

TAX REVENUE MONTHLY REPORT

JULY 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS	<u>Page</u>
1 TAY DEVENUE DEDECOMANCE	
I. TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE	1
1. Headlines	1
Chart R1. Homogeneous Tax Revenue: annual rate and 12M CMA	
Chart R2. Tax Revenue and Domestic Demand	
2. Main items evolution	4
Table R1. Tax Revenue (total/homogeneous) and Refunds Evolution by items	
Table A8. Large corporations and SMEs receipts evolution	
Table A9. PIT 2022 Annual Return	6
Table A10. Main Tax Bases, Accrued Tax Revenue and Total Tax Revenue	9
II. STATS TABLES	1
Revenue by taxes and its allocation by Administrations	2
Table 1,1. Abstract. Current month and year to date	2
Table 1.2. Evolution. Current month and year to date	3
2.Refunds, Local Administrations Share and other reductions. Gross Receipts	4
Table 2.1. Refunds, Local Administrations Share and other reductions. Month and year-to-date	4
Table 2.2. Refunds. Evolution	5
Table 2.3. Local Administrations Share and other reductions. Evolution	6
Table 2.4. Gross receipts. Current month and year to date	7
3. Homogeneous Tax Revenue	8
Table 3.1. Abstract. Month and year to date	8
Table 3.2. Evolution	9

	<u>Pág.</u>
III. CHARTS	1
Monthly	
1. Tax Revenue. Annual rate and homogeneous annual rate 12M CMA. € billion	2
2. PIT & Corporation Tax. Annual rate and homogeneous annual rate 12M CMA. € billion	3
3. VAT & Excise taxes. Annual rate and homogeneous annual rate 12M CMA. € billion	4
Quarterly	
1T. Tax Revenue. Annual and smoothed rates	5
2T. PIT & Corporation Tax. Annual and smoothed rates	6
3T. VAT & Excise taxes. Annual and smoothed rates	7
IV. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND SOURCES	1
1. Cash method to measure revenue	2
2. Budget non-financial receipts scope	2
3. Territorial funding system	2
4. Homogeneous Tax Revenue	3
5. Quarterly series of tax bases and accrued taxes yield	3
6. Monthly Receipts	4
7. Other regular information and monthly tax calendar	4



I. TAX REVENUE PERFORMANCE

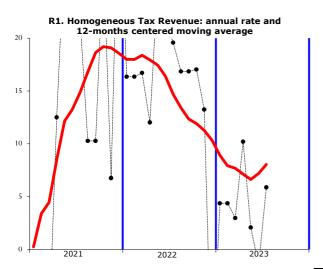
1. Headlines.

Total Tax Net Revenue added €40.9 billion in July, 4.3% above the same month in 2022. After two months in a row recording negative figures, collection turned up to positive rates thanks to the better performance of gross receipts (5.4%). This fact took place in a month in which the level of gathering is high and despite the amount of refunds paid to taxpayers continued to increase at a lively pace (12.8%).

As noted before, July's collection level is one of the highest across the year, precisely it ranks second after October's. In July, in addition to the usual monthly self-assessments, the quarterly self-assessments from small businesses and the first instalment of PIT annual return positive outcome were entered.

Total Tax Net Revenue surged by 3.9% in the January-July period (6.2% the gross receipts, 15.5% the refunds paid). In the same period, **homogeneous tax revenue enlarged by 5.2%** (5.1% up to June).

July's data did not altered meaningfully the drivers behind collection evolution so far. The only novelty was the enhancing performance of 2022 PIT annual return positive outcome (6.2%) albeit its relevance remained blurred, in terms of the whole tax revenue level, because of the refunds increment recorded. The climbing evolution kept on lying, in the first place, on the brisk pace shown by payroll withholdings (11.2% due to the steady hiring progression and the rises in salaries, pensions and the effective tax rate). In the second place, it was supported by collection coming from profit (payments on account from personal businesses inched up by 8.2% and instalments from corporations soared by 24.9%). VAT remained contributing positively, although its revenue showed a sluggish increase due to the comparison with a 2022 period in which the prices were particularly high and in which the additional tax rate cut on electricity was not in force yet (affecting cash revenue in August), nor the subsequent one on natural gas. Naturally, also the zero rate on staple goods was still to be passed (it entered into force from the beginning of the year). Leaving apart these as well as other legal measures, VAT would be enlarging by 6.7% estimate so far, instead of the 2.1% actually scored. In this sense, the burden brought about by fiscal policy measures detracted €5.6 billion to net tax revenue until July, with 3.8 points of negative impact. The intense rise in the amount of refunds paid was a negative factor too: 13.3% in PIT, 15.5% those belonging to 2022 annual return; 58.8% in Corporation Tax, mostly from 2021 annual return.



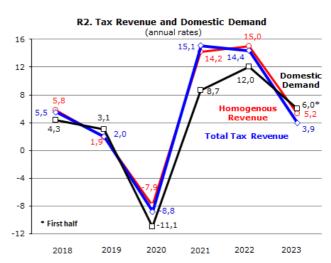




Table 0 shows the different impacts from law and management changes broken down by items and figures (€-5,528 million overall up to July).

