



## **Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights**

Below you will find a questionnaire filled in by Christine Speidel, Director at *Federal Tax Clinic, Villanova University* and OPTR National Reporter of United States.

This set of questionnaires comprise the National Reporter's assessment on the country practice during 2020 in the protection of taxpayers' rights, 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".

# OPTR - 2020 Questionnaire 1 - Country Practice

Dear National Reporter,

I would like to thank you for your participation in the IBFD's Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights (OPTR).

This form collects the information on the practical implementation in domestic law of legal procedures, safeguards and guarantees associated with taxpayers' rights in 82 situations for the practical protection of taxpayers' rights, as monitored by the IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights.

We kindly ask you to assess assertively (yes/no) the level of practical implementation of said procedures, safeguards and guarantees associated with taxpayers' rights in your country. When answering, please bear in mind the actual practice regarding each situation, regardless of whether a given procedure, safeguard or guarantee has been formally adopted in your country.

We would be very grateful if you submit us this questionnaire, duly filled out, by no later than 15 January 2021.

Feel free to contact us for any clarification you may need. We look forward to your valuable contribution to this remarkable project.

Kind regards,

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

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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. 26 and Q. 45), 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.

## Area 1 - Identification of taxpayers, issuing tax returns and communicating with taxpayers

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

6. 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

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

Area 2 - The issue of tax assessment

8. 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

9. 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

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

Area 3 - 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

Area 4 - Normal audits

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

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

More than 24 months

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

29. 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

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

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

Area 5 - More intensive audits

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

Yes

No

32. 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

33. 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 31)

Yes

No

34. 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

35. 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

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

38. 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

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

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

43. 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

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

Yes

No

45. 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) ▼

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

Yes

No

47. 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

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

50. 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

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. 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

54. Are judgments of tax tribunals published? \*

Yes

No

55. 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

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

#### Area 7 - 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

Area 8 - Enforcement of taxes

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

Yes

No

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

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

Area 9 - Cross-border situations

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

## Area 10 - Legislation

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

Yes

No

70. 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

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

- Yes
- No

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

- 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

## Area 11 - 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. Does your country have a generalised system of advanced rulings available to taxpayers? \*

Yes

No

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

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

Yes

No

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

Yes

No

77. If your country publishes guidance as to how it applies your tax law, 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

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

## Area 12 - Institutional framework for protecting taxpayers' 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

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# OPTR - 2020 Questionnaire 2 - Standards of Protection

Dear National Reporter,

I would like to thank you for your participation in the IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights (OPTR).

This form collects the information on developments occurred in 2020 regarding the implementation of 57 minimum standards and 44 best practices, distributed into 86 benchmarks, for the practical protection of taxpayers' rights as monitored by the OPTR.

We kindly ask you to provide an impartial, non-judgmental summary of events occurred in 2020 that in your opinion affect the level of compliance of a given of minimum standard/best practice in your country. These events may include, without limitation, legislation enacted, administrative rulings and/or circulars issued, case law and tax administration practices implemented, among others, as requested by this form.

You are also kindly required to assess whether the events you described represent either a step towards or a step away from the practical implementation of the given minimum standard/best practice in your country. Full instructions are provided below.

This form should be filled in as soon as any of the events mentioned above occurs and edited as many times as necessary to cover all relevant developments occurred in 2020, until no later than 15 January 2021. We appreciate very much your cooperation in this regard.

Feel free to contact us for any clarification you may need. We look forward to your valuable contribution to this remarkable 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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Affiliation \*

Taxpayers / Tax Practitioners

Tax Administration

Judiciary

(Tax) Ombudsperson

Academia

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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 "MS" and/or "BP", and "S"). They comprise a minimum standard and /or a best practice, and a "summary of relevant facts in 2020", 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 2020. If there were no changes, please indicate so by clicking on the corresponding button.
4. In ALL cases where an assessment of either improvement or decrease is reported, please refer the relevant novelties in the space provided under "summary of relevant facts in 2020", for each question. Please give a summarized account of 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 answer "no changes".
5. If any, make additional, non-judgmental commentaries at the space provided under "summary of relevant facts in 2020".
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 survey has 12 sections, as many as those identified by Baker and Pistone in their 2015 IFA General Report.
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.
12. 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.
13. 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.

