



Agencia Tributaria

TAX REVENUE MONTHLY REPORT

MAY 2015



TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE

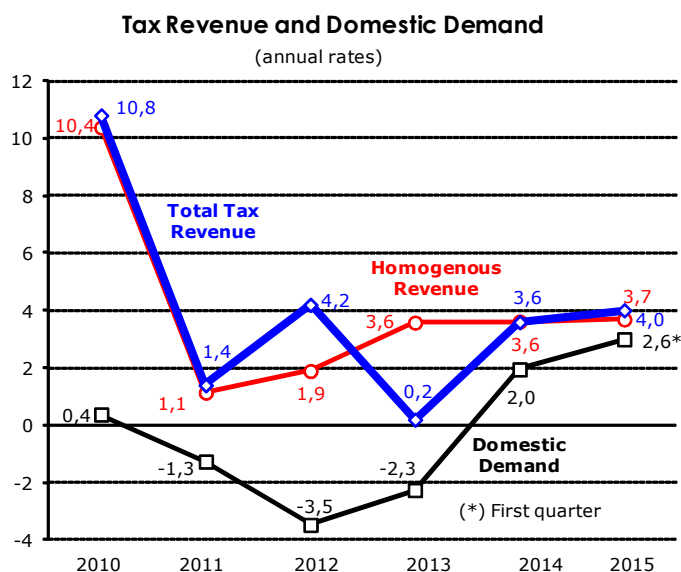
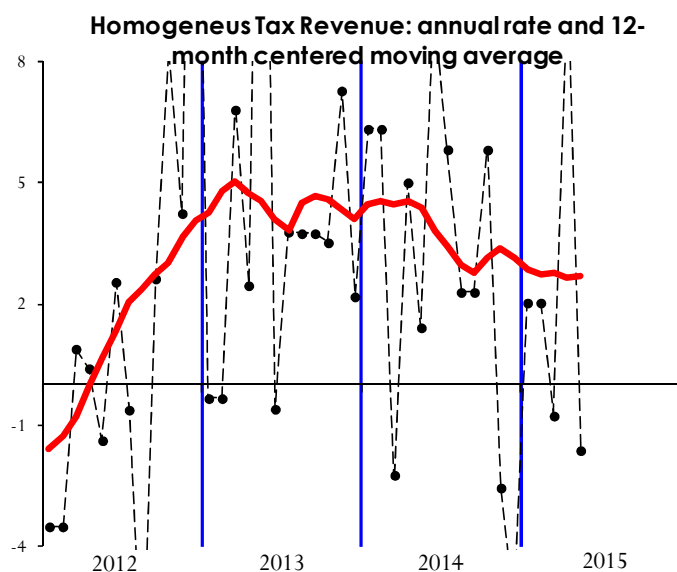
Total tax revenue grew by 3.9% in May (€0.28 billion). The lesser amount of refunds paid was the main reason for this increase: €0.35 billion under the amount paid in the same month of 2014, because of the earlier beginning of PIT annual return refunds campaign, in April 2015. Gross receipts dropped by 1.9% in May.

Accumulated Total tax revenue ascended by 4.0% until May (2.9% the gross receipts, whilst refunds fell by 0.8%), rate which is three tenths over **homogeneous revenue growth (3.7%)**, after subtracting the effects of different refunds paces in 2014-2015, “health extra charge” refunds and public withholdings deferments).

As it was explained before, May revenue growth was the result of refunds performance. Gross receipts showed the impacts of tax reform (large corporation’s payroll withholdings decreased by 1.1%), the new Import VAT assessment procedure (Gross VAT dropped by 3.6%) and the contraction of capital income (the sharp falls of the first months were scored again in May, after the recovery of April). Concerning Excise Taxes, Fuel Tax confirmed its positive growth, once subtracted the effect of “health extra charge” refunds, and Electricity Tax grew slightly too.