Table 0

IMPACT OF DISCRETIONARY TAX MEASURES

€ Million

	2023							
	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise Taxes	OTHER	TOTAL		
TOTAL	<u>-2 587</u>	<u>- 587</u>	<u>-2 385</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>- 314</u>	<u>-5 528</u>		
2023 Budget	-2 581		- 10			-2 591		
Widening of the relief for earned income	- 610					- 610		
Changes in Autonomous Communities' family minimums, tax rates bands and deductions	-1 677					-1 677		
Widening of motherhood allowance	- 83					- 83		
Higher threshold in deductible expenses that are difficult to justify (direct assessment scheme)	- 32					- 32		
Additional relief on the net income (objective assessment scheme;2023 Budget/Exchequer Order 117/22)	- 179					- 179		
Tax rate cut for female sanitary products and contraceptives			- 10			- 10		
Electricity related measures			- 688			- 688		
VAT rate lowering for electricity (RDL 11 & 20/2022)			- 467			- 467		
Tax rate cut on gas and other products (pellets, briquettes and timber) by RDL 17 & 20/2022			- 221			- 221		
Other	- 6	- 587	-1 687	345	- 314	-2 249		
Changes in the thresholds for payments into pension schemes	74					74		
Deduction on housing refurbishment expenses	- 104					- 104		
Offset of losses in Groups (Law 38/2022)		232				232		
Tax rate cut on groceries (RDL 20/2022)			- 963			- 963		
Excise Tax on non-reusable Plastic Packaging				345		345		
Tax on Financial Transactions					- 53	- 53		
Digital Services Tax					- 5	- 5		
Tax on Greenhouse Effect Fluorinated Gases (Law 14/2022)					31	31		
Fee on Inland Waters Use					20	20		
Law changes on deferments (Exchequer Order 311/2023)	- 48		- 306			- 354		
COVID-related measures	72		3			75		
Extraordinary receipts and refunds		- 819	- 421		- 307	-1 547		

In July, nearly €2,800 million were added to the loss calculated up to June. Two reasons largely accounted for this extra depletion: the inclusion of those measures affecting PIT 2022 annual return as well as the updating of the impacts that were already turning out in the previous months.

As far as the first cause is concerned, the combined effect on PIT 2022 annual return from the set of measures involved amounted to a €1,907 million additional revenue loss in July. There were several changes and with different sources, but the most relevant were those passed by the Autonomous Communities regarding their PIT share, on which they exert their regulatory capacity. It is usual that, every year, the regional governments implement their fiscal policies by using the variables that are under their statutory jurisdiction (minimums, tax rates bands and specific own allowances), yet these changes use not to impact significantly on PIT annual return outcome. Conversely, the changes previously passed for this year were more far-reaching and widespread in the different Communities (almost all of them passed measures influencing tax revenue and five of them with an effect above €150 million each estimate). The overall impact was €1,677 million estimate, €1,366 million from the minimums increment and €311 million from the widening of deductions (€579 million as a lesser amount of receipts and €1,097 million as a higher amount of refunds claimed, although by convention every change impacting the annual return is included, in Table 0, in July).



Regarding the measures passed state-wide, in the first place was the broadening of the motherhood allowance, passed with 2023 Budget. Its value was already being worked out in previous months due to the effect driven by the deduction that is being paid in advance across 2023. In July, the impact on the annual return was also included, given that the new recipients were able to regularize the period 2020-2022 in such return. The revenue loss was €41 million estimate (the rest, up to €83 million, matches with 2023 allowance).

The second measure to be considered is the change in the general relief on net income applied by personal businesses included in the objective assessment scheme. 2023 Budget laid down the reduction percentage for the current year, which is affecting to the payments on account, but the fraction used in 2022 annual return has followed the rules detailed in Exchequer Orders 1172/2022 (non-farming objective scheme) and 405/2023 (objective scheme for farming activities). So as to display a simpler Table, both effects are included in the same group though, as it can be easily checked, most of the impact does not belong to 2023 Budget. Moreover, it needs to be remarked that the calculation is worked out in differential terms with respect to the prior year (as it is usually done in Table 0), which had its own changes as far as this general relief is concerned. Overall, these measures detracted €160 million to collection (the remaining €19 million out of €179 million total reading in the Table belong to the payments on account).

The other two measures coming from previous years, affecting the net tax liability assessed in the annual return, were the changes in the thresholds for payments into pension schemes and the deduction for housing refurbishment expenses to achieve a better energy efficiency. In the first case, the threshold had been shortened from €10,000 to €2,000 in the last year. This year the new limit was €1,500. The higher revenue brought about by this measure is €74 million estimate. In the second case, it is about a deduction that was previously in force in 2022, but only from October on. The figure displayed in Table 0 (€104 million) matches with the additional impact caused by the validity extension to the whole year (the collection loss in the last year was €5 million only).

As to the second reason, the updating of measures previously in force brought about an additional €856 million impact. Three groups need to be underlined. Starting with the VAT rate cuts (groceries, electricity, gas and female sanitary products), they detracted €474 million, amounting to €1,661 million in total to date. Secondly, the payroll withholdings rate lowering for the lowest income reduced collection up to €304 million in July, €610 million accumulated (€-346 million in salaries and €-264 million in pensions). In the third place are the regulatory changes in deferments (€-246 million in the month, €-354 million to date). Relating to these two last, the noticeable increment in July was linked to the submission of SMEs' quarterly self-assessments, given the impact of the changes on these small businesses, set of taxpayers on which the overall effect was especially focused on.

Lastly, Table 0 shows other three low fiscal cost novelties, although they are significant in order to understand accurately the evolution in some of the items. The Tax on Fluorinated Gases emerges again in the Table. It has to be reminded that the Law 14/2022 altered the period in which the self-assessments are filed and this drives now to get collection in months in which nothing was cashed before. The impact is offset in the following months. The Tax on Financial Transactions and the Digital Services Tax popped up again in the Table too. The reason is in this case the assessment and payment of clearings with Basque Country and Navarre. The previous year these clearings were paid at once in December, while this year different assessments are being done following the established schedule for the rest of the taxes in which there are adjustments to be calculated, regardless of whether they are in favour of the State or have to be payed to the Communities.