## Area 1 - Identification of taxpayers, issuing tax returns and communicating with taxpayers

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

1 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS expanded its Identity Protection Personal Identification Number (IP PIN) program. The IRS assigns an IP PIN to victims of tax-related identity theft. Also, taxpayers in some states may request an IP PIN. The IRS expanded this option to ten additional states in spring 2020, and to all taxpayers for 2021. See IR-2020-267 (Dec. 2, 2020).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 2 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 3 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

## 3 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 4 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

5 (BP). Publish guidance on taxpayers' rights to access information and correct inaccuracies

\*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

5 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Taxpayers have the right to request information about themselves under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 USC § 522 et seq. The IRS website now links to an electronic portal for submission of requests. Also, the IRS made additional (though still limited) information available via taxpayer online accounts.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 6 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS faced serious security challenges as it shifted employees to remote work and developed online tools related to pandemic relief. However, overall it made progress toward guidelines issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology. See TIGTA Reports 2021-20-001 & 2021-26-006. Re: Questionnaire 1, Question 3: Electronic communication with the IRS remains limited but more information is now available via taxpayer online accounts, including economic stimulus payment notices. Due to the pandemic the IRS permitted emails with taxpayers in limited circumstances.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

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

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS published criteria for 2021 Compliance Assurance Process applications, with slightly expanded eligibility. See [www.irs.gov/businesses/corporations/compliance-assurance-process](http://www.irs.gov/businesses/corporations/compliance-assurance-process).

8 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 8 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The covid-19 pandemic caused a shift away from this standard. The IRS offers in-person assistance at Taxpayer Assistance Centers (TACs). It also supports free in-person tax preparation with grants to independent nonprofits. By late March, in-person assistance from the IRS and most nonprofits had shut down. IRS phone lines and TACs were closed, including the Taxpayer Advocate Service. The IRS was unable to open and process mail for weeks, causing a large backlog in correspondence, tax returns, and checks. IRS offices began to re-open in June, but services available in person are still reduced. Some nonprofit tax preparation help moved online, but services were greatly reduced and more difficult for some taxpayers to access. In response to these events, the IRS extended filing and payment deadlines and paused most compliance deadlines until July 15. The IRS also extended deadlines to claim cash relief payments (Economic Impact Payments, EIPs) to November. The IRS partnered with professional and community organizations in outreach efforts. The IRS also published more forms, publications, and website information in other languages.



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

## Area 2 - The issue of tax assessment

9 (BP). 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

Shifted towards

## 9 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS prematurely assessed some taxes in the summer of 2020, because timely Tax Court petitions were not promptly processed. In response, it established a central email address for practitioners to notify it of these errors. See [procedurallytaxing.com/aba-tax-section-meeting-next-week](http://procedurallytaxing.com/aba-tax-section-meeting-next-week). However, the IRS did not systematically correct these premature assessments.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 10 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Amended individual income tax returns can now be e-filed for the current year, with commercial software. See IR-2020-182, 8/17/20. Also, electronic submission of certain requests was temporarily permitted due to the pandemic. See , e.g., Rev. Proc. 2020-29, 5/18/20.

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

Area 3 - Confidentiality

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 11 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q16: information about the liability of specific taxpayers is not generally publicly available. IRC § 6103. However, the notice of federal tax lien (NFTL) gives a public snapshot of a taxpayer's liabilities, and court filings are publicly available. An NFTL may be filed at the IRS's discretion; it is generally considered when the taxpayer's total liability exceeds \$10,000.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

12 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 13 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS faced serious security challenges as it shifted employees to remote work and developed online tools related to pandemic relief. Concerns include ensuring secure remote access and wireless access to IRS systems and taxpayer data. However, overall IRS systems performed well. See TIGTA Reports 2021-20-001 & 2021-26-006.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 14 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 15 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 16 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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17 (MS). Provide remedies for taxpayers who are victims of unauthorised disclosure of confidential information. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 17 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Civil damages for unauthorized inspection or disclosure of tax returns and return information are provided by IRC § 7431.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

18 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards



19 (BP). Require judicial authorisation before any disclosure of confidential information by revenue authorities \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

19 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q17: "naming and shaming" of non-compliant taxpayers is not practiced federally except for in criminal cases. However, some U.S. states practice "naming and shaming" for state tax liabilities.

