



Agencia Tributaria

**TAX REVENUE  
MONTHLY REPORT**

**JULY 2016**





## TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE

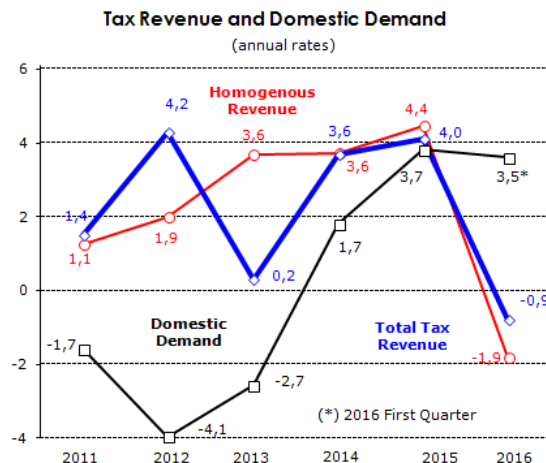
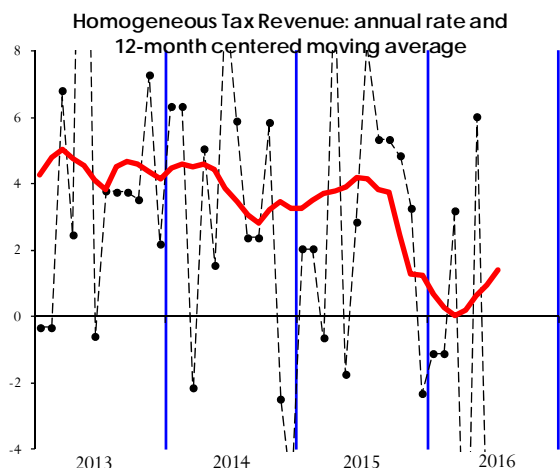
**Total tax revenue amounted to €26.5 billion in July, 3.4% higher than in the same month of 2015 (0.877 billion).** Revenue growth was mainly based on gross receipts increase (€0.934 billion, 3.2%).

**Accumulated total tax revenue decreased by 0.9%**, rate which is 1.4 percentage points higher than in June (-2.3%). This evolution is the result of both a lesser amount of gross receipts (-1.6%) and lower refunds (-4%). **Total homogeneous revenue** (amending the effects of the different refunds schedules in 2015-2016, public withholdings deferments and health extra charge refunds) **fell by 1.9%**, compared with the same period of 2015. Main taxes bases estimate grew by 3.1% in the first half of the year.

Key trend was the same followed along the year: employment and spending improvement pushed up revenue, but at the same time it was restricted by the effects of direct taxes reform. July revenue included two positive effects: the boost of 2015 annual return receipts and, on the other hand, the small businesses receipts enhance. This part of the whole yield continued performing in a dynamic way in payroll withholdings as far as in VAT and PIT instalments: payroll withholdings scored a slight growth in spite of tax reform and VAT and PIT instalments had powerful growths alike to those scored in the first quarter. It should be useful to remind that from the next month on, and particularly in the last part of the year, tax reform impacts, which are diminishing revenue by now, will be meaningfully reduced when collections are to be compared with 2015 periods in which RDL 9/2015 rules about additional rates lowering were in force.

**Table 1. Tax Revenue (€ million)**

JULY	2016	2015	% 16/15
<b>DIRECT TAXES</b>			
Personal Income Tax	45.524	46.415	-1,9
Corporate Income Tax	433	3.011	-85,6
Non-Residents Income Tax	1.147	773	48,4
Environmental taxes	799	845	-5,4
Other	120	101	18,2
<b>DIRECT TAXES TOTAL</b>	<b>48.023</b>	<b>51.145</b>	<b>-6,1</b>
<b>INDIRECT TAXES</b>			
Value Added Tax	40.309	38.571	4,5
<b>Excise taxes</b>	<b>11.270</b>	<b>10.776</b>	<b>4,6</b>
+ Alcohol	386	397	-2,8
+ Beer	150	149	0,8
+ Fuels	6.083	5.513	10,3
+ Tobacco	3.729	3.679	1,3
+ Electricity	749	809	-7,4
+ Coal	156	218	-28,4
+ Other	17	11	54,3
Insurance primes tax	811	797	1,8
Custom duties	1.038	943	10,1
Other	110	104	5,8
<b>INDIRECT TAXES TOTAL</b>	<b>53.538</b>	<b>51.190</b>	<b>4,6</b>
<b>FEES AND OTHER REVENUE</b>	<b>1.615</b>	<b>1.763</b>	<b>-8,4</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNT</b>	<b>103.177</b>	<b>104.098</b>	<b>-0,9</b>