2. Main items evolution.

Table R1
TOTAL TAX REVENUE

		JL	JLY		YEAR-TO-DATE					
	To	tal Tax Reven	ue	Homogeneous	Tot	al Tax Reven	ue	Homogeneous		
	2023	2022	23/22	23/22	2023	2022	23/22	23/22		
	€ mi	llion		%	€ mil	lion		%		
CHAPTER I. DIRECT TAXES										
Personal Income Tax	25 931	24 212	7,1	8,4	75 862	69 160	9,7	9,5		
+ Payroll withholdings	14 532	13 161	10,4		66 384	59 671	11,2			
+ Other withholdings	1 045	937	11,6		4 389	4 157	5,6			
+ Payments on account	1.024	954	7,3		3.127	2.891	8,2			
+ Net annual return outcome	9.277	9.085	2,1		1.430	1.946	-26,5			
+ Gross annual return outcome	10.648	9.996	6,5		11.656	10.973	6,2			
+ Refunds	1.372	911	50,6		10.226	9.027	13,3			
+ Other receipts	53	75	-29,8		531	495	7,4			
Corporation Tax	1 004	810	24,0	1,2	3 792	6 227	-39,1	9,1		
+ Instalments	10	11	-6,3		9.017	7.221	24,9			
+ Net annual return outcome	488	217			-6 510	-3 866	-68,4			
+ Gross annual return outcome	517	444	16,4		1 259	1 026	22,7			
+ Refunds	29	227	-87,2		7 769	4 892	58,8			
+ Other receipts	506	582	-13,0		1.286	2.872	-55,2			
Rest of Chapter I	392	342	14,5		2.308	2.055	12,3			
TOTAL	27 327	25 364	7,7	8,2	81 962	77 442	5,8	9,6		
CHAPTER II. INDIRECT TAXES										
VAT	11 171	11 515	-3,0	0,3	53 629	52 504	2,1	0,2		
+ Gross Vat	15 745	15 714	0,2		76 075	74 624	1,9			
+ Refunds	4 573	4 199	8,9		22 446	22 120	1,5			
Excise Taxes	1 836	1 784	3,0			11 750	0,4	0,4		
+ Taxes on Alcohol	80	90	-11,6	-	609	647	-5,9	-,		
+ Fuel Tax	1 065	1.054	1,0		7 042	7.158	-1,6			
+ Tobacco Tax	604	612	-1,2		3.665	3.786	-3,2			
+ Electricity Tax	14	16	-12,0		108	122	-11,6			
+ Plastic Packaging	66	0			345	0				
+ Other	7	12	-36,0		27	37	-27,9			
Rest of Chapter II	436	437	-0,1		3.299	3.217	2,6			
TOTAL	13 444	13 736	-2,1	0,6		67 471	1,9	0,3		
CHAPTER III. FEES, LEVIES AND OTHER REVE	NUE									
TOTAL	140	127	10,0	4,7	1.265	1.323	-4,3	-4,6		
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	40 910	39 227	4,3	5,5		146 235	3,9	5,2		
TOTAL TAX ILVENOL	40 310	33 221	4,3	3,5	131 333	140 233	3,3	3,2		

• Personal Income Tax in homogeneous terms picked up by 9.5% until July.

The slight slowing down trend seen in homogeneous PIT revenue continued in July as a result of the 2022 annual return refunds increase. The first stage of the current campaign finished at the end of June and the next stage remaining will be the second instalment, which will be cashed in November. First instalment outcome was positive, scoring a 6% advance yet, as noted before, its relevance was hidden by the jump in the amount of refunds paid. Additionally, the submission of the annual return was the cause behind the noticeable increase in the law changes impact (taking into account only those affecting the tax liability, the loss was €1,950 million estimate). Without the effect of the measures passed, homogeneous revenue would be expanding by 13.3%.



The soaring PIT evolution, which is the weightiest factor in order to explain the overall tax revenue performance, kept on being driven by payroll withholdings hike. They gained 10.4% in July and 11.2% year-to-date (10.4% in the private sector and 12.9% in the Public Administrations).

Regarding the private sector, the payroll withholdings enlarged in the most recent period (June/second quarter self-assessments) by 9.6%, 10.4% so far (Table A8). July's rate was lower than the preceding ones, but the growing impact of the tax rate cut on the lowest incomes has to be considered. If revenue loss triggered by this reason were added (€131 million in the second quarter, €214 million in the third one), an unwavering growth path, around 12%, becomes evident. The explanation to this stable evolution is that, despite the slow cooling off in hiring, the average salary is higher than in the last year (6% against 3.4% in 2022; see the report about *Sales, Employment and Salaries in large corporations and societal SMEs*) and, subsequently, the effective tax rate is so too. Such steadiness, as well as the underlying explanation, applies, with different nuances, to both large corporations and SMEs. In the former, the last data is alike the average in the two previous months (13.5%) and, in the latter, sector in which the tax rate cut is focused on, the increase rate obtained is 10.8% in the second quarter and 10.6% in the third one, once amended the impact of the law change, being both rates akin to the first quarter performance.

Table A8
LARGE CORPORATIONS AND SMALL BUSINESSES RECEIPTS EVOLUTION
Annual rates

	2022 (€ million)	2022	2023 (*)	II.22	III.22	IV.22	1.23	II.23	III.23 (*)
TOTAL	212.667	17,9	6,5	16,0	18,6	18,1	5,9	8,2	4,3
·Large Corporations	149.080	18,7	6,0	15,5	20,2	20,1	5,7	7,7	1,3
·Small Businesses	63.587	16,0	7,3	17,2	15,3	13,1	6,2	9,2	6,7
Payroll withholdings	63.372	12,6	10,4	15,0	12,2	11,7	10,1	11,1	9,6
·Large Corporations	41.580	10,7	11,5	13,5	10,4	10,7	9,7	12,5	13,5
·Small Businesses	21.792	16,5	8,7	18,3	15,9	13,6	10,9	8,3	6,7
Personal Income Tax Instalments	4.022	21,8	8,8	27,2	21,6	14,0	8,4	9,5	8,6
Corporation Tax Instalments	29.481	17,5		-0,1		24,5		24,4	
·Large Corporations	25.526	17,5		0,2		24,3		23,9	
·Small Businesses	3.955	17,2		-1,9		25,6		27,3	
Gross VAT	115.792	20,9	2,2	21,7	22,2	17,1	3,5	1,7	0,7
·Large Corporations (1)	81.974	23,6	0,6	23,1	25,7	20,8	3,9	-0,5	-5,7
·Small Businesses	33.818	14,8	5,4	18,4	14,2	9,0	2,7	7,3	6,4

 $^{(^\}star)$ Rates worked out for the quarterly or annual period in which there are available data.

