



Agencia Tributaria

# **TAX REVENUE MONTHLY REPORT**

**NOVEMBER 2014**





## TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE

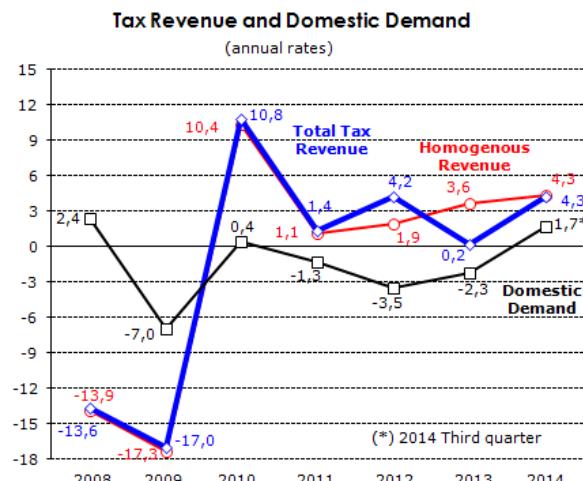
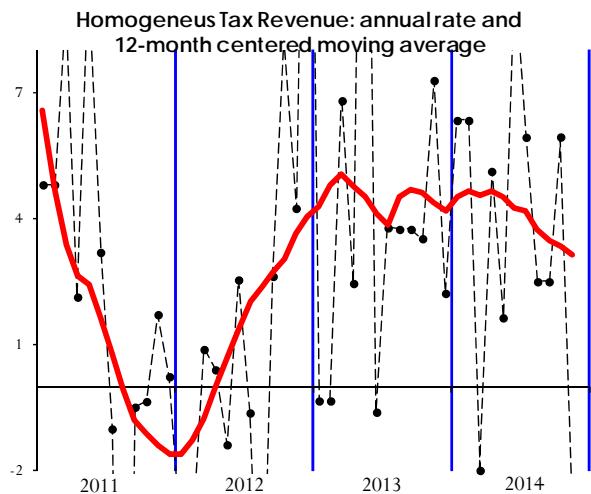
**Total tax revenue** (without public debt withholdings) **amounted to €11.9 billion in November, €0.06 billion less than in the same month of 2013**. This slight fall can be clearly explained by refunds growth (€0.32 billion, 11.9%), seeing that gross receipts expanded by 1.8% (€0.26 billion).

**Accumulated total tax revenue** (once subtracted public debt withholdings) **increased by 4.3%**, after growing both gross receipts (3.6%) and refunds paid (1.1%). Amending the effects from different refunds schedules in 2013-2014 as well as public withholdings deferments, **accumulated homogeneous revenue enlarged by the same rate (4.3%)**.

Large corporations payroll withholdings thrust continued in November. Yet, VAT performance was some more uneven: receipts from monthly self-assessments were under October figures, although Import VAT recovered the forceful pace showed in the central months of the year. Besides, PIT return second instalment grew by 3.6%, verifying the expected transfer of a part of receipts from first to second instalment, and capital withholdings boosted after the unusual dividend paid in October by one of the most important electricity corporations. Finally, Electricity Production Value Tax (included in "Environmental Taxes" item) fell compared with the same month of 2013, but not as sharply as in the two preceding quarters.

**Table 1. Tax Revenue (€million)**

NOVEMBER	2014	2013	% 14/13
<b>DIRECT TAXES</b>			
Personal Income Tax	68.022	65.265	4,2
Corporate Income Tax	14.128	15.280	-7,5
CIT without Public Debt withholdings	14.128	15.263	-7,4
Non-Residents Income Tax	1.349	1.191	13,2
NRIT without Public Debt withholdings	1.351	1.180	14,5
Environmental taxes	1.475	1.406	4,9
Other	184	156	17,8
<b>DIRECT TAXES TOTAL</b>	<b>85.157</b>	<b>83.297</b>	<b>2,2</b>
<b>INDIRECT TAXES</b>			
Value Added Tax	53.738	49.637	8,3
Excise taxes	17.934	17.586	2,0
+ Alcohol	695	661	5,2
+ Beer	274	259	5,6
+ Fuels	9.256	9.118	1,5
+ Tobacco	6.153	6.057	1,6
+ Electricity	1.274	1.329	-4,1
+ Coal	265	147	80,0
+ Other	17	16	8,5
Insurance primes tax	1.214	1.223	-0,7
Custom duties	1.395	1.207	15,5
Other	101	85	18,5
<b>INDIRECT TAXES TOTAL</b>	<b>74.382</b>	<b>69.739</b>	<b>6,7</b>
<b>FEES AND OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>2.017</b>	<b>1.900</b>	<b>6,1</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>161.556</b>	<b>154.937</b>	<b>4,3</b>
<i>Total Amount without Public Debt withholdings</i>	<i>161.517</i>	<i>154.909</i>	<i>4,3</i>



