



Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights

Below you will find a questionnaire filled in by Christine Speidel, Director at the *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 2022 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 - 2022 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 14 January 2023.

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
Scientific Coordinator
IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights.

* 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: _____

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 question 5)

☒ 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 yes, can the taxpayer request a meeting with the tax officer? *

☐ Not applicable (click here if you answered "No" to question 8)

☒ Yes

☐ No

10. 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

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 12)

☒ 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 and 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 question 19)

☒ Yes

☐ No

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 21)

☒ 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 31)
- ☐ 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 question 34)
- ☒ 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 6 - Reviews and appeals

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

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

41. 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 question 44) ▼

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 question 49)

☐ 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 question 51)

☐ 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 question 54)

☐ Yes

☒ No

Do you want to save your results and quit? ^{*}

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 56)
- ☐ 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 69)

☐ 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. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 question 74)
- ☒ 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 question 76)
- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 and 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 and 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 question 80)
- ☒ 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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Google Forms

OPTR - 2022 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 2022 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 2022 that in your opinion affect the level of compliance of a given 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.

In ALL cases back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials, and provide full details for identifying the documents related to the reported developments. Either a (soft) copy or internet links to make said documents available (and therefore, quotable) are greatly appreciated.

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 2022, until no later than 14 January 2023. 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
Scientific Coordinator
IBFD Observatory on the Protection of Taxpayers' Rights.

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

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☒ 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 (MS) and /or a best practice (BP), and a "summary of relevant facts in 2021" (S). The latter is 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 2021. 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 2021", 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 2021".
6. In ALL cases back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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 and 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

The IRS made additional (though still limited) information available through taxpayer online accounts and through online tools. The IRS also promoted its online tools through press releases and social media. For example: IRS Tax Tip 2022-105, July 12, 2022 [<https://perma.cc/8JE3-Z5HL>]

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

On balance the U.S. shifted towards the standard, but there were developments in both directions. On the positive side, in February the IRS announced that taxpayers would not have to provide biometric data to establish an online account. The IRS also increased the number of filters used to identify potentially fraudulent tax returns, which increased the number of fraudulent returns detected.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration ("TIGTA"), Major Management and Performance Challenges Facing the IRS (Oct. 13, 2022) pp. 4, 10 [<https://perma.cc/PHL5-YTX3>]. However, TIGTA also expressed security concerns with the IRS's new Taxpayer Digital Communications ("TDC") platform. TIGTA Rpt. No. 2022-20-051, 9/21/22. [<https://perma.cc/XP4Y-T89G>]

Re Questionnaire 1, Question 3 ("Q1,Q3"): Electronic communication with the tax authority remains limited but continues to improve. The IRS expanded online tools and functions, including a new Document Upload Tool and new features in Online Account. In December 2022 access to many digital tools was expanded to taxpayers without Social Security Numbers (SSNs). However, the utility of IRS online and digital communication tools is limited, and they are not integrated with each other. 2022 National Taxpayer Advocate Annual Report to Congress ("2022 NTA ARC") 91-98, 119, 166, <https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/reports/2022-annual-report-to-congress/full-report/>.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

While access to help improved in 2022 over 2021, more progress is needed. Taxpayers faced significant barriers accessing in-person help, including the requirement to make an appointment on a single phone line with a 15% level of service. In April the IRS implemented a virtual appointment process, but it was limited to a narrow range of issues and not easy to access. Helpfully, Taxpayer Assistance Centers ("TACs") held monthly Saturday events Feb. through Aug. where taxpayers could receive help without an appointment. 2022 NTA ARC 77-83.

In August 2022 Congress passed the Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169, which provides significant 10-year funding for the IRS, including \$3.2 billion for taxpayer services and \$4.8 billion for business systems modernization. The IRS intends to increase staffing at TACs for 2023. News Release IR-2022-197 (11/9/22) [<https://perma.cc/5VW2-Z6E5>].

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

At the start of 2022, pandemic-related service reductions continued to jeopardize taxpayers' appeal rights due to delays in processing tax returns and correspondence. In February 2022, the IRS suspended its automated levy program and many automated collection notices. 2022 NTA ARC 213, 214.

