

UPDATE ON VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE PROGRAMMES

A PATHWAY TO TAX
COMPLIANCE



**Update on
Voluntary Disclosure Programmes:
A pathway to tax compliance**

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Table of contents

Introduction	5
Executive summary	7
1. Voluntary Compliance as part of the Compliance Strategy	9
2. Establishing Voluntary Compliance Programmes	13
2.1 Permanent programmes vs. temporary programmes.....	13
2.2 Decision making steps	14
3. Principles for Successful Voluntary Disclosure Programmes	18
3.1 Clear about its aims and its terms	18
3.2 Deliver demonstrable and cost-effective increases in current revenues	19
3.3 Be consistent with the generally applicable compliance and enforcement regime.....	19
3.4 Help to deter non-compliance	20
3.5 Improve levels of compliance among the population eligible for the programme	20
3.6 Complement the immediate yield from disclosures with measures that improve compliance in the longer-term	21
4. Increasing Voluntary Compliance Uptake via Guidelines	23
5. Comparison of Key Features of Voluntary Disclosure Programmes	29
5.1 Country approaches towards non-compliance	29
5.2 Voluntary disclosure programmes and general rules.....	30
5.3 Other observations	31
5.4 Summary table	31
Annex.....	34
Argentina	36
Australia.....	37
Austria.....	40
Belgium.....	42
Canada	44
Chile.....	46
China (People's Republic of)	49
Costa Rica	50
Croatia.....	52
Czech Republic	53
Denmark.....	55

Estonia	57
Finland	58
France.....	59
Germany.....	61
Hungary	63
Iceland.....	65
India	66
Indonesia.....	67
Ireland.....	69
Italy	72
Japan	74
Jersey	76
Korea.....	77
Latvia	79
Liechtenstein.....	81
Lithuania.....	82
Luxembourg.....	84
Malaysia.....	85
Malta	86
Mexico	88
The Netherlands.....	90
New Zealand.....	93
Norway.....	95
Poland	96
Portugal.....	98
Russian Federation.....	101
Singapore	103
Slovak Republic.....	105
Slovenia	107
South Africa.....	109
Spain	112
Sweden.....	114
Switzerland	115
Turkey.....	117
United Kingdom	119
United States.....	123

Introduction

When the OECD published the first edition of this guidance in 2010, it was just 18 months after the G20 leaders had declared the end of the era of banking secrecy in tax matters and called upon countries to implement the standard on exchange of information on request. In that very short time, considerable progress in the global fight against offshore evasion had been made, with more than 500 tax information exchange agreements having been put in place that comply with the standard. The work of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of information was reorganised to deliver a robust programme of peer reviews to ensure that agreed standards were being effectively implemented. At the same time, the OECD has always recognised the importance of offering taxpayers the opportunity to become compliant and has encouraged governments to enable people who want to regularise their tax affairs to declare the income and wealth they have concealed in the past. Voluntary disclosure programmes offer such taxpayers a way to do this and for governments a way to secure payment of missing revenue, using relatively limited administrative resources. The guidance was therefore aimed at helping governments design and implement successful voluntary disclosure programmes.

Since the publication of the first edition of this report 2010, a very substantial amount of further progress has been made in the area of international exchange of information and transparency in tax matters. The Global Forum now has more than 125 members and an impressive body of results from the ongoing programme of peer reviews. Another major milestone in tax transparency was reached in 2014 with the adoption of the OECD Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters. The Standard calls on governments to obtain detailed account information from their financial institutions and exchange that information automatically with other jurisdictions on an annual basis. A large number of countries, including most financial centres, have publicly committed to implementation and are working on a specific and ambitious timetable leading to the first automatic information exchanges in 2017 or 2018. Against that light, it has become evident to a large number of persons who still have hidden assets abroad that the chances of their tax authorities detecting their tax evasion will further increase in the near future. Already now, it has become apparent that the political agreement to adopt the Standard is having a positive impact on taxpayer behaviour, as well as on the yield drawn by countries from voluntary disclosure programmes.

The limited time left until the automatic exchange of information under the Standard becomes a reality in a large number of countries will, in many instances, be the last window of opportunity for non-compliant taxpayers to voluntarily disclose assets held in and income derived from offshore accounts. This is therefore a crucial moment for countries to consider launching, enhancing or drawing public attention to their respective voluntary disclosure programmes. In doing so, countries can explicitly provide their taxpayer with an opportunity to regularise past non-compliance prior to the entry into force of the automatic exchange of information under the Standard.

With the implementation of the Standard being underway and providing the basis for a new level of transparency in tax matters, the time is right to update the guidance on voluntary disclosure programmes published in 2010. This updated report reflects the wealth of practical experience gained by 47 countries in relation to voluntary disclosure programmes. In addition, the guidance on the design and implementation of the programmes has been updated, particularly taking into account the views of private client advisers.

Hopefully, this publication will provide a useful tool to countries when defining their future approach towards voluntary disclosure and the features of their programmes, with a view to both improving taxpayer compliance and ensuring the best possible budgetary impact.

Executive summary

In general terms, voluntary disclosure programmes are opportunities offered by tax administrations to allow previously non-compliant taxpayers to correct their tax affairs under specified terms. When drafted carefully, voluntary disclosure programmes benefit everyone involved – taxpayers making the disclosure, compliant taxpayers, and governments.

Voluntary disclosure programmes complement the rapid improvement in exchange of information and the ability of governments to detect offshore evasion. They are an integral part of a broader compliance strategy – they need to be considered as part of a variety of compliance actions that tax administrations and governments take in order to encourage all taxpayers to meet their obligations. Section I explains how voluntary disclosure programmes fit into the overall compliance strategy of a tax administration. The design of a voluntary disclosure programme should be such that taxpayers who come forward voluntarily pay more than they would have done had they been fully compliant from the outset, but face less punitive sanctions than evaders who make no disclosure but are detected by their tax administration.

Voluntary disclosure programmes can generally be grouped into two categories – permanent programmes and temporary initiatives. The OECD’s Forum on Tax Administration (FTA) has developed a decision tree to assist administrations that are considering a voluntary disclosure programme. The decision tree provides an overview of the factors that tax administrations need to take account of when designing and administering a voluntary disclosure programme – whether it be permanent in nature or established on a temporary basis. In particular, decision makers should: i) establish a reason for the programme, ii) determine the scope, iii) establish the terms, iv) establish the reporting requirements, v) consider the opportunity for intelligence gathering, and vi) develop a communication strategy.

Section III identifies principles on which a successful voluntary disclosure programme should be based. A successful programme will:

- a) be clear about its aims and terms,
- b) deliver demonstrable and cost-effective increases in current revenues;
- c) be consistent with the generally applicable compliance and enforcement regimes;
- d) help to deter non-compliance;
- e) improve levels of compliance among the population eligible for the programme; and
- f) complement the immediate yield from disclosures with measures that improve compliance in the longer-term.

In order to improve uptake in voluntary disclosure, section IV provides a list of topics on which it would be desirable to provide a greater level of certainty for taxpayers who are considering participating in voluntary disclosure programmes. Taxpayers' primary concern is to understand exactly what will happen if they make a full and accurate disclosure and whether criminal charges will be brought. Taxpayers are also concerned about the confidentiality of the information that is provided, both because of the reputational damage that might result from any publicity and for reasons of personal security. Taxpayers want reassurance that the financial terms on which their liabilities will be settled will not be prohibitive. They also want reassurance that once the disclosure is complete, they will not be unduly targeted for enhanced scrutiny in the future.

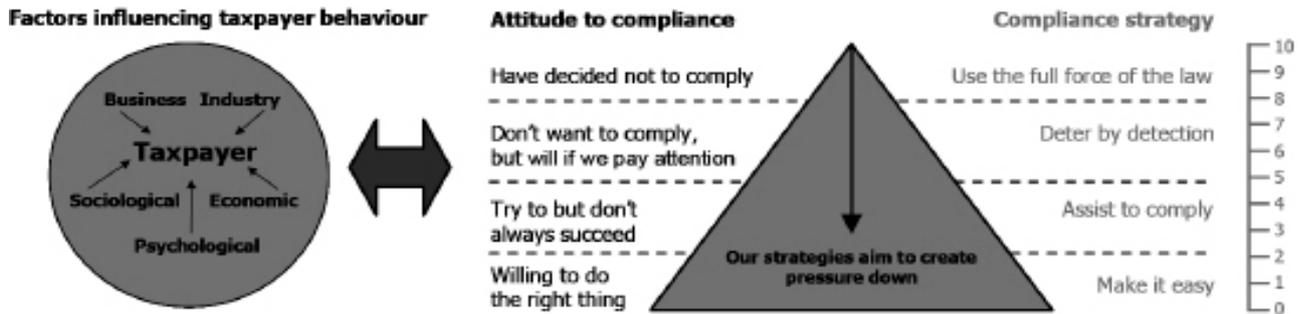
Finally, the last section of this paper compares the key features of voluntary disclosure programmes in 47 countries. Countries considering the introduction of measures in this area can use this information to compare different strategies. They can also use the information to review their own measures with a view to redesigning or adapting them.

1. Voluntary Compliance as part of the Compliance Strategy

1. In general terms, voluntary disclosure programmes are opportunities offered by tax administrations to allow previously non-compliant taxpayers to correct their tax affairs under specified terms.
2. When drafted carefully, voluntary disclosure programmes benefit everyone involved – taxpayers making the disclosure, compliant taxpayers, and governments.
3. Several countries currently operate explicit voluntary disclosure programmes or have an administrative practice which supports voluntary disclosures. Such rules or programmes provide an opportunity to facilitate compliance in a timely and cost effective manner, saving costly and contentious audits, litigation and criminal proceedings. Voluntary disclosure initiatives must strike a balance between providing sufficient incentives for those engaged in non-compliance to come forward and not rewarding or encouraging such conduct.
4. Offshore voluntary compliance programmes or initiatives offer the opportunity to maximize the benefits of improvements in transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes, to increase short-term tax revenues and improve longer-term tax compliance. To succeed, they need to tread a fine line between encouraging non-compliant taxpayers to permanently improve their compliance and retaining the support and compliance of the vast majority of taxpayers who are already compliant. They also need to be consistent with relevant rules in the non-tax area such as anti-money laundering rules.
5. Voluntary disclosure programmes and initiatives need to form part of a larger compliance strategy. They need to be considered as part of a variety of compliance actions that tax administrations and governments take in order to encourage all taxpayers to meet their obligations.
6. For some years now, the OECD’s guidance on compliance risk management has emphasised the importance of understanding what drives taxpayer behaviour and how it can be influenced to encourage greater compliance¹. The factors influencing taxpayer behaviour are complex but a tax administration will have more influence over future behaviour if its compliance strategy is responsive to the taxpayer’s attitude to compliance. This relationship is summarised in the diagram below, which includes the “compliance pyramid” that shows how the regulatory response from the tax administration correlates with the compliance attitude of the taxpayer. The pyramid shape recognises the fact that most people are willing to comply and that only a small minority are engaged in deliberate and determined evasion.

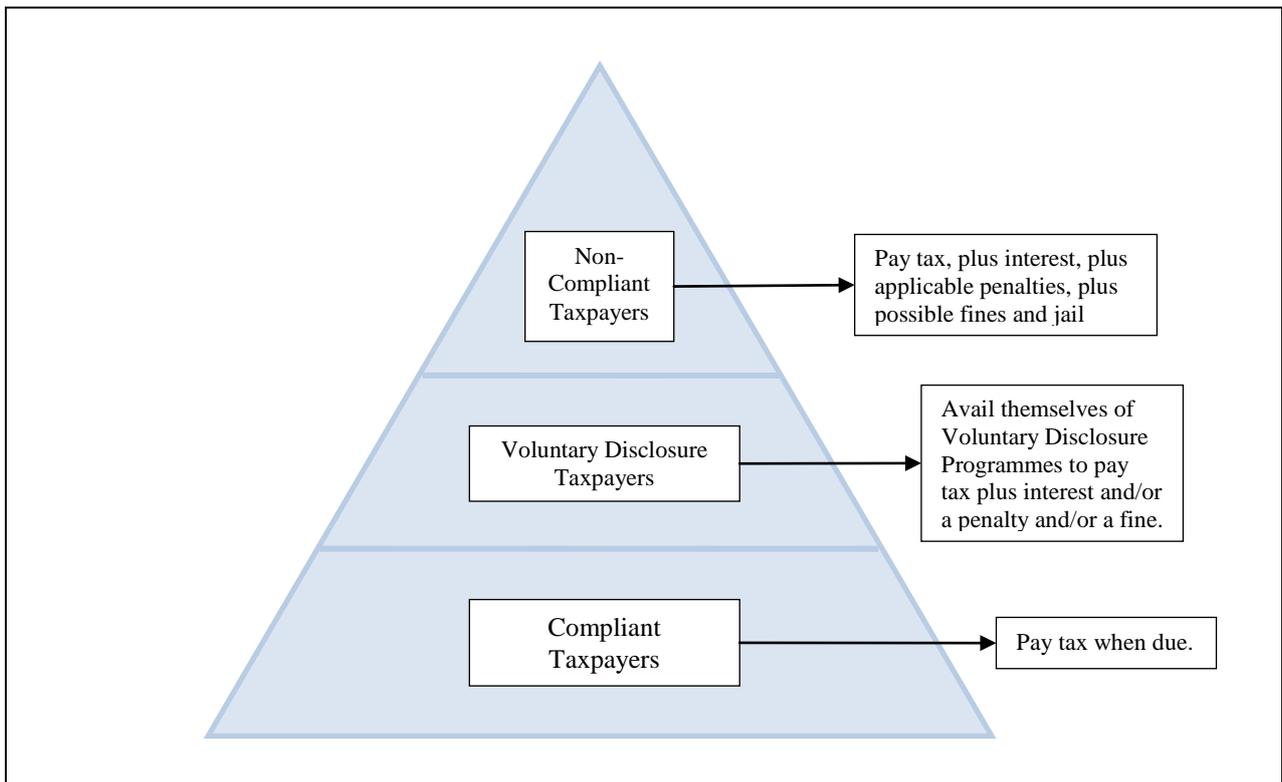
¹ See the guidance note published in 2004 by the OECD’s Forum on Tax Administration: “Compliance Risk Management: Managing and Improving Tax compliance.”

Figure 1. Taxpayer behaviour and attitudes to compliance



7. The compliance pyramid can be used to depict how voluntary disclosure programmes fit into the overall compliance strategy.

Figure 2. The Compliance Pyramid & Voluntary Disclosure



8. Taxpayers who initially meet their tax obligations are represented in the bottom portion of the compliance triangle. In relation to offshore compliance, compliant taxpayers report their offshore income and disclose their offshore assets when they file their tax return. They pay the tax due when it is due. When considering voluntary disclosures programmes or initiatives, tax administrations need to ensure that their voluntary disclosures programmes do not negatively impact existing levels of compliance. If there is a perception that taxpayers who have evaded taxes in the past are

able to secure terms through these programmes that leave them better off than people who declared all of their income from the outset, this may actually increase levels of non-compliance.

9. The middle section of the triangle represents taxpayers who take advantage of voluntary disclosure programmes to correct their tax affairs. These taxpayers were initially non-compliant with all or part of their tax obligations. Generally speaking, if a disclosure is accepted, these taxpayers are usually required to pay the tax due, interest and/or a penalty, and/or a fine – but the precise terms will depend entirely on the design of the programme in question. As discussed, the design needs to ensure that initial compliance remains the most attractive option for taxpayers.

10. The top portion of the pyramid represents taxpayers who are deliberately and persistently not compliant with all or part of their tax obligations, which in the offshore context means they have undisclosed offshore income and assets. These taxpayers are generally risk takers who are under the impression that their non-compliance will not be discovered. The advent of automatic exchange of financial account information means that if this was ever a risk worth taking, it is not so any more. As a result the numbers of taxpayers in the very top portion of the pyramid will diminish. Nonetheless, those that remain must be identified by tax administrations and compliance must be enforced by means of audits, reviews and investigations that make use of the increasing amounts of information that is now being exchanged between countries. These compliance actions need to be supported by a strategy to communicate with the public about the action taken against such taxpayers in order to discourage such behaviour. Several governments publish the names of taxpayers who have been criminally prosecuted for tax evasion or have name and shame campaigns for deliberate tax defaulters². Other governments make use of the media to publicise the consequences of non-compliance, without naming individuals.

² See Section V.C.

2. Establishing Voluntary Compliance Programmes

11. Many countries have features in their general law or administrative practice that encourage voluntary disclosure and thus provide certain incentives to taxpayers who have not complied with their tax obligations to come forward. In addition several countries have put in place a temporary voluntary disclosure programme in order to take advantage of the momentum given by, for example, the availability of information about financial accounts held abroad and increased cooperation between tax administrations. These programmes generally offer incentives, such as reduced penalties and interest charges, together with some form of protection from prosecution. Generally, temporary programmes run for a short defined period, with a deadline for disclosure being set at the outset and the incentives, or incentives that are superior to those offered under existing general provisions, only being available during that period. Voluntary disclosure programmes, whether part of general law or designed as special programmes, can offer tax administrations the chance of increased revenues at reduced cost, e.g. through fewer audits, litigation and criminal proceedings and increased voluntary compliance in future years by taxpayers that have come forward through the programme.

12. Countries use the twin track approach of using the full force of the law against those unwilling to co-operate and, at the same time, trying to encourage the largest number of non-compliant taxpayers to come forward voluntarily and correct their tax affairs. This reflects the OECD's recommendation that proactive use of the increasing amounts of information available to detect and counter offshore evasion, should be accompanied by programmes that encourage taxpayers who want to regularise their affairs to do so.

A. Permanent programmes vs. temporary programmes

13. While Section V provides a comparison of key features of voluntary disclosure programmes of 47 countries, such programmes can generally be grouped into two categories – permanent programmes and temporary programmes. Some programmes are new and short-term in nature, while others have been around for some time and are a permanent opportunity for taxpayers to correct their affairs. For example, Canada has had a voluntary disclosure program for many years. It allows taxpayers to come forward and correct inaccurate or incomplete information that they have not reported during previous dealings with the Canada Revenue Agency, without penalty or prosecution³. In 2014, Australia launched Project DO IT⁴, as a short-term “never-to-be-repeated” opportunity for taxpayers to correct their offshore tax affairs and to return back into the tax system. It comes in the wake of reinforced commitments to exchange of information and automatic exchange of information and is supported by a strong communication campaign. The

³ For more information on voluntary compliance strategies see also *Improving Access to Bank Information for Tax Purposes: the 2007 Progress Report* (OECD) 2007, pages 26 ff.

⁴ See Australia in the Annex.

United States have both a permanent voluntary disclosure programme and have also run short-term programmes aimed directly at improving offshore compliance⁵. The terms of the short-term programmes have become less generous each time, creating a sense of urgency as taxpayers can see that the opportunities for making a voluntary disclosure are steadily reducing, while the risks of detection are rising.

14. For countries that have not yet done so, it would seem timely to consider introducing a voluntary disclosure programme and how it might be designed. The FTA's Offshore Compliance Network has developed a decision tree to assist countries that are considering altering or creating a voluntary disclosure programme. The decision tree provides an overview of the factors that tax administrations need to consider when designing and administering a voluntary disclosure programme. It is designed to assist the decision making process.

B. Decision making steps

15. Deciding to implement a temporary or a permanent voluntary disclosure programme depends on the needs, powers and available opportunities of the tax administration. Temporary programmes are generally aimed at specific taxpayers (i.e. taxpayers with undeclared offshore assets), for a defined duration in order to deal with a specific issue. They are available to taxpayers who meet specific criteria and come forward within a specified time frame. Permanent programs are generally designed to give the majority of taxpayers an opportunity to participate at any time, and do not have a specified end-date. As a first step, a country should determine the reason for the programme and whether it will be of a temporary or a permanent nature.

16. As a second step, the country must consider the scope of the programme. Will it be available to all taxpayers? Or is the tax administration looking to make it available only to taxpayers who meet specific criteria? Generally, when a programme is targeted at a specific group of taxpayers, it also has a specified end-date.

17. The next decision is to establish the terms of the programme - what is the incentive for a taxpayer to come forward? Countries need to consider reducing all or some of the tax, interest, penalties, and/or waiving prosecution rights. When making this decision, countries should consider the potential impact on the entire taxpayer population. As has already been noted, the terms need to walk a fine line between providing sufficient incentives for those engaged in non-compliance to come forward and not rewarding or encouraging such conduct in the first instance.

18. Typically, countries do not waive tax as part of their voluntary disclosure programme. Waiving tax would represent some form of a tax amnesty. According to research conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), tax amnesty programs are unlikely to deliver benefits that exceed their true costs⁶. In fact, the IMF suggests that

⁵ See United States in the Annex.

⁶ Bear, K., E. Le Borgne (2008), *Tax Amnesties, Theory, Trends and Some Alternatives*, International Monetary Fund, Washington, DC. Page 55.

repeated stand-alone amnesties can lead to an erosion of the gross revenue collected from each successive amnesty, and may negatively affect overall tax compliance⁷.

19. Countries also need to establish reporting requirements to define how taxpayers can make a voluntary disclosure, by providing answers to who, how, and when questions. Possibilities for making disclosure include via a prescribed form, a letter, or possibly a questionnaire. The country should give consideration to what information it needs to collect from the taxpayer in order to process the voluntary disclosure, and the most efficient method for collecting it. The country will also need to define when a voluntary disclosure can be made, for example does the disclosure have to relate to an obligation that is at least one year late⁸. The country also needs to clarify who can make the disclosure – the taxpayer, their legal representative, and/or their accountant.

20. When establishing the reporting requirement, countries should take the opportunity to gather intelligence – that is information that could assist them in identifying other non-compliant taxpayers, promoters and schemes designed to shelter offshore holdings from detection. Intelligence gathered through voluntary disclosures can help countries' tax administrations identify methodologies used by tax evaders and determine what information and records are likely to be available to an investigator. Some tax administrations require disclosure of certain information as a condition of participation in the voluntary disclosure program (i.e. providing all required documents and information on foreign accounts, assets, institutions and facilitators)⁹. Gathering intelligence secures benefits beyond the immediate tax paid following the disclosure, as it builds the tax administration's knowledge about how non-compliance happens. In some cases, the tax administration may be able to use this information to identify other non-compliant taxpayers who have not taken advantage of the disclosure program. Such action on the part of the tax administration strengthens the credibility of the tax administration and its ability to identify and deal with non-compliance. The scope of intelligence gathering undertaken through voluntary disclosures needs to be well judged, so that it does not deter taxpayers from coming forward in the first place.

21. As a final step in the decision making process for voluntary disclosure programs, tax administrations need to consider their communication strategy. The communication strategy should contain two main components – communication with the target taxpayer in order to attract and encourage them to participate and communication with compliant taxpayers to create an understanding of the programme and to avoid it creating perceptions of unfairness that will adversely affect compliance.