Public Administrations' withholdings pace was 14.3% in July, 12.9% to date. The evolution can also be defined in this case as steady. Withholdings on salaries expanded from January around 9%, growth rate that was mainly triggered by the average salary increase (close to 5%) and the effective tax rate rise (more than two percentage points). The rest was due to the larger number of officials on payroll. Relating to pensions' withholdings, the drivers are the same month after month: an around 19% revenue soar with an unchanged distribution in the components (pensions' bill above 11% and more than 7% the effective tax rate, even affected by the tax rate cut for the lower pensions).

⁽¹⁾ Import VAT included



As explained earlier, the first stage of PIT 2022 annual return campaign ended in June 30th, the deadline date. Table A9 shows the outcome so far. The main novelty, compared to the prior month, was the first instalment cash. It went up by 6%, although the rate is estimated to grow higher at the end of the year (hence the lower percentage on the total amount expected). Regarding refunds, until July the total amount paid to taxpayers summed up more than three quarters out of the whole figure foreseen for the year. The pace is alike to that recorded a year before.

TABLE A9 PIT 2022 ANUAL RETURN

(data up to July)

		(€ million)		Percentag	Percentage on expected amou				
	PIT 2022	PIT 2021	%	PIT 2022	PIT 2021	Difference			
RECEIPTS	10 457	9 862	6,0%	62,2%	63,8%	-1,6%			
REFUNDS	9 920	8 713	13,9%	78,7%	79,5%	-0,8%			
Campaign	8 990	7 787	15,5%	77,0%	77,6%	-0,6%			
Family Refunds	929	926	0,4%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%			
ANNUAL RETURN	537	1.150	-53,3%						

As appears from the data displayed, in the current campaign there has been at the same time a high increase in both the gross receipts and the refunds paid. Following an early estimate, the result is a €5,000 million net positive outcome from 2022 PIT annual return, more than €500 million below the previous campaign. As pointed out in the fiscal policy measures section, one of the main causes behind was the negative impact from the changes affecting family minimum, tax rates bands and deductions belonging to the regional share of the tax liability.

In July, the second payment on account from personal businesses, matching with the second quarter, was cashed. It went up by 8.6%, rate alike to those recorded in the two previous quarters and, therefore, also similar to the year-to-date growth rate. It has to be recalled that this item was also affected by law changes, whose impact was €-51 million estimate (€-32 million for the deductible expenses that are difficult to justify in the direct assessment scheme and €-19 million for the higher percentages in the general relief affecting taxpayers included in the objective scheme). Adding this loss, the growth rate would scale up to 10.6%.

As for the rest of PIT revenue, the high pace in movable capital withholdings continued (23.5% in July, 24% to date) thanks to the enhancing performance of dividends and bank accounts' interests. In withholdings on leases, after the submission of quarterly self-assessments in July, the increase was alike to that recorded in April (5.7% in this month, 5.1% in April, 6.9% to date). Finally, despite they kept on dropping deeply, withholdings on mutual investment funds gains scored a softer loss (-28.8% in July, -53% so far this year).



Homogeneous Corporation Tax revenue upturned by 9.1% in the year to date.

The only new was the first collection from 2022 annual return. The deadline for taxpayers whose fiscal year matches with the calendar year was July 25th so that most of receipts have been accounted for in August, though there is always a part of this revenue cashed in advance. Thus, this item growth was 16.4% in July, albeit this pace cannot reflect yet the real outcome, which is going to be evaluated in the next report. In fact, the available information from the self-assessments submitted shows a not so enhancing revenue increment (around 11%).

Otherwise, it has to be recalled that the expansion of CT homogeneous revenue is backed on the first instalment performance (24.9%, 24.4% once applied the adjustments worked out in Table A8), linked to the encouraging evolution of profit in the first quarter of the year, particularly in the consolidated Groups and more specifically in banking/energy big corporations. First instalment increment was very high too (27.3%) in small corporations, though it was linked to the last annual return outcome, instead to the current profit.

Lastly, it needs to be underlined that the noticeable divergence between the paces seen in net revenue (-39.1%) and homogeneous revenue (9.1%) is due to the high amount of refunds paid to taxpayers in the first months of the year, mostly coming from 2021 fiscal year and from legal actions.

 Homogeneous VAT grew up slightly up to July, by 0.2%. This pace was affected by VAT rates cut and the changes in deferments' rules. Without these measures, homogeneous revenue would be enlarging by 3.8%.

Gross VAT gained 0.7% in July (Table A8). The data is referred to monthly receipts, matching mainly with May accrued VAT, as well as to the second quarter from SMEs, and the effect from the higher amount of deferments was amended in order to obtain this pace. It was 2.2% from January to July. The trend is clearly a cooling-off one in the last quarters and in the year as whole, compared with the high increase recorded in 2022. As stated in previous reports, such performance is down to two basic reasons. The first of them has to do with the high prices recorded in the first leg of 2022, particularly in energy products. The second one is the VAT rate slashing on food staples (from 4% to zero; from 10% to 5% in cooking oil and pasta), electricity (from 10% to 5%; the rate cut was in force since July 2022, but the first effect in cash was seen in August) and natural gas (from 21% to 5%; from October 2022 on, with the first effects on December's revenue). These cuts are reducing the effective tax rate in four percentage points estimate, to what other percentage point hast to be added due to the different evolution of prices: the hike is steeper in goods and services taxed at lower rates. Both reasons explain also the divergence between large corporations and SMEs performances. The former were more directly impacted by energy prices slowdown and by the way in which VAT rates cut on groceries and natural gas was implemented, hard hitting the monthly self-assessments and being balanced later with a lower input VAT in the quarterly self-assessments.



