, there still is no published guidance on the formal proceeding for specifically taxpayers exercising such rights.

7 (A). Where communication with taxpayers is in electronic form, institute systems to prevent impersonation or interception \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard



## 7 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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8 (A). Where a system of "cooperative compliance" operates, ensure it is available on a non-discriminatory and voluntary basis \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 8 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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9 (A). Provide assistance for those who face difficulties in meeting compliance obligations, including those with disabilities, those located in remote areas, and those unable or unwilling to use electronic forms of communication \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 9 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Tax authorities still do not provide special assistance or arrangements for those who, for one reason or another, face particular difficulties in complying their obligations.

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## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## II. The issue of tax assessment

10 (A). Establish a constructive dialogue between taxpayers and revenue authorities to ensure a fair assessment of taxes based on equality of arms \*

No changes

Shifted away from the best practice

Shifted towards / matched the best practice

10 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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11 (A). Use e-filing to speed up assessments and correction of errors, particularly systematic errors \*

No changes

Shifted away from the best practice

Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 11 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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### Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

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## III. Confidentiality

12 (A). Provide a specific legal guarantee for confidentiality, with sanctions for officials who make unauthorised disclosures (and ensure sanctions are enforced). \*

No changes

Shifted away from the minimum standard

Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

12 (B). Encrypt information held by a tax authority about taxpayers to the highest level attainable. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

12 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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13 (A). Restrict access to data to those officials authorised to consult it. For encrypted data, use digital access codes. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

13 (B). Ensure an effective fire-wall to prevent unauthorised access to data held by revenue authorities. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

13 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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#### 14 (A). Audit data access periodically to identify cases of unauthorised access. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

#### 14 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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#### 15 (A). Introduce administrative measures emphasizing confidentiality to tax officials. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

#### 15 (B). Appoint data protection/privacy officers at senior level and local tax offices. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

#### 15 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Uruguayan Tax Office (in Spanish, Dirección General Impositiva) has recently appointed its data protection officer, as required by Law N° 19,670 (15 October 2018).

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16 (A). Where pre/populated returns are used, these should be sent to taxpayers to correct errors. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

16 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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17 (A). If a breach of confidentiality occurs, investigate fully with an appropriate level of seniority by independent persons (e.g. judges). \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

17 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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18 (A). Introduce an offence for tax officials covering up unauthorised disclosure of confidential information. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 18 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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19 (A). Exceptions to the general rule of confidentiality should be explicitly stated in the law, narrowly drafted and interpreted. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 19 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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20 (A). If "naming and shaming" is employed, ensure adequate safeguards (e.g. judicial authorisation after proceedings involving the taxpayer). \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 20 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Local legislation grants tax authority the power to publish the names of not only tax fraudster, but also of all those persons who would not be in compliance with the payment of their taxes (regardless of the amount) and the filing of their tax returns. Such legislation still does not ensure adequate safeguards because it does not narrow such power to exceptional circumstances and does not require any prior authorization from a judge. That said, as a matter of fact, tax authority has not exercised such a power.

---

21 (A). No disclosure of confidential taxpayer information to politicians, or where it might be used for political purposes. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

21 (B). Parliamentary supervision of revenue authorities should involve independent officials, subject to confidentiality obligations, examining specific taxpayer data, and then reporting to Parliament. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

21 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

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22 (A). Freedom of information legislation may allow a taxpayer to access information about himself. However, access to information by third parties should be subject to stringent safeguards: only if an independent tribunal concludes that the public interest in disclosure outweighs the right of confidentiality, and only after a hearing where the taxpayer has an opportunity to be heard. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard



## 22 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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23 (A). If published, tax rulings should be anonymised and details that might identify the taxpayer removed. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

23 (B). Anonymise all tax judgments and remove details that might identify the taxpayer

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 23 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Most tax judgments still are not published (in addition to this, there still are no courts specialized in tax matters). When tax judgments are published, they are not anonymised.