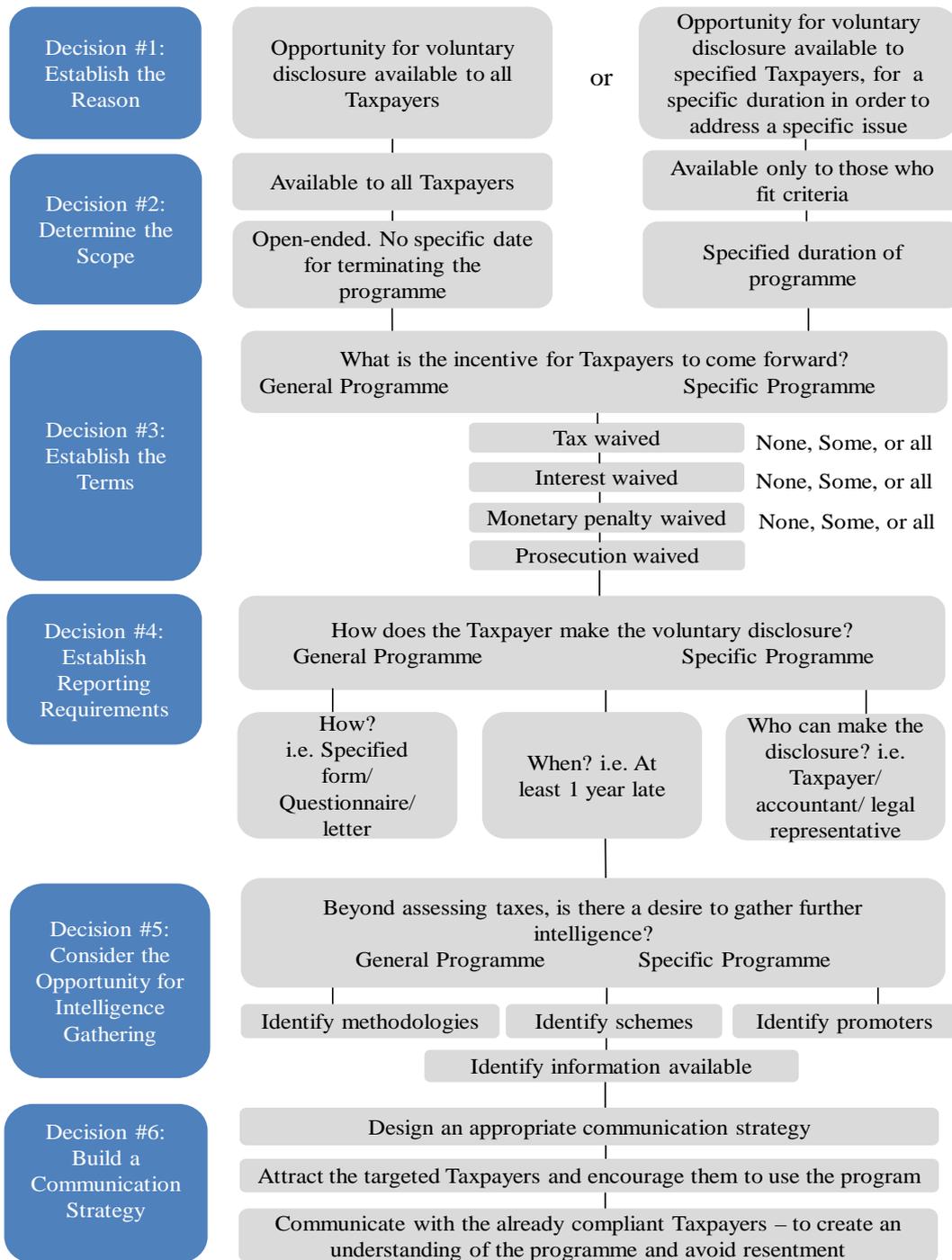
22. To further understand the intricacies of the voluntary disclosure decision making process, Section III explores principles for successful programmes and Section IV analyses how voluntary compliance could be improved and recommends the establishment of guidance on several key issues. Figure three below summarises the key decision making steps that a tax administration considering a voluntary disclosure programme will go through.

⁷ Ibid, page 56.

⁸ For example, Canada.

⁹ See Section V.B.

Figure 3. Decision Tree for Starting a Voluntary Disclosure Initiative or Program



3. Principles for Successful Voluntary Disclosure Programmes

23. This section is based on the experience of countries and comments received from consultation with external parties¹⁰. It identifies principles on which a successful voluntary disclosure programme should be based, as part of a wider tax compliance strategy. How these principles are implemented will be a matter for each country to determine individually, taking into accounts its particular circumstances including its tax law and practice. A successful program will:

- a) be clear about its aims and terms;
- b) deliver demonstrable and cost-effective increases in current revenues;
- c) be consistent with the generally applicable compliance and enforcement regimes;
- d) help to deter non-compliance;
- e) improve levels of compliance among the population eligible for the programme; and
- f) complement the immediate yield from disclosures with measures that improve compliance in the longer-term.

A. Clear about its aims and its terms

24. As explored in Section II, voluntary disclosure programs could be general and permanent in nature or could be temporary initiatives aimed at a specific taxpayer segment in order to address a specific problem, i.e. offshore compliance. In the case of temporary initiatives, terms involve a limited-time offer by the government to a specified group of taxpayers to settle undisclosed or unpaid tax liabilities for a previous period in return for defined concessions over civil or criminal penalties. In some cases there are also concessions over the amount of tax and/or interest payable, or over the period of back years for which unpaid tax will be demanded. The terms of the programme or initiative should be clearly set out in guidance accessible both to the eligible population and to others, to avoid both ambiguity and any charge of a lack of even-handedness on the part of the tax authority. It should also be clear how disclosures under the programme will be treated for anti-money-laundering purposes¹¹.

¹⁰ Based on the OECD paper *A Framework for Successful Offshore Voluntary Compliance Programmes*. For the full document refer to: <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/44893002.pdf> accessed on 06 August 2015.

¹¹ More generally, the terms of a voluntary tax compliance programme should not imply exemption from anti-money laundering obligations either on the part of persons subject to anti-money

25. The aims of an offshore voluntary compliance programme are usually to deliver cost-efficient improvements in short-term tax revenues as well as to improve longer-term tax compliance. Sometimes a programme also aims to encourage repatriation of capital invested abroad¹², or uses a requirement for repatriation of capital as a means of achieving exchange of information to the OECD standard by requiring repatriation only where the assets concealed are held in a jurisdiction which does not exchange information¹³. Both to encourage take-up and to maintain existing levels of compliance, the aims of the programme should be clearly set out, both for those invited to participate and for the taxpaying population as a whole. The aims should be communicated to taxpayers as part of the voluntary disclosure programme communication strategy. In this context, it may be advisable for the programme to have a broad scope, to be open to all taxpayers and to include all taxes due. If a programme is limited to certain taxes, the incentive for taxpayers to come forward may be limited, as the taxpayer's situation would only be partially regularised. A further factor for ensuring the attractiveness of the programme is that taxpayers making an unprompted, full and complete disclosure are shielded from criminal prosecution.

B. Deliver demonstrable and cost-effective increases in current revenues

26. A short-term boost to revenues is often a primary goal of a voluntary compliance programme. That should be demonstrable in its own terms. This requires credible accounting for both the revenue gains and the related costs, which should include programme costs, plus the opportunity costs of revenues likely to have been secured (in the current and future years) without the programme.

27. Credible accounting for the net benefits of a programme does not necessarily involve detailed publication of all costs and benefits – the level of operational detail disclosed may vary from country to country, depending on the level of informed debate and transparency thought to be optimal for the country's tax compliance strategy generally. In some countries used to high levels of transparency, detailed publication of the net benefits of a programme may help to reassure compliant taxpayers that the government is acting in their interests to spread the tax burden fairly.

C. Be consistent with the generally applicable compliance and enforcement regime

28. All compliance strategies aim to strike a balance between encouraging and supporting voluntary compliance and countering non-compliance. Taxpayers' perception of and response to that balance is crucial to their success. Unless carefully planned to fit within the prevailing strategy, a new offshore compliance programme could upset that balance with damaging consequence for compliance overall.

laundering disciplines (banks, financial institutions, certain intermediaries, etc.) or on the part of the tax authority.

¹² For certain countries, such as EU Member States, conditions requiring repatriation of capital are subject to applicable rules on free movement of capital.

¹³ Countries are careful not to weaken the OECD information exchange standard by providing additional concessions simply for meeting the standard.

29. Some programmes have addressed this by collecting the full amount of tax due on previously undisclosed income, and offering incentives to disclose only through either a clarification of, or a temporary reduction in, generally applicable levels of penalties, or interest and penalties. Similarly, arrangements for potential referral for criminal prosecution, or the number of years over which the revenue authority will look back, may be clarified, or temporarily alleviated, for the purpose of the programme. Other programmes have offered commitments to reduced audit (for past or future years) in return for defined increases in reported income.

30. Although evidence of long-term effects on compliance is not yet available, it is likely that the most successful programmes will be those which are able to link their terms with ongoing compliance and enforcement arrangements, while still appearing attractive in the short-term. A clarification of how existing discretion will be applied both in relation to penalties and in relation to a risk-based selection of cases for audit is more likely to support longer-term improvements in compliance than an approach which is out of kilter with normal procedures. It is also less likely to be manipulated by taxpayers seeking to play the system by taking the benefits of the programme but remaining fundamentally non-compliant.

D. Help to deter non-compliance

31. In addition to the voluntary disclosure programme being consistent with the generally applicable compliance and enforcement regime, the regime itself has to have credibility. The tax administration needs to be able to demonstrate that it detects and deals with the general or specific non-compliance activity that is targeted as part of the voluntary compliance programme. The advent of automatic exchange of financial account information makes this a much easier task as it provides tax administrations with a reliable and comprehensive means to detect offshore evaders. The manner in which it deals with those taxpayers who persist in being non-compliant should be harsher than the way it treats taxpayers who come forward voluntarily. Otherwise, there is no incentive to become compliant voluntarily. As pointed out when discussing the compliance pyramid in section I, the severity of sanctions, be it interest, penalties, fines and/or prosecution need to be higher for those taxpayers who remain uncompliant, and who do not take advantage of a voluntary disclosure program.

32. The success of an offshore voluntary disclosure programme will be underpinned by a public understanding that the tax administration has the tools, powers and capability to deal with those that are not compliant – specifically those that have undeclared offshore income and assets. In this regard, governments urging foreign banks to encourage their clients to use the voluntary disclosure programme offered in the country of residence of the client may wish to consider taking into account the cooperative approach of such foreign banks with respect to voluntary disclosure, when determining the country's policy towards the imposition of sanctions for aiding and abetting in tax crimes on such foreign banks.

E. Improve levels of compliance among the population eligible for the programme

33. A growing number of taxpayers who failed to report income and assets to their country of residence now recognize that the risk of detection has increased. This is

leading to a greater willingness to disclose and correct the situation and become fully compliant. A successful voluntary compliance programme should complement and reinforce this trend.

34. A successful programme therefore needs to be designed and resourced so as:
- a) to create a substantially increased risk that those eligible for the programme but who choose not to participate will be detected in due course anyway; and
 - b) in the case of temporary initiatives, to provide a tangible, credible and time-limited incentive for the eligible population to participate.

35. This presupposes that there are adequate and credible enforcement measures in place to detect and deter evaders, including those who might otherwise choose not to participate in the programme, and those who might otherwise be tempted to slip back into non-compliance in the future. In the field of offshore evasion, the automatic exchange of financial account information, coupled with existing compliance tools, provides the credible enforcement measures needed to tackle and deter evaders. When new programmes or initiatives are introduced, tax administrations need to communicate the threat of credible sanctions for those that do not participate, or who do so but only make a partial disclosure - otherwise they could be reinforcing non-compliance rather than changing behaviours. Depending on the applicable legal framework and country circumstances, that might include exemplary prosecution of those who seek to abuse the terms of the programme, for example by deliberately making a partial disclosure.

36. At the same time, it should be made as easy as possible for those eligible for the programme to take the first step to come forward and participate, and to do so without delay. Running similar programs in succession, without much distinction in the terms offered each time, risks the credibility of temporary voluntary disclosure initiatives.

F. Complement the immediate yield from disclosures with measures that improve compliance in the longer-term

37. A short-term boost to revenues from settlement of previously undisclosed revenues should not be at the expense of long-term compliance. Tax evaders need to be brought into compliance for good – not reinforced in the belief that they need only comply when special terms are on offer. If the programme is presented as a one-off opportunity, that presentation must be credible. Credibility could be lost and non-compliant behaviours reinforced if ‘special terms’ are offered regularly with no obvious deterrent.

38. The risk of a temporary relaxation in the terms of tax enforcement doing damage to longer-term compliance can be avoided if the programme is related to and used to reinforce other measures designed to ensure compliance (including measures to ensure a sustainable improvement in the effectiveness of a revenue authority’s enforcement measures). This has been a feature of a number of successful programmes in recent years.

- Programmes have been introduced to accompany significant changes in the international tax environment in the area of information exchange including the dramatic increase in the number of TIEAs, changes to double tax conventions,

developments in automatic exchange of information and rules on bank secrecy in tax matters. A number of country programmes were also introduced in the 2000s in anticipation of the EU Savings Directive.

- Some country programmes have been triggered by new powers taken in legislation or confirmed by the courts for tax authorities to obtain information from banks on offshore accounts.
- Many programmes make clear that penalty (or in some cases interest) waivers as part of the programme will be matched by tougher penalties to be applied once the programme has ended, particularly for those who could have but chose not to take advantage of the programme. Or the programme could accompany an increase in tax penalties for evasion more generally.

39. There are benefits in this combined approach both for improving the compliance of the minority for whom the programme is designed and for maintaining compliance on the part of the majority. For the deliberately non-compliant, it establishes a credible expectation of compliance, rather than reinforcing the benefit of evasion. For those who may have inadvertently failed to disclose taxable income, it helps to build levels of awareness for the future in a supportive way. For the majority who already comply, it will stand a much better chance of reinforcing their compliant behaviour than programmes unaccompanied by other measures to improve medium-term compliance.

4. Increasing Voluntary Compliance Uptake via Guidelines

40. The 2010 publication on voluntary disclosure programmes¹⁴ explored to some extent what prevents taxpayer from coming forward. It emerged that, at a high level, there were two categories of taxpayers: (i) those who continued to be unwilling to pay the tax due and (ii) those who would be prepared to pay the tax but had other reasons preventing them from coming forward.

41. For the first group, the resistance to compliance relates to particular aspects of the tax legislation, such as the rate of income tax. Such taxpayers usually fall in the very top slice of the compliance pyramid; they are risk takers and feel that their non-compliance will not be detected. Administrative measures are thus unlikely to impact the compliance behaviour of such taxpayers. In order to gain compliance from this segment of the population, tax administrations need to take compliance action such as audits and investigations.

42. When it comes to offshore compliance, taxpayers in this group should be aware that tax co-operation between countries is increasing at a rapid pace. Exchange of information (EOI) for tax purposes is a valuable tool for enhancing global transparency and cooperation. More and more countries provide information to other countries upon request in cases of suspected tax evasion and governments will start automatically sharing large volumes of data by 2017 under the new global standard for automatic exchange of tax information. Automatic exchange of information is a proactive tool: it can inform countries of its residents' wealth that has been concealed offshore, undetected, and escaped tax. It simultaneously deters future non-compliance. Taxpayers who have concealed their wealth offshore will come to realise that they will be identified, irrespective of where they may hold their assets. They have been put on notice and should not be surprised if, once detected, both the tax administration and the prosecution authorities apply the full force of the law.

43. Taxpayers in the second group (i.e. those in principle willing to pay the tax) will be more receptive to voluntary disclosure programmes. However, they may still hesitate to come forward for a range of reasons. The 2010 publication identified several ways in which clearer guidance could encourage taxpayers to come forward. In 2014, the OECD consulted the private sector on how the framework for voluntary disclosure could be further improved and what particular features might encourage even more taxpayers to come forward and take advantage of such programmes. The comments received have been reflected, where appropriate, in this update.

44. The primary concern for taxpayers willing in principle to make a disclosure appears to be a lack of certainty: what will happen when they make a full and accurate

¹⁴ Offshore Voluntary Disclosure – Comparative Analysis, Guidance and Policy Advice (OECD 2010) <http://www.oecd.org/ctp/exchange-of-tax-information/46244704.pdf>

disclosure and will criminal charges be brought. Other concerns expressed related to the confidentiality of the information that is provided, the reputational damage that would result from publication of their tax offences, the affordability of a settlement including interest and penalties and the risk that a disclosure would influence future risk assessments and trigger wider or future audit activity.

45. To assist taxpayers, countries should issue clear guidance on the following issues:

- **Process for voluntary disclosure.** The process for voluntary disclosures should be clear. Guidance should outline the process, the person to contact and the documentation required. The information pack could also include a contact point where answers regarding procedural questions could be given on a no-name basis. This information (a how to guide) could be made available on the tax administration's website in a way that makes it easy to find for both advisers and taxpayers concerned. Additionally, tax administrations may consider media releases to draw attention to the existence of such information. Procedures will vary country by country with some countries, for instance, using a designated disclosure unit¹⁵ while others may use a decentralised model.
- **Incomplete records.** As a best practice, guidance should explain how the tax administration deals with incomplete records and assets that have been undeclared by previous generations. In a number of cases, in particular those where assets were hidden abroad by a parent or grandparent, the taxpayer may not be in position to provide complete records. In addition, record retention periods vary from country to country, and taxpayers may not be able to obtain records beyond a specific period (i.e. 5 years or 10 years). While much will depend on the facts in each individual case, guidance could include both examples and statements of principle. Uncertainty in this area has been identified by practitioners as a disincentive for taxpayers coming forward to voluntarily correct their tax affairs. Furthermore, clarity around the voluntary disclosure period (i.e. number of years to be disclosed) would provide taxpayers with greater certainty about the outcomes of their disclosure.
- **Confidentiality and use of information disclosed.** Confidentiality should be based on legal obligation and laws in place in the country, and should be clearly explained to taxpayers. Taxpayers should not be expected to rely solely on (verbal) commitments made by individual persons or governmental entities, but should be assured of the confidentiality of their identity and their voluntary disclosure throughout the programme. Countries where confidentiality is a concern could overcome this barrier by using anonymous solutions through institutional / licensed / certified intermediaries in their jurisdictions. Countries have developed different responses to such concerns. These concerns may be more pressing in some countries than others. Responses range from limiting the information disclosed to designated tax officials, to protecting the information further via special legislative tax secrecy provisions applying to tax officials in the disclosure unit. In addition, to the extent possible, there should be transparency as to the use of data collected via the voluntary disclosure process and sharing among government entities.

¹⁵ For example, Belgium.

- **Future compliance activities.** Taxpayers have concerns that a disclosure will give rise to further investigation of their affairs either as an immediate response to the disclosure or that it will affect their risk profile and thus future compliance monitoring and audits. Many tax authorities will already have internal guidance and procedures that stipulate how different degrees and types of non-compliance impact on further compliance monitoring. Where possible, these broad principles should be made public. Where information obtained from the disclosure is only made available to certain designated tax officials outside the assessment and audit function (or operated via third parties),¹⁶ future compliance activity is unlikely to be affected.
- **Contacting third parties.** This concern relates to the tax authorities gathering and verifying information from third parties such as business partners, employers and banks. The guidance material could outline the circumstances in which tax administrations will contact third parties.
- **Penalties and Interest.** Guidance material should describe the circumstances in which penalties and interest will be sought and the basis on which they are calculated. It should also detail the circumstances in which these will be mitigated. In some countries, penalties can be 100% of the unpaid tax and interest can accrue over a period of more than a decade, sometimes without any statute of limitation. For older tax liabilities, a reduction of the interest rate could be justified, especially in circumstances where application of the normal interest rate would create a disincentive for compliance. Taxpayers need to be aware of the potential costs of settlement, as this is a key factor in the decision to come forward voluntarily. If the cost of back taxes, interest, fines, and/or penalties is prohibitive or higher than the value of the asset, the taxpayer might not be motivated to come forward. As discussed in section I, the cost of voluntary disclosure should be less than if the taxpayer were to be caught by compliance action on the part of the tax administration, but higher than if the taxpayer has been compliant from day one.

In countries where there are third-party penalty regimes, guidance on how these will be applied to third parties linked to the taxpayer making the voluntary disclosure should be provided in order not to create a disincentive for the taxpayer to participate.

- **Criminal Prosecution.** Guidance could set out the circumstances under which no criminal charges will be brought. This could include both a statement of the relevant principles and examples including cases where the undisclosed assets were initially deposited abroad by a parent or grandparent of the taxpayer. In some countries information on policy for prosecution of tax crimes may have to be issued in a joint statement between the tax administration and public prosecutor, or solely by the public prosecutor.
- **No-name discussions.** Tax administrations should indicate whether there is a facility, such as a dedicated phone number, where taxpayers and/or advisers are able to have initial discussions without the requirement to disclose the identity of the taxpayer concerned. This would assist those taxpayers unsure about the consequences of making a disclosure in making a decision. Confidentiality should be guaranteed in such discussions in order to maintain trust in the no-name process.

¹⁶ See preceding bullet point.

46. In addition to the requests for clearer guidance, in the course of consultations with the private sector it was suggested that a pragmatic approach is needed when dealing with cases where the records are incomplete and in particular:

- There will be cases where historic purchase prices are not available to calculate taxable gains.
- It may be sensible to adopt a pragmatic or simplified approach to the calculation of taxable income or gains during the disclosure period.
- It would be helpful to have in place a procedure to determine who takes responsibility for accounts and assets subject to disclosure in cases where the identity of the owner of the accounts or assets has changed after an inheritance, divorce, marriage, or similar cases.
- A fast track process for dealing with disclosures of small accounts or simple investment structures would be welcome.

47. This report is primarily concerned with tax administration rather than tax policy. However, it is clear that the design of voluntary disclosure programmes do raise a number of policy issues, some of which have already been touched on. Summarised below are two specific suggestions received in relation to some further policy aspects of voluntary disclosure programmes:

- where this is not already the case, consider financial mitigation for interest and/or penalties in circumstances where the liabilities result from an ancestor's non-compliance;¹⁷ and
- where this is not already the case, consider giving certainty of no prosecution where a taxpayer makes an unprompted full and complete disclosure.

48. Advisers have indicated that in some countries, individuals may be deterred from seeking professional advice where they consider that the adviser will be obliged to notify government bodies of the possible breach of anti-money laundering rules¹⁸.

49. Finally, programmes should not force taxpayers to repatriate their assets as a mandatory requirement for participation in a voluntary disclosure programme, at least

¹⁷ See Chapter 1, page 27 of the report *Engaging with High Net Worth Individuals on Tax Compliance* (OECD) 2009. In some instances, the settlement sought by the tax administration can equal the sum of the inheritance.

¹⁸ FATF Recommendations specify that professionals subject to professional secrecy or legal professional privilege are not required to report suspicious transactions if the relevant information was obtained in circumstances covered by the secrecy/ privilege. http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/recommendations/pdfs/FATF_Recommendations.pdf, Interpretative note to Recommendation 23, see p.83. This view has been shared by the EU's legislative institutions in the review of the EU Anti Money Laundering Directive. Art.33 (2); [Commission proposal of 5 February 2013](#); [European Parliament, first reading, 11 March 2014](#); [EU Council negotiating position of 18 June 2014](#).

where there is an effective exchange of information relationship in place between the jurisdiction where the assets are held and the jurisdiction of residence of the taxpayer.

5. Comparison of Key Features of Voluntary Disclosure Programmes

50. This part compares the key features of voluntary disclosure programmes in 47 countries¹⁹ and includes both general rules and specific programmes. The analysis is based on a country survey which generally reflects the situation as of March 2015²⁰. Countries considering the introduction of measures in this area can use the information in this part to compare different strategies. They can also use the information to review their own measures with a view to redesigning or adapting them.

A. Country approaches towards non-compliance

51. Survey data shows that countries do not tolerate non-compliance of their taxpayers. Taxpayers that are detected by the tax authority without them having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure do not only have to pay the amount of tax evaded and interest on that amount but also face in all countries surveyed criminal prosecution and imprisonment. Moreover, the number of years that a tax authority will consider is typically extended in case of tax evasion committed in the past.