**Personal Income Tax yield grew by 4.2%, year to date.** Amending the effects of different refunds schedules in 2013-2014 and higher receipts of public withholdings from closed fiscal years, **homogeneous revenue increased by 3.6%**. Last month large corporations payroll withholdings enhance went on in November (3.8%, 2.2% all year long). Nevertheless, it needs to be recalled that the main part of this boost (about 2 percentage points) has to do with changes in deferments management from the beginning of 2014. Even so, once subtracted the effect, large corporation's payroll withholdings went still up, and they did it for the third month in a row driven by the expansion of employment figures. After a decreasing evolution in 2014, capital withholdings did well in November out of an extraordinary dividend paid in October by one of the major electricity corporations in Spain (about €0.2 billion). Finally, after the second instalment, 2013 PIT annual return augmented by 0.4% until November, compared with -0.7% until October, due to an increasing preference of taxpayers for dividing their fiscal debt in 2014.

**Accumulated CIT homogeneous receipts grew by 1.3% until November.** This month does not include any significant revenue, so the rate change stems from homogeneous refunds distribution and from comparison with unusual receipts of compliance control yielded in November 2013. The profit evolution remains the same: it grew over 10% until September in large corporations and groups, similar evolution than the one showed by CIT base and instalments. Medium and small corporations scored a higher pace in the second instalment, as they changed to 2013 annual return as their base (they estimate their payment on the source of the last annual return entered).

**VAT revenue climbed by 8.3%, 6.6% homogeneous,** evolution alike to October accumulated rate and near to spending subject to VAT growth until September (5.8%). This time, the highlight was Import VAT (11.8%), which recovered the strength showed before October (11.4% average from June on). On the other hand, large corporations, exporters and groups gross VAT did a worse performance, after the good data of October, and returned to the weak trend sown before that month. This uneven evolution has to do with receipts and refunds distribution, providing the better pace of Period VAT and spending subject to VAT.

**Excise taxes revenue went up by 2.0% until November.** Fuel tax dropped again (-3.5%), in spite of the better performance of main consumptions (+2.5% in the last two months), because of the fall of natural gas consumption for electricity production. Tobacco excise seems to become steady (0.3% in November, 1.6% year to date) and Electricity drops again regardless of consumption growth (1.2% in October-November). Lastly, Alcohol excise boosted by 21.3%, but, as in October, it was affected by the comparison with the same month in 2013, distorted by an overstocking episode.



## 1. Technical notes

- Tax revenue data refer to taxes collected by the AEAT (Spanish National Tax Agency). They amount to above 90% of non-financial Government revenue (including *Comunidades Autónomas* –Autonomous Communities- and Municipalities share).
- Tax revenue is measured in cash flow and in net terms (gross revenue less refunds).
- *Comunidades Autónomas* (Autonomous Communities) and Municipalities share in Tax revenue may vary as a consequence of changes in the territorial financing system. This share is made effective through: 1) twelve equal monthly prepayments, 2) a final settlement corresponding to year t-2 made effective between July and October in year t.

## 2. Monthly Tax Calendar. November

### Personal Income Tax:

Monthly PIT withholdings (large companies and public sector).

2012 annual return second instalment.

### VAT:

October self-assessments (large companies).

### Manufacturing Excise Taxes:

Alcohol, Beer and Intermediate Products: August payments for large companies. Third quarter (except large companies).

Fuels and Tobacco: October payments.

Electricity: October payments (large companies).

## 3. TRMR Publication Calendar for 2014

	Jan	Feb	March	March	March	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reference Date	--	--	Day 31	Day 31	Day 31	Day 29	Day 27	Day 24	Day 29	Day 29	Day 30	Day 28	Day 25	Day 23
Reference Month	--	--	Dec 13	Jan 14	Feb 14	March 14	April 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14	Oct 14	Nov 14

## 4. More information at the AEAT's web, *Statistics*:

- *Recaudación tributaria* (Tax revenue reports, with English summary)
- *Estadísticas por impuesto* (Tax statistics: PIT, Property Tax, CIT, VAT, tax data on Labour and Pensions, motor vehicle tax, excise taxes)
- *Ventas, Empleo y Salarios en las Grandes Empresas* (Large Companies Sales, Employment, and Wages monthly reports)
- *Comercio exterior* (Foreign trade statistics).