---

## 24 (A). Legal professional privilege should apply to tax advice. \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org)) an annex with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 24 (B). Privilege from disclosure should apply to all tax advisors (not just lawyers) who supply similar advice to lawyers. Information imparted in circumstances of confidentiality may be privileged from disclosure. \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org)) an annex with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 24 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org)) an annex with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

Senior tax officers have publicly stated that the obligation not to disclose information in connection with clients, is limited only to lawyers in the framework of judicial and administrative proceedings. In their opinion, privilege from disclosure would not apply to other tax professionals/experts (e.g., accountants), and not even to lawyers when they advise their clients in respect of tax matters not connected to a particular proceeding. Such an opinion is not shared neither by courts nor by main authors.

---

25 (A). Where tax authorities enter premises which may contain privileged material, arrangements should be made (e.g. an independent lawyer) to protect that privilege. \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

25 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

Still no independent lawyer attends the premises of the taxpayer to decide what information is subject to privilege.

---

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

---

## IV. Normal audits

26 (A). Audits should respect the following principles: (i) Proportionality. (2) Ne bis in idem (prohibition of double jeopardy). (3) Audi alteram partem (right to be heard before any decision is taken). (4) Nemo tenetur se detegere (principle against self/incrimination). Tax notices issued in violation of these principles should be null and void. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 26 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

These principles are generally recognized. The High Administrative Court (in Spanish, Tribunal de lo Contencioso Administrativo) has --traditionally-- defended the right to be heard (and to provide evidence) before the decision of the tax authority becomes final (in Spanish, derecho a vista previa) and --in more recent times-- the right not to self-incriminate. That said, certain specific implications stemmed from such principles still are not admitted. For instance, whether the tax authority commits certain procedural mistakes that affect the validity of the tax audit, such an audit may start again.

---

27 (A). In application of proportionality, tax authorities may only request for information that is strictly needed, not otherwise available, and must impose least burdensome impact on taxpayers. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 27 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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28 (A). In application of ne bis in idem the taxpayer should only receive one audit per taxable period, except when facts that become known after the audit was completed. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 28 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

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29 (A). In application of audi alteram partem, taxpayers should have the right to attend all relevant meetings with tax authorities (assisted by advisors), the right to provide factual information, and to present their views before decisions of the tax authorities become final. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 29 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

30 (A). In application of nemo tenetur, the right to remain silent should be respected in all tax audits. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

30 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Tax authority has stated that it is not legally required to warn the taxpayers about their right to remain silent. The High Administrative Court has not shared such an opinion.

---

31 (A). Tax audits should follow a pattern that is set out in published guidelines. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

31 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

Tax authority still has not made public --on its official webpage-- any guidelines informing the overall structure which all audits should follow and taxpayers may easily find in advance.

---

32 (A). A manual of good practice in tax audits should be established at the global level. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

32 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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33 (A). Taxpayers should be entitled to request the start of a tax audit (to obtain finality). \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

33 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

34 (A). Where tax authorities have resolved to start an audit, they should inform the taxpayer \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

34 (B). Where tax authorities have resolved to start an audit, they should hold an initial meeting with the taxpayer in which they spell out the aims and procedure, together with timescale and targets. They should then disclose any additional evidence in their possession to the taxpayer.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

34 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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35 (A). Taxpayers should be informed of information gathering from third parties. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

35 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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### 36 (A). Reasonable time limits should be fixed for the conduct of audits. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 36 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Tax legislation/regulation still does not provide any time limits for audits.

---

### 37 (A). Technical assistance (including representation) should be available at all stages of the audit by experts selected by the taxpayer. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 37 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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### 38 (A). The completion of a tax audit should be accurately reflected in a document, notified in its full text to the taxpayer. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

38 (B). The drafting of the final audit report should involve participation by the taxpayer, with the opportunity to correct inaccuracies of facts and to express the taxpayer's view. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 38 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Local regulation provides that the final audit report (in Spanish, acta final de inspección) must contain the preliminary findings identified by tax auditors. That said, as a matter of fact, such report customarily includes no detailed description of the grounds for tax reassessment. In principle, drafting of the final audit report does not entail any involvement by the taxpayer, who would have the opportunity to formally share his/her views (please refer to # 26) several months after.