52. There are some differences, however. In all 47 countries the non-compliant taxpayer will have to pay the outstanding amount of tax; but two countries (Iceland and Poland) significantly increase the tax rate or tax base. In the case of Poland a 75% tax rate is applied to the income. On the other hand, Poland does not impose a separate monetary penalty. Iceland, however, increases the tax base by 25% and, in addition, imposes a minimum monetary penalty of 200% of the non-disclosed income. Interestingly, Mexico multiplies the amount of tax that has to be paid by a factor to adjust for inflation.

53. In almost all countries taxpayers have to pay interest on tax evaded if their tax evasion is detected by the tax authorities and they have not made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure. There are only two countries (Malaysia and Singapore) that do not impose interest charges. With respect to Malaysia, however, monetary penalties increase the longer the period between original due date and detection.

54. Interest rates differ country by country. Some countries apply a fixed interest rate ranging from very low figures to almost 22% p.a. (Estonia). In other countries the interest rate varies depending on market rates or rates provided by Central Banks (e.g. the Czech Republic – 14%-points over the repo rate of the Czech National Bank or Hungary – 200%

¹⁹ Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jersey, Korea, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Singapore, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

²⁰ Survey answers are reproduced in the Annex.

of the Hungarian Central Bank prime rate). Furthermore some countries limit the maximum amount of interest that has to be paid, either by time (e.g. maximum of 48 months of interest in Austria) or by amount (e.g. in Malta the interest cannot exceed the tax due).

55. Large differences do also exist in relation to monetary penalties. In all countries taxpayers face monetary penalties in cases of tax evasion. In all but one country monetary penalties are provided for separately (in relation to Poland see above). Monetary penalties can be in the form of a flat rate (e.g. Czech Republic, 20%) or within a range (e.g. Belgium, between 10% and 200%) of the unpaid taxes. In some countries monetary penalties are not calculated as a percentage of unpaid tax but based on fixed amounts provided for in the law (e.g. Croatia and Estonia).

56. Differences across countries in the level of penalty rates are striking. There are some countries where monetary penalties are well below 50% of the unpaid tax while in a large number of countries the maximum penalty can be as high as (or even above) double the amount of undeclared income. However, two observations have to be made in this respect. Firstly, this is a maximum penalty and anecdotal evidence indicates that in practice countries often impose penalties at the lower end of the range particularly where it is a taxpayer's first offence. Secondly, some of the countries that provide for lower monetary penalties provide for interest rates which already seem to include a punitive element.

57. Nevertheless, it is possible in some countries that the monetary penalties can exceed the amount of the original undeclared income. Thus, in some countries there are high stakes for non-compliant taxpayers if their tax evasion is detected by the tax authorities.

B. Voluntary disclosure programmes and general rules

58. The vast majority of countries that participated in the survey have features in their law which allow them to provide some form of relief for taxpayers who would like to voluntarily disclose undeclared income. Most of those countries (80%) operate a general voluntary disclosure programme and some of those countries that do not have a general programme have an administrative practice which provides relief (e.g. Finland). Other countries operate(d) a temporary disclosure programme, sometimes alone (e.g. Argentina) or in coexistence with a general programme (e.g. United Kingdom). Temporary programmes are typically aimed at undeclared income held offshore (e.g. Australia), but in certain cases limited to income and assets held in specific countries (e.g. Austria and the United Kingdom).

59. Under general disclosure programmes the taxpayer must pay the amount of tax he or she would have owed in the absence of a voluntary disclosure. This situation is different under temporary programmes in a certain number of countries pursuant to which the tax is reduced and/or computed differently.

60. Interest charges are sometimes reduced in cases of voluntary disclosure. This is a common feature within the context of temporary voluntary disclosure programmes, where interest charges are/were reduced in the programmes of a number of countries. Interest charges are or can also be reduced in the case of a voluntary disclosure based on the

general law of some countries (e.g. Canada, Hungary and Poland) but sometimes based on certain conditions, such as the payments of outstanding taxes within a short time period. One country (Jersey) waives the interest in whole under its general disclosure programme.

61. Close to half of the countries (19 out of 47) reduce the monetary penalties to nil following a voluntary disclosure by the taxpayer. Thirteen out of those 19 do so by general law (including administrative practice) and 6 through a special programme. Even where penalties are not eliminated they are often substantially reduced in the case of a voluntary disclosure. Switzerland restricts the mitigation of penalties to the first voluntary disclosure and Ireland to the first two disclosures.

62. In most countries operating a general disclosure programme (26 out of 38) the non-compliant taxpayer can avoid imprisonment through a voluntary disclosure. Also, under temporary programmes imprisonment is often avoided. There are only a few countries where the taxpayer faces the possibility of imprisonment. However, in most of those countries the voluntary disclosure is considered a mitigating circumstance. For example in Australia, the fact that a taxpayer had co-operated and made a voluntary disclosure would be a mitigating factor and would substantially lessen the likelihood of a prison sentence. In the United States a voluntary disclosure will not automatically guarantee immunity from prosecution; however, a voluntary disclosure may result in prosecution not being recommended.

63. Moreover, some countries require additional reporting for a voluntary disclosure being effective. For example, under the Australian temporary programme ‘Project DO IT’ non-compliant taxpayers are required to provide information about (i) their offshore structures, entities and assets, and (ii) the advisers or other intermediaries that, at any time after 1 January 2006, helped establish or maintain their offshore structures. Similar, under the United States offshore voluntary disclosure programme (2012 OVDP) taxpayers had to agree to cooperate and provide, if requested, information about financial institutions, service providers and other facilitators.

C. Other observations

64. Ireland reported publishing the name, address and occupation of a taxpayer, if the taxpayer did not disclose on a voluntary basis and the penalty exceeded 15% of the amount of unpaid taxes or EUR 33 000 and where the tax is in respect of a liability arising after 1 January 2010. Similarly the United Kingdom reported having started publishing the names and details of individuals and companies caught evading taxes totalling more than GBP 25 000 on the tax administration website from 1 April 2010. In addition, in February 2011 the United Kingdom introduced a ‘Managing Deliberate Defaulters’ programme to deter known defaulters and effect a permanent shift to compliant behaviour.

D. Summary table

65. The following summary table compares at a high level the consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure with the situation of a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion but has made a timely and comprehensive

voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities. In the latter case it only takes into account relief provided under general programmes/laws. Country specific tables with more detailed information can be found in the Annex. The Annex also includes information on temporary programmes that are in place or have been in place since 2009.

Table 1. High-level overview on consequences through "No voluntary disclosure" and "Voluntary disclosure" under general programmes/law

Country	No voluntary disclosure				Voluntary disclosure					
	Tax to be paid in full	Interest charges	Monetary penalties	Imprisonment possible	General programme/law exists	Tax waived	Interest charges waived	Monetary penalties waived		Imprisonment possible
								In whole	Partially	
Argentina	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Australia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Austria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Belgium	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Canada	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Possible	✓		x
Chile	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
China	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Croatia	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Czech Rep.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Denmark	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Estonia	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Finland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
France	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Partially		x	x
Germany	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Hungary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Partially	✓		x
Iceland	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
India	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Partially			x
Ireland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Italy	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Japan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Jersey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓		x
Korea	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Latvia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Liechtenstein	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Lithuania	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		
Luxembourg	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Malaysia	✓	x	✓	✓	✓					
Malta	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	Possible		✓	x
Mexico	✓	✓	✓	✓	x					
Netherlands	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
New Zealand	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Poland	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	x	Partially	✓		x
Portugal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Russia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Singapore	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Slovak Rep.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	✓
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		✓
South Africa	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
Sweden	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x
Switzerland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
Turkey	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x	✓		x
United Kingdom	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		✓	x
United States	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x		x	x

Annex

This annex reproduces the answers to a survey on voluntary disclosures programmes and generally reflects the situation up to March 2015 in the forty-seven countries that participated in the survey. The countries provided answers with respect to the consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure with a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion but has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure and before being detected by the tax authorities. The country specific tables look at the years covered,²¹ tax, interest as well as penalties (monetary²² and imprisonment) thus making it easy to compare possible outcomes.

The sections on “voluntary disclosure” are subdivided into general programmes/law and temporary programmes. General programmes/law typically also include administrative practices or policies based on general law. Where voluntary disclosure programmes exist (whether as part of general law or as temporary programmes) the tables also show whether they require additional reporting and/or asset repatriation, have particular due dates,²³ or whether there are any particular conditions for eligibility. Moreover, countries were asked to indicate whether taxpayers has the opportunity to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from a voluntary disclosure.

²¹ “Years covered” shows the number of years that a tax administration will go back in case of tax evasion committed in past tax years. In cases of temporary programmes the years might be reduced or extended.

²² Monetary penalties may be of civil or criminal nature.

²³ “Due date” indicates at what point in time the taxpayer has to pay the amount of taxes, interest, and (where applicable) monetary penalties in order to qualify for the voluntary disclosure regime. This can be at the time of making the voluntary disclosure or at a future date.

ARGENTINA

Country		Argentina	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years 10 years for unregistered taxpayers		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Compensatory interest rate: 3% monthly rate Punitive interest rate: 4% yearly rate
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty(e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	General penalty 50% to 100% of the unpaid tax In case of fraud through deceitful tax returns, the fine is 2 to 10 times the evaded tax.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Law 24769: Tax crimes. Crimes related to Social Security Resources. Common tax offences. General regulations. Administrative and criminal procedures.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Depending on the amount of unpaid tax, facts and circumstances
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Regime to voluntarily declare undisclosed foreign currency held abroad or in Argentina (Law 26860) ²⁴		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	Fiscal periods ended December 31,2012		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The payment of taxes that the taxpayer might have omitted to declare, including, where applicable, interests, fines and related charges that result from the lack of advance payments is exempted.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	They are released from any civil, commercial, administrative and tax criminal action, or criminal action for foreign exchange violation.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	They are released from any civil, commercial, administrative and tax criminal action, or criminal action for foreign exchange violation.
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Filing and payment of tax liabilities for fiscal periods ended December 31, 2012.	
Asset repatriation required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Outsourced funds must be used to subscribe for securities – CEDIN (Investment Deposit Certificate) and BAADE (Argentine Bond for Economic Development).	
Due date	Extended until June 30, 2014		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Not being exempted. Allocate the funds to the subscription of the corresponding securities. Designate the funds for the subscription of the corresponding securities.	

24

<http://www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/215000-219999/215797/norma.htm>

AUSTRALIA

Country	Australia		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 4 years Unlimited in cases of fraud or evasion		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Base penalty between 25% and 90% of shortfall amount.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayers have various legislative obligations including not to make false and misleading statements and lodgment of tax returns and activity statements. It is an offence not to meet their obligations, and thus may be prosecuted. The investigation is conducted by the Australian Taxation Office, and will refer it (where applicable) to The Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecution (CDPP) to consider for prosecution.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Yes, in cases of fraud or conspiracy to defraud; penalties up to 10 years imprisonment apply.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	When providing voluntary disclosure the information required includes the taxpayer's name and contact details.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	In general 4 years Unlimited in cases of fraud or evasion		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	In the case of voluntary disclosure before notification that a tax audit is to be conducted: The base penalty is reduced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 80% if the shortfall amount is AU\$ 1,000 or more • to nil if the shortfall amount is below AU\$ 1,000. In the case of voluntary disclosure after notification that a tax audit is to be conducted: The base penalty is reduced by 20%.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The law does not distinguish between whether the information was obtained voluntarily or involuntarily, thus the ability to prosecute is the same as with no voluntary disclosure (see the 'criminal prosecution' for no voluntary disclosure above). However, the voluntary disclosure may be taken into consideration when determining how to proceed with enforcement. So voluntary disclosures made prior to any review or audit, generally have less chance of criminal investigation, which may lead to criminal prosecution.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Possible in cases of fraud or conspiracy to defraud but disclosure would substantially lessen the likelihood of imprisonment.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Open dated arrangement.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Open to all taxpayers.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Country		Australia	
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Offshore voluntary disclosure initiative (OVDI) for foreign income or capital gains (special programme) Until 30 June 2010.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Taxpayers can approach the Australian Taxation Office (ATO) anonymously (on a no-name basis) for an indication as to whether ATO would undertake an investigation to determine whether there is any potential breach of the criminal law.</p> <p>To maintain eligibility under this initiative, any indication provided for a no-name disclosure will be provided with the following conditions: (i) the taxpayer must provide their identity and all names that have been withheld from the disclosure, (ii) the information provided is true and complete, (iii) the indication relies on the information provided in the disclosure form and (iv) the taxpayer is not in an excluded category.</p> <p>The ATO's indication that it will not initiate a criminal investigation will not bind any other investigative agency or the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.</p>	
	Binding decision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, for ATO, but not for other agencies. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	In general 4 years Unlimited in cases of fraud or evasion		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Full amount of tax has to be paid.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest rate will be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reduced to nil up to and including the 2002 tax year reduced to the base rate for 2003 and 2004 at the normal rate for 2005 and later.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	If the additional taxable income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is AU\$ 20,000 or less in a tax year, no penalty exceeds AU\$ 20,000 in any tax year, the penalty will be 10% of the additional tax for that year.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The ATO would evaluate the taxpayer's disclosure and indicate whether the matter will be subject to criminal investigation. Although voluntary disclosure is given weight as a mitigating factor, but in serious cases, the ATO will continue to undertake criminal investigations, which may be referred for prosecution. In practice, of the taxpayers who came forward under this programme, none have faced criminal prosecution.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	An indication will be provided whether the case at hand is likely or not to be referred for criminal investigation.
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	As part of their disclosure taxpayers are required to provide information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> their offshore structures, entities and assets. advisers or other intermediaries that gave advice about establishing, maintaining or changing overseas assets, structures or related entities. This includes advice received about changing or maintain the structure after 1 July 2000. 	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	30 June 2010		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	This initiative is open to those who hold or have held, either directly or indirectly, an offshore account or investment or have participated in an offshore tax arrangement. But are not available to anyone who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is already under audit by the ATO, is the recipient of a notice requiring you to produce information relating to omitted offshore income to the ATO has breached the criminal law to derive foreign income (broader than tax evasion) has acquired offshore assets using income from a breach of the criminal law (broader than tax evasion) has been involved in marketing or otherwise encouraging others to enter into tax evasion schemes, or is under investigation or the subject of a search warrant by the Australian Tax Office, Australian Federal Police or the Australian Crime Commission in respect to taxation offences. 	
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	Project DO IT : <i>Disclose Offshore Income Today</i> From 27 March 2014 until 19 December 2014.		

Country	Australia		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayers can come forward on an anonymous basis to obtain advice about their particular circumstances.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Where information is sought on an anonymous basis, indicative advice will be provided. Full facts and circumstances and will need to be provide to.	
Years covered	Generally only the last 4 years. For taxpayers accepted under Project DO IT the ATO will not form an opinion that there has been fraud or evasion (reasons which allow amendments to assessments outside the standard time limits for amendments).		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Penalties for not disclosing offshore income can be as high as 90%. Under Project DO IT, where additional income in an income year is \$20,000 or less no penalties will be payable. Where income in an income year is more than \$20,000, taxpayers will be liable to a tax shortfall penalty of 10% on the tax owed.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Generally No. Taxpayers who are accepted under Project DO IT will be provided with an assurance that the ATO will not investigate their disclosure for the purposes of prosecuting them for a criminal offence, nor will the ATO refer them for a criminal investigation by another law enforcement agency. The ATO cannot give any assurance or amnesty from investigation or prosecution by any other government agency.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Note comments above.
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	As part of their disclosure taxpayers are required to provide information about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their offshore structures, entities and assets. • advisers or other intermediaries that, at any time after 1 January 2006, helped establish or maintain their offshore structures. 	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	As a condition of participating in Project DO IT you must ensure your offshore structure is brought within the Australian tax system (i.e. Income correctly disclosed in Australian tax returns), including in the future.	
Due date	19 December 2014.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayer's are not eligible for Project DO IT if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they are already being audited in relation to the omitted offshore income or capital gains or over-claimed deductions they want to disclose. • they have received a compulsory information-gathering notice from the ATO requiring them to produce information (or attend and give evidence) relating to the offshore income or capital gains or over-claimed deductions that they are intending to disclose. • they have been involved in promoting or marketing tax evasion schemes (with some possible exceptions) • they are already under criminal investigation concerning tax-related criminal offences or have been previously convicted. • their foreign assets or income were derived from serious criminal offences unrelated to tax • they have not complied with specific obligations from a previous offshore voluntary disclosure initiative that they were involved in. 	

AUSTRIA

Country	Austria		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 5 years 10 years for tax evasion		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest has to be paid for max. 48 months; (2%-points over base lending rate)
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Up to 200% of the unpaid taxes In case of tax evasion on a repetitive basis up to 300% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	In case of tax evasion up to 2 years. In case of tax evasion on a repetitive basis up to: 3 years (5 years if evaded amount exceeds EUR 500,000). In case of tax fraud from 6 month up to 10 years, depending on the evaded amount.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	In general 5 years 10 years for tax evasion		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	All penalties are waived.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	After assessment of the disclosed income by the tax authorities. Within one month in case of taxes where self-assessment applies.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Agreement between Switzerland and Austria about the cooperation in the fields of taxes and the financial market, BGBl III Nr. 192/2012.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	It is possible to pay a certain amount anonymously according to the regulations of the agreement.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country	Austria		
Years covered	10 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	All penalties are waived
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The last day of the fifth month after the agreement's coming into force (31.05.2013)		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Any natural persons with permanent residence in Austria who are holder or holder of rights of use of a Swiss bank account or portfolio. Further any natural persons who are holder of rights of use of assets held by a Swiss domicile company or life insurance company, or held by another natural person via a Liechtenstein bank account or portfolio.	
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	Agreement between Liechtenstein and Austria about the cooperation in the field of taxes, BGBl III Nr. 301/2013		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	It is possible to pay a certain amount anonymously according to the regulations of the agreement	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	10 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	All penalties are waived
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The last day of the fifth month after the agreement's coming into force (31.05.2014).		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Any natural persons with permanent residence in Austria who are holder or holder of rights of use of a Liechtenstein bank account or a portfolio. Further any natural persons who are holder of rights of use of assets held by a Liechtenstein domicile company or life insurance company or held by another natural person via a Liechtenstein bank account or portfolio.	

BELGIUM

Country	Belgium		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3 years. 7 years in case of fraud.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate 7%.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 10% and 200% of the unpaid taxes. Administrative penalties between EUR 50 and 1,250 (this penalty is not levied when sufficient tax increase has been imposed).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 2 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Program terminated on 31 December 2013 (see below Special programmes).		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	The articles 121 to 127 of the Program law of 27 December 2005 (Belgian Official Journal of 30 December 2005, second edition) have introduced a permanent procedure of regularization (here special programme 1). This system has been in place until the 14 th of July 2013. This law has been modified by the law of 11 July 2013 (see below Special programme No.2).		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Income Taxes: 7 years/estate-Succession: 10 years.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Tax rate + 10 %.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Fiscal and Criminal immunity (immunité fiscale et pénale).		
Due date	Full payment is required within 15 days after the date when a letter indicating the amount to be paid is sent to the taxpayer.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	The Program law of 27 December 2005 has been modified by the law of 11 July 2013 to modify the system of fiscal regularization and to introduce a social regularization (Belgian Official Journal of 12 July 2013, second Edition) that has entered into force on 15 July 2013 and has been terminated on 31 December 2013 .		

Country	Belgium		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	The taxpayer is the only responsible person for the choice he makes to regularize his income		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The declared amounts are submitted to the normal tax rate, <u>except for the fiscally prescribed capitals that are submitted to a levy with a uniform rate of 35 %.</u>
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	All fiscally non-prescribed regularized income is submitted to a penalty of 15 % (tax rate + 15 %) if the declaration was introduced from 15 July 2013 on and ultimately on 31 December 2013 and as far as there is no question of specific cases of serious and organized fiscal fraud. In such case the aimed income is submitted to penalty of 20% (tax rate + 20%).
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Insofar the declaration of regularization is introduced from 15 July 2013 on and ultimately on 31 December 2013 the possibility exists to regularise capitals and income coming from serious and organized fiscal fraud where extraordinarily complicated mechanisms or procedures of international dimensions are used and of abuse of corporate assets and abuse of confidence connected with the fiscal fraud.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The payment of the levy of regularization due (the penalty included) must be executed within 15 days following the date of transmission of the letter indicating the amount to be paid.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

CANADA

Country		Canada	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3 years. Unlimited in case of neglect, carelessness, wilful default or fraud.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	We charge arrears interest according to the prescribed interest rate ²⁵ . Arrears interest is compounded daily on any unpaid balance from the balance due day ²⁶ to the date of payment.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Various penalties, e.g. late filing penalty (up to 17% of unpaid taxes), a discretionary penalty, such as an omission penalty or a gross negligence penalty (up to 50% of unpaid taxes).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer could be prosecuted for the tax evasion committed.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) can review, upon request, information given on a no-name basis and advise, without prejudice, on the possible tax implications of the disclosure. This advice is based on the facts as submitted on a no-name basis. If there is any discrepancy between the information that is provided and the information that is verified once the taxpayer is identified, this preliminary advice may be invalidated. This discussion is informal, non-binding and general in nature and for the benefit of the taxpayer to provide insight into the Voluntary Disclosures Program (VDP) process, a better understanding of the risks involved in remaining non-compliant and the relief available under the VDP. The VDP decision will only be made once the identity of the taxpayer has been provided. Failure to provide the identity will result in the file being closed without further discussion. A taxpayer may also decide not to provide their name and not to proceed with the disclosure submission. At this point the file will be closed without further contact.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Unlimited.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Taxpayers are required to pay any tax amounts outstanding.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Partial relief in the application of interest may be granted in respect of assessments for years or reporting periods proceeding the three most recent years of returns required to be filed ²⁷ .
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	One of the criteria's of the VDP is that the information disclosed is subject to a penalty. This penalty is waived if the disclosure is accepted under the conditions of the CRA's Voluntary Disclosures Program.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Prosecution is not pursued against a taxpayer if the information disclosed is accepted under the CRA's VDP. However, should additional information be discovered that was not provided by the taxpayer with the original disclosure, the taxpayer could be subject to prosecution on that additional information.	

²⁵ http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/fq/ntrst_rts/menu-eng.html

²⁶ <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/bsnss/tpcs/crprtns/pymnts/blnc/ddts/menu-eng.html>

²⁷ Relief for penalty is limited to any taxation year (or fiscal period in the case of a partnership) that ended within the previous 10 years before the calendar year in which the submission is filed. For interest relief, the Minister has the discretion to waive or cancel interest that accrued within the last ten calendar years, from the year the request was made, notwithstanding the taxation year from which the debt arose.