Re Q1,Q9: An in-person meeting can be requested in all cases, but it is not a realistic option for most taxpayers (those in an IRS campus exam, conducted by correspondence). A taxpayer requesting that their correspondence exam be transferred to the field for a meeting must clear several hoops before the request will be granted, and the request will not be granted in all cases. IRM 4.19.13.16.1 (08-20-2020), https://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/irm_04-019-013r; 26 CFR 301.7605.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

The IRS created an automated tool to correct Recovery Rebate Credit errors, which had been manually processed in 2021. It also automated correction of advance child tax credit reconciliation errors. 2022 NTA ARC 2. While overall these were positive developments, the resulting "math error" notices were confusing to taxpayers. 2022 NTA ARC 11 (describing legislative recommendation).
Re Q1,Q10: Generally no. However, there are exceptions. In 2021-2022, the IRS corrected approx 14 million TY2020 returns that had failed to claim an exclusion for unemployment compensation. IR-2023-02 (1/6/23) [<https://perma.cc/3EZL-EPP4>]. In 2022, the IRS automatically issued refunds following pandemic penalty relief guidance. IRS Notice 2022-36, 2022-36 IRB 188 (9/6/22).

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 2022

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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 person's liabilities (IRC 6321), and court filings are publicly available. An NFTL may be filed at the IRS's discretion; it is generally filed when the taxpayer's liability exceeds \$10,000. IRM 5.12.2.6 (10-14-2013).

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

There were positive and negative developments. The IRS continued implementation of the Secure Access Digital Identity platform. However, audits uncovered security vulnerabilities with new digital communication tools and cloud-based services. See TIGTA Reports 2022-27-028; 2022-20-051; and 2022-20-052.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

The U.S. House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee released taxpayer information of former President Trump to the public over his objections. There was no change in the law, but this act had not occurred in past decades as all U.S. presidents had voluntarily released their tax returns to the public since return information was made confidential in 1976. House Committee on Ways and Means, Report On The Internal Revenue Service's Mandatory Audit Program Under The Prior Administration (12/20/22) [<https://perma.cc/95VA-RYH7>]

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 2022

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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).

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). Anonymize all tax judgments and remove details that might identify the taxpayer *

- ☒ No changes
- ☐ Shifted away
- ☐ Shifted towards

22 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

23 (MS). Legal professional privilege should apply to tax advice. *

Please provide separately (via 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) 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q20: There is a limited accountants' privilege. IRC § 7525. Also, so-called "Kovel" agreements can extend the attorney-client privilege to accountants hired by attorneys. See, e.g., *United States v. Adlman*, 68 F.3d 1495 (2d Cir. 1995).

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 and 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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☐ 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 (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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. 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 NTA Blog, "Rea" vs. "Unreal" Audits and Why This Distinction Matters [<https://perma.cc/W3E9-DJJS>]. 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

The pandemic caused a shift away from this standard in 2020. In 2022, in person meetings with examiners resumed, with updated guidance on the place and time of examinations. IRM 4.10.2.9.2 (9-29-2022), https://www.irs.gov/irm/part4/irm_04-010-002. Re Q1,Q9: 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 a field office for a meeting and the request will not be granted in all cases. See IRM 4.19.13.16.1 (08-20-2020); 26 CFR 301.7605.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. 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 2019 annual report and IRM 9.4.5, 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re: Q1, Q24: A repeat audit can be requested via audit reconsideration, but the agency does not have to oblige. IRM 4.13.1. There are pre-filing dispute resolution programs for large businesses: <https://www.irs.gov/businesses/dispute-resolution>. In designated circumstances taxpayers (including individuals) can pay for certainty via a private letter ruling. Rev. Proc. 2023-1, 2023-1 IRB 1 (Jan. 3, 2023).

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q36: 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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 6 - Reviews and appeals

Please provide separately (via optr@ibfd.org and 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q47: There are fast-track and ADR appeals processes. See IRM 8.26, <https://www.irs.gov/irm/part8>.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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

- ☒ No changes
- ☐ Shifted away
- ☐ Shifted towards

51 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1,Q48: Generally the principle of audi alteram partem applies. IRC 7803(e). However, (1) the IRS can deny taxpayers an appeals conference in certain limited circumstances. 7803(e)(5). In 2022 the IRS proposed regulations setting out 24 categories of cases that do not receive appeal rights. REG-125693-19, 87 Fed. Reg. 55934 (9/12/22).

Also, (2) an appeals conference can simply be an exchange of documents; there is no legal right to an in-person hearing. See, e.g., *Hartmann v. Comm'r*, No. 18-3693 (3d Cir. 2019).