---

39 (A). Following an audit, a report should be prepared even if the audit does not result in additional tax or refund. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 39 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

---

## V. More intensive audits

40 (A). More intensive audits should be limited to the extent strictly necessary to ensure an effective reaction to non-compliance. \*

No changes

Shifted away from the best practice

Shifted towards / matched the best practice

40 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

41 (A). If there is point in an audit when it becomes foreseeable that the taxpayer may be liable for a penalty or criminal charge, from that time the taxpayer should have stronger protection of his right to silence, and statements from the taxpayer should not be used in the audit procedure. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

41 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

42 (A). Entering premises or interception of communications should be authorised by the judiciary. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

42 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no consciousness of the standard under which tax authority may access to the premises of the taxpayer only as a last resort (e.g., if taxpayer chooses not to supply the information previously requested by such authority). As a matter of fact, audits customarily start with an announced visit by tax auditors; taxpayers are not informed in advance of the intention of the tax authority to enter their premises. In addition, no prior authorization is required from the Judicial Branch, except for the purpose of searching taxpayers' dwelling places.

---

43 (A). Authorisation within the revenue authorities should only be in cases of urgency, and subsequently reported to the judiciary for ex-post ratification. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

43 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Please refer to # 42.

---

44 (A). Inspection of the taxpayer's home should require authorisation by the judiciary and only be given in exceptional cases. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

44 (B). Where tax authorities intend to search the taxpayer's premises, the taxpayer should be informed and have an opportunity to appear before the judicial authority, subject to exception where there is evidence of danger that documents will be removed or destroyed. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

#### 44 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Please refer to # 42.

---

#### 45 (A). Access to bank information should require judicial authorisation. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

#### 45 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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46 (A). Authorisation by the judiciary should be necessary for the interception of telephone communications and monitoring of internet access. Specialised offices within the judiciary should be established to supervise these actions. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

#### 46 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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47 (A). Seizure of documents should be subject to a requirement to give reasons why seizure is indispensable, and to fix the time when documents will be returned; seizure should be limited in time. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

#### 47 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Local legislation establishes that tax authorities have the power to seize commercial documents only when the serious nature of the case so requires it and for a maximum term of thirty (30) business days. That said, in practice tax authority does not provide any reasons to proceed with such seizure (as a matter of fact, such seizure may be considered as a customary practice), and there is no adverse consequence for a retention of documents exceeding the legal term.

---

48 (A). If data are held on a computer hard drive, then a backup should be made in the presence of the taxpayer's advisors and the original left with the taxpayer. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

#### 48 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

49 (A). Where invasive techniques are applied, they should be limited in time to avoid a disproportionate impact on taxpayers. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

49 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

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## VI. Review and appeals

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.



50 (A). E-filing of requests for internal review to ensure the effective and speedy handling of the review process. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

50 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Even when e-filing of requests for internal administrative review is expressly admitted by local regulations, such review process still lasts up to two hundred (200) days.

---

51 (A). The right to appeal should not depend upon prior exhaustion of administrative reviews. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

51 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019 \*

The right to appeal still is subordinated to the prior exhaustion of administrative remedies.

---

52 (A). Reviews and appeals should not exceed two years. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 52 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Administrative review and judicial appeal still last --approximately-- three (3) years.

---

## 53 (A). Audi alteram partem should apply in administrative reviews and judicial appeals. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 53 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

54 (A). Where tax must be paid in whole or in part before an appeal, there must be an effective mechanism for providing interim suspension of payment. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

54 (B). An appeal should not require prior payment of tax in all cases. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 54 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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55 (A). The state should bear some or all of the costs of an appeal, whatever the outcome.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 55 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

56 (A). Legal assistance should be provided for those taxpayers who cannot afford it. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 56 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Even when legal assistance is provided for those taxpayers who cannot afford it, assigned counsels (just like judges) still have no specialization in tax matters.