Country	Canada		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years) <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: top; margin-left: 10px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 100px;">See response for Criminal prosecution, above.</td> </tr> </table>	See response for Criminal prosecution, above.
See response for Criminal prosecution, above.			
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A taxpayer may complete and sign form RC199, Taxpayer Agreement Form, or provide a letter of similar content outlining their disclosure. They must also provide any outstanding tax returns, or forms (such as information returns). A taxpayer, who chooses to use a representative to discuss their file with the CRA, must authorize that person in writing.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The payment of tax and interest is expected upon making a disclosure, however it is not a condition of the VDP in terms of accepting or denying the disclosure.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Any taxpayer may file under the VDP, but to be accepted, the disclosed information must meet four conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must be voluntary, • it must be subject to a penalty, • it must be at least one year past due, and • it must be complete. 	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

CHILE

Country		Chile	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3 years. 6 years in case of taxes subject to self-assessment, when the tax return has not been filed or the return has been deliberately filed with false information.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate: 1.5% per month.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Civil penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 10% to 30% of unpaid taxes for late filing or non-filing of tax returns from 20% to 60% for failure to remit withholding taxes, VAT and stamp duty Criminal penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 50% and up to 300% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Commissioner may pursue the application of monetary penalties and imprisonment through a criminal court proceeding, or pursue solely the application of the monetary penalties through a civil court procedure (Tax and Customs Court).	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years, however in case of obtaining a tax refund due to fraudulent pretences, up to 15 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, administrative procedure ²⁸ <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	In general 3 years. 6 years in case of taxes subject to self-assessment, when the tax return has not been filed or the return has been deliberately filed with false information.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest rate: 1.5% per month.

28

General tax law does not contain rules that guarantee the application of special concessions over the tax or interest payable, over civil or criminal penalties or over the period of retroactive years for which unpaid tax will be demanded of taxpayers that have made a voluntary disclosure of a civil tax infraction or of a tax fraud (e.g. tax evasion) before being detected by the tax authorities. In the case of penalties due to tax payment delays detected by the tax authorities, Article 97 N°11 of the Tax Code provides for the application of civil penalties from 20 to 60% of the unpaid taxes (applicable on VAT and income taxes subject to withholding but not applicable on taxes subject to self-assessment such as income tax on business profits). In the case of a voluntary disclosure, Article 97 N°11 reduces the rate to a civil penalty of 10 to 30% of the unpaid taxes. In the case of a tax fraud, the Commissioner may pursue, through a criminal court proceeding, monetary penalties and imprisonment or pursue solely the application of the monetary penalties through a civil court procedure (Tax and Customs Court). In the latter case, Article 107 of the Tax Code requires the Tax and Customs Court to take into account the cooperation provided by taxpayers, when determining monetary penalties. Furthermore, Article 106 of the Tax Code provides that the Regional Commissioner can suspend, reduce or waive the penalties if the taxpayer has made a comprehensive voluntary disclosure of the breach before being detected by the tax authorities.

Country	Chile		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Civil penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 10% to 30% of unpaid taxes for late filing or non-filing of tax returns from 10% to 30% for failure to remit withholding taxes, VAT and stamp duty Criminal penalties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from 50% and up to 300% of unpaid taxes Penalties can be suspended, reduced or waived through an administrative procedure, if the taxpayer has made a comprehensive voluntary disclosure (unless the case is subject to a criminal court proceeding).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Commissioner may pursue the application of monetary penalties and imprisonment through a criminal court proceeding, or pursue solely the application of the monetary penalties through a civil court procedure (Tax and Customs Court).	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years, however in case of obtaining a tax refund due to fraudulent pretenses, up to 15 years. Mitigating circumstances may be taken into account.
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	At the time of making the voluntary disclosure		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Voluntary and extraordinary system for declaration of assets and incomes held abroad, according to the provisions of provisional Article 24 of the Tax Reform. In effect between 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
		Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	The SII can review the fulfilment of the conditions required for the application of the program (e.g. ownership of assets, date of acquisition) with no time limit. Otherwise, the general time limits of 3 and 6 years, as provided in the general law, are applicable.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Taxpayers that choose to come forward under the program are subject to a tax of 8% on the value of the assets and incomes declared. This tax replaces all other taxes that were applicable to such assets and incomes.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Assets and incomes declared under the program are subject to the 8% tax referred to above. No further interest and monetary penalties are applicable.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Assets and incomes declared under the program are subject to the 8% tax referred to above. No further interest and monetary penalties are applicable.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayers that comply with the requisites provided for in the law to declare assets and related income held abroad and pay the corresponding 8% tax, are exempted from further administrative, civil or criminal penalties applicable under tax, companies limited by shares, foreign exchange and securities laws. Criminal prosecution is possible under anti-money laundering law. Provisional Article 24 of the Tax Reform reinforces the application of anti-money laundering regulations with respect to assets and incomes declared under the program.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See above

Country	Chile	
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayers are required to demonstrate ownership/beneficial ownership/title and date of acquisition of the assets and incomes declared and provide a detailed inventory of such assets and incomes. Taxpayers are also required to value the assets according to the rules provided for in the law.
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayers may choose to repatriate the assets and incomes declared under the program.
Due date	<p>Taxpayers are required to pay the tax due within 10 working days as of the day the SII notifies the taxpayer the order of payment issued. The SII shall issue such order of payment within 5 working days as of the date the taxpayer files the sworn statement containing its voluntary declaration of assets and related incomes held abroad.</p> <p>The sworn statement shall be filed with the SII before 31 December 2015.</p>	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The law describes the types of assets that can be declared under the program (e.g. registered shares in foreign companies, rights as beneficiaries in foreign trusts, financial instruments or securities, such as bonds, shares in funds, deposits, and similar instruments, payable in foreign currency; and foreign currency). The incomes derived from the referred assets are eligible for the program.</p> <p>The assets declared must have been acquired before 1 January 2014.</p> <p>The law bans certain persons from accessing the program (e.g. taxpayers that have been sentenced or prosecuted for money laundering offenses, tax crimes, or under provisions of the Central Bank Act). Taxpayers are also banned from accessing the program with respect to assets and incomes that are subject to an administrative revision by the SII.</p>

CHINA

Country	China		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3-5 years. Unlimited in cases of fraud or evasion.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	To be paid at rates higher than market rates (0.05% daily).
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Penalties vary and may be determined on a case-by-case basis. (For criminal nature penalty, a fine of not less than one time and not more than five times the amount of tax evaded).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	It is provided in the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (Part Two, Chapter III, Section 6 : Crime of Jeopardizing the Administration of Tax Collection).	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 7 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but administrative practices		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

COSTA RICA

Country		Costa Rica	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Four (4) years, extendable to ten (10) years (article 51 of the General Tax Code, GTC).		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate is modified on a yearly basis. Pursuant to rulings DGH-014-2014 and DGA-049-2014, issued by the General Direction of Fiscal Matters (<i>Dirección General de Hacienda</i>) and by the General Direction of Customs (<i>Dirección General de Aduanas</i>), respectively, an annual tax rate of 12.74% is applicable from 1 April 2014.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Failure to report income due to omission or inaccuracy, improper claim of compensation or refund, or receiving inappropriate refunds. Monetary penalties of 50%, 100% or 150% are dealt with in article 81 of the GTC.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Tax crimes will be heard by the criminal justice system through a procedure involving the statutes in the Criminal Procedure Code; likewise, the general provisions contained in the Criminal Code will be applicable. If there are special provisions in the tax laws, they will prevail over the general provisions. Articles 89, 90 and 92 of the GTC refer to tax crimes.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	From 5 to 10 years (article 92 of the GTC).
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Article 171 of the GTC summarizes the general rights granted to taxpayers. Paragraphs 2 and 4 contain the following rights: "2) <i>Right to be informed and assisted by the Tax Administration when exercising their rights or complying with their tax duties, as well as with their content and scope;</i> 4) <i>Right to request official criteria from the Tax Administration and obtain a timely response according to the terms established in the domestic legislation. Concerning purely informative requests, the response must be provided within 10 working days after its filing.</i> "	
	Binding decision		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	For each tax period.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Article 88 of the GTC refers to reduction of monetary penalties. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the violator spontaneously rectifies the breach without the Administration taking any actions to obtain that repair, the sanction will be lowered seventy-five percent (75%). The violator may self-liquidate and pay the sanction when the breach is remedied, in which case the reduction will be eighty percent (80%). When the violator repairs its breach after actions by the Tax Administration but prior to the notification of the transfer of charges, the sanction will be lowered fifty percent (50%). The violator may self-liquidate and pay the sanction when the breach is remedied, in which case the reduction will be fifty-five percent (55%).
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Costa Rica	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

CROATIA

Country	Croatia		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	3-6 years for taxes. 5-10 years for social contributions. Provisions on statute of limitations in the field of taxation are determined in the General Tax Act and for social contributions in Law on obligatory social contributions.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	12% of annual interest rate. 3-6 years for interests on taxes. 5-10 years for interests on social contributions.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	According to the General Tax Act and special regulations for certain type of taxes penalties are in range from 2.000 HRK (app.265 EUR)-500.000 HRK (app. 66.136 EUR).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Tax Administration conducts misdemeanor proceedings and penalties for tax offenses prescribed by the General Tax Act and special regulations for certain types of taxes. Criminal proceedings for tax offenses are initiated by the State Attorney's Office. Tax evasion according to the Criminal Code is determined by Criminal Court.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	According to the Criminal Code evasion of taxes and other levies could be punished by imprisonment up to 10 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. There is no special general programme or law directly targeted on voluntary disclosure.		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

CZECH REPUBLIC

Country		Czech Republic	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	At least 3 years. The time limit can be prolonged for up to 10 years if the respective Tax Authority conducts specific acts aiming at assessment or reassessment of the tax in question prior to the expiry of the three-year's time limit. Also according to the Section 148 paragraph 6 of Tax Administration Act No.: 280/2009 Coll., which came into effect on January 1, 2011, the time limit of three years for tax assessment is not relevant/applicable when a tax crime is disclosed. In such a case the tax relating thereto can be assessed until the end of the second year after the year when the judicial judgment became final, irrespective of the fact whether the tax assessment time limit has already expired.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest has to be paid for max. 5 years; Interest rate is 14 percentage points over repo rate of the Czech National Bank.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<p>According to the Section 250 of Tax Administration Act (Penalty for Late Tax Declaration), paragraph 1 there is provided that where a person subject to tax fails to file an ordinary tax declaration or a supplementary tax declaration within the fixed time-limit and his delay is longer than five working days, the obligation shall arise to the person to settle a penalty in the amount of</p> <p>a) 0,05 % of the determined tax for every subsequent day of default (delay) however no more than 5 % of the determined tax b) 0,05 % of the determined tax deduction for every subsequent day of default, however no more than 5 % of the tax deduction; or c) 0,01 % of the determined tax loss for every subsequent day of default, however no more than 5 % of the determined tax loss.</p> <p>According to the Section 251 of the Tax Administration Act (Penalty on Additionally Assessed Tax Amount), paragraph 1 there is provided that a person subject to tax shall have to settle a penalty on additionally assessed tax amount that was determined against his last known tax in the amount of</p> <p>a) 20 %, where the tax is increased b) 20 %, where the tax deduction is reduced; or c) 1 %, where the tax loss is reduced.</p> <p>According to the paragraph 4 of the same Section there is provided, that where tax is additionally assessed according to a supplementary tax return or a supplementary annual account statement, the obligation to pay a penalty on the amount stated therein shall not rise.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>According to the Act No. 40/2009 Coll., Penal Code, Section 240 (Reduction of Taxes, Fees and other Similar Mandatory Payments) there is provided that</p> <p>(1) Whoever reduces tax, customs duty, social security, health insurance, fees or other mandatory payments, or elicits an advantage to some of these mandatory payments to a greater extent, shall be punished by a prison sentence of six months to three years or punishment by disqualification.</p> <p>(2) An offender shall be punished by a prison sentence of two to eight years, if,</p> <p>a) they committed an act referred to in Subsection 1 with at least two persons, b) they disrupted an official seal to facilitate such an act, or c) they committed such act to a large extent.</p> <p>(3) An offender shall be punished by a prison sentence of five to ten years if they committed an act referred to in Subsection 1 to a large extent.</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 10 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	

Country	Czech Republic		
Years covered	<p>According to the Section 148, paragraph 7 of the abovementioned Tax Administration Act No. 280/2009 Coll., there is provided that where a person subject to tax files an ordinary tax declaration or a supplementary tax declaration and concurrently pays the tax as stated (including any tax appurtenances relating thereto) and where this is required for the extinguishment of punishability (punitiveness) of the person's criminal act due to his effective repentance, the tax can be assessed irrespective of the fact whether the tax assessment time-limit has already expired.</p> <p>According to the Section 33 of the Act no. 40/2009 Coll., Penal Code (Effective Remorse) criminal liability for criminal offences committed through ... reduction of taxes, fees and other similar mandatory payments (Section 240), failure to comply with reporting obligations in tax proceedings (Section 243), ... shall expire if the offender voluntarily</p> <p>a) prevented or rectified the detrimental consequence of a criminal offence, or</p> <p>b) reported a criminal offence at the time when the detrimental effects of the criminal offence could still be prevented; a report must be made to the public prosecutor or the police authority. A soldier may report it to their commander.</p>		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest has to be paid for max. 5 years; Interest rate is 14 percentage points over repo rate of the Czech National Bank.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	There are no specific rules in the Czech Republic for voluntary tax disclosure given by the tax or any other law. Generally, the tax liability is due by the same deadline as the tax return.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

DENMARK

Country	Denmark		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3 years. 10 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 50% and 200% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 8 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	In general 3 years. 10 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest rate varies.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	50% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 8 years. Mitigating circumstances may be taken into account.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Excess tax as a result of an alteration of the tax assessment is payable in three instalments on the 1st of the first, second and third months following the new tax assessment. Monetary penalties (fine) must be paid within 14 days from day of the taxpayer's acceptance of the fine.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<i>Appointed dependor</i>	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	"Midlertidig strafnedsættelsesordning" (Temporary waived of penalty according violation of tax- and duty laws according funds on foreign accounts etc.). Foreign accounts in countries by whom Denmark didn't have an Agreement in f.ex. the DTA about exchange of tax information or a TIEA at January 1, 2008. Voluntary period: July 1 2012 – June 30, 2013.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Several people have used the programme's hotline in the period. Some lawyers have had a short meeting with the tax administration about an income on a no-name basis before voluntary disclosure.
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country	Denmark		
Years covered	2002-2011 - If voluntary before September 1, 2012 also 2001		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Penalty up to maximum 60%.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	SKAT's special department: "Penalty and Sanctions" has the power to make administrative fines, so the case don't end in courts – the case isn't public.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Tax and interests: minimum 15 days after decision. Fines: 14 days after acceptance of the fine.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

ESTONIA

Country	Estonia		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In administrative cases in general 3 years, 5 years in case of intentional failure to fulfil tax obligation. In criminal cases 5 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate 0.06% per day.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Misdemeanour penalty up to EUR 1200 in case of physical person and up to EUR 32000 in case of legal entity. In case of criminal offense when the offender will not be imprisoned, a pecuniary punishment of 30 to 500 times the daily rate. Daily rate is calculated on the basis of average daily income of the offender; can't be less than EUR 3.2. In case of legal entity the criminal pecuniary punishment is between EUR 3200 to 16 million.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	In tax offences the monetary penalties in criminal prosecution have been up to 319 558 €and imprisonment between 4 to 36 months.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 10 years. Mitigating circumstances are taken into consideration.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

FINLAND

Country	Finland		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 5 years after the year of assessment		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	30 % of the unpaid tax
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 4 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, administrative practice ²⁹ <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Years covered	In general 5 years after the year of assessment		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	In practice tax authorities tend to apply lower penalties in cases of voluntary disclosure or even leave voluntary disclosure unpunished.
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 4 years
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	No specific rules for voluntary tax disclosure in any law. Same due dates as in the case of tax return.		

29

In Finland there are no special provisions directly targeted at voluntary disclosure and that allow for a different treatment (the question of voluntary disclosure program is examined for the time being, in 2014). Therefore, the general rules for “no voluntary disclosure” regarding payment of tax and interest, monetary penalties and imprisonment also apply in case of a “voluntary disclosure”. However, in practice tax authorities tend to apply lower penalties in cases of voluntary disclosure or even leave voluntary disclosure unpunished.

FRANCE

Country	France		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	3 years for income tax and corporation tax and 6 years for inheritance tax and wealth tax. In case of aggressive tax avoidance (hidden business activity, offshore bank accounts and life insurance contracts not declared, trusts not declared), the statute of limitation is extent to ten years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	From 10% to 80% of the tax unpaid.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Since December 2013, economic and financial crimes and complex frauds in tax matters (crimes committed by organized groups, VAT fraud) are under the jurisdiction of a financial attorney. This new appointment was created to make the criminal prosecution more reactive and to improve the coordination between the financial attorney and the tax authorities.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 7 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	In the specific case of tax audit, the taxpayer can, during the audit, voluntarily inform the tax auditor about tax issues and request the possibility to disclose the tax he evaded.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	3 years for income tax and corporation tax.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest rate is reduced by 30% per month.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Tax evaded must be paid within one month after the tax authorities defined the amounts to be paid.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	This program can not apply if the taxpayer evaded tax deliberately nor in case of complex fraud.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	In June 2013, a unit for corrective tax returns (Service de Traitement des Déclarations Rectificatives) for individuals has been created.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country	France		
Years covered	3 years for income tax and 6 years for inheritance tax and wealth tax. In case of aggressive tax avoidance (hidden business activity, undeclared offshore bank accounts and life insurance contracts, undeclared trusts), a ten years limitation period may apply.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	This penalty is determined, according to the behaviour of the taxpayer, in a range between 15% and 30% of unpaid tax.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Tax evaded, penalties and interests must be paid within one month of the receipt by the taxpayer of the notice of assessment.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Only for individuals.	

GERMANY

Country	Germany		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 4 years. 10 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate 6%.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Penalty will be determined case by case.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See section 370 Fiscal Code: Penalty of up to five years' imprisonment or a monetary fine shall be imposed on whoever <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. furnishes the revenue authorities or other authorities with incorrect or incomplete particulars concerning matters of substantial significance for taxation, 2. fails to inform the revenue authorities of facts of substantial significance for taxation when obliged to do so, or 3. fails to use revenue stamps or revenue stamping machines when obliged to do so and as a result understates taxes or derives unwarranted tax advantages for himself or for another person. 	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years. In serious cases between 6 months and 10 years. No probation in cases of tax evasion above EUR 1 Mio.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	In general 4 years 10 years in case of tax evasion		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Exemption from punishment is granted only if all non-statute-barred criminal tax offences for one type of tax are subsequently declared in a complete and accurate manner. Partial voluntary disclosures are no longer sufficient, i.e., tax evaders who voluntarily disclose only those offences that they fear may be detected are no longer rewarded with exemption from punishment. Rather, they must make a full voluntary disclosure to the revenue authorities. A further restriction is that exemption from punishment may be granted only if the amount of evaded tax does not exceed €50,000. If the amount of evaded tax for a single tax type exceeds €50,000 per assessment year, exemption from punishment is no longer granted. However, prosecution is waived in these cases if the perpetrator pays five per cent of each of the understated taxes to the public treasury – in addition to subsequently paying the taxes. In addition, where taxpayers voluntarily disclose evaded taxes, exemption from punishment will be granted only if taxes and interest are fully paid.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The taxpayer is required to pay all under-reported taxes and interest within a reasonable period of time allowed to him for that purpose by the tax office.		

Country		Germany
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<p>Exemption from punishment shall not apply where before the correction, supplementation or subsequent furnishing of omitted particulars the perpetrator or his representative has been notified with an audit order (start of an external tax audit) or the perpetrator or his representative has been notified of the initiation of criminal proceedings or proceedings for the imposition of administrative fines resulting from the act, or a public official at the revenue authority has already appeared for the purpose of carrying out a tax audit or of investigating a tax crime or a tax offence, or the act had been already fully or partially detected at the time of the correction, supplementation or subsequent furnishing of omitted particulars and the perpetrator was aware of this or should have expected this upon due consideration of the facts of the case.</p> <p>An exemption from punishment cannot be granted if the evaded amount exceeds 50.000 Euro.</p>
	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

HUNGARY

Country	Hungary		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest has to be paid for max. 3 years; Interest rate is 200% of the prime rate of the Hungarian Central Bank.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Up to 75% of the unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Based on Act C of 2012 on the Criminal Code (Budgetary Fraud), Section 396.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 10 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	There is an opportunity to receive official information of general kind on taxation on no name basis.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	5 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	See column "Monetary penalties".
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Special penalty called "self-correction surcharge": • 50% of the proper interest payment for the first "self-correction surcharge" • 75% of the proper interest payment for every subsequent "self-correction surcharge" After paying the "self-correction surcharge" no other interest or penalty can be levied.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Conditions fully described in Act no. CXCIV. of 2011 39/A-C.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Tax Amnesty for "Stability Saving Current Accounts", remains in effect until repealed. Under the programme an individual can open an account at a Hungarian bank and deposit an amount of money (min. HUF 5 m) which is subsequently considered to be legally earned income.		

Country	Hungary		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, according to the programme the person holding the account shall stay unidentifiable to the tax administration. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered			
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The account balance can be withdrawn tax free and without the provision of any proof of origin after 5 years.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	There's no interest payment obligation for the account holder.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date:			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, minimum deposit of HUF 5 m. <input type="checkbox"/> No		

ICELAND

Country	Iceland		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	6 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, full amount of tax has to be paid on the income plus a 25% penalty charge is added to the income. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Reassessment of taxes has to be paid 10 days after the date of the reassessment. If the reassessment is not paid within a month from the 10th day, penalty interests are applied from the date that payment should have been made and until payment is made.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	In major cases the lowest penalty is double the amount of the income not declared and the highest penalty is tenfold the amount of income not declared. In minor cases the penalty can be from ISK 100.000 up to ISK 6.000.000.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Paragraph 1 of Article 262 of the Penal Code applies to major offences against these provisions.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 2 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INDIA

Country	India		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	6 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate is 1% per month.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 100% and 300% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer may be prosecuted for wilful evasion of taxes.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	If the tax sought to be evaded is more than 100,000 Rupees then rigorous imprisonment for a term of six months to seven years with a fine and in other cases the rigorous imprisonment of a term six months to three years with a fine.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, There are no provisions for voluntary disclosure of income. ³⁰		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

30

Indian law contains no special provisions directly targeted at voluntary disclosure and that allow for a different treatment. However, the Commissioner has powers to reduce, waive, or provide immunity from concealment penalties if the taxpayer meets all the conditions, including full and true disclosure of income before detection of the concealment by the tax officer. The Chief Commissioner or Director General has powers to compound various offences including tax evasion committed under the provisions of Income-tax Act, both before and after the launch of prosecution proceedings, on satisfaction of certain conditions and after paying compounding fees.

After a search and seizure operation, if any undisclosed income is detected, the taxpayer is required to pay, in addition to tax, a penalty at the rate of 10% of the undisclosed income. This penalty is not levied, if during the search, the taxpayer admits the undisclosed income, specifies and substantiates the manner in which it is derived and pays the tax along with interest in respect of the undisclosed income. The interest for not furnishing the return of income can be waived by the Chief Commissioner or the Director General under certain circumstances.