---

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

20 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

### 20 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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21 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

## 21 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q18: the courts may authorize the public disclosure of information held by the tax authority about specific taxpayers, but the circumstances are narrow. See, e.g., IRC §§ 6103(h)(4)(D), (i)(1), (i)(7)(C).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

22 (BP). Anonymise all tax judgments and remove details that might identify the taxpayer \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 22 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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23 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

23 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

23 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q 1, Q 20: There is a limited accountants' privilege. IRC § 7525. Also, so-called "Kovel" agreements can extend the attorney-client privilege to accountants hired by attorneys.

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24 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

24 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- Yes
- No

Area 4 - Normal audits

25 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 25 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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26 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

## 26 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q21-22: The IRS may examine any records of a taxpayer relevant to the correctness of any return. IRC 7602.

Re Q1,Q30: There are some restrictions on repeatedly auditing the same taxpayer on the same issue for more than two consecutive tax periods, but these are limited and they are not in statute or regulations. See IRM 4.10.2.13.2 (02-11-2016).

27 (BP). 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
- Shift away
- Shift towards

## 27 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q21-22: Generally the principle ne bis in idem applies; however the tax authority may engage in repeat audits that it deems necessary. IRC 7605(b). Also, the IRS has several summary assessment and return review processes that appear to taxpayers and function substantially as correspondence audits, but that do not trigger the protections of IRC 7605(b). See [taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/news/nta-blog-real-vs-unreal-audits-and-why-this-distinction-matters](https://taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/news/nta-blog-real-vs-unreal-audits-and-why-this-distinction-matters). These include math error corrections and Automated Underreporter (document matching) notices, among others. These "unreal audits" constitute the majority of IRS compliance contacts.

28 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 28 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q10: A taxpayer can request a meeting with the tax officer in all cases; however, it is not a realistic option for most taxpayers, as most audits are conducted by correspondence. Audits cannot easily be transferred to the field for a meeting. See IRM 4.19.13.15 (08-01-2012); 26 CFR 301.7605. The IRS has not offered in-person audit meetings since the coronavirus pandemic shutdown in late March 2020; however the IRS expanded options for "virtual face to face" meetings via WebEx.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards



### 29 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q31: There is a right against self-incrimination in criminal proceedings and with respect to crimes. However, one cannot refuse to file a tax return on that basis. See *United States v. Neff*, 615 F.2d 1235 (9th Cir. 1980).

Re Q1,Q34: Regarding IRS Criminal Investigation practices and when the right against self incrimination attaches, see prior annual report and [www.irs.gov/irm/part9/irm\\_09-004-005](http://www.irs.gov/irm/part9/irm_09-004-005).

---

### 30 (BP). Tax audits should follow a pattern that is set out in published guidelines. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 30 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 31 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 32 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q24: The IRS does not have to respond to a taxpayer's request for an audit. In designated circumstances taxpayers can pay for certainty via a private letter ruling. See IRS Revenue Procedure 2020-1.

---

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

33 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

33 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2019

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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34 (MS). Taxpayers should be informed of information gathering from third parties. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

34 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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35 (BP). Reasonable time limits should be fixed for the conduct of audits. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

35 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

36 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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37 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

37 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

### 37 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 38 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

Yes

No

#### Area 5 - More intensive audits

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

No changes

Shifted away

Shifted towards

#### 39 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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40 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 40 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards



#### 41 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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42 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 42 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

43 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 43 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q37: authorization by a court is generally needed before the tax authority may enter and search premises; however, warrantless searches are authorized with taxpayer permission or incident to a lawful arrest. IRM 9.1.2.3.5 (01-16-2008).