Table 1. Tax Revenue (€ million)

MAY	2015	2014	% 15/14
DIRECT TAXES			
Personal Income Tax	30.187	30.244	-0,2
Corporate Income Tax	1.814	1.046	73,4
Non-Residents Income Tax	363	427	-15,0
Environmental taxes	717	682	5,1
Other	55	58	-4,2
DIRECT TAXES TOTAL	33.137	32.457	2,1
INDIRECT TAXES			
Value Added Tax	27.758	25.504	8,8
Excise taxes	7.622	7.911	-3,7
+ Alcohol	295	292	1,1
+ Beer	101	103	-2,3
+ Fuels	3.895	4.175	-6,7
+ Tobacco	2.575	2.600	-1,0
+ Electricity	594	596	-0,4
+ Coal	153	138	10,9
+ Other	9	7	19,8
Insurance primes tax	569	563	1,2
Custom duties	669	561	19,3
Other	81	60	34,4
INDIRECT TAXES TOTAL	36.700	34.599	6,1
FEES AND OTHER REVENUE	1.005	1.057	-4,8
TOTAL AMOUNT	70.842	68.112	4,0



Personal Income Tax dropped by 0.2% until May. Adjusting the distortion of different refunds schedules in 2014-2015 and receipts from closed fiscal years public withholdings, **homogeneous revenue remained nearly constant (+0.1%)**. Amid the growth of households income (2.9% in the first quarter, 3.2% for income subject to withholdings), this performance is the result of tax reform, which made revenue lose €1.2 billion in the former months of the year.

May revenue main features were the following three: firstly, the fall of large corporations payroll withholdings due to rates drop (-3.5% average until May), provided that wage bill grew following the better performance of employment and the slight growth of average salary; in the second place, after a brief recovery in April, capital withholdings fell sharply again (-22.2%) driven partially by legal rate drop; lastly, the amount of refunds paid was smaller in May because of the earlier beginning of PIT annual return refunds campaign in April 2015 (€0.5 billion more than in April 2014).

Accumulated CIT homogeneous receipts increased by 24.4%. There were not significant receipts in May, so the review has to be alike to the one published in April. This enhancing pace was driven by the first instalment, as it is explained in the previous report. The rate is not so high in May because of the bad performance of capital withholdings.

VAT revenue augmented by 8.8% until May. A part of this growth stems from the different refunds schedules in 2014-2015. Adjusting them, **homogeneous revenue rose by 5.1%**. VAT grew more slowly in May and this performance is consistent with VAT evolution along the year, which features the boost of small businesses receipts (10.6% until May) as much as the fall of Import VAT and monthly receipts affected by the change in the way of accounting Import VAT in Customs assessments. Gross receipts accumulated growth (2.4%) is also coherent with spending subject to VAT evolution (2.7% estimate for the first quarter).

Accumulated Excise Taxes homogeneous revenue grew by 1.2% (once subtracted fuel extra-charge refunds). Fuel Tax is ahead with a 3.4% increase. Fuel consumptions improved by 3.8% (the difference with revenue rate is related to a slight fall of average rate driven by the higher consumption of subsidised diesel fuels), and they did it in April and May not as fast as in the first part of the year. Something similar happens to Electricity consumption, which grows at a lesser pace in the last two months (1.1% accumulated). As a result of this performance, Electricity excise tax increased by 0.3% in May, but fell by 0.4% year-to-date. Finally, Tobacco decreased by 1% until May.



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. May.

Personal Income Tax:

Monthly PIT withholdings (large companies and public sector).

2013 Annual return campaign.

VAT:

Monthly self assessments.

Manufacturing Excise Taxes:

Alcohol, Beer and Intermediate Products: February payments for large companies. First quarter payment for the rest.

Fuels and Tobacco: April payments.

Electricity: April payments for large companies.

3. TRMR Publication Calendar for 2015

	Jan	Feb	March	March	March	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reference Date	--	--	Day 31	Day 31	Day 31	Day 28	Day 26	Day 30	Day 28	Day 31	Day 29	Day 27	Day 24	Day 22
Reference Month	--	--	Dec 14	Jan 15	Feb 15	March 15	April 15	May 15	Jun 15	Jul 15	Aug 15	Sep 15	Oct 15	Nov 15

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).