



# Summary of fiscal publications for june 2025

## Risk of losing expense deductibility by nonprofits in default

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Through Resolution No.201-4523 of June 5, 2025, which was published in the Official Gazette on June 19 of the same year, the General Directorate of Revenue (DGI, for its acronym in Spanish) published the list of non-profit organizations that, in accordance with the tax audit process, fail to comply with the formal obligations to receive donations deductible from Income Tax and that will therefore be subject to the revocation of the resolutions through which obtained such a tax benefit.

The resolution states that these associations will have a period of 15 calendar days to voluntarily present their obligations or otherwise, the revocation will proceed.

Specifically, the DGI has highlighted the legal requirement of these obligations:

- Report of donations received (Form 61)
- Report of payments made to third parties – NGO (Form 27)
- Report of payments made to third parties (Form 20)

Article 3 of Law 50 of 2003, as amended by Article 54 of Law 49 of 2009, establishes that these associations must have control of the funds received, generated or transferred. They must register the operations, financial transactions or donations that justify their nature and submit an annual report within 90 days following the end of each calendar year.

The formal obligations for compliance with this standard were developed in Resolution No.201-1183 of 2008, as amended by Resolution No.201-17173.

In the following link you can access the complete resolution where all the associations that are in non-compliance are listed: [Resolution No.201-4523 of June 5, 2025.](#)

The DGI specified that in the event that the revocation is effective, the organizations will not be deductible for donations from Income Tax for the periods in non-compliance.

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## List of reportable jurisdictions related to fiscal period 2024 published

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With Executive Decree 29 of June 18, 2025, published on the same day in the Official Gazette, the government of Panama revealed the list of reportable jurisdictions for the reports to be made in 2025 with respect to the fiscal period 2024.

It should be considered that in 2016 Panama committed to the automatic exchange of financial information for tax purposes in accordance with the Common Reporting Standard of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for tax purposes.

Law 51 of 2016 determined the regulatory framework for the implementation of this procedure.

With respect to this period, 89 jurisdictions were published, one less compared to the previous period.

The complete list can be verified by entering the following link: [Executive Decree 29 of June 18, 2025.](#)

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## DGI grants deadline to update RUC information until august 31

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According to Resolution No.201-4488 of June 4, 2025, published in the Official Gazette on June 17, 2025, taxpayers of the General Directorate of Revenue (DGI, for its acronym in Spanish) will have a deadline until August 31, 2025, to update the information in their Single Taxpayer Registry (RUC, for its acronym in Spanish).

You can review the complete information by entering the following link: [Resolution No.201-4488 of June 4, 2025.](#)

The DGI explained that through different analyses has verified inconsistencies and omissions in the records that can be classified as breaches of formal obligations.

These could be sanctioned with fines between B/.100.00 and B/.500.00, according to articles 289 and 290 of the Tax Procedure Code.

The required updates may be made through the DGI web portal, specifically in the e-Tax 2.0 computer system, by filling in the fields marked as mandatory.

With respect to updating the taxpayer's email, it should be borne in mind that this procedure must be done in person by using the RUC update form enabled by the entity.

# Summary of fiscal publications for june 2025

## Merchants must show in their premises the total price of goods and services including taxes



On June 19, Law 473 of 2025 was published in the Official Gazette, which states that commercial establishments must show the total price of goods and services including taxes.

The regulation modifies Law 45 of 2007, which dictates rules on consumer protection and defense of competition and establishes the following in its first article:

*"In any establishment or channel for the sale of goods and/or provision of services, the total cash price of such goods and/or services must be placed, in a clear and precise manner and in a place visible to the public. This must include all charges corresponding to taxes and/or legally established national fees."*

In addition, this regulation provides for other modifications with respect to the so-called "sales" in the sense that *"it is prohibited to indicate prices that add to the total sales price the discount amounts that the supplier will give or offer to the consumer, in order to induce him to purchase the product or service in question"*.

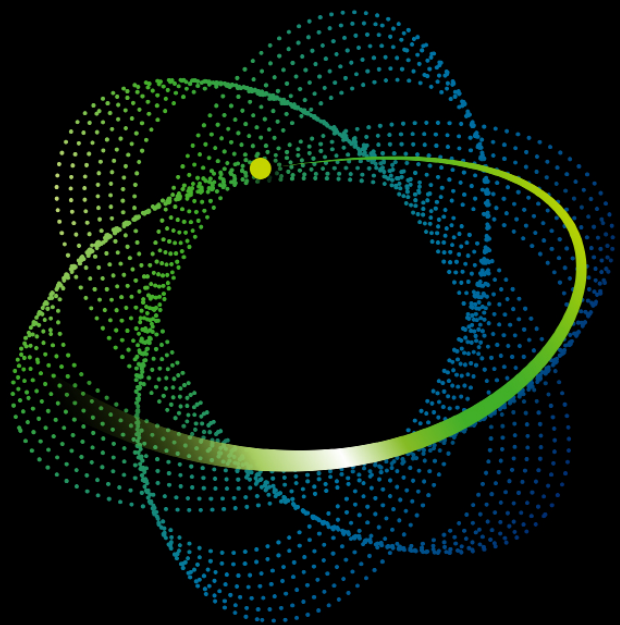
The law must be regulated within 4 months and will come into force one year after the date of publication.

The complete regulations can be consulted at the following link: [Law 473 of 2025](#).

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