44 (BP). Access to bank information should require judicial authorisation. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 44 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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45 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 45 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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46 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 46 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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47 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 47 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 48 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- Yes
- No

#### Area 6 - Reviews 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.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 49 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 50 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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51 (BP). Reviews and appeals should not exceed two years. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

51 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q55: There are certain fast-track and ADR appeals processes. See IRM 8.26, [www.irs.gov/irm/part8](http://www.irs.gov/irm/part8).

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52 (MS). Audi alteram partem should apply in administrative reviews and judicial appeals. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 52 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The Office of Appeals began providing taxpayers with the non-privileged information in their case files no later than 10 days before the appeals conference, pursuant to TFA § 1001(a) (IRC § 7803(e)). Re Q1,Q48: Generally the principle of audi alteram partem applies. IRC § 7803(e). However, an appeals conference can simply be an exchange of documents, and the IRS can deny taxpayers the opportunity for an appeals conference in certain limited circumstances. There is no right to an in-person hearing.

53 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards



### 53 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q49: Payment is not required before an administrative appeal. For some types of tax assessments, payment is required before judicial review. See NTA 2020 Purple Book 82-84.

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### 54 (BP). The state should bear some or all of the costs of an appeal, whatever the outcome.

\*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 54 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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### 55 (MS). Legal assistance should be provided for those taxpayers who cannot afford it. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 55 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The U.S. Tax Court expanded its rule to permit limited entries of appearance in additional circumstances. Administrative Order No. 2020-03. This may expand the availability of legal services to taxpayers. The IRS Office of Chief Counsel worked with nonprofit programs to hold pro bono settlement days nationwide.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 56 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Tax Court proceedings were moved to Zoom. They continue to be open to the public, via an audio stream only. Remote proceedings are easier for members of the press and public to access, but the public cannot see the taxpayers or their documents.

Re Q1,Q53: Taxpayers can request a protective order or seal if their case is in court, but the court will scrutinize the request and it may not be granted. See IRC 7461(b); U.S. Tax Court Rules of Practice and Procedure 27, 103(a).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

57 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q55: Taxpayers cannot generally preserve anonymity in a court judgment. IRC §§ 7461(a); 7458. Administrative appeals are confidential.

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

- Yes
- No

Area 7 - Criminal and administrative sanctions

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 58 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q56: There are limited restrictions on imposing multiple penalties for the same conduct. See, e.g., IRC § 6662.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 59 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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60 (BP). Voluntary disclosure should lead to reduction of penalties. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 60 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q56: On an original tax return the accuracy penalty can be avoided through disclosure. Voluntary disclosure may not help in all cases, though, particularly where the original return is incorrect. IRS Criminal Investigations voluntary disclosure program is not available if the IRS had third party information re the noncompliance before the voluntary disclosure. See [www.irs.gov/compliance/criminal-investigation/irs-criminal-investigation-voluntary-disclosure-practice](http://www.irs.gov/compliance/criminal-investigation/irs-criminal-investigation-voluntary-disclosure-practice).

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61 (MS). Sanctions should not be increased simply to encourage taxpayers to make voluntary disclosures. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 61 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

Yes

No

## Area 8 - Enforcement of taxes

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. Please be particularly aware of regulations on the COVID-19 pandemic. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

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

No changes

Shifted away

Shifted towards

## 62 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

EIPs were exempt from offset except for child support. CARES Act § 2201. Protections exist for taxpayers who would experience economic hardship due to tax collection actions. See, e.g., IRC § 6343(a)(1)(D); IRC §§ 6320(c), 6330(c)(2)(A)(ii); IRC § 7122(d); IRM 5.16.1 Currently Not Collectible. However, the IRS could improve its systemic protections and proactively identify taxpayers at risk of hardship. See NTA 2020 Objectives Report to Congress, 58-67. The IRS could also protect some refunds from offset. See NTA Blog Jan. 28, 2021, [perma.cc/US6H-6BNR](https://perma.cc/US6H-6BNR).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