INDONESIA

Country		Indonesia	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years in general, unlimited in case of fraud or evasion.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	2% per month for a maximum 24-month period, calculated from the end of date of relevant taxable period.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<p>1) If a person because of his negligence AND this is conducted for the second time, fails to file a tax return or files an incorrect or incomplete tax return, or attaches incorrect information which may causes losses of tax revenue for the state:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A fine min. the amount of unpaid or underpaid tax Max. twice the amount of unpaid or underpaid tax</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Imprisonment for min. three months max. 1 year.</p> <p>2) If a person deliberately fails to register for a Taxpayer Identification Number, or fails to register his business to be confirmed as a Taxable Person for Value Added Tax Purposes; misuses or uses without authority, a Taxpayer Identification Number or Taxable Person for Value Added Tax Purposes Number; fails to file a Tax Return; files a false or incomplete Tax Return and or information; refuses to be audited as referred to in Article 29; shows an account, record or other document that is false or forged, or does not reflect the truth; fails to maintain bookkeeping or records in Indonesia, or fails to show or make available accounts, records or other documents; fails to keep books, records, or documents upon which the bookkeeping or recording is based and other documents including an output of data processing that is managed electronically or handled as on-line applications in Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (11) of Article 28; or fails to remit tax already withheld or collected; which may causes losses of tax revenue for the state:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Imprisonment for min. six months max. 6 years</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A fine equal to four times the amount of unpaid or underpaid tax</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>If a person because of his negligence AND this is conducted for the second time, fails to file a tax return or files an incorrect or incomplete tax return, or attaches incorrect information which may causes losses of tax revenue for the state</p> <p>If a person deliberately fails to register for a Taxpayer Identification Number, or fails to register his business to be confirmed as a Taxable Person for Value Added Tax Purposes; misuses or uses without authority, a Taxpayer Identification Number or Taxable Person for Value Added Tax Purposes Number; fails to file a Tax Return; files a false or incomplete Tax Return and or information; refuses to be audited as referred to in Article 29; shows an account, record or other document that is false or forged, or does not reflect the truth; fails to maintain bookkeeping or records in Indonesia, or fails to show or make available accounts, records or other documents; fails to keep books, records, or documents upon which the bookkeeping or recording is based and other documents including an output of data processing that is managed electronically or handled as on-line applications in Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (11) of Article 28; or fails to remit tax already withheld or collected; which may causes losses of tax revenue for the state:</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Please see description in <i>monetary penalties</i> row.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Indonesia		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	However, a tax payer may request for private ruling in a specific case related to him which will be regarded as an indication of DGT views subject to the actual facts and circumstances of the cases. There is no voluntary disclose in a no-name basis.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	5 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	The interest rate is effectively reduced because the calculation of interest in the case of voluntary disclosure is calculated from the due date of filling return whereas underpaid found by DGT is calculated from the end of the relevant taxable period.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amendment of tax return	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Depend on the case, each will have different consequences. Please see explanation below this table.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

IRELAND

Country	Ireland ³¹		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general between 1 and 4 years ³² .		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Original due date to date of payment.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 15% and 100% of unpaid taxes. Publication of name, address and occupation of a taxpayer, unless the penalty does not exceed 15% of the amount of unpaid taxes or €33,000 where tax is in respect of liability arising post 1/1/2010.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	In general between 1 and 4 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

³¹ The category 'Voluntary Disclosure' no longer applies; Irish tax legislation provides for a 'Qualifying Disclosure' (Section. 1077E Taxes Consolidation Act 1997), which can come under the category of either 'Prompted Qualifying Disclosure' or 'Unprompted Qualifying Disclosure'.

A 'Qualifying Disclosure' is a disclosure of complete information in relation to, and full particulars of, all matters occasioning a liability to tax that give rise to a penalty. The liability due must be paid (i.e. tax and interest). Irish Revenue does not publish the details of a taxpayer who makes a Qualifying Disclosure.

A 'Prompted Qualifying Disclosure' is a Qualifying Disclosure that has been made in the period between a) the date on which the person is notified of an audit and b) the date the audit starts.

An 'Unprompted Qualifying Disclosure' is a Qualifying Disclosure that has been voluntarily made a) before any audit or investigation has been started, or b) where the taxpayer is notified by Irish Revenue of the date on which an audit or investigation, before that notification (i.e. before the letter notifying the taxpayer of an audit is issued or before the commencement of an investigation).

³² The period covered in the audit is not limited to a specified number of years, but rather is determined by the risks identified. In practice, the scope of the audit is generally the current year, but can be extended to earlier years or tax periods where a risk of tax defaults in those years/ periods has been identified. In any case in which any form of fraud or neglect has been committed an assessment for additional liability can be made at any time for any year

Country		Ireland ³¹	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Between 3% and 10% of unpaid taxes ³³ for Unprompted qualifying disclosure before notification of an audit or an investigation' (unprompted qualifying disclosure; general law). Between 10% and 50% of unpaid taxes ³⁴ for Prompted qualifying disclosure after notification of an audit or an investigation. (prompted qualifying disclosure; general law). No publication.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Where the taxpayer makes a qualifying disclosure as defined in legislation, Revenue will not initiate an investigation with a view to prosecution of the taxpayer.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See above, but where disclosure is not qualifying, imprisonment possible. Determined by the Courts, but not exceeding 5 years.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Payment of tax and interest must accompany the submission for Self-correction of a return within 12 months after the due date of filing the return and before notification of an audit or an investigation. In general full payment is required at the point of disclosure ³⁵ for voluntary disclosure before and after notification of an audit or an investigation.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Disclosure must be complete, must be in writing and tax and statutory interest must be paid.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Disclosure of Undeclared Tax Liabilities in relation to Trusts and Offshore Structures. Revenue commenced an investigation of the tax treatment of property, assets and funds settled by persons on foreign trusts or held in offshore structures on 1 September 2009. The voluntary disclosure phase was succeeded by a follow-up investigation which is still active. An Explanatory Note detailing the terms and conditions of this investigation is available on www.revenue.ie		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		To avail of the incentive taxpayers had to make a full disclosure before 31st October 2009.
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	The incentive covered all years to 2008.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	No interest is waived but pre 1997/98 liability is 'rolled-up' and treated as incurred in 1997/98.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Under this investigation, where a qualifying disclosure under the conditions of the investigation is made to Revenue, penalties are mitigated. 90% of penalties are mitigated in case of qualifying disclosures.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Under this investigation, where a qualifying disclosure under the conditions of the investigation is made to Revenue, we will not take steps to initiate the prosecution of any offence that may have been committed by the taxpayer in relation to the disclosure.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	A person making a qualifying disclosure under this investigation must, not later than 31 October 2009, pay to Revenue the full Tax, Duties, Pay Related Social Insurance contributions and Levies, together with interest and penalties in accordance with specified calculation conditions.		

³³ For the second disclosure, penalties are charged at 20% to 55% of regular penalties. For 3rd and subsequent disclosures, penalties are charged at 40% to 100%.

³⁴ For the second disclosure, penalties are charged at 30% to 75% of regular penalties. For 3rd and subsequent disclosures, penalties are charged at 40% to 100%.

³⁵ Exceptions may apply where a proposed payment schedule is agreed at the point of the disclosure.

Country	Ireland ³¹	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The benefits of the qualifying disclosure under this investigation applied where the person making the disclosure and payment was not under Revenue audit or investigation and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had submitted, not later than 1 September 2009, a Notice of Intention to make a qualifying disclosure, • had fulfilled, not later than 31 October 2009, the specified calculation, disclosure and payment conditions under the initiative • did not come within certain excluded categories, e.g. Persons previously required to make a disclosure, relating to an offshore account / financial product, etc.

ITALY

Country	Italy		
Prevention from voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered ³⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 years if no tax return has been filed; • 4 years if tax return has been filed. <p>The years covered are doubled in the event of tax crimes or in case of income generated from assets hidden in a "black list" country.</p>		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	legal interest rate on the unpaid tax from the day of non-payment until the date of actual payment.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty(e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30% of unpaid taxes for failure to remit taxes; • between 120% and 240% of unpaid taxes for failure to file a tax return; • between 100% and 200% of unpaid taxes for filing an unfaithful tax return; • from 3% to 15% of undeclared amounts for failure to report assets held abroad³⁷;
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) for unpaid certified withholding tax or declared VAT for more than 50.000 euro (imprisonment from 6 months to 2 year); b) for unpaid taxes for more than 50.000 euro in case of filing an unfaithful tax return (imprisonment from 1 to 3 years); c) for unpaid taxes for more than 30.000 euro in case of failure to file a tax return (imprisonment from 1 to 3 years); d) for unpaid taxes in case of filing of an unfaithful tax return using behaviours really dangerous for tax revenue, committed with fraudulent intention (imprisonment from 1 year and 6 month to 6 years); e) for destruction and concealment of records (imprisonment from 6 months to 5 years); f) fraudulent obstacle to the collection of tax debts higher than 50.000 euro (imprisonment from 6 months to 4 years); g) Unpaid taxes using in compensation, tax credit not due or non-existent (imprisonment from 6 months to 2 year); h) Issuance of invoices or documents for nonexistent transactions aimed at allowing others to evade tax (imprisonment from 1year and 6 months to 8 year). 	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Yes (see above)

SPECIAL PROGRAMME NAMED "COLLABORAZIONE VOLONTARIA"^{38,}

³⁷ These penalties have been recently reduced. The reduction also applies to violations committed in past years in accordance with the principle of *favor rei*. All penalties are doubled in case of income generated from assets hidden in "black list" countries.

³⁸ Presently the program involves either the disclosure if assets held abroad or the disclosure of domestic undeclared income.

Programme name and period	COLLABORAZIONE VOLONTARIA From 02.01.2015 to 30.09.2015		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	All the tax years which are still assessable. The years covered are not doubled in case the “black list” Country stipulates within 60 days from the entry into force of the program an agreement including Article 26 of the OECD Model Tax Convention which allows EOI with regard to periods starting from the date of the signature of the agreement.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	50% of the penalties due for failure to report assets held abroad; 25% of the other penalties provided for by law. (all penalties are imposed in their minimum ³⁹)
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	only cases under a), b), c),d) (<i>supra</i>). Also, there will be no criminal investigation or prosecution in case of money laundering from non-prosecuted tax crimes, including the new self-laundering crime introduced by Law 186/2014 (with some limitations).	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Completion of the proper form and exhibition of the underlying documentation. Criminal prosecution in case of declarations of unfaithful information or exhibition of false documents about the object of the procedure (imprisonment from 1 year and 6 months to 6 years).	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	30 September 2015		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	no tax controls started on the taxpayer. Moreover, the procedure can be accessed only once.	

³⁹ In case of income generated from assets hidden in countries which have stipulated agreement with Italy, penalties are not doubled.

JAPAN

Country	Japan		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 5 years. 7 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ⁴⁰ <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	In general 5 years. 7 years in case of tax evasion. However, under certain circumstances, the base period on which the interest is calculated may be shortened.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<u>Administrative penalty</u> • 10% (or 15%) of unpaid taxes for a deficient return. • 15% (or 20%) of unpaid taxes for non-filing of a return ⁴¹ . <u>Criminal penalty</u> • Up to JPY 500,000 for non-filing of a return ⁴² • Up to JPY 10 million (or up to the amount of unpaid taxes) for tax evasion.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	<u>Criminal penalty</u> • Up to 1 year for non-filing of a return ⁴³ . • Up to 10 years for tax evasion.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Years covered	In general 5 years. 7 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<u>Administrative penalty</u> • No penalty for a deficient return. • 5% of unpaid taxes for non-filing of a return.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	<u>Criminal penalty</u> • Up to 1 year for non-filing of a return ⁴⁴ . • Up to 10 years for tax evasion.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

⁴⁰ Until the date when two months have elapsed from the date following the specific due date for tax payment, either 7.3% per annum or special standard rate plus 1% (e.g. 2.9% during calendar year 2014), whichever is lower. After the date, when two months have elapsed from the date following the specific due date of tax payment, either 14.6% per annum or special standard rate plus 7.3% (e.g. 9.2% during calendar year 2014), whichever is lower.

⁴¹ In case of taxpayers' act of disguise or concealment: 35% of unpaid taxes for a deficient return or 40% of unpaid taxes for non-filing of a return.

⁴² In case of deliberately non-filing of a return, up to JPY 5 million (or up to the amount of unpaid taxes) is imposed (from FY 2011 Tax Reform).

⁴³ In case of deliberately non-filing of a return, imprisonment up to 5 years is imposed (from FY 2011 Tax Reform).

⁴⁴ In case of deliberately non-filing of a return, imprisonment up to 5 years is imposed (from FY 2011 Tax Reform).

Country	Japan	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	General rules apply. ⁴⁵	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

⁴⁵ No special due date of payment is required in order for taxpayers to receive mitigation of administrative monetary penalty. In general, when an amended return or a return after the due date is filed, tax must be paid along with interest by the date of filing, and administrative monetary penalty must be paid within one month after the issuance of the relevant notice.

JERSEY

Country	Jersey		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Article 24 (2) states “An assessment may be amended, or an additional assessment may be made, at any time not later than 5 years after the expiration of the year of assessment: Provided that where any form of fraud, wilful default or neglect has been committed by or on behalf of the person chargeable in relation to income tax for the year of assessment, assessments and additional assessments on that person for that year may be amended or made at any time.”		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Rate varies – dependant on size and gravity of case.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Non-fraud cases – 200%. Fraud cases – unspecified (recommendations made by the Comptroller dependant of size and gravity of case).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Cases where fraud has been committed.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to a maximum of 15 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	5 years (years in date) – however, dependant on the size and gravity of omissions Article 24 (2) may be applied.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	No reduction.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Waived in whole for the full period.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Waived in whole for the full period.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Immediate full settlement required		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

KOREA

Country	Korea		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tax (except inheritance and gift tax): In general 5 years; 7 years if no tax return has been filed; 10 years in case of tax evasion. • Inheritance and gift tax: In general 10 years; 15 years if no tax return has been filed; 15 years in case of tax evasion. 		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate 0.03% per day.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty(e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 10% and 40% of unpaid taxes (civil). In case of fraud (criminal): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaded tax amount is under 500,000 US\$: up to 3 times of evaded tax amount • Evaded tax amount is over 500,000 US\$: Between 2 times and 5 times of evaded tax amount.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Evaded tax amount is under 500,000 US\$: Up to 3 years Evaded tax amount is over 500,000 US\$: Life imprisonment or over 3 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	In general 5 years; 7 years if no tax return has been filed; 10 years in case of tax evasion.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Civil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of no tax return: The base penalty is reduced (1) by 50% if the taxpayer files a tax return within 1 month after the statutory filing date.(2) by 20% if the taxpayer files a tax return within 6 month after the statutory filing date. • In case of underreporting: The base penalty is reduced: (1) by 50% if the taxpayer files an amended tax return for additional liability within 6 months after the statutory filing date; (2) by 20% if an amended tax return is filed after 6 months and within 1 year from the statutory filing date; (3) by 10% if such return is filed after 1 year and within 2 years from the statutory filing date.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Criminal: Where the person who committed fraud files a tax return within 6 months after the statutory filing date or files an amended return for additional liability within 2 years after the statutory filing date, the imprisonment period may be reduced.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The taxpayer is required to fully pay tax, interest and penalties at the time of disclosure.		

Country	Korea	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

LATVIA

Country		Latvia	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Section 23(5) of the Law on Taxes and Duties stipulates that the data compliance audit shall be performed within three years of the statutory payment term laid down in regulatory enactments.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Section 29(2) of the Law on Taxes and Duties stipulates that failure to pay taxes and fees within the statutory term shall be subject to late payment charges at 0.05 per cent of the outstanding principal debt for each outstanding day unless the provisions of the specific tax law provide for a different amount of the late payment charges.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Section 33. of the Law on Taxes and Duties stipulates that where a taxpayer submits an adjusted tax declaration or request to revise a customs declaration prior to the date on which tax review (audit) is commenced after it has received the notification of the tax administration regarding the commencement of a tax review (audit), in addition to the payments provided for in Paragraph one of this Law the tax administration shall apply a penalty at five per cent of the reduced amount of tax.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Section 218(2) and (3) of the Criminal Law stipulates that for a person who commits evasion of tax payments and payments equivalent thereto or of concealing or reducing income, profits and other items subject to tax, if losses on a large scale, are caused thereby to the State or local government, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding four years, or temporary deprivation of liberty, or community service, or a fine, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years. For a person who commits the acts provided for by Paragraph two of this Section, if commission thereof is accomplished by an organised group, the applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty for a term not exceeding ten years, with or without confiscation of property and with deprivation of the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity of a specific type or of all types or to a specific employment, or the right to take up a specific office for a term of not less than two years and not exceeding five years, and with probationary supervision for a term not exceeding three years.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	The applicable punishment is deprivation of liberty in compliance with Section 218(2) and (3) of the Criminal Law.G
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Within three years from the statutory due term for payment laid down in the specific tax law to the tax administration unless during this term the tax review (audit) of the particular taxes and particular tax periods have been started, the term for submitting revised returns pursuant to Paragraph 5 of Section 23 has expired or a decision has been adopted on the adjustment of the tax amount pursuant to the case specified in Paragraph 5 of Section 23.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The whole amount of tax assessed must be paid.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Late payment charges at 0.05 per cent of the outstanding tax for each outstanding day unless the provisions of the specific tax law provide for a different amount of the late payment charges.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Latvia		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	<p>The Law on Declaring Assets and Unreported Income of Natural Persons (“zero declaration” law) came into force on 15 December 2011. According to the new regulations, it was possible to legalise only income that is subject to the Law on Personal Income Tax.</p> <p>The new law required natural persons to declare their assets as of midnight on 31 December 2011. This regulation was applied to those who have purchased real estate in Latvia whose purchase value exceeds LVL 10 000 (EUR 14 228,72) and for which propriety rights have not been registered; the law was also applied to those who has purchased real estate abroad. Savings in cash, shares purchased in Latvia or abroad, debt securities, loans, debts and other property exceeding LVL 10 000 (EUR 14 228,72) in value will also have to be reported. Property which is already registered in state registries was not had to be reported.</p>		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Previously undeclared income applicable with personal income tax and made from 1 January 1991 until 31 December 2007.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Reduced personal income tax rate of 15%.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

LIECHTENSTEIN

Country	Liechtenstein		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Direct Taxes: 5 years VAT: 5 years (7 years depending on procedural steps)		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Direct Taxes: 4 % of the evaded tax VAT: 4 % of the evaded tax
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Direct Taxes: Tax evasion will be punished by a monetary penalty. Depending on the severity of the tax evasion, penalties will be one third up to a triple of the tax amount evaded. VAT: different penalties according to the offences
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Direct Tax: In case of tax fraud there is a criminal prosecution. VAT: In cases of tax fraud and qualified tax evasion there is a criminal prosecution	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Direct Taxes: up to 6 months VAT: up to 2 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Direct Taxes: 5 years VAT: 5 years (7 years depending on procedural steps)		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Direct Taxes: Once-in-a-lifetime no penalty; every additional disclosure: fixed penalty of 20% of unpaid taxes VAT: repeatedly no penalty
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No criminal prosecution	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Voluntary disclosure is possible at any time.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Only the first disclosure is unpunished. Any further disclosure will be punished but reduced extent will then apply.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

LITHUANIA

Country	Lithuania		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Unless the relevant tax law provides otherwise, the taxpayer or the tax administrator may calculate or re-calculate the tax in respect of a period not exceeding the current calendar year and five preceding calendar years counting back from January 1 st of the year when the tax was started to be calculated or re-calculated.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	<p>0,03 % per day (today).</p> <p>Interest shall be calculated every day until the day (inclusive) on which the tax was paid (refunded) to the budget.</p> <p>Interest shall be calculated for a period not exceeding 180 days from the day on which the right to enforce the recovery of arrears in payments is created.</p>
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<p>If the tax administrator determines that the taxpayer has failed to calculate taxes not subject to declaration (including the tax to be calculated in the customs declaration) or has failed to declare taxes subject to declaration or has illegally applied a lower tax rate, which has resulted in an illegal reduction of payable tax, the amount of tax underpayment shall be calculated in respect of the taxpayer and a penalty equal to 10-50% of the said amount shall be imposed, unless the relevant tax law provides otherwise.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Tax administrator does not prosecute tax payers, other institutions do.</p> <p>Taxpayers shall be held liable in compliance with the Code of Administrative Offences or the Criminal Code, for failure to fulfil or properly fulfil the obligations under the Law on Tax Administration.</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	<p>A person who, upon filing a tax return or submitting a report approved in accordance with the established procedure or another document, fails to timely pay the taxes calculated according thereto after he is reminded by an institution authorised by the State about the duty to pay taxes shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for a term of up to 4 years.</p> <p>A person who, having committed the act indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, fails to pay taxes in the amount of over 225 000 EUR as payable by him shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of 2 up to 6 years.</p>
Voluntary disclosure			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	5 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<p>The penalties shall not be imposed where the taxpayer becomes aware that he has understated the amount of tax after having submitted the tax return, but files it to the tax administrator before the latter issues instructions to conduct a tax inspection or, in the case of correction of errors, makes the relevant adjustments in the tax return and files it to the tax administrator. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to the taxes calculated in customs declarations</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	

Country	Lithuania	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

LUXEMBOURG

Country	Luxembourg		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years. 10 years in case of tax evasion (fraude fiscale) and tax fraud (escroquerie fiscale).		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate 0.6% per month.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Up to 10% of unpaid taxes; 4 times the unpaid taxes in case of tax evasion (fraude fiscale); 10 times the unpaid taxes in case of tax fraud (escroquerie fiscale).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The tax authorities cooperate with the judicial authorities and refer criminal cases to the State prosecutor.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	1 month to 5 years in case of tax fraud (escroquerie fiscale).
Voluntary disclosure			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

MALAYSIA

Country		Malaysia	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	6 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	No interest charged but higher penalty rate is applicable for longer period of settlement (more than 6 months).
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty(e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Penalty of up to treble (300%) the amount of tax undercharged - Section 112(3). Penalty up to 100% of the amount of tax undercharged - Section 113(2).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Section 112(1) Failure to furnish returns. Section 113(1) Incorrect returns. Section 114 Wilful evasion.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Section 112(1) Failure to furnish returns - fine of not less than RM200 and not more than RM2,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or both. Section 114 Wilful evasion - a fine of not less than RM1,000 and not more than RM20,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or both and a special penalty of treble (300%) the amount of tax which has been undercharged.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered			
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Not applicable		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Not applicable	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

MALTA

Country	Malta		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In cases where the tax authority can prove that there was a gross or wilful neglect to portray a misleading or incorrect income tax return or taxpayer did not disclose all material facts to determine the chargeable income the tax administration can go back since the income tax laws were enacted – basis year 1948. Otherwise tax authorities have a six year period from end of tax year to issue assessment. Unless otherwise indicated the information listed below is for year of assessment 2009 onwards.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	0.75% interest per month on the outstanding tax is charged. Total interest cannot exceed the income tax assessment.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	0.75% or 1.5% [depending on whether an agreement is reached or not] of endangered tax per month from the date of omission until the omission is rectified. Penalties will accrue up to a maximum of sixty months.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	Year of assessment 2009 onwards.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interest is imposed at 0.75%. Commissioner may at his discretion remit in whole or in part any interest chargeable. Conditions may be imposed.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Monetary penalties are imposed as follows- If within 12 months from the tax return date 0%, if after 12 months 0.1% per month on endangered tax. Commissioner shall remit the whole monetary penalty where taxpayer had relied on the written advice of a tax professional or that person proves that the omission was not due to fraud, art contrivance or gross or wilful neglect. Commissioner may remit such part or all of the monetary penalties which he may deem fit. Conditions may be imposed.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Malta		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Reduced Penalties Scheme – Phase 2 (announced on 4 September 2009).		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Up to Y/A 1998 & Y/A 1999 – Y/A 2009.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Up to Y/A 1998 if the whole amount due was paid by 31 October 2010, the amount due was reduced by 25%. Otherwise, if paid by instalments over a number of months, the reduction was 20%.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Up to Y/A 1998, as stated above. For Y/A 1999 to Y/A 2009 if the whole amount was settled by 31 October 2010, the interest was reduced by 85%. If a 30% downpayment by 31 October 2010 was done, and the rest paid in instalments over a number of months, the reduction was 75%.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Up to Y/A 1998, as stated above. For Y/A 1999 to Y/A 2009 if the whole amount was settled by 31 October 2010, the penalty was reduced by 85%. If a 30% downpayment by 31 October 2010 was done, and the rest paid in instalments over a number of months, the reduction was 75%.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	31 October 2010.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	All the tax returns up to years of assessment 2009 had to be sent by 31 August 2010.	