In July, the lesser amount of refunds claimed by taxpayers, observed in the last months as a result of the softer prices pressure and the tax rates slashing, became more evident. The drop was deeper than 12% in the last month, compared to 3.6% year-to-date. It needs to be kept in mind that the lower amount of refunds claimed will be gradually exerting an effect on net revenue.

• Excise Taxes lifted by 0.4% until July. Subtracting the revenue coming from the new Tax on Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging, Excise Taxes would be declining by 2.5%.

Excepting this last item, as well as Fuel Tax, every excise tax recorded levels lower than in the same month last year. Fuel Excise Tax increased by 1% in July and softened the fall to -1.6%. To the gasolines' consumptions surge, close to 7% in the last two months, the diesel-oil for vehicles advance was added (it was the first positive outcome excepting April, month affected by hauliers strike in 2022). The data confirm the bettering signals seen in previous reports. Tobacco Excise Tax receded by 1.2% in July (-3.2% to date) due mainly to the level achieved last year (it widely overcame the average of the previous months). In turn, taxes on alcohol went down by 11.6% in July. Collection matches with April accruals and there was not 'Easter effect' this time so that the plunge is directly connected with consumptions drop. Throughout the year, the loss was 5.9%. Lastly, the Tax on Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging reached a level (€66 million) in July (June and second quarter accruals) alike to that recorded in April, month in which there were also monthly and quarterly self-assessments.



MAIN TAX BASES AND ACCRUED TAX REVENUE EVOLUTION

Table A10 shows the recent evolution of tax bases, accrued taxes, aggregate average rate and total tax revenue. Quarterly data for these and other related series are available on AEAT web page from 1995 onwards (section of Stats, under the names of "Recaudación Tributaria" and "Informes Mensuales de Recaudación Tributaria").

Table A10

MAIN TAX BASES, ACCRUED TAX REVENUE and TOTAL TAX REVENUE

Annual rates (%)

	2021	2022	2023 (*)	I.22	II.22	III.22	IV.22	I.23	II.23
Tax Bases	13,4	13,8	7,4	16,3	17,2	14,7	7,8	10,2	4,6
Income Bases	9,9	9,8	10,6	12,0	8,1	11,5	7,3	11,6	9,5
Spending Bases	18,9	19,6	3,3	23,0	29,4	19,8	8,4	8,1	-0,9
· Gross Households' Income	6,2	7,9	8,7	10,2	8,1	6,5	6,9	7,8	9,5
· Corporation Tax Base	37,3	20,6	26,9	19,7	-	24,5	11,0	26,9	-
 Spending subject to VAT 	18,6	16,0	6,1	19,2	25,2	15,3	6,1	10,2	2,6
· Consumptions subject to Excise Taxes	21,1	41,7	-11,7	47,3	57,3	44,7	22,6	-2,8	-19,4
Accrued Tax Revenue	16,5	12,4	8,6	12,3	13,7	15,5	7,9	9,4	7,9
Without annual returns	15,8	12,5	7,0	12,3	15,9	14,1	7,9	9,4	4,6
Main Taxes	15,9	12,6	8,6	12,6	14,3	15,8	8,1	9,4	7,8
· Personal Income Tax	11,9	11,9	14,4	15,2	10,1	11,3	11,7	11,0	17,1
without annual return	7,4	13,0	11,0	15,2	14,2	11,3	11,7	11,0	11,0
· Corporation Tax	35,9	19,5	18,9	0,2	24,1	39,6	10,3	21,8	-3,0
without annual return	48,2	16,1	18,9	0,2	24,1	27,8	10,3	21,8	-3,0
· Value Added Tax	17,9	14,3	1,1	17,7	23,6	13,7	4,4	5,3	-2,6
· Excise Taxes	7,1	1,3	2,0	3,7	3,8	-4,3	2,8	1,5	2,4
Average tax rate	2,2	-1,0	1,1	-3,2	-2,4	1,0	0,3	-0,7	3,0
On Income	5,7	3,4	4,0	-0,9	2,2	8,2	3,8	1,9	6,3
On Spending	-2,9	-6,7	-2,6	-6,7	-7,9	-8,6	-3,9	-3,9	-1,4
Total Tax Revenue	15,1	14,4	3,9	20,2	16,3	17,9	6,0	2,6	5,0

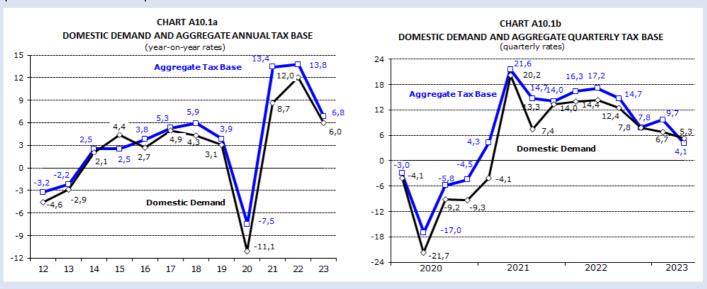
^(*) Rates worked out using the data available up to date.

<u>Main Tax Bases</u> jumped by 7.4% in the first semester of 2023, nearly three percentage points below the 10.2% recorded in the first quarter. The slowing down shown in the second quarter was focused on the spending side and was chiefly triggered by the cooling-off trend seen in prices.