63 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 64 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

In response to the pandemic, the IRS temporarily modified its administrative collection procedures to allow for longer payment timeframes and additional flexibility regarding the terms of installment agreements. See IR-2020-59; [www.irs.gov/newsroom/people-first-initiative-providing-relief-to-taxpayers](http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/people-first-initiative-providing-relief-to-taxpayers).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 65 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

The IRS temporarily modified its Offer in Compromise (OIC) procedures, giving taxpayers more time to provide documents and maintain current year filing and payment compliance, so as not to lose their opportunity for a successful OIC due to the pandemic. See IR-2020-59; [www.irs.gov/newsroom/people-first-initiative-providing-relief-to-taxpayers](http://www.irs.gov/newsroom/people-first-initiative-providing-relief-to-taxpayers).



66 (MS). Temporary suspension of tax enforcement should follow natural disasters. \*

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. Please be particularly aware of regulations on the COVID-19 pandemic. Technically accurate translations of such material into English, if possible, would be very appreciated. Thank you.

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

66 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Under existing authority, IRC § 7508A, the tax authority postponed many timesensitive acts due to the coronavirus pandemic. Among other guidance, the IRS postponed most tax-related deadlines falling between April 1 and July 15 to July 15, 2020. See <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/coronavirus-and-economic-impact-payments-guidance>.

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

- Yes
- No

Area 9 - Cross-border situations

67 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 67 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Taxpayers do not have the right to be informed before information relating to them is exchanged. IRC § 6103(k)(4) allows disclosure subject to any safeguards in the applicable treaty or agreement. See NTA 2020 Purple Book 69.

68 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 68 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 69 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 70 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 71 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q66: Information can be withheld under FOIA exemption (b)(3) or (b)(7)(A) in conjunction with IRC 6105.

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72 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

### 72 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 73 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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74 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 74 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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75 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 75 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 76 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q67: U.S. resident for purposes of a U.S. income tax treaty can request assistance from the U.S. competent authority if a taxpayer thinks that the actions of the United States, a treaty country, or both, cause or will cause double taxation or taxation inconsistent with the treaty. See Revenue Procedure 2015-40, 2015-35 I.R.B. 236. However, the U.S. can make a determination or reject a request in some cases without involving the other country. Rev. Proc. 2015-40, sec. 7. Also, there are required prefiling procedures in some instances. Id. Sec. 3.

77 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 77 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- Yes
- No

### Area 10 - Legislation

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

78 (BP). Retrospective tax legislation should ideally be banned completely. \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards



### 78 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q70: Some retroactive tax laws have been struck down under the due process clause of the U.S. Constitution, but Congress routinely makes retroactive changes of 1-2 years. See Erika K. Lunder et al., *Constitutionality of Retroactive Tax Legislation*, Congr. Rsch. Serv. R42791 (Oct. 25, 2012).

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 79 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q71: There is no special public comment procedure for tax legislation, but bills must go through the legislative process, which provides the public with some opportunity to weigh in with their representatives.

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

- Yes
- No

## Area 11 - Revenue practice and guidance

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 80 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Under FOIA and IRC 6110, the IRS must disclose its instructions to staff and legal determinations that affect the public. Although the IRS has an obligation to disclose technical advice given in the form of a memo, the NTA raised concerns that the IRS may not be promptly disclosing all technical advice given through email. See NTA 2020 Objectives Report to Congress 68-71. The NTA has repeatedly advocated greater transparency. See reports cited in 2018 Int'l Taxpayer Rights report.

81 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 81 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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### 82 (MS). Binding rulings should only be published in an anonymised form \*

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

### 82 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q74-76: advanced rulings are binding only as to the specific issue for the taxpayer who requested the ruling, and only if all information provided was complete and correct. No appeal is available. The IRS may decline to issue a private ruling, including for workload reasons.