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q49: Payment is not required before an administrative appeal. For some types of taxes, payment is required before judicial review. See 2022 NTA Purple Book 94-98, https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/ARC21_PurpleBook.pdf.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Note: on 12/29/22 Congress provided increased funding for low-income taxpayer representation, which is expected to cause a shift towards this standard in 2023. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Pub. L. 117-328.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 (MS). Tax judgments should be published. *

- ☒ No changes
- ☐ Shifted away
- ☐ Shifted towards

57 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Acknowledging backlogs in processing tax returns and correspondence, the IRS provided relief from late filing penalties for 2019 and 2020 tax returns filed on or before 9/30/22. Notice 2022-36, 2022-36 IRB 188 (9/6/22).

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

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

60 (BP). Voluntary disclosure should lead to reduction of penalties. ^{*}

- ☒ No changes
- ☐ Shifted away
- ☐ Shifted towards

60 (S). Summary of relevant facts in 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q58: 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-criminalinvestigation-voluntary-disclosure-practice.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

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☐ Yes

☒ No

Area 8 - Enforcement of taxes

Please provide separately (via optr@ibfd.org and 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

The IRS published procedures for offset bypass refunds for taxpayers requesting an offer in compromise, implementing a policy change from the fall of 2021. See 2021 Questionnaire 2, Questions 62 and 65; IRM 21.4.6.5.11.1 (09-06-2022).

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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

Please provide separately (via optr@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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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☐ 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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re: Q1,Q62: Generally a taxpayer has the right to be informed before information is sought from third parties. IRC 7602(c), 7609(a). However, there can be John Doe bank summonses regarding both domestic and foreign financial accounts. Also, courts differ on how to interpret the exception in IRC 7609(c)(2)(D)(i) for summonses in aid of collection of assessed taxes. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to resolve this split in 2023. See *Polselli et al. v. IRS*, Docket No. 21-1599, <https://www.supremecourt.gov/docket/docketfiles/html/public/21-1599.html>.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q67: A 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 Rev. Proc. 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.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

If "Yes", please submit the form. If "Yes", bear in mind that there are still several questions that need to be answered later. 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

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q72: 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) [<https://perma.cc/5VYB-ZBYT>].

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

In 2022 courts showed greater willingness to scrutinize IRS guidance for compliance with the public notice and comment process in the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This is an evolving and disputed area of law. See Samantha Galvin, Year in Review - Administrative Procedure Act, Procedurally Taxing (12/29/22) [<https://perma.cc/L8GH-R9SY>]. Following losses in *Mann Construction v. United States* (6th Cir. Docket No. 21-1500) and *Green Valley Investors LLC v. Commissioner* (Tax Court Docket No. 17379-19), the IRS and Treasury Dept. issued proposed regulations with a public comment period, seeking to implement a disclosure regime for syndicated easements that would unquestionably comply with the APA. REG-106134-22, 87 Fed. Reg. 75,185 (12/8/22).

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? *

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☐ 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 2022

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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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. 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. Rev. Proc. 2023-1, 2023-1 IRB 1 (1/3/23).

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

Re Q1, Q77: Whether taxpayers can rely depends on the type of guidance, and on how one defines "published guidance". The most formal types of guidance, such as final regulations, can be relied upon. Some proposed regulations state that they may be relied upon by taxpayers. IRM 32.1.1.2.2 (08-02-2018). Reliance on an IRS publication or website FAQ is a defense against accuracy-related penalties but it does not prevent the assessment of additional tax. See IRS General Overview of Taxpayer Reliance on Guidance, <https://perma.cc/8YNC-G7BR>.

Do you want to save your results and quit? *

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- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. 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). To date, courts have held that the TBOR at IRC 7803(a)(3) does not create new rights not otherwise present in the law. See T. Keith Fogg, Court of Federal Claims Rejects Taxpayer Bill of Rights Argument, Procedurally Taxing (Dec. 4, 2020) (collecting and linking to prior cases) [<https://perma.cc/G5B6-3GJA>]. However, the rights listed in TBOR are present in other statutory and administrative provisions. The IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service cites some of these provisions in its explanation of each taxpayer right, at <https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/get-help/taxpayer-rights/>.

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 2022

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. IN ALL CASES please back up your assertions with the relevant documentary materials. 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. Thank you.

TAS continued to maintain offices in each state. While access to TAS assistance improved in 2022 over 2021 as pandemic restrictions and backlogs eased, and as TAS implemented new efficiencies in its intake and Operations Assistance Request processes, more progress is needed. See 2022 NTA ARC 200-01.

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Annexes to 2022 Taxpayer Rights Questionnaire

Report of the United States

Christine S. Speidel

Frequently Cited Authorities

There are many free and publicly available sources of tax law and guidance. The links here are not exclusive.

The Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") may be viewed at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/26> or at <https://www.taxnotes.com/research/federal/usc26>.