Thus, the Spending subject to VAT advanced by 2.6% in the second quarter, compared to 10.2% in the first one. The lessening was linked, on the one hand, to the spending slowdown in real terms (0.9% in the second quarter against 4.6% in the first one) and, on the other hand, to the two percentage points lower prices increment, compared to the prior quarter. To these facts, the comparison with a period affected by 2022 hauliers strike has to be added. The high pace recorded in March (first quarter) was down to this driver. Conversely, April's (second quarter) growth rate was unusually low. Moreover, again regarding spending, the value of consumptions subject to excise taxes dipped by 19.4% in the second quarter (-11.7% in the first half) pulled down by energy prices fall, as a response to the high increments recorded a year earlier and due to consumptions weakness in almost every item.



On its side, gross households' income expanded by 8.7% up to June, with a gain in the second quarter that was nearly two percentage points above the previous one thanks to pensions' bill and capital income growths. Yet, it needs to be recalled that pensions' bill first quarter pace was biased by the drop recorded in January this year, driven by the comparison with January 2022, month in which the compensation pay linked to 2021 prices deviation was accounted for. Amending this effect, second quarter pace would be above first quarter's by only half point due to the enhancing performance seen in capital income.



Gross households' income inched up by 8.7% in the first semester of the year. Salaries performance continued to be positive and unwavering across the six-month period (8% in the second quarter, 8.4% in the first one), thanks to the evolutions in hiring and average compensation. Breaking down by constituents, the private salaries kept on performing better than public salaries due to the good pace recorded in large corporations (11.6% in the second quarter, 10.8% in the first quarter), while SMEs' wage bill lessened again, nearly two percentage points this time (from 6.3% in the first quarter to 4.6% in the second) because of the slowing down in jobs creation speed. In turn, public salaries continued recording growth rates around 6.6% across the semester. As commented before, public pensions upturn in the second quarter was generated by the negative impact on first quarter pace from the updating pay released on January 2022 as a compensation of prices deviation in 2021. The average growth in public pensions bill from February to June in 2023 was round 11.1%, compared to 6.7% average in the period February-December in 2022. Finally, unemployment benefits upsurged again in the second quarter of 2023, after more than one year and a half sinking deeply.

Households' capital income soared by 13.9% estimate in the first semester of 2023, pace which is slightly higher than the average recorded in the last two years. Income from movable capital kept showing a growing up trend, with high rises, above 28%, thanks to the enhancing performance of dividends and the increasing contribution of income from bank accounts' interests, which achieved a level not seen since mid-2016. Income from leases followed also a stable path, around 10%, while the gains linked to mutual investment funds kept on recording losses deeper than -50%, following the sharp decreasing track that started at mid-2022.

Lastly, profit from personal businesses enlarged by 9.8% in the second quarter of the year (10.9% to date), pace which means an almost two and a half points deceleration compared to the previous quarter, although the growth remains being higher than the pace scored last year.

The <u>consolidated Corporation Tax Base</u> rocketed by 26.9% in the first quarter of 2023, which is a very high rate, even more if the peaks achieved in the last two years are taken into account (37.3% in 2021, though affected by the comparison with 2020, and 20.6% in 2022). Around one point out of the total increment was due to law changes (the new way in offsetting Groups' losses). Profit expanded at a high pace too (18%, 16.8% in 2022). Regarding

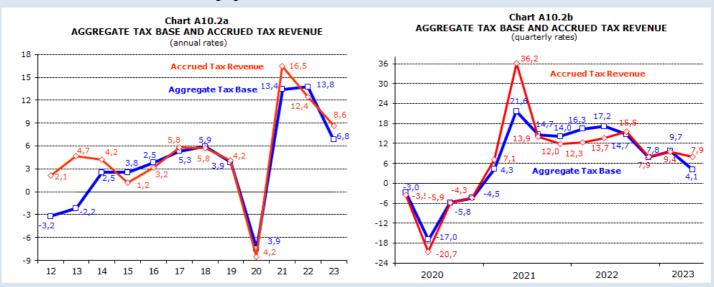


instalments filed up to March, profit from Consolidated Groups went up by 19.9% estimate, 15.7% in the large corporations not belonging to Groups and 21.7% in those SMEs that work out the instalment on the current profit.

<u>Final Spending subject to VAT</u> raised by 2.6% in the second quarter of 2023, low pace that contrasts sharply with the 10.2% scored in the previous quarter. Five and a half points out of the nearly seven points and a half of total loss were down to spending in real terms, while the two remaining points were linked to the softer growth of the spending deflator. It has to be taken into account that first quarter pace is positively biased by the comparison with a period affected by the hauliers strike that took place in March 2022. Breaking down by constituents, households' spending, which is the most weighty on the total, was the component that showed the most steep deceleration in the second quarter, while spending in housing went reasonably stable, being Public Administrations' spending the only constituent that followed an enhancing path.

The <u>Value of Consumptions subject to Excise Taxes</u> contracted by 19.4% in the second quarter of 2023 (-11.7% in the first half of the year) as a response to the high increments scored since mid-2021 and across 2022. The main reason behind the intense dip in the quarter was energy prices fall. Gasolines' prices shrank by 17.6% and by 24.4% the diesel-oil for vehicles, after the sharp rises recorded one year ago. Moreover, electricity price plunged by 22.6%, after rocketing by 55.3% in the second quarter of 2022 (77.7% before taxes). To prices drop, the physical consumptions decrease in every item has to be added, excepting in Beer, product that achieved a level alike to that seen in the previous year.

<u>Accrued Tax Revenue</u> gained 7.9% in the second quarter of 2023 (4.6% without PIT annual return), against 9.4% in the first one. The pace would be 8.6% up to June, 7% without annual returns and 6.7% if the contribution from the new Tax on Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging were detracted.