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83 (MS). 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
- Shifted towards

### 83 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q77: Some proposed regulations state that they may be relied upon by taxpayers. IRM 32.1.1.2.2 (08-02-2018). Also, reliance on IRS guidance would be a defense against accuracy-related penalties even though it does not generally prevent the assessment of additional tax.

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

- Yes
- No

Area 12 - Institutional framework for protecting taxpayers' rights

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

#### 84 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q78-79: The Taxpayer Bill of Rights (TBOR) is enacted in statute and requires the IRS Commissioner to ensure that IRS employees are familiar with and act in accordance with taxpayer rights afforded by other provisions of the tax laws. IRC § 7803(a)(3). The full legal effect of the TBOR has yet to be determined. See T. Keith Fogg, *Can the Taxpayer Bill of Rights Assist Your Clients?* 91 Temple L. Rev. No. 4 (Summer 2019).

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85 (BP). 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
- Shifted towards

#### 85 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

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

- No changes
- Shifted away
- Shifted towards

## 86 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2020

Only if answered "shifted away" or "shifted towards", please give here a summarized account of 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. Thank you.

TAS continues to maintain offices in each state. However, the local reach of TAS has been limited by the pandemic. After mid-March, TAS employees were unable to conduct in-person educational and outreach events for taxpayers.

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## Annexes to 2020 Taxpayer Rights Questionnaire

### Report of the United States

#### Questionnaire 1

**Questions 19 & 20:** Is there a system of protection of legally privileged communications between the taxpayer and its advisors? If yes, does this extend to advisors other than those who are legally qualified (e.g. accountants, tax advisors)?

Attorney-client privilege is established by court rules of evidence and by case law. There is no applicable federal legislation. [United States v. Moscony, 927 F.2d 742, 751 \(3d Cir. 1991\)](#) ("Supreme Court Standard 503, though unpromulgated, "is a restatement of the traditional common law attorney-client privilege which had been applied in the federal courts prior to the adoption of the federal rules," J. Weinstein & M. Berger, Weinstein's Evidence ¶ 503[02] at 503-19 (1990).").

There is a limited practitioner's privilege, created by RR98. (IRC § [7525](#)) Also, Kovel agreements can extend the attorney-client privilege to accountants hired by attorneys.

[United States v. Kovel, 296 F.2d 918 \(2d Cir. 1961\)](#): "Hence the presence of an accountant ... while the client is relating a complicated tax story to the lawyer, ought not destroy the privilege.... What is vital to the privilege is that the communication be made in confidence for the purpose of obtaining legal advice from the lawyer. If what is sought is not legal advice but only accounting service ... or if the advice sought is the accountant's rather than the lawyer's, no privilege exists." (emphasis in original).

[United States v. Adlman, 68 F.3d 1495 \(2d Cir. 1995\)](#) (more recent case discussing Kovel)

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

The legislation is found at [IRC 7803\(a\)\(3\)](#).

#### Questionnaire 2

Question 23 – see response to Q1, Q19&20 above.

**Question 24:** Where tax authorities enter premises which may contain privileged material, arrangements should be made (e.g. an independent lawyer) to protect that privilege.

These procedures are governed by general criminal and evidentiary law protections and are not tax-specific.

**Area 6:** Review and appeals

Right to IRS Appeals Review: IRC § [7803\(e\)\(3\)-4](#).

US Tax Court deficiency jurisdiction: IRC §§ [6212-6214](#)

Collection Due Process administrative and judicial review: IRC §§ [6330](#) & [6331](#)

**Question 66:** Temporary suspension of tax enforcement should follow natural disasters.



Legislation: IRC § [7508A](#); regulation: [26 CFR § 301.7508A-1](#). The U.S. government position is that all suspension of tax-related deadlines is discretionary. (See NPRM, [86 Fed. Reg. 2607, 2608](#)). In 2020 COVID-19 pandemic relief was provided through dozens of communications. See <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/coronavirus-and-economic-impact-payments-guidance>.