MEXICO

Country		Mexico	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, inflation is taken into account. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	1.13% monthly until 5 years.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the commission of one or more violations leads to a total or partial failure to pay contributions, including contributions withheld or collected — except in the case of foreign trade duties — and this is discovered by the tax authorities through the exercise of their powers, a penalty of between 55% and 75% of the unpaid contributions will be imposed. When a tax loss is overstated, the penalty will be between 30% and 40% of the difference between the declared loss and the actual loss, provided that the taxpayer subtracted all or part of said difference from his tax profit. If the taxpayer has not had the opportunity to subtract this difference, no penalty will be imposed. If the aforementioned loss was not subtracted even though the taxpayer had the opportunity to do so, the penalty will not be imposed, for up to the amount of the difference that was not subtracted. The latter two conditions will be contingent on the taxpayer's filing of an amended tax return correcting the declared loss. When improperly claimed tax losses are subtracted from tax profit, resulting in the failure to pay contributions, the applicable sanction will consist of a penalty, from 30% to 40%, on the declared loss, plus the penalty for the failure to pay contributions. In the case of a failure to pay contributions due to an arithmetic error in the taxpayer's returns, a penalty of between 20% and 25% of the unpaid contributions will be imposed. If said contributions are paid along with the corresponding ancillary charges within 15 business days following the date on which the notification of the respective difference takes effect, the penalty will be reduced by one-half, without an administrative ruling being required. Penalties will be reduced in certain cases for example, when the taxpayer covers the unpaid contributions or returns the improper benefit along with the corresponding ancillary charges within 45 days after the date on which the notification of the respective ruling takes effect, the penalty will be reduced by an amount equal to 20% of the amount of the unpaid contributions. Penalties will be increased in certain cases as repeat offence or aggravating circumstances.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The offense of tax fraud consists of resorting to deceit or taking advantage of mistakes to avoid paying all or part of a contribution or obtain an undue benefit, to the detriment of the federal tax authorities.</p> <p>The offense of tax fraud is presumed to have been committed when income is obtained from transactions conducted with illicit proceeds.</p> <p>The offense of tax fraud will be aggravated when it arises due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The use of forged documents. The repeated failure to issue supporting documentation for the activities conducted, provided that the tax provisions require that such documentation be issued. An action is understood to be repeated when, in a period of five years, the taxpayer has been sanctioned for the same action two or more times. The submission of false data to obtain an undue refund of contributions from the tax authorities. A failure to maintain accounting records or systems required by the tax provisions, or recording false data in said records or systems. A failure to pay contributions withheld or collected. The provision of false data to improperly offset contributions. The use of false data to credit or reduce contributions. Nonexistent tax losses reported in tax returns. 	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	From 3 months to 9 years. In the case of aggravated offenses, the corresponding penalty will be increased by one-half.

Country	Mexico	
Voluntary disclosure		
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities		
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)⁴⁶		
Does your country have a general programme	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

⁴⁶ Mexico has not yet implemented General neither Special Programmes.

THE NETHERLANDS

Country	Netherlands		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years and 12 years for foreign source income.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Up to 100% of unpaid taxes. 300% of unpaid taxes in case of unreported foreign savings accounts.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 6 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Our voluntary disclosure program does not foresee in indications on a no-name basis. One has to disclose all relevant information to be able to benefit from the program.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Not available	
Years covered	5 years and 12 years for foreign source income. For foreign income and capital the period for tax corrections is maximized at 12 years. There is no maximum for inheritance tax. The period for tax corrections is 5 years in case of disclosure of domestic income or capital.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	No reduction of tax possible
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	No reduction of interest possible.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Voluntary disclosure later than two years after the incorrect tax declaration: 15% of unpaid taxes and from 1 July 2010 on probably 30% of unpaid taxes Current program: Starting 2-9-2013 until 1-7-2014 the monetary penalty is 0%. Starting 1-7-2014 until 1-7-2015 the penalty will be 30%. After 1-7-2015 the penalty will be 60% in case of voluntary disclosure. In case of involuntary disclosure the penalty can be as high as 300%.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	There is no criminal prosecution possible for voluntary disclosure since it concerns a tax offence that is penalized with a monetary penalty linked to the amount of tax evaded. However, if the disclosed income or capital stems from illegal or criminal activities such as money laundering, criminal prosecution is possible with but only with respect to the criminal offence.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	We assume that any additional activities by or to the tax payer is meant here, which in the NL is not the case. If the voluntary disclosure procedure is completed, the tax payer will be included in the regular compliance process.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Assets do not physically have to be repatriated. Of course all tax corrections need to be paid and claims need to be recovered.	
Due date	Normal rules for payment apply.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No, unless in the case of money laundering.	

Country		Netherlands	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Since 1-1-2009 we have had three different programs for voluntary disclosure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Starting 1-1-2009 until 1-1-2010 0% penalty; Starting 1-1-2010 until 1-7-2010 15% penalty and from 1-7-2010 until 2-9-2013 30% penalty. Starting 2-9-2013 until 1-7-2014 0% penalty. Starting 1-7-2014 until 1-7-2015 the penalty will be 30%. After 1-7-2015 the penalty will be 60% in case of voluntary disclosure. In case of involuntary disclosure the penalty can be as high as 300%. 	
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	<p>Voluntary own-up scheme for capital in foreign accounts (special programme). Until 1 January 2010. Until 1-1-2010 0% penalty. All answers to all questions below are the same as the responses given at the general voluntary disclosure program- section above. Even the amount of the penalty at 0% is the same as the current (third) program.</p>		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	5 years and 12 years for foreign source income.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above.		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above.		
Due date	Normal rules for payment apply.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Same as response at general voluntary disclosure program section above.	
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	<p>Starting 1-1-2010 until 1-7-2010 15% penalty and starting 1-7-2010 until 2-9-2013 30% penalty. The answers to all questions below are the same as the responses given at the general voluntary disclosure program- section above. Only the amount of penalties differ.</p>		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered			
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Starting 1-1-2010 until 1-7-2010 15% penalty and starting 1-7-2010 until 2-9-2013 30% penalty.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Netherlands		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 3			
Programme name and period	Starting 2-9-2013 until 1-7 -2014 0% penalty. The answers to all questions below are the same as the responses given at the general voluntary disclosure program- section above, since this is our current program.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Years covered			
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Starting 2-9-2013 until 1-7 -2014 0% penalty.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date			
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

NEW ZEALAND

Country	New Zealand		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Generally 4 years but may be extended in cases of evasion or fraud or similar act.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate based on market rates.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Base penalty of: • 20% for lack of reasonable care • 20% for an unacceptable tax position ⁴⁷ • 40% for gross carelessness • 100% for an abusive tax position and • 150% for tax evasion of the shortfall amount.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Depending on the severity of the offending.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Generally 4 years but may be extended in cases of evasion or fraud or similar act.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Reduction of base penalty by 75% (100% if the tax shortfall was due to not taking reasonable care or taking an unacceptable tax position) for voluntary disclosure before notification of tax audit Reduction of base penalty by 40% for voluntary disclosure after notification of tax audit, but before it begins The base penalty will be reduced by 75% for disclosure at the time of filing the return ⁴⁸ .
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Only considered in cases of evasion or fraud or similar act for voluntary disclosure after notification of tax audit but before it begins.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Again only considered in cases of evasion or fraud or similar act for voluntary disclosure after notification of tax audit, but before it begins.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Normal rules for payment apply.		

⁴⁷ New Zealand has a penalty for taking an “unacceptable tax position”, i.e. “a tax position that fails to meet the standard of being about as likely as not to be correct”, meaning that the tax position must be one to which a court gives serious consideration, but not necessarily agrees with.

⁴⁸ If an unacceptable tax position or abusive tax position is disclosed at the time of filing the return, the penalty can be reduced.

Country	New Zealand	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The disclosure has to be full and complete.
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

NORWAY

Country	Norway		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	10 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Normally 30% of the unpaid tax - if the taxpayer has acted intentionally or with culpable negligence up to 60% of the unpaid tax.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 6 years per matter. Max 12 years – for multiple matters.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Taxpayer can ask e.g. a lawyer to present his case to the NTA and get information about the rules, but NTA does not handle the case before the taxpayer has sent a formal request for disclosure.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	10 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	There is no monetary penalty, so the proportion is 100%.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If the money comes from criminal activity, it will be handled as a criminal matter. Usual this is not the case, and there will be no criminal prosecution.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No ⁴⁹	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See previous question.
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayers have to fill in different schemes/forms to document the hidden incomes, costs, assets, etc. the last 10 years. They also have to send bank statements, financial information, etc.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Normal rules for payment apply.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The request has to be 100 % voluntary– if it is as a reaction to, or a result of the tax authorities control activity, the taxpayer will not be granted voluntary disclosure. The money must not come from criminal activity.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

⁴⁹ Formally it is a legal offence to give incorrect or incomplete information to the tax assessment authorities, even when this information is later corrected by a voluntary disclosure. However, in practice the authorities will not pursue prosecution where a taxpayer voluntarily discloses the correct and complete information.

POLAND

Country	Poland		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, to be paid at a 75% tax rate. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	<p>Interest rate is equal to the sum of 200% of the basic Lombard loan interest rate, determined in accordance with the provisions on the National Bank of Poland, and 2%, however the rate cannot be lower than 8%.</p> <p>Default interest is charged from the day following the tax payment deadline until the day of expiry of the tax obligation (e.g. as a result of payment).</p>
Monetary penalties	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Tax evasion resulting in nonpayment or underpayment of tax constitutes a fiscal offence or fiscal crime punishable by a fine or imprisonment, or both these penalties together.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>It is possible to anonymously obtain information on current tax law and procedures used by the Polish fiscal authorities by calling the telephone line of the National Tax Information. Such information shall not be binding for the tax authority, and for taxpayers. Adherence to the opinion expressed by the consultant does not have an impact on the protection of the taxpayer.</p> <p>If the taxpayer is interested in obtaining a written response to the query on the current tax law and its application in an individual case, he/she may apply for an individual interpretation of tax law. In this case, it is necessary to provide data concerning the applicant (name, address). Written interpretation of tax law does not bind the tax authorities or the taxpayer for which it was issued, since the competent tax authority can issue a decision which would be in conflict with the content of the interpretation. However, compliance by the taxpayer with the individual interpretation cannot harm him. This means that in case of failure to comply with the interpretation by the tax authority, the taxpayer will not bear the consequences of misinterpretation, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - he/she cannot be brought to justice for fiscal crime, - interest for late payment will not be charged. 	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	5 years.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	To be paid on the reduced interest rate, i.e. 75% of the regular interest rate. ⁵⁰
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	The perpetrator, who after committing a forbidden act has informed the prosecution agency about this fact, revealing the relevant circumstances of the act, in particular persons collaborating in its commission, is not subject to punishment for fiscal offence or crime.

50

Reduced interest rate is applied only in case of submission of a legally effective correction of tax return together with the reasons of the correction, and full payment of the tax arrears within 7 days from the date of submission of the correction.

Country	Poland	
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>If the offender submits an effective notice of commission of the offence, criminal proceedings are not initiated.</p> <p>Notice, however, is ineffective if it is submitted:</p> <p>1) at a time when the law enforcement authority had already clearly documented message of the tax offence or crime;</p> <p>2) after initiation official duties by the law enforcement authority, in particular search, inspection activities or control aimed to disclose a fiscal offence or crime, unless this action has not provided grounds for initiating proceedings for the offence.</p>
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	7 days from the day of submission of the correction of tax return.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

PORTUGAL

Country	Portugal		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	4 years ⁵¹		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Late assessment interest at 4% per year. Late payment interest at 5.535%/year (tax rate for 2014).
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Fines will be determined case by case respecting the maximum and minimum limits imposed by law.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	In case of tax evasion and breach of trust.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	In case of tax evasion - up to 5 years. In case of breach of trust – up to 3 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Cooperation of the tax administration with taxpayers includes, for example - Regularly and systematically making public information about their rights and obligations; and - Assistance necessary to comply with ancillary obligations.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	4 years ⁵²		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	On the regularisation of the offender's tax situation by its own initiative the penalty can be reduced to a 12.5% of the minimum legal amount.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The payment is made with the notice of assessment.		

⁵¹ This period is extended whenever criminal investigations have been initiated and where the right of assessment relates to taxing facts connected with: a country, territory or region subject to a more favourable tax regime (than the Portuguese), included in the list approved by Order of the Minister of Finance, not declared to the tax authorities, or deposit or securities accounts opened in financial institutions in non-EU Member States whose existence and identity is not mentioned by IRS taxpayers in the tax return.

⁵² This period is extended whenever criminal investigations have been initiated and where the right of assessment relates to taxing facts connected with: a country, territory or region subject to a more favourable tax regime (than the Portuguese), included in the list approved by Order of the Minister of Finance, not declared to the tax authorities, or deposit or securities accounts opened in financial institutions in non-EU Member States whose existence and identity is not mentioned by IRS taxpayers in the tax return.

Country	Portugal		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Exceptional Regime of Tax Regularization of Assets (special programme) – RERT II. This regime applies to individuals and legal persons to allow disclosure and regularization of assets (deposits, securities and other financial instruments, including investment fund units and life insurance policies held abroad, except those held in countries or territories deemed non-cooperative by the Financial Action Task Force) by 31 December 2009.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Same as voluntary disclosure – general programme.
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Until 31 December 2010		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The taxpayer is required to pay a tax equal to 5% of the value of the relevant investments as disclosed in the confidential statement.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	No interest has to be paid.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	No monetary penalties are applied.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer must submit a return and join original documents or certified copies to provide evidence of certain issues.	
Asset repatriation required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The tax amnesty program requires the repatriation of assets when they are located outside the EU Member States or outside the European Economic Area.	
Due date	The payment is made simultaneously with the delivery of the statement or within 10 working days from the date of receipt of this statement.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	Exceptional Regime of Tax Regularization of Assets (special programme) – RERT III. Individuals and legal entities owning assets – deposits, deposit certificates, capital holdings, securities and other financial instruments, including life insurance policies linked to investment funds and capitalisation operations in the life field - that were not in Portuguese territory on 31 December 2010 can benefit from this regime.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Same as voluntary disclosure – general programme
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Until 13 July 2012		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	The taxpayer is required to pay a tax equal to 7.5% applicable to the value of the assets held outside Portugal.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	No interest has to be paid.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	No monetary penalties are applied
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer must submit a return and join original documents or certified copies to provide evidence of certain issues.	

Country	Portugal	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	RERT III does not require the repatriation of the assets as a condition for the application of the Tax Regularisation Regime.
Due date	The payment is made simultaneously with the delivery of the statement or within 10 working days from the date of receipt of this statement.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Country	The Russian Federation		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	3 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies, because it is taken equal to 1/300 of refinancing rate of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation per day.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Civil penalties: Between 20% and 40% of unpaid taxes, depending on circumstances Criminal penalties: up to 500,000 Rubles
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Criminal Code of Russia contains 4 sections prescribing punishment for tax crimes.</p> <p>The Criminal Code of Russia prescribes criminal persecution on tax crimes only in cases when a taxpayer has committed tax evasion in large or especially large scale.</p> <p>Large scale tax evasion is defined as unpaid taxes and fees amounting to more than 600 thousands rubles for individuals and more than 2 mln. Rubles for legal entities within the period of 3 fiscal years, provided that the share of non-paid taxes and fees exceeds 10% of due taxes and fees, or if the amount exceeds 1.800 thousands rubles for individuals and 6 mln Rubles for legal entities.</p> <p>Especially large scale tax evasion is defined as an amount of taxes and fees amounting to more than 3 mln. Rubles for individuals and more than 10 mln. rubles (for legal entities) within the period of 3 fiscal years, provided that the share of non-paid taxes and fees exceeds 20% of due paid taxes and fees, or if the amount exceeds 10 mln. Rubles for individuals, 30 mln. Rubles for legal entities.</p> <p><u>Tax evasion by individuals</u> leads to criminal penalty up to 300 000 Rubles or imprisonment up to one year. Same crime committed in especially large scale leads to criminal penalty up to 500 000 Rubles or imprisonment up to 3 years.</p> <p><u>Tax evasion by legal entity</u> leads to criminal penalty up to 500 000 Rubles or imprisonment for up to 2 years with deprivation of right to hold certain positions Same crime committed: a) within a group b) in especially large scale prescribes criminal penalty up to 500 000 Rubles or imprisonment up to 6 years along with deprivation of right to hold certain positions.</p> <p><u>Dereliction of duty of a tax agent</u> leads to criminal penalty up to 300 000 Rubles with deprivation of right to hold certain positions. Same crime in especially large scale leads to criminal penalty up to 500 000 Rubles or imprisonment up to 6 years.</p> <p><u>Non-disclosure of funds or property of the legal entity or self-employed person for account of which the recovery of taxes and fees are made</u> leads to criminal penalty up to 500 000 Rubles or imprisonment up to 5 years along with deprivation of right to hold certain positions</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 6 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ⁵³ <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	3 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	

53

Depending on certain circumstances. The essence of these circumstances is that the taxpayer has to pay the unpaid amount of taxes, interest and to file with the tax authority an amended tax return for the previous tax period before the tax authority detects the inadequacy of the tax information in the return or begins a field tax audit.

Country	The Russian Federation	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived? At the moment Federal Tax Service of Russia doesn't implement any special programs to incite voluntary disclosure of information. However transfer pricing provisions of the Russian Tax Code are designed in a way to promote compliance of the taxpayers with new regulations by setting a transition period where the taxpayers are not penalized for non-disclosure during the first years after adoption of the law with gradual implementation of fines in the subsequent periods increasing from one year to another. The provisions of TP law prescribe for mandatory disclosure of information about controlled transactions with associated enterprises including offshore companies by the taxpayers since 2012.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	The taxpayer has to pay the amount of taxes and interest at the moment of voluntary disclosure.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

SINGAPORE

Country		Singapore							
No voluntary disclosure									
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure									
Years covered	Generally, IRAS covers up to 5 years but as for cases involving fraud, the investigation could cover many more back years.								
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
Interest has to be paid	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No								
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tax Types</th> <th>If errors were detected IRAS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Income Tax</td> <td>Up to 200% of undercharged</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GST</td> <td>Up to 200% of undercharged</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tax Types	If errors were detected IRAS	Income Tax	Up to 200% of undercharged	GST	Up to 200% of undercharged
			Tax Types	If errors were detected IRAS					
			Income Tax	Up to 200% of undercharged					
GST	Up to 200% of undercharged								
For cases involving wilful intent to evade taxes, penalty up to 400% will be imposed on the tax undercharged / unpaid									
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Fine up to \$50,000							
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Imprisonment up to 7 years						
Voluntary disclosure									
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities									
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)									
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No								
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No								
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No							
Years covered	Generally, IRAS covers up to 5 years but as for cases involving fraud, the investigation could cover many more back years.								
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Taxpayer has to pay the tax undercharged / unpaid in full.						
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No								
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tax Types</th> <th>If taxpayer voluntarily discloses his pe errors</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Income Tax</td> <td>During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": 5% of tax undercharged for each year that the tax was unaccounted</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GST</td> <td>During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": Flat 5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tax Types	If taxpayer voluntarily discloses his pe errors	Income Tax	During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": 5% of tax undercharged for each year that the tax was unaccounted	GST	During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": Flat 5%
			Tax Types	If taxpayer voluntarily discloses his pe errors					
			Income Tax	During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": 5% of tax undercharged for each year that the tax was unaccounted					
GST	During "grace period" (i.e. 1 year period from the statutory filing deadline): 0% After "grace period": Flat 5%								
For cases involving wilful intent to evade taxes, 200% will be imposed on the tax undercharged / unpaid if taxpayer voluntarily disclose this error.									

Country	Singapore	
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	IRAS has not prosecuted any disclosure cases that meet under the qualifying conditions of the voluntary disclosure programme.
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	In general, a taxpayer has to provide complete and accurate information in making a voluntary disclosure of a tax offence, including reasons for making the voluntary disclosure and the actions taken to prevent recurrence of a similar mistake.
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	Under the general voluntary disclosure programme, there is no due date by which taxpayer must make the disclosure.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>A taxpayer may qualify for the reduced penalty treatment if the voluntary disclosure is timely, accurate, complete and self-initiated. The taxpayer must also:</p> <p>(a) Cooperate fully with IRAS to correct the errors made; and</p> <p>(b) Pay or make arrangements with IRAS to pay additional taxes and penalties imposed (if any), and honour such arrangements till all payments are made.</p> <p>The reduced penalty treatment is not available to a taxpayer whose affairs are already subject of an IRAS' review.</p>
Special programme(s)		
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Country		Slovak Republic	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	<p>Tax administrator shall assess an interest on late payment if the taxpayer fails to pay in the determined period or in the determined amount or in the amount specified in the tax administrator's decision.</p> <p>Tax administrator shall assess an interest on late payment from the amount due. Multiple of 4 of the base interest rate of the European Central bank valid on the date when the tax arrear arose shall be used in calculation of the interest. If the multiple of four of the base interest rate of the European Central Bank does not reach 15% in the calculation of interest on late payment, the annual interest rate of 15% shall be applied. Tax administrator shall assess the interest on late payment for each day of late payment, starting from the day following after the day of its maturity until the payment date, including or until the date of using the tax overpayment or making compensation.</p> <p>Interest on late payment shall be calculated for not longer than four years of late payment.</p>
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<p>Administrative (Tax) fines:</p> <p>If the taxpayer files the tax return after the due date fine is: between €30 and €6,000</p> <p>If the taxpayer fails to file a tax return by the date specified in the reminder, fine is up to €32,000.</p> <p>If the taxpayer states a tax in the tax return or an additional tax return which is lower than the tax which he was supposed to state in the tax return, fine is equal to the multiple of the triple of the base interest rate of the European Central Bank and the amount by which the tax administrator increased the tax stated in the tax return or an additional tax return in decision issued in the assessment proceedings. If the triple of the base interest rate of the European Central Bank does not reach 10%, the fine shall be imposed in the amount equal to 10% of the amount.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Not direct consequence.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Possibility of criminal prosecution. Penalty of imprisonment up to 12 years + possibility of fine or forfeiture of property for the most serious tax felonies.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes Self-declaration (voluntary disclosure) in the form of filing additional (supplementary) tax return, otherwise no special treatment for taxpayers. <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision		
Years covered	5 years.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Taxpayer has to pay tax in full.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Same interest rate and same period.