**Accumulated Personal Income Tax fell by 1.9% and one tenth more negative was the homogeneous revenue** (adjusting different refunds paces in 2014-2015 and public withholdings deferrals). July's yield made better PIT revenue evolution (-4% homogeneous in June) because of the enhancing performance of 2015 annual return and small corporations receipts. It is necessary to remark that in the second half of the year PIT receipts will recover pushed up by the comparison with months affected by RDL 9/2015, which forestalled the additional rates lowering planned for 2016. Payroll withholdings continued scoring accumulated negative rates (-1.4%), though they have improved month to month mostly thanks to employment advance. The end of bonus payments made that large corporations payroll withholdings did not expand as strongly as in the two previous months (-0.7% until July, with average rate falling by 4.5%). On its side, small businesses payroll withholdings went up by 0.9%, higher than 0.1% scored in the first quarter, despite a 4% fall of average rate (it will recover in the next months, as explained before). Other item that reflects the current strength of these businesses is the one related to instalments, with a 14% growth in July (close to the 14.6% scored in the first payment), although it was due in part to law changes. Subtracting this effect, the second instalment rose by 9.5%. Finally, 2015 annual return increased by 9% in July (1.9% accumulated).

**Homogeneous CIT revenue diminished by 40% until July** as a result of the negative evolution of the main receipts so far: accumulated CIT instalments revenue fell by 48.1% year-to-date because of legal changes and the extraordinary receipts of 2015 linked to the entering of AENA in stock exchange. July is the month of annual return collection, but it will largely become a part of August's yield.

**From January to July total VAT revenue grew by 4.5% (3.4% homogeneous).** July receipts made better the evolution of this item too (2.8% homogeneous until June) with the support of small businesses quarterly self assessments gross receipts growth (7.7%, only one tenth under the first quarter and close to the 8.1% scored in the last quarter of 2015). Yet, monthly receipts remain nearly unchanged (-0.1%) after following an odd path with several rises and falls. After Import VAT management changes, monthly receipts have to be considered together with refunds requested by taxpayers, which shrank by 2.6% in the first half of the year.

**Accumulated Total Excise Taxes homogeneous revenue increased by 0.9%** (amending "health extra charge" refunds effect). Fuel tax boosted by 5.4% without health extra charge refunds because of the slight rise of gasoline and diesel consumptions and the enhance of other products spending. Tobacco excise grew by 11.8% (1.3% accumulated) due to some settings with autonomous fiscal authorities, provided that consumption remained steady. Finally, Electricity excise kept on dropping (-5.6%, -7.4% accumulated) as prices did so as well, though no so sharply in the last months.



## 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. July.

### Personal Income Tax:

Monthly PIT withholdings (large companies and public sector).

Second quarter PIT withholdings and instalments (small and medium-sized taxpayers).

2015 Annual return campaign. First instalment.

### VAT:

June self-assessments for large companies, groups and other companies in Monthly Refund System.

Second quarter self-assessments for small and medium-sized taxpayers.

### Manufacturing Excise Taxes:

Alcohol, Beer and Intermediate Products: April payments for large companies.

Fuels and Tobacco: June payments.

Electricity: June payments for large companies. Second quarter payments for small and medium-sized taxpayers.

## 3. TRMR Publication Calendar for 2016

	Jan	Feb	March	March	March	April	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Reference Date	--	--	Day 30	Day 30	Day 30	Day 26	Day 31	Day 28	Day 26	Day 31	Day 27	Day 25	Day 29	Day 20
Reference Month	--	--	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	March 16	April 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16

## 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).