Tax regulations may be found at <https://www.taxnotes.com/research/federal/cfr26> or at <https://www.irs.gov/privacy-disclosure/tax-code-regulations-and-official-guidance>.

Regulations and formal sub-regulatory guidance (such as Revenue Procedures and Revenue Rulings) are published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, which is available at <https://www.irs.gov/irb>.

The Internal Revenue Manual ("IRM") may be found at www.irs.gov/irm.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration ("TIGTA") reports may be found at <https://www.tigta.gov/reports/list>.

IRS News Releases (formatted IR-YEAR-#) may be found at <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/news-release-and-fact-sheet-archive>.

The IRS National Taxpayer Advocate's 2022 Annual Report to Congress ("2022 NTA ARC") and 2023 Purple Book of legislative recommendations may be found at <https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/reports/2022-annual-report-to-congress/full-report/>.

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. (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 \(2d Cir. 1995\)](#) (discussing *Kovel*)

The U.S. Supreme Court recently declined to consider whether attorney-client communications involving both legal advice and non-legal advice receive full attorney-client protections. *In re Grand Jury*, [Docket No. 21-1397](#).

Area 6 – Reviews and appeals

The IRS Independent Office of Appeals is established at [IRC 7803\(e\)](#). Internal reviews are generally available to all taxpayers pursuant to IRC 7803(e)(4). If the IRS denies a request for an internal appeal, the taxpayer is entitled to written, detailed notice, and the IRS must submit a written report to Congress, pursuant to IRC 7803(e)(5). See also response to Questionnaire 2 below.

Alternative dispute resolution programs are not required by law, but the IRS has developed many different programs particularly for large businesses. As of August 2022 eight different post-filing dispute resolution procedures were offered to large business and international taxpayers. See [Dispute Resolution | Internal Revenue Service \(irs.gov\)](#); see also [Appeals Mediation Programs | Internal Revenue Service \(irs.gov\)](#).

Questions 78 and 79: Is there a taxpayers' charter or taxpayers' bill of rights in your country? If yes, are its provisions legally effective?

The taxpayer bill of rights (TBOR) is enacted in statute at [IRC 7803\(a\)\(3\)](#).

To date, courts have held that the TBOR at IRC 7803(a)(3) does not create new substantive, standalone rights not otherwise present in the law. See T. Keith Fogg, [Court of Federal Claims Rejects Taxpayer Bill of Rights Argument](#), *Procedurally Taxing* (Dec. 4, 2020) (collecting and linking to prior cases). However, the rights listed in TBOR are present in other statutory and administrative provisions. The IRS Taxpayer Advocate Service cites some of these provisions in its explanation of each taxpayer right, at <https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/get-help/taxpayer-rights/>.

Questionnaire 2

Question 23: see response to Questionnaire 1, Questions 19 and 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 - Reviews 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 53: Prior payment of tax is sometimes required for judicial appeals, but not for administrative appeals. See generally T. Keith Fogg, Access to Judicial Review in Nondeficiency Tax Cases, *The Tax Lawyer* Vol. 73, No. 3 - Spring 2020, publicly available at https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3316915. See also 2022 NTA Purple Book 94-98, https://www.taxpayeradvocate.irs.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2022/01/ARC21_PurpleBook.pdf.

Area 8 – Enforcement of Taxes

Question 62: [IRC § 6343\(a\)\(1\)](#) provides conditions upon which the Secretary of the Treasury “shall release” a levy, including at 6343(a)(1)(D) when: “the Secretary has determined that such levy is creating an economic hardship due to the financial condition of the taxpayer”

In 2022 the tax authority continued to administer COVID-19 pandemic relief, although the number of communications and new guidance documents is far fewer than for 2021. A complete list of guidance relating to coronavirus tax relief is posted here: <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/coronavirus-and-economic-impact-payments-guidance>.

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

Legislation: IRC § [7508A](#); regulation: [26 CFR § 301.7508A-1](#). The U.S. Treasury Department’s position is that all suspension of tax-related deadlines is discretionary. (See T.D. 9950, [86 Fed. Reg. 31,146](#)). However, in November 2021 Congress amended § 7508A(d). [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act](#), Pub. L. 117-58, Div. H, Tit. V §§ 80501, 80504 (Nov. 15, 2021). The taxing authority has not yet published guidance under the revised statute and it is unclear whether Treasury and IRS will change their position on automatic relief.

In 2022 the tax authority postponed many time-sensitive acts due to natural disasters. Postponements are listed here: <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/tax-relief-in-disaster-situations>.