Country		Slovak Republic	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<p>If the taxpayer states an amount in an additional tax return which represents tax increase or decrease of excess deduction (VAT) in comparison with the amount stated in the tax return, fine is in the amount equal to the multiple of 1.5-multiple of the of the base interest rate of the European Central Bank and the difference between the amount stated in an additional tax return and the amount stated in the tax return.</p> <p>If the taxpayer files other additional tax returns, the fine shall be calculated in the same way from the difference between the amount stated in the last additional tax return and the amount stated in the previous additional tax return.</p> <p>Tax administrator shall not impose a fine if the taxpayer files an additional tax return in which he decreases:</p> <p>a) the excessive deduction (VAT) stated in the tax return before the refund of an excessive deduction or before set-off of an excessive deduction,</p> <p>b) the applied tax refund stated in the tax return before its refund.</p> <p>If the taxpayer corrects an excessive deduction (VAT) stated in the tax return by an additional tax return to the tax after its refund or set-off the tax, the tax administrator shall impose a fine from the sum of the tax stated in the additional tax return and the excessive deduction stated in the tax return.</p> <p>If the taxpayer corrects the tax refund stated in the tax return by an additional tax return for the liability to pay the tax after its refund, the tax administrator shall impose a fine from the sum of the tax stated in the additional tax return and the tax refund stated in the tax return.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Voluntary disclosure in the form of filing of additional tax return does not automatically exclude criminal liability.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Possibility of criminal prosecution. Penalty of imprisonment up to 12 years + possibility of fine or forfeiture of property for the most serious tax felonies.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date		<p>If the taxpayer finds out that the tax is supposed to be higher, or the excessive deduction lower (VAT), or a tax refund claim lower than stated in the filed tax return, he shall file the additional tax return to the tax administrator until the end of the month following after this finding, stating the period which the additional tax return applies to.</p> <p>In general, the taxpayer is required to submit the additional tax return and pay tax and penalties until the end of the month following after the month the taxpayer has found information about taxable income.</p>	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

SLOVENIA

Country	Slovenia		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 - 10 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	In general taxes which are not paid by taxpayers within the period required are subject to default interest at the daily interest rate of 0.0247 percent but when tax liability is identified by the tax authority in the course of a tax control procedure, interest for the period between the expiration of the time limit for payment of tax and the issue of the decision (made in tax control procedure) is calculated according to the European interbank interest rate for one-year maturity in the amount effective on the date of expiration of the time limit for tax payment.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Yes, a fine ranging between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 EUR and 1,200 EUR for individuals; • 800 EUR and 30,000 EUR for persons performing commercial activity; • for particularly serious tax offences - in case where the amount of underpaid tax exceeds EUR 5,000 - fine is imposed in the amount of 20 to 45% of unpaid or underpaid tax, but not less than 1,200 EUR and not more than 300,000 EUR.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	In accordance with the provisions of Penal Code (Article 249 – Tax evasion) is stated as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Whoever, with the intention either of evading, in whole or in part, the payment of taxes, contributions or any other prescribed liabilities of natural or legal persons by himself, or of enabling another person to do so, or unduly acquiring the tax returned in the Republic of Slovenia or in other Member States of the European Union in whole or in part, or provides false information about income, expenses, property, goods or other circumstances relevant to taxation and other prescribed liabilities, or otherwise defrauds the tax authorities competent for the assessment or supervision of charging and paying of such liabilities, whereby the amount of liabilities evaded or the undue tax recovery represent a major property benefit*, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months and not more than three years. (2) Whoever, with the intention under the previous paragraph, fails to report the income acquired or other circumstances whose report is mandatory and which have an influence upon the assessment of tax obligations, contributions or other prescribed liabilities of natural and legal persons, whereby such obligations which he intended to evade represent a major property benefit, shall be punished to the same extent. (3) Whoever, with the intention of preventing establishment of an actual tax liability does not, on the request of the competent tax authority, provide information, submit business books and records which he is obliged to keep, or if the books and records are incorrect in their substance, or does not provide explanations in relation to the subject of tax inspection, or obstructs tax inspection, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and not more than two years. (4) If a major property benefit has been gained though the offence under paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article and the perpetrator intended to gain such property benefit, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one and not more than eight years. (5) If the act referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2 of this Article was committed within a criminal association, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than three and not more than twelve years. 	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 12 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Country	Slovenia		
Years covered	5 - 10 years. In accordance with the provisions of the Tax Procedure Act taxpayer may at any time up to the serving of an order to initiate the tax inspection procedure or the commencement of the violation procedure or criminal proceedings submit a tax return or amended tax return.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Tax has to be paid.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	A legal person, sole proprietor or self-employed individual shall calculate and pay interest on underpaid or unpaid taxes at the European interbank interest rate for the period between the expiry of the deadline for payment and up to the submission of the tax return on the basis of a self-declaration, for the maturity of one year, in the amount effective on the day of expiry of the submission deadline for the tax return increased by: – 1 percentage point if the taxpayer submits the information within one month after the expiry of the deadline for tax return submission; – 2 percentage points if the taxpayer submits the information within six months after the expiry of the deadline for tax return submission; – 3 percentage points if the taxpayer submits the information within one year after the expiry of the deadline for tax return submission; – 4 percentage points if the taxpayer submits the information after the expiry of the deadline specified in the previous indent.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	If the taxpayer declares the undercharged taxes together with the interest then he is not liable for a tax offence.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Self-declaration (voluntary disclosure) does not automatically exclude liability for criminal offence.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 12 years.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Using a special annex which forms a constituent part of the tax return submitted by taxpayer at any time up to the serving of an order to initiate the tax inspection procedure or the commencement of the violation procedure or criminal proceedings, the taxpayer shall also declare the undercharged taxes together with the interest and up to the submission of the tax return, and pay the tax declared in this way.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

SOUTH AFRICA

Country		South Africa	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In general 3 years (5 years in case of VAT) provided there has been full disclosure in the tax return Unlimited in cases of fraud, misrepresentation or non-disclosure.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Full interest normally payable but SARS (South African Revenue Service) has discretion re: interest charged where taxpayer had reasonable grounds in respect of the tax position taken.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Current understatement penalties apply. Range between 10% to 200% depending on the behaviour that led to the default ,type of case; whether the taxpayer is obstructive, repeat offender etc. Tax evasion between 150% to 200% Administrative penalties- 10-20% depending on applicable tax legislation.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Depending on contravention of applicable tax laws.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Not exceeding five years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes- Currently permanent legislation in terms of the relevant Tax Act (Previous: Interim legislation from November 2010 to October 2011.) <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A qualifying person may apply on a no name basis where sufficient information is received from the taxpayer excluding the identity of the taxpayer.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, a Non-Binding private opinion as to a persons eligibility for relief is provided
Years covered	In general 3 years (5 years in case of VAT) provided there has been full disclosure in the tax return. Unlimited in cases of fraud, misrepresentation or non-disclosure.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Understatement penalties waived/ reduced penalties applied: depending on behaviour that led to default, whether the applicant is subject to audit/ investigation on unrelated defaults. Voluntary disclosure waiver/reduced penalties. No audit/investigation – 0% to 10%. Audit/investigation- 5% - 75%. For tax evasion- reduced from between 150%/200% to 10%/75%. Administrative non-compliance penalties up to 20% excluding late submission/payment penalties.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	SARS will not pursue criminal prosecution from a tax offence arising from the “default”.	

Country	South Africa		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Due date for payment of tax and interest would be once voluntary disclosure has been accepted an agreement entered into and the additional assessments have been issued to implement the outcome of the voluntary disclosure agreement.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Application must be voluntary. Application must involve a default not previously disclosed Be full and complete in material respects Involve the potential imposition of an understatement penalty Not result in a refund Made in prescribed form and manner.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	A limited period Voluntary Disclosure Program (VDP) was implemented from 1 Nov 2010 to 31 October 2011. (Done in conjunction with Central Bank that oversees Foreign Exchange system; special programme.).		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A qualifying person (i.e. a taxpayer) can approach the South African Revenue Service (SARS) on a no-name basis for a nonbinding private opinion re: the taxpayer's potential eligibility for VDP relief. This is conditional upon the person providing sufficient information to enable SARS to do so. Such information need not include the identity of any party to the default in respect of which no-name disclosure is made. In the event that, subsequent to a conclusion of a voluntary disclosure agreement, it is established that the taxpayer failed to disclose a matter that was material for purposes of making a valid voluntary disclosure, the Commissioner has discretion to: 1) withdraw any relief granted; 2) any amount paid in terms of the voluntary disclosure agreement will be regarded as constituting part payment of any further outstanding tax in respect of the relevant default; and 3) criminal prosecution for any statutory offence under a tax act or related common law offence may be pursued.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, SARS may issue a nonbinding private opinion as to a person's eligibility for relief in terms of the VDP.	
Years covered	In general 3 years (5 years in case of VAT) provided there has been full disclosure in the tax return Unlimited in cases of fraud, misrepresentation or non-disclosure.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Differentiated interest relief: where no audit / investigation is pending or has commenced, 100% relief; where an audit / investigation is pending or has already commenced, only 50% relief.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Total relief in respect of additional tax (penalty).
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Not recommended i.e. SARS would not pursue criminal charges in respect of tax default in respect of which voluntary disclosure had been made.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Due date for payment of tax and interest would be once voluntary disclosure has been accepted and additional assessments have been issued to implement the outcome of the disclosure made.		

Country	South Africa	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Application must be voluntary. Application must involve a default which occurred prior to 17 February 2010 Be full and complete in material respects Involve the potential imposition of a penalty/additional tax in respect of the default Not result in a refund Made in prescribed form and manner.

SPAIN

Country		Spain	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	4 years. If assets held overseas and not timely reported (previously) in information returns are uncovered, this time limit has little significance: assets value will be charged to tax of the earlier year the tax admin can go back unless the taxpayer proves that the assets were sourced with taxed income.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 50% and 150% of unpaid tax (100% to 600% if tax benefits exceed EUR 120,000 as referred to a specific tax and, if it is a periodic tax, in one calendar year. 200% to 600% if defrauded amount exceeds EUR 600,000 or other aggravating circumstances apply) Penalty is reduced by 50 % in case of agreed assessment (Acta con Acuerdo) and by 30 % if the taxpayer agrees to the penalty (Acta de Conformidad). In this case, there is another 25% reduction if payment is made in due time.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	1 to 5 years if the tax benefits exceed EUR 120,000 as referred to a specific tax and, if it is a periodic tax, in one calendar year 2 to 6 years if defrauded amount exceeds 600,000 € or other aggravating circumstances apply.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	It has been used in an informal basis to meet lawyers and accountants representing non identified taxpayers that want to disclose assets or income. Tax Agency explain the legal frame work and some specialities related to Tax Havens. As it is informal further declarations have to be checked as usual.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	4 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	There is no reduction.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Interests are not reduced.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	The additional amount charged is not called "penalty", it is called "surcharge". The "surcharge" is not calculated as a reduced proportion of the ordinary penalty. Instead it is set as a percentage of unpaid tax that depends on the length of the delay: • 5%, if up to 3 months late, • 10%, if between 3 and 6 months late, • 15%, if between 6 and 12 months late, • 20% + interest, if over 12 months late In case of timely payment a 25 % reduction on the resulting amount is made, as with penalties.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	True and comprehensive disclosure excludes criminal prosecution on tax crime charges.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Spain		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	It depends on the case but it is frequent to enclose a comprehensive report on the origin of income and the whole identification of assets disclosed. These reports tend explain it all to avoid further checking from Tax Agency.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Payment of tax has to be made at the moment of the voluntary disclosure. The rest of the debt (interest and penalties) at the date established by the tax administration in its communication, which is sent to the taxpayer once the self- assessment has been processed.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	We have had just one. It was called DECLARACION TRIBUTARIA ESPECIAL DTE (Special Tax Declaration) and was in force between 30 th March 2012 and 30 th November 2012.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Tax payers were obliged to fully identify themselves and all the trusts, companies or any other hiding scheme used. The disclosure should be complete. They should also follow the rules of RDL 12/2012 and pay a 10%. The avoidance schemes should be removed.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	Last four years, as the years before were considered as expired from a taxation point of view: the tax admin could not look into them. In case of tax crimes one additional year could be prosecuted. The special provision for assets held abroad was not in force at that moment.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	As it was in force both for individuals and for companies it depends on several factors that determine the original tax rate for any of them. As an average the Income Tax could be reduced from 30 % to 10%.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	As it was a new declaration there were no interests (it was voluntary but at the time of declaration it was born the tax obligation).
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	There was no penalty
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Tax crimes could not be prosecuted. If funds were or illegal source and a case of Money Laundering could be present then prosecution could be done on these other crimes.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Not possible on tax crime counts.
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Special Tax Declaration should include a certain detail of assets disclosed.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No because it could have been illegal from free capital market inside EU.	
Due date	The window to declare this was only open during the period from 30 th March 2012 through 30 th November 2012.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

SWEDEN

Country	Sweden		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years in general, 10 years in case of grave tax fraud.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Up to 40% of the unpaid tax.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The Swedish Tax Agency is obligated, under the Tax Fraud Act, to report suspected tax offences to the public prosecutor, The Swedish Economic Crime Authority. The Swedish Economic Crime Authority is the prosecuting authority and responsible for the criminal prosecution.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 2 years (in serious cases up to 6 years).
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer or his/hers promoter has the opportunity to ask questions and receive an indication of the Swedish Tax Agency's position. The indication on decision is not binding but if the circumstances are the same when the voluntary disclosure is made the Agency hold the same position.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	5 years in general, 10 years in case of grave tax fraud		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	Follows the general rules of time to pay additional taxes.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	The normal basis is to declare the income in forms stated by the Swedish Tax Agency. We encourage that the forms should be supported by e.g. bank accounts transactions.	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

SWITZERLAND

Country	Switzerland		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	Direct taxes (for individuals: on income, on net wealth and Inheritance and gift taxes, for corporations: income tax and tax on equity): 10 years. Withholding tax (on income derived from movable property (especially on interest and dividends): 7 years VAT: 5 years (7 years depending on procedural steps).		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest has to be paid from due date to payment date. Interest rate: - direct taxes according to the market interest rate (published by the Swiss Federal Tax Administration; FTA) - withholding tax: 5% - VAT: 4%.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Direct tax: Between 33% and 300% of unpaid taxes, but in general 100% withholding tax, in case of criminal prosecution: up to CHF 1'080'000 VAT: different penalties according to the offences, up to 300% of unpaid taxes
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Direct taxes: in case of tax fraud (use of forged or falsified documents in order to evade taxes); in case of tax evasion, the prosecution is a penal case, but the competent tax authority has restricted means compared to an ordinary penal authority. Withholding tax: in any case of offences against withholding tax law. VAT: in any case of offences against VAT law.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Direct taxes (tax fraud, not tax evasion): up to 3 years Withholding tax: up to 1 year. VAT: up to 5 years
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer may receive from the tax administration an indication of monetary consequences resulting from the disclosure.	
	Binding decision		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Direct taxes: 10 years. Withholding tax: 7 years. VAT: 5 years (7 years depending on procedural steps).		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	No reduction.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	No reduction.
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct taxes: Once-in-a-lifetime no penalty; every additional disclosure: fixed penalty of 20% of unpaid taxes • withholding tax: no penalty only at first voluntary disclosure • VAT: repeatedly no penalty
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Switzerland		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	30 days after the tax assessment released by the tax administration (amendment of the original tax assessment based on the disclosed elements).		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Direct taxes: a. Facts not known by any tax authority, and b. Full co-operation of the taxpayer in assessing the additional tax, and c. Serious efforts to pay the tax due. withholding tax: a. Facts not known by any tax authority, and b. The offender assists the authority in a reasonable manner in establishing the tax payable or refundable, and c. The taxpayer fulfils the duty to pay. VAT: a. The person assists the authority in a reasonable manner in establishing the tax payable or refundable; and b. The person makes a serious effort to pay the tax due or refundable.	
Special programme for heirs (direct taxes)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Special programme to allow heirs to disclose untaxed funds having belonged to the deceased tax payer.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer may receive from the tax administration an indication of monetary consequences resulting from the disclosure.	
	Binding decision		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Last 3 years (instead of the 10 year period of ordinary claim of additional taxes).		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	Reduction in the time frame, not in rate: taxes to be paid only for the last 3 years (instead of 10 years).
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	Reduction in the time frame, not in rate: interest to be paid only for the last 3 years.
Monetary penalties waived	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	No penalties because of the death of the (basically guilty) taxpayer.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	No penalties because of the death of the (basically guilty) taxpayer.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	No penalties because of the death of the (basically guilty) taxpayer.
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	30 days after the tax assessment released by the tax administration.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	a. Facts not known by any tax authority, and b. Full co-operation of the taxpayer in assessing the additional tax, and c. Serious efforts to pay the tax due.	

TURKEY

Country	Turkey		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	5 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Between 100% and 300% of unpaid taxes.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Up to 5 years.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Penitence mechanism is applied on taxes that are declared through tax returns. For the applicability of penitence mechanism, a tax loss should have occurred.	
		Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	5 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	100% of tax evasion.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	15 days after disclosure		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	Voluntary disclosure special program applied between the dates of 25.02.2011 and 31.05.2011		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
		Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

Country	Turkey		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the interest rate reduced and / or for what periods is it waived?	
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	From 1 to 18 months after disclosure		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

UNITED KINGDOM

Country	United Kingdom		
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	20 years		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies. The period for which interest is charged varies as well, depending upon underlying duty.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	<p>Up to 200%⁵⁴ of unpaid taxes; cannot be less than 35% in the case of deliberate non-compliance unless the taxpayer makes and unprompted disclosure.</p> <p>From 1 April 2010: Publication of the names and details of individuals and companies caught evading taxes of more than £25,000 in total on the tax administration website</p> <p>From February 2011, HMRC has introduced a Managing Deliberate Defaulters programme to deter known defaulters and effect a permanent shift to compliant behaviour.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>It is HMRC's policy to deal with fraud by use of the cost effective civil fraud investigation procedures under Code of Practice 9 (PDF 320K) wherever appropriate. Criminal Investigation will be reserved for cases where HMRC needs to send a strong deterrent message or where the conduct involved is such that only a criminal sanction is appropriate.</p> <p>However, HMRC reserves complete discretion to conduct a criminal investigation in any case and to carry out these investigations across a range of offences and in all the areas for which the Commissioners of HMRC have responsibility.</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	Range of sanctions depending on what offence has been committed.
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>HMRC provides a number of routes for people to bring their past tax affairs up to date. The general guidance can be found on the HMRC website:</p> <p>http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/undeclaredincome/gettingstarted/tax-affairs.htm</p>	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	20 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Penalties are not waived. However, lower rates of penalty apply where a person has made an unprompted disclosure
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	HMRC's published criminal investigation policy makes it clear that criminal investigation is unlikely providing a full and complete disclosure is made.	

54

The level of penalty is linked to the tax transparency of the territory where the relevant income or gain arises: (i) up to 100% of unpaid taxes for the UK itself and territories which have agreed to automatic exchange of information on savings income with the UK; (ii) up to 150% of unpaid taxes for territories which have agreed to exchange information on request (to international standards) with the UK and territories listed as "Least Developed Countries" by the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; and (iii) up to 200% of unpaid taxes for territories which have not agreed to exchange tax information with the UK, and some territories with whom the UK has an agreement to share tax information, but the agreement falls short of international standards.

Country	United Kingdom		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Depending on the circumstances, and providing the revenue lost is more than £5,000, the person may be entered into HMRC's Managing Serious Defaulters scheme, which requires the reporting of additional information and can prevent participation in some tax simplification schemes.	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	In general full payment is required at the point of disclosure. Exceptions may apply if the taxpayer provides evidence of inability to pay together with a proposed payment schedule at the point of disclosure.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	New Disclosure Opportunity (NDO; special programme). Disclosure relating to an offshore account or asset. From 1 September 2009 to 4 January 2010.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	20 years		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Penalty limited to: • 10% of unpaid taxes and no penalty where unpaid taxes under £ 1,000 • 20% for anyone informed by HMRC in 2007 about the Offshore Disclosure Facility (ODF).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	In general full payment is required at the point of disclosure. Exceptions may apply if the taxpayer provides evidence of inability to pay together with a proposed payment schedule at the point of disclosure.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The liability disclosed under the NDO must have been linked to an offshore account or structure.	
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	Liechtenstein Disclosure Facility (LDF; special programme). Disclosure linked to investments or assets in Liechtenstein. From 1 September 2009 until 5 April 2016.		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		HMRC has undertaken to provide a bespoke service to individuals within the LDF programme and will deal with enquires on a no-name basis to facilitate the making of a voluntary disclosure under that programme. However, HMRC does not encourage the submission of anonymous voluntary disclosures for prior approval. It would only be bound by indications of treatment given once it has been provided with the identity of the disclosing taxpayer and would seek to verify the information disclosed against any notes taken of the original call.
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Country	United Kingdom		
Years covered	Limited to accounting periods / tax years starting on or after 1 April 1999 ⁵⁵ .		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	All liabilities prior to 1 April 2009 are waived. Full amount at the normal rate or at the rate of 40% ^{56 57} .
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The penalty for years up to 5 April 2009 is normally limited to 10%. Standard penalty rules apply for later years, resulting in penalties of 20% or higher. • Standard innocent error/reasonable care rules apply for all years. Where these rules apply there will be no penalty.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	In general full payment is required at the point of disclosure. Exceptions may apply if the taxpayer provides evidence of inability to pay together with a proposed payment schedule at the point of disclosure.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	A person must hold relevant property in Liechtenstein in order to enter the LDF. They must have held an offshore asset as at 1 September 2009 to access the favourable terms. Other restrictions/limitations apply.	
Special programme No. 3			
Programme name and period	Isle of Man Disclosure Facility, Guernsey Disclosure Facility, Jersey Disclosure Facility (known collectively as the Crown Dependency Disclosure Facilities, which offer identical terms) All run from April 2013 to 30 September 2016		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	As with the LDF above, HMRC has undertaken to provide a bespoke service to individuals and will deal with enquires on a no-name basis to facilitate the making of a voluntary disclosure under that programme. However, HMRC does not encourage the submission of anonymous voluntary disclosures for prior approval. It would only be bound by indications of treatment given once it has been provided with the identity of the disclosing taxpayer and would seek to verify the information disclosed against any notes taken of the original call.	
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Limited to accounting periods / tax years starting on or after 1 April 1999 ⁵⁸ .		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	By how much is the tax rate reduced?	All liabilities prior to 1 April 2009 are waived.
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	No element of the penalty is waived; the penalty applied is the lowest applicable under the law (e.g. 20% of tax in the case of deliberate non-compliance where an unprompted disclosure is made).
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The facility confers no guarantees; HMRC's normal criminal investigation policy applies.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	

⁵⁵ In certain cases exceptions may apply.

⁵⁶ The taxpayer can choose whether to use a single composite/charge rate set at the highest personal tax rate in force for the relevant year or to calculate actual liability on an annual basis. The composite rate is a single rate of 40% which can be used as a means of calculating an amount which HMRC will accept in satisfaction of past tax liabilities for the period to 5 April 2009. The amount will cover all UK taxes. The rate will be applied to all income, profits, gains and other sums chargeable with no relief or other deductions to be allowed.

⁵⁷ A single charge rate (SCR) is available at 50%, for the tax years ending 5 April 2011, 2012 and 2013. The availability of an SCR will also be considered by HMRC for the tax years ending 5 April 2014 to 5 April 2016 inclusive, but only after each tax year has ended.

⁵⁸ In certain cases exceptions may apply.

Country	United Kingdom	
Additional reporting required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	In general full payment is required at the point of disclosure. Exceptions may apply if the taxpayer provides evidence of inability to pay together with a proposed payment schedule at the point of disclosure.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Must have held assets in the IoM, Guernsey or Jersey at any time between April 1999 and December 2013, and must have been resident in the UK at any time in that period. Taxpayers may be ineligible for some or all of the terms if they have been previously investigated, or if they are under investigation at the time of disclosure.