---

57 (A). Taxpayers should have the right to request the exclusion of the public from a tax appeal hearing. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

57 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

58 (A). Tax judgments should be published. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

58 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Most tax judgments still are not published. In addition to this, there still are no courts specialized in tax matters.

---

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

## VII. Criminal and administrative sanctions

59 (A). Proportionality and ne bis in idem should apply to tax penalties. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

59 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Sanctions are still levied in cases where there is no awareness of wrong doing, such as mistakes induced by a bona fide interpretation of unclear and ambiguous regulations.

---

60 (A). Where administrative and criminal sanctions may both apply, only one procedure and one sanction should be applied. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

60 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

In the event that the tax authority decides to follow the criminal sanction route, it still does not abandon administrative sanctions.

---

## 61 (A). Voluntary disclosure should lead to reduction of penalties. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 61 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Tax authority still adheres to the general standard under which voluntary disclosure does not prevent that all sanctions provided by law are implemented without any reduction.

---

## 62 (A). Sanctions should not be increased simply to encourage taxpayers to make voluntary disclosures. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 62 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

## Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

## VIII. Enforcement of taxes

63 (A). Collection of taxes should never deprive taxpayers of their minimum necessary for living. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

63 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Prohibition of confiscatory taxation is unanimously accepted by main authors. That said, courts have been less protective of such standard. Actually, the High Administrative Court has expressly stated that shortage or lack of monies is not an excuse for not paying taxes.

---

64 (A). Authorisation by the judiciary should be required before seizing assets or bank accounts \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

64 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no consciousness of the standard under which seizure of assets should be regarded as an instrument of last resort. Even when prior authorization from Judicial Branch is required, courts tend to adopt a broad approach at the time of accepting a request for seizure coming from tax authorities.

---

65 (A). Taxpayers should have the right to request delayed payment of arrears. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

65 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

66 (A). Bankruptcy of taxpayers should be avoided, by partial remission of the debt or structured plans for deferred payment. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

66 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

67 (A). Temporary suspension of tax enforcement should follow natural disasters. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard



## 67 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

### Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

Yes

No

---

## IX. Cross-border procedures

68 (A). The requesting state should notify the taxpayer of cross-border requests for information, unless it has specific grounds for considering that this would prejudice the process of investigation. The requested state should inform the taxpayer unless it has a reasoned request from the requesting state that the taxpayer should not be informed on grounds that it would prejudice the investigation. \*

No changes

Shifted away from the minimum standard

Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

68 (B). The taxpayer should be informed that a cross-border request for information is to be made. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

68 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no legal provision expressly requiring tax authorities to notify the concerned taxpayer before they send or immediately after they receive a cross-border request for information.

---

69 (A). Where a cross-border request for information is made, the requested state should also be asked to supply information that assists the taxpayer. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

69 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

70 (A). Provisions should be included in tax treaties setting specific conditions for exchange of information. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

70 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

71 (A). If information is sought from third parties, judicial authorisation should be necessary. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

71 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Still no judicial authorization is required in the case of information to be obtained from a third party (with the explicit exception of the one protected by banking secrecy).

---

72 (A). The taxpayer should be given access to information received by the requesting state. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 72 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Even when local regulations require tax authority to give access to the gathered information before such information is referred to the requesting state, still such a right is recognized only in those cases where concerned taxpayers (usually foreigners) have a domicile registered with the Uruguayan authority. In addition to this, there still is no proper mean or channel to effectively exercise their right to be heard and/or to appeal.

---

73 (A). Information should not be supplied in response to a request where the originating cause was the acquisition of stolen or illegally obtained information.