Accrued Personal Income Tax (without annual return) kept the pace scored in the first quarter (11%), as the higher increment in the bases (9.5% in the second quarter, compared to previous 7.8%) was partially counterbalanced by a lower tax rate rise (1.3%, against a prior 3%). Payroll withholdings linked to private sector salaries lifted up by 10.4%, compared with 11.7% in the preceding quarter. The slowdown was focused on quarterly self-assessments: 3.3 percentage points below the previous quarter (from 8.6% to 5.3%). The reasons were the lower pace in hiring and the impact from the tax rates slashing on the lowest incomes (practically the whole impact was located on SMEs). Conversely, large corporations payroll withholdings dragged on nearly the same pace (12.9%, 13.1% in the first quarter). The different evolution is clearly reflected in year-to-date growth rates: 11% for the total withholdings on salaries figure, 13% in the monthly self-assessments and 6.9% in the quarterly self-assessments. Regarding public salaries, the trend is a steady one in the growth pace, relating to both the wage bill and the effective tax rate. Public withholdings inched up by 9.1% until June, rate that can be explained by a higher than 5% salaries rise and, to a lesser



extent, by the tax rate rise and the larger number of officials on payroll. As to withholdings on public pensions, they soared by 18.9%. As mentioned before, the outcome is not comparable to the previous quarter, which was biased by the contrast with the first quarter of 2022, in which the compensation pay to pensioners was released. From February on, pensions withholdings growth remains stable around 19%, with a distribution by constituents that is unwavering too (pensions' bill augment above 11% and more than 7% the effective tax rate rise).

The evolution of capital withholdings was alike to that scored by capital income. Lastly, payments on account went up by 7.4%, pace that is nearly three points below the previous quarter's due to the softer increase in the incomes subject to the tax and because of the law changes (additional relief on the net income in objective scheme and higher threshold for deductible expenses, difficult to justify, in the direct scheme). Amending both effects, the pace up to June would scale from 8.7% to 10.9%, in tune with income evolution.

Accrued <u>Corporation Tax</u> flew by 18.9% in the first half of the year. This pace is lower than in the first quarter (21.8%) but it has to be recalled that there is no instalment in the second quarter and that only capital withholdings are accounted for in this period. These withholdings are burdened by the weight on the total of those withholdings on investment funds' gains, which are showing deep falls this year. What is actually relevant in CT evolution was the first instalment outcome (25.7%). A part of its enhancing path was down to the change in the way Groups can offset their losses, although even considering the new regulation this set of corporations showed the best performance (31.9%). In turn, the instalment from large corporations non-belonging to Groups enlarged by 15.8% and 26.7% that from small/medium corporations, with lower growth rates in those that calculate the instalment on the curent profit (21.3%) than in those other that work out the instalment on the last annual return submitted (28.5%).

Accrued <u>VAT</u> receded by 2.6% in the second quarter of the year, against a 5.3% rise in the first quarter, leaving a 1.1% positive growth in the first semester. Out of the close to eight percentage points loss, from one quarter to the following one, the biggest portion was related to the deeper drop in the effective tax rate (-5.1%), while the rest was down to the sluggish advance scored by the bases. Average tax rate dip was the consequence of the tax rates cut on food staples, in force since January, the additional tax rate cut on electricity (from 21% to 10% in a first instance and to 5% from mid-2022) as well as the tax rate cut on natural gas from October 2022. To the combined impact of these rate cuts on the effective tax rate (a decrease of four percentage points estimate), a sharper prices hike in the products and services taxed at lower rates has to be added, with one more percentage point drop overall in the effective tax rate. Breaking down by constituents year-to-date, gross VAT rises by 0.4%, with a 2.8% contraction in the monthly self-assessments and a 7.5% increase in the quarterly self-assessments. It needs to be considered that prices reduction, mainly in energy, exerts a more noticeable effect on monthly self-assessments and that rates cut on groceries and natural gas mean a negative impact on output VAT in the monthly self-assessments as well as a positive effect on the input VAT in the quarterly self-assessments. On their side, monthly refunds claims fell down by 3.3% in the quarter, -1.9% accumulated, due to exports slowdown and the dip in the cost of energy and other consumptions of intermediate products.

Accrued Excise Taxes advanced by 2.4% in the second quarter, close to one percentage point above the previous quarter, leaving the first half pace in a 2% enlargement. The comparison with 2022 is influenced by the implementation of the new Tax on Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging (nearly €360 million up to June). Detracting the contribution of this new item, the accumulated pace would be contracting by -1.6%, which is a close to three percentage points deceleration, compared to the growth rate recorded at the end of the prior year (1.3%). The negative evolution of Tobacco Excise Tax (-3% in the first half of 2023, compared to +8.2% in 2022) is behind most of excise taxes revenue performance. Accrued Fuel Excise Tax receded by 1.2% in the second quarter (-0.4% until June), due to the drop in gasolines/diesel oil consumptions (-2.5%), counterbalanced in part by the effective tax rate rise linked to the better evolution of consumptions in those products taxed at higher rates. Thus, while gasolines consumptions hovered around 6%, diesel- oil for vehicles dampened by 2.6% and subsidized diesel-oil plunged by almost 15%. Also the natural gas



non-used in vehicles continued dipping. Accrued Electricity Tax went drasticly reduced, after the tax rate slashing from 5.11% to 0.5%, in force since mid-September on, so that its variation has hardly had any relevance on the total revenue figure (€92 million up to June, compared to €108 million in the same period a year earlier). Accrued Alcohol Excise Tax (-7.7%, -3.9% accumulated) was also hit by consumption decrease in the second quarter. On the other hand, accrued Beer Excise Tax showed a flat reading in the second quarter, given the unchanged performance in consumptions and effective tax rates. It expanded by 3.1% up to June. Lastly, coal consumptions to produce electric energy remained being negligible and so it was the accrued tax.