UNITED STATES

Country		United States	
No voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and is detected by the tax authorities without having made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure			
Years covered	In cases where there is no voluntary disclosure filed, facts and circumstances will determine the number of years covered. All open years allowed under statute will generally be pursued. The general statute of limitations for non-voluntary disclosure cases is 3 years, if returns are filed. Multiple exceptions exist to the general rule which may extend the statute of limitations to 6 years. In cases involving failure to file returns the statute does not begin to run until the return is filed. If the IRS can prove fraud, there is no statute of limitations for assessing tax. In addition, the statute of limitations for asserting FBAR penalties is six years from the date of the violation, which would be the date that an unfiled FBAR was due to have been filed.		
Tax has to be paid in full	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest has to be paid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Interest rate and payable in respect of how long a period?	Interest rate varies.
Monetary penalties	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Amount of penalty (e.g. percentage of unpaid tax)	Civil penalties which can be combined, may include but are not limited to - Accuracy-related penalty (up to 40% of unpaid taxes) - Failure to file income tax returns (a penalty of 5 percent of the balance due, plus an additional 5 percent for each month or fraction thereof during which the failure continues not to exceed 25 percent - Failure to disclose penalty (the greater of \$100,000 or 50% of the total balance of the foreign account) for wilful failure to file a complete and correct FBAR (Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts). Non-wilful violations that the IRS determines were not due to reasonable cause are subject to a penalty of up to \$10,000 per violation - Numerous penalties related to failure to file information returns reporting certain offshore transactions. Penalties range from \$10,000 per failure to file to a percentage of the transaction not reported - Fraud penalty (75% of unpaid taxes) - Criminal penalties up to \$ 500,000.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Possible criminal charges related to tax returns matters include tax evasion (26 U.S.C.IRC § 7201), filing a false return (26 U.S.C.IRC § 7206(1)) and failure to file an income tax return (26 U.S.C.IRC § 7203). Willfully failing to file an FBAR and willfully filing a false FBAR are both violations that are subject to criminal penalties under 31 U.S.C. § 5322. Additional possible criminal charges include conspiracy to defraud the government with respect to claims (18 U.S.C. § 286) and conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud the United States (18 U.S.C. § 371). A person convicted of tax evasion is subject to a prison term of up to five years and a fine of up to \$250,000. Filing a false return subjects a person to a prison term of up to three years and a fine of up to \$250,000. A person who fails to file a tax return is subject to a prison term of up to one year and a fine of up to \$100,000. Failing to file an FBAR subjects a person to a prison term of up to ten years and criminal penalties of up to \$500,000. A person convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government with respect to claims is subject to a prison term of up to not more than 10 years or a fine of up to \$250,000. A person convicted of conspiracy to commit offense or to defraud the United States is subject to a prison term of not more than five years and a fine of up to \$250,000.	
Imprisonment possible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 5 years for tax evasion • Up to 3 years for filing a false return • Up to 1 year for failure to file an income tax return • Up to 10 years for failure to file an FBAR
Voluntary disclosure			
Consequences for a taxpayer who has committed tax evasion and has made a timely and comprehensive voluntary disclosure before being detected by the tax authorities			
General programme / law (available on an on-going basis)			
Does your country have a general programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Hypothetical situations can be discussed but no binding decision will be made by the IRS as the potential for misunderstandings is too great. Hypotheticals rarely contain all relevant facts. Posing a hypothetical does not satisfy the requirements for making a voluntary disclosure.	
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

Country	United States		
Years covered	IRS has a general voluntary disclosure program available for disclosing tax non-compliance issues. It is currently the practice of the IRS that a voluntary disclosure will be considered along with all other factors in the investigation in determining whether criminal prosecution will be recommended. This voluntary disclosure practice creates no substantive or procedural rights for taxpayers, but rather is a matter of internal IRS practice.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Penalties are not automatically waived but may be abated on a case by case basis depending upon reasonable cause.
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	A voluntary disclosure will not automatically guarantee immunity from prosecution; however, a voluntary disclosure may result in prosecution not being recommended. This practice does not apply to taxpayers with illegal source income.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See criminal prosecution above
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	The taxpayer must file all required forms and information returns accurately	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Due date	The disclosure must be received before IRS has initiated a civil examination or criminal investigation, or has notified the taxpayer that one is being initiated, and before the IRS receives information from third parties that directly relates to the tax liability of the taxpayer.		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The practice is not available for disclosing illegal sourced income - The disclosure must be truthful, timely, and complete - The taxpayer must cooperate in determining his or her correct tax liability and must make a good faith effort to pay in full any tax, interest, and penalties determined applicable 	
Special programme(s)			
Does or did your country have (a) special programme(s):	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Special programme No. 1			
Programme name and period	<p>The IRS has announced Offshore Voluntary disclosure programs (VDP; special programme) for unreported income from undisclosed offshore accounts, as well as for reporting offshore accounts not previously reported in 2009, 2011, 2012 and most recently in June 2014.</p> <p>Additionally the IRS announced streamlined filing compliance procedures for certain US taxpayers with non-wilful conduct. The programme offers a more streamlined approach for reporting omitted income. The programs were announced in June of 2012 and June of 2014. These programs offer a reduced penalty framework but do not provide protection from criminal prosecution.</p> <p>June 2014 Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program: The June 2014 program is a continuation of the program introduced in 2012 with modified terms, but for purposes of referring to this modified program, it is referred to as the 2014 OVDP. The IRS's prior Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program (2009 OVDP), and Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Initiative (2011 OVDI) demonstrated the value of uniform penalty structures for taxpayers who came forward voluntarily and reported their previously undisclosed foreign accounts and assets. The overall goal of these programs continues to be to bring US taxpayer's into compliance. These initiatives enabled the IRS to centralize the civil processing of offshore voluntary disclosures and to resolve a very large number of cases without examination. Because the implementation of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and the IRS and Department of Justice offshore enforcement efforts continue to raise the risk of detection of taxpayers with undisclosed foreign accounts and assets for the foreseeable future, it has been determined that this program should be available to taxpayers who wish to voluntarily disclose their offshore accounts and assets to avoid prosecution and limit their exposure to civil penalties but have not yet done so.</p> <p>The objective remains the same as the 2009 OVDP and 2011 OVDI: to bring taxpayers that have used undisclosed foreign accounts and assets, including those held through undisclosed foreign entities, to avoid or evade tax into compliance with United States tax and related laws.</p>		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Years covered	The current voluntary disclosure program has an eight year disclosure period. The voluntary disclosure period is the most recent eight tax years for which the due date has already passed. The eight year period does not include current years for which there has not yet been non-compliance. The eight- year voluntary disclosure period does not include fully tax compliant years. For taxpayers who establish that they began filing timely, original, compliant returns that fully reported previously undisclosed OVDP offshore accounts or assets before making the voluntary disclosure, the voluntary disclosure period will begin with the eighth year preceding the most recent year for which the return filing due date has not yet passed, but will not include the compliant years. The signing of a closing agreement by the taxpayer allows for assessment of tax for barred years.		

Country	United States			
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>What proportion of the penalty is waived?</p> <p>Accuracy related penalties, failure to file penalties and failure to pay penalties are not waived in whole or in part. However, in lieu of all other penalties that could be assessed, IRS agrees to impose a single miscellaneous “offshore penalty” equal to a fixed percentage of the highest aggregate balance in the offshore accounts, or value of the offshore assets, during the period covered by the voluntary disclosure (2009 program = 20%, 2011 program = 25%, current program = 27.5%). The offshore penalty under the 2014 OVDP is 27.5% unless an event has already occurred that constitutes public disclosure.</p> <p>Beginning on August 4, 2014, any taxpayer who has an undisclosed foreign financial account will be subject to a 50 percent miscellaneous offshore penalty if, at the time of submitting the preclearance letter to IRS Criminal Investigation: an event has already occurred that constitutes a public disclosure that either (a) the foreign financial institution where the account is held, or another facilitator who assisted in establishing or maintaining the taxpayer’s offshore arrangement, is or has been under investigation by the IRS or the Department of Justice in connection with accounts that are beneficially owned by a U.S. person or (b) the foreign financial institution or other facilitator is cooperating with the IRS or the Department of Justice in connection with accounts that are beneficially owned by a U.S. person.</p> <p>Once the 50 percent miscellaneous offshore penalty applies to any of the taxpayer’s accounts or assets in accordance with the terms set forth in the paragraph above, the 50 percent miscellaneous offshore penalty will apply to all of the taxpayer’s assets subject to the penalty (see FAQ 35), including accounts held at institutions or established through another specific facilitator for which there have been no events constituting public disclosures of (a) or (b) above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accuracy-related (20%) or delinquency (up to 25%) penalty on unpaid taxes and 		
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	As with any voluntary disclosure made, while not guaranteed, recommendation for criminal prosecution is generally waived for voluntary disclosures that relate exclusively to tax compliance and do not involve illegal source incomes.		
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)</td> <td>See criminal prosecution note above</td> </tr> </table>	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See criminal prosecution note above
Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See criminal prosecution note above			
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Under the terms of the Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program, taxpayers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must provide corrected and unfiled tax and information returns and documentation associated with assets held outside of the country; • Cooperate in the voluntary disclosure process, including providing information on foreign accounts and assets, institutions and facilitators, and signing agreements to extend the period of time for assessing Title 26 liabilities and FBAR penalties; • Pay 20-percent accuracy-related penalties under IRC § 6662(a) on the full amount of your offshore-related underpayments of tax for all years; • Pay failure-to-file penalties under IRC § 6651(a)(1), if applicable; • Pay failure-to-pay penalties under IRC § 6651(a)(2), if applicable; • Pay, in lieu of all other penalties that may apply to the undisclosed foreign accounts, assets and entities, including FBAR and offshore-related information return penalties and tax liabilities for years prior to the voluntary disclosure period, a miscellaneous Title 26 offshore penalty equal to 27.5 percent or 50 percent (see FAQ 7.2) of the highest aggregate value of OVDP assets as defined in FAQ 35 during the period covered by the voluntary disclosure (the 27.5 percent and 50 percent penalties are referred to in these FAQs as the “offshore penalty”); • Submit full payment of any Title 26 tax liabilities for years included in the offshore disclosure period, applicable interest, an offshore penalty, accuracy-related penalties for underpayments related to foreign financial accounts, and, if applicable, the failure-to-file and failure-to-pay penalties or, if the taxpayer is unable to make full payment, make good faith arrangements with the IRS to pay in full (see FAQ 20 for more information) (note: the suspension of interest provisions of IRC § 6404(g) do not apply to interest due in this program); • Execute a Closing Agreement on Final Determination Covering Specific Matters, Form 906; and • Agree to cooperate with IRS and Department of Justice offshore enforcement efforts, if requested, by providing information about financial institutions and other facilitators. 		
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Due date	These terms are effective for all new submissions made on or after July 1, 2014. Unlike the 2009 OVDP and the 2011 OVDI, there is no set deadline for taxpayers to apply. However, the terms of this program could change at any time. For example, the IRS may increase penalties or limit eligibility in the program for all or some taxpayers or defined classes of taxpayers – or decide to end the program entirely at any time.			

Country	United States		
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The taxpayer must be eligible to make a voluntary disclosure within the general voluntary disclosure terms outlined above. The disclosure must be received before IRS has initiated a civil examination or criminal investigation, or has notified the taxpayer that one is being initiated, and before the IRS receives information from third parties that directly relates to the tax liability of the taxpayer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The practice is not available for disclosing illegal sourced income - The disclosure must be truthful, timely, and complete - The taxpayer must cooperate in determining his or her correct tax liability and must make a good faith effort to pay in full any tax, interest, and penalties determined applicable 	
Special programme No. 2			
Programme name and period	<p>June 2014 streamlined filing compliance</p> <p>Purpose of the streamlined procedures: The streamlined filing compliance procedures are available to taxpayers believing that their failure to report foreign financial assets and pay all tax due in respect of those assets did not result from willful conduct on their part. The streamlined procedures are designed to provide to taxpayers in such situations (1) a streamlined procedure for filing amended or delinquent returns and (2) terms for resolving their tax and penalty obligations. These procedures will be available for an indefinite period until otherwise announced. This program runs parallel to OVDP.</p>		
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
	Binding decision		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Years covered	Three year period: For each of the most recent 3 years for which the U.S. tax return due date (or properly applied for extended due date) has passed. Additionally 6 years of FBAR returns are required.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>What proportion of the penalty is waived?</p>	<p>Eligible taxpayers who certify they were non-willful in the failure to report the offshore items can receive reduced penalties.</p> <p>A taxpayer eligible to use Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures will not be subject to failure-to-file and failure-to-pay penalties if the taxpayer complies with all requirements. Even if returns properly filed under these procedures are subsequently selected for audit under existing audit selection processes, the taxpayer will not be subject to failure-to-file and failure-to-pay penalties with respect to those returns as filed. Any previously assessed penalties with respect to those years, however, will not be abated. Further, as with any U.S. tax return filed in the normal course, if the IRS determines an additional tax deficiency for a return submitted under these procedures, the IRS may assert other applicable additions to tax and penalties relating to that additional deficiency.</p> <p>A taxpayer eligible the Streamlined Domestic Offshore procedures is subject to a Title 26 miscellaneous offshore penalty equal to 5 percent of the highest aggregate balance of the taxpayer's foreign financial assets subject to the miscellaneous offshore penalty during the six-year period ending with the most recent year in the covered period.</p>
Criminal prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Returns submitted under either the Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures or the Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedures will not be subject to IRS audit automatically, but they may be selected for audit under the existing audit selection processes applicable for any U.S. tax return and may also be subject to normal verification procedures in that the accuracy and completeness of submissions may be checked against information received from banks, financial advisors, and other sources. Thus, returns submitted under the streamlined procedures may be subject to IRS examination, additional civil penalties, and even criminal liability, if appropriate. Taxpayers who are concerned that their failure to report income, pay tax, and submit required information returns was due to willful conduct and who therefore seek assurances that they will not be subject to criminal liability should consider participating in the Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program (OVDP) and should consult with their professional tax or legal advisers.</p>	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)</p>	<p>There are no protections from criminal prosecution. Thus, if it is determined after filing the omissions where wilful in nature normal criminal penalties could apply. Standard time frames include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 5 years for tax evasion • Up to 3 years for filing a false return • Up to 1 year for failure to file an income tax return • Up to 10 years for failure to file an FBAR

Country	United States	
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Streamlined Foreign Offshore: U.S. taxpayers (U.S. citizens, green card holders, and those meeting the substantial presence test of IRC section 7701(b)(3)) eligible to use the Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures must (1) for each of the most recent 3 years for which the U.S. tax return due date (or properly applied for extended due date) has passed and the statute of limitations is still open, file delinquent or amended tax returns, together with all required information returns (e.g., Forms 3520, 5471 and 8938) and (2) for each of the most recent 6 years for which the FBAR due date has passed, file any delinquent FBARs (FinCEN Form 114, previously Form TD F 90-22.1). The full amount of the tax and interest due in connection with these filings must be remitted with the delinquent or amended returns.</p> <p>Streamlined Domestic Offshore: U.S. taxpayers (U.S. citizens, green card holders, and those meeting the substantial presence test of IRC section 7701(b)(3)) eligible to use the Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedures, must (1) for each of the most recent 3 years for which the U.S. tax return due date (or properly applied for extended due date) has passed, file amended tax returns, together with all required information returns (e.g., Forms 3520, 5471 and 8938), (2) for each of the most recent 6 years for which the FBAR due date has passed, file any delinquent FBARs (Fin CEN Form 114, previously Form TD F 90-22.1), and (3) pay a Title 26 miscellaneous offshore penalty. The full amount of the tax, interest, and miscellaneous offshore penalty due in connection with these filings must be remitted with the amended tax returns.</p> <p>The Title 26 miscellaneous offshore penalty is equal to 5 percent of the highest aggregate balance of the taxpayer's foreign financial assets subject to the miscellaneous offshore penalty during the six-year period ending with the most recent year in the covered period.</p>
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	These terms are effective for all new submissions made on or after July 1, 2014. There is no set deadline for taxpayers to apply. However, the terms of this program could change at any time.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>General eligibility for the streamlined procedures: The streamlined filing compliance procedures are designed for only individual taxpayers, including estates of individual taxpayers. The streamlined procedures are available to both U.S. individual taxpayers residing outside the United States and U.S. individual taxpayers residing in the United States. Descriptions of the specific eligibility requirements for the streamline procedures for both non-U.S. residents (the "Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures") and U.S. residents (the "Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedures") are set forth below.</p> <p>Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedure: individual U.S. taxpayers, or estates of individual U.S. taxpayers seeking to use the Streamlined Foreign Offshore Procedures described in this section must: (1) meet the applicable non-residency requirement (for joint return filers, both spouses must meet the applicable non-residency requirement described below) and (2) have failed to report the income from a foreign financial asset and pay tax as required by U.S. law and may have failed to file an FBAR with respect to a foreign financial account and such failures resulted from non-willful conduct. Non-willful conduct is conduct that is due to negligence, inadvertence, or mistake or conduct that is the result of a good faith misunderstanding of the requirements of the law.</p> <p>Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedure: individual U.S. taxpayers, or estates of individual U.S. taxpayers seeking to use the Streamlined Domestic Offshore Procedures described in this section must: (1) fail to meet the applicable non-residency requirement described above (or, for joint return filers, one or both of the spouses must fail to meet the applicable non-residency requirement described above); (2) have previously filed a U.S. tax return for each of the most recent 3 years for which the U.S. tax return due date (or properly applied for extended due date) has passed; and (3) have failed to report the income from a foreign financial asset and pay tax as required by U.S. law and may have failed to file an FBAR (FinCEN Form 114, previously Form TD F 90-22.1) and such failures resulted from non-willful conduct. Non-willful conduct is conduct that is due to negligence, inadvertence, or mistake or conduct that is the result of a good faith misunderstanding of the requirements of the law.</p> <p>If the IRS has initiated a civil examination for any year covered by a taxpayer's submission under the streamlined procedures, regardless of whether the examination relates to undisclosed foreign financial assets, the taxpayer will not be eligible to use the streamlined procedures. Similarly, a taxpayer under criminal investigation by IRS Criminal Investigation is also ineligible to use the streamlined procedures</p>
Special programme No. 3		
Programme name and period	<p>2012 OVDP The objective remains the same as the 2009 OVDP and 2011 OVDI – to bring taxpayers that have used undisclosed foreign accounts and undisclosed foreign entities to avoid or evade tax into compliance with United States tax laws.</p>	
Opportunity for the taxpayer to come forward on a no-name basis to receive an indication or binding decision on possible consequences resulting from the disclosure	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	Binding decision	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Country	United States		
Years covered	The voluntary disclosure period is the most recent eight tax years for which the due date has already passed. The eight year period does not include current years for which there has not yet been non-compliance. The eight- year voluntary disclosure period does not include fully tax compliant years. For taxpayers who establish that they began filing timely, original, compliant returns that fully reported previously undisclosed OVDP offshore accounts or assets before making the voluntary disclosure, the voluntary disclosure period will begin with the eighth year preceding the most recent year for which the return filing due date has not yet passed, but will not include the compliant years. The signing of a closing agreement by the taxpayer allows for assessment of tax for barred years.		
Tax waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Interest waived (in whole or part)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Monetary penalties waived (in whole or part)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	What proportion of the penalty is waived?	Accuracy related penalties, failure to file penalties and failure to pay penalties are not waived in whole or in part. However, in lieu of all other penalties that could be assessed, IRS agrees to impose a single miscellaneous "offshore penalty" equal to a fixed percentage of the highest aggregate balance in the offshore accounts, or value of the offshore assets, during the period covered by the voluntary disclosure (2009 program = 20%, 2011 program = 25%, current program = 27.5%). In certain limited situations involving inherited funds, accounts and assets with aggregate values less than \$75,000 USD and situations where the amount of the offshore penalty actually exceeds the maximum amount of penalties that could otherwise be imposed, these percentages can be reduced to 5%, 12.5% and 0% accordingly.
Criminal prosecution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	As with any voluntary disclosure made, while not guaranteed, recommendation for criminal prosecution is generally waived for voluntary disclosures that relate exclusively to tax compliance and do not involve illegal source incomes.	
Imprisonment possible	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Range of number of years (e.g. up to 5 years)	See criminal prosecution above
Additional reporting required	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Under the terms of the Offshore Voluntary Disclosure Program, taxpayers must:</p> <p>Provide copies of previously filed original (and, if applicable, previously filed amended) federal income tax returns for tax years covered by the voluntary disclosure;</p> <p>Provide complete and accurate amended federal income tax returns (for individuals, Form 1040X, or original Form 1040 if delinquent) for all tax years covered by the voluntary disclosure, with applicable schedules detailing the amount and type of previously unreported income from the account or entity (e.g., Schedule B for interest and dividends, Schedule D for capital gains and losses, Schedule E for income from partnerships, S corporations, estates or trusts and, for years after 2010, Form 8938, Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets).</p> <p>File complete and accurate original or amended offshore-related information returns (see FAQ 29 for certain dissolved entities) and Form TD F 90-22.1 (Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts, commonly known as an "FBAR") for tax years covered by the voluntary disclosure;</p> <p>Cooperate in the voluntary disclosure process, including providing information on offshore financial accounts, institutions and facilitators, and signing agreements to extend the period of time for assessing Title 26 liabilities and FBAR penalties;</p> <p>Pay 20% accuracy-related penalties under IRC § 6662(a) on the full amount of your offshore-related underpayments of tax for all years;</p> <p>Pay failure to file penalties under IRC § 6651(a)(1), if applicable;</p> <p>Pay failure to pay penalties under IRC § 6651(a)(2), if applicable;</p> <p>Pay, in lieu of all other penalties that may apply to your undisclosed foreign assets and entities, including FBAR and offshore-related information return penalties and tax liabilities for years prior to the voluntary disclosure period, a miscellaneous Title 26 offshore penalty, equal to 27.5% (or in limited cases 12.5% (see FAQ 53) or 5% (see FAQ 52)) of the highest aggregate balance in foreign bank accounts/entities or value of foreign assets during the period covered by the voluntary disclosure;</p> <p>Submit full payment of any Title 26 tax liabilities for years included in the offshore disclosure period and all tax, interest, accuracy-related penalties for underpayments related to offshore accounts and entities, and, if applicable, the failure to file and failure to pay penalties with the required submissions set forth in FAQ 25 or make good faith arrangements with the IRS to pay in full, the tax, interest, and these penalties (see FAQ 20 for more information regarding a taxpayer's ability to fully pay) (the suspension of interest provisions of IRC § 6404(g) do not apply to interest due in this program); and</p> <p>Execute a Closing Agreement on Final Determination Covering Specific Matters, Form 906.</p> <p>Agree to cooperate with IRS offshore enforcement efforts by providing information about offshore financial institutions, offshore service providers, and other facilitators, if requested.</p> <p>Provide the information listed in FAQ 54, if the taxpayer has a Canadian registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) or registered retirement income fund (RRIF), did not make a timely election pursuant to Article XVIII(7) of the U.S. – Canada income tax treaty to defer U.S. income tax on income earned by the RRSP or RRIF that has not been distributed, and would now like to make an election.</p>	

Country	United States	
Asset repatriation required	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Due date	The disclosure must be received before IRS has initiated a civil examination or criminal investigation, or has notified the taxpayer that one is being initiated, and before the IRS receives information from third parties that directly relates to the tax liability of the taxpayer.	
Any particular conditions for eligibility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>The taxpayer must be eligible to make a voluntary disclosure within the general voluntary disclosure terms outlined above. The disclosure must be received before IRS has initiated a civil examination or criminal investigation, or has notified the taxpayer that one is being initiated, and before the IRS receives information from third parties that directly relates to the tax liability of the taxpayer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The practice is not available for disclosing illegal sourced income - The disclosure must be truthful, timely, and complete - The taxpayer must cooperate in determining his or her correct tax liability and must make a good faith effort to pay in full any tax, interest, and penalties determined applicable.