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 73 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

74 (A). A requesting state should provide confirmation of confidentiality to the requested state. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 74 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

75 (A). A state should not be entitled to receive information if it is unable to provide independent, verifiable evidence that it observes high standards of data protection. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

### 75 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

After receiving a cross-border request for information, tax authority still does not require from the requesting state to provide independent and verifiable evidence that such a state observes high standards of data protection.

---

76 (A). For automatic exchange of financial information, the taxpayer should be notified of the proposed exchange in sufficient time to exercise data protection rights. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 76 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no legal provision requiring to provide a notice to the concerned taxpayers on the proposed automatic exchange of financial information. In addition to this, local legislation establishes that Uruguayan Personal Data Protection Act does not apply for the purpose of such exchange.

---

77 (A). Taxpayers should have a right to request initiation of mutual agreement procedure. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

77 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

78 (A). Taxpayers should have a right to participate in mutual agreement procedure by being heard and being informed as to the progress of the procedure. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

78 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

## X. Legislation

79 (A). Retrospective tax legislation should only be permitted in limited circumstances which are spelt out in detail. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

79 (B). Retrospective tax legislation should ideally be banned completely. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 79 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no constitutional provision banning retrospective tax legislation. Retrospective legislation is --in principle-- prohibited because of a legal (not a constitutional) provision. That said, retrospective tax legislation may be deemed as unconstitutional --for instance-- whether it undermines legal certainty or damage acquired rights. Such specific circumstances --however-- are not spelt out in detail.

---

## 80 (A). Public consultation should precede the making of tax policy and tax law. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

## 80 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no ordinary process for public consultation in the making and review of tax law intended to encourage that amendments to such law are predictable.

---

### Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

---

## XI. Revenue practice and guidance



81 (A). Taxpayers should be entitled to access all relevant legal material, comprising legislation, administrative regulations, rulings, manuals and other guidance. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

81 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

82 (A). Where legal material is available primarily on the internet, arrangements should be made to provide it to those who do not have access to the internet. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

82 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

---

83 (A). Binding rulings should only be published in an anonymised form \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 83 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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84 (A). Where a taxpayer relies upon published guidance of a revenue authority which subsequently proves to be inaccurate, changes should apply only prospectively. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

## 84 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

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Do you want to save your results and quit? \*

If "Yes", please submit the form. To edit/complete your answers later, please use the "edit your response" link sent to your email after submitting this form. If not, click "Next" to continue.

- Yes
- No

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## XII. Institutional framework for protecting taxpayers' rights

Please provide separately (via [optr@ibfd.org](mailto:optr@ibfd.org) and [c.weffe@ibfd.org](mailto:c.weffe@ibfd.org)) an annexe with the actual wording of relevant excerpts of your country's legislation regarding this matter. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

85 (A). Adoption of a charter or statement of taxpayers' rights should be a minimum standard. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the minimum standard
- Shifted towards / improved the minimum standard

85 (B). A separate statement of taxpayers' rights under audit should be provided to taxpayers who are audited. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

85 (C). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Even when there is indeed a charter of taxpayers' rights (and duties), the same still seems to be rather incomplete since it does not include several fundamental rights such as: (i) the right to tax audits finished within a reasonable time limit, (ii) the right not to make a declaration against oneself, (iii) the right to be subject to the least intrusion possible, and (iv) the right not to defend one's rights more than once.

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86 (A). A taxpayer advocate or ombudsman should be established to scrutinise the operations of the tax authority, handle specific complaints, and intervene in appropriate cases. Best practice is the establishment of a separate office within the tax authority but independent from normal operations of that authority. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 86 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There still is no ombudsman or equivalent official responsible for handling complaints by taxpayers and more broadly supervising the protection of taxpayers' rights.

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87 (A). The organisational structure for the protection of taxpayers' rights should operate at local level as well as nationally. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away from the best practice
- Shifted towards / matched the best practice

### 87 (B). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

There is neither a taxpayer advocate at local level.

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