II. STATS TABLES



TOTAL AMOUNT

Table 1.1 REVENUE BY TAXES AND ITS ALLOCATION BY ADMINISTRATIONS. ABSTRACT. CURRENT MONTH AND YEAR-TO-DATE. (\in Million)

		Year: 2023	▼ Month:	JULY 🔻				
		2023			2022		% 23	/22
CURRENT MONTH	Central Gov.	Local Adm.	Total	Central Gov.	Local Adm.	Total	Central G.	Total
Personal Income Tax	16 144	9 787	25 931	19 229	4 983	24 212	-16,0	7,1
Corporation Tax	1 004		1 004	810		810	24,0	24,0
Non- Residents Tax	288		288	260		260	10,9	10,9
Environmental Taxes	6		6	4		4	28,5	28,5
Other	98		98	78		78	25,6	25,6
CHAPTER I - DIRECT TAXES	17 539	9 787	27 327	20 381	4 983	25 364	-13,9	7,7
Value Added Tax	7 066	4 106	11 171	13 037	-1 522	11 515	-45,8	-3,0
+ Import	2 172		2 172	2 436		2 436	-10,8	-10,8
+ Domestic Transactions	4 894	4 106	8 999	10 601	-1 522	9 079	-53,8	-0,9
Excise Taxes	1 607	229	1 836	2 043	- 259	1 784	-21,3	3,0
+ Alcohol	57	- 5	52	112	- 51	61	-49,2	-15,3
+ Beer	11	15	26	25	3	27	-54,8	-4,2
+ Fuels	696	369	1 065	1 522	- 468	1 054	-54,3	1,0
+ Tobacco	603	2	604	357	255	612	68,9	-1,2
+ Electricity	168	- 154	14	14	2	16	-	-12,0
+ Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging	66		66	0		0	-	-
+ Coal	7		7	12		12	-36,3	-36,3
+ Other	- 1	2	2	1	0	2	-	4,8
Custom Duties	221		221	224		224	-1,4	-1,4
Insurance Premiums Tax	205		205	182		182	13,0	13,0
Other	10		10	31		31	-67,6	-67,6
CHAP. II - INDIRECT TAXES	9 109	4 335	13 444	15 517	-1 781	13 736	-41,3	-2,1
CHAP. III - FEES AND OTHER REVENUE	140		140	127		127	10,0	10,0

36 025

3 202

39 227

-25,6

40 910

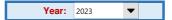
		2023			2022		% 23/22		
YEAR-TO-DATE	Central Gov.	Local Adm.	Total	Central Gov.	Local Adm.	Total	Central G.	Total	
Personal Income Tax	37 706	38 156	75 862	39 045	30 115	69 160	-3,4	9,7	
Corporation Tax	3 792		3 792	6 227		6 227	-39,1	-39,1	
Non- Residents Tax	1 954		1 954	1 651		1 651	18,4	18,4	
Environmental Taxes	133		133	138		138	-4,1	-4,1	
Other	221		221	266		266	-17,0	-17,0	
CHAPTER I - DIRECT TAXES	43 806	38 156	81 962	47 327	30 115	77 442	-7,4	5,8	
Value Added Tax	27 978	25 651	53 629	35 035	17 469	52 504	-20,1	2,1	
+ Import	14 112		14 112	15 397		15 397	-8,3	-8,3	
+ Domestic Transactions	13 866	25 651	39 517	19 638	17 469	37 107	-29,4	6,5	
Excise Taxes	4 434	7 363	11 797	4 983	6 768	11 750	-11,0	0,4	
+ Alcohol	140	285	426	306	158	465	-54,2	-8,4	
+ Beer	53	118	171	65	104	168	-18,0	1,6	
+ Fuels	2 462	4 581	7 042	3 612	3 545	7 158	-31,9	-1,6	
+ Tobacco	1 811	1 854	3 665	1 537	2 249	3 786	17,8	-3,2	
+ Electricity	- 406	514	108	- 582	704	122	30,3	-11,6	
+ Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging	345		345	0		0	-	-	
+ Coal	27		27	37		37	-28,4	-28,4	
+ Other	1	11	13	7	7	14	-79,6	-10,5	
Custom Duties	1 531		1 531	1 486		1 486	3,0	3,0	
Insurance Premiums Tax	1 389		1 389	1 323		1 323	5,0	5,0	
Other	380		380	408		408	-6,8	-6,8	
CHAP. II - INDIRECT TAXES	35 712	33 014	68 726	43 235	24 236	67 471	-17,4	1,9	
CHAP. III - FEES AND OTHER REVENUE	1 265		1 265	1 323		1 323	-4,3	-4,3	
TOTAL AMOUNT	80 783	71 170	151 953	91 885	54 351	146 235	-12,1	3,9	

26 789

14 122



Table 1.2 EVOLUTION. MONTHLY AND YEAR-TO-DATE



	MONTHLY						YEAR-TO-DATE					
	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL
2022												
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2023 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Nov	13 917 6 773 5 926 10 664 3 933 3 736 24 212 6 142 5 447 11 968 9 874 6 895 15 683 7 444 6 611 11 874 4 495 3 825 25 931	-2 755 - 50 123 7 372 384 342 810 8 053 188 14 921 - 755 3 543 -5 927 - 102 - 91 9 263 - 652 296 1 004	5 180 14 288 4 118 9 816 4 254 3 332 11 515 5 910 4 658 12 273 4 381 2 869 5 104 15 783 4 388 10 111 4 093 2 979 11 171	1 688 1 506 1 525 2 010 1 612 1 626 1 784 1 741 1 795 1 742 1 597 1 598 1 652 1 426 1 499 2 033 1 604 1 746 1 836	968 845 697 1 311 993 876 906 716 945 998 768 1 060 924 696 1 248 980 997 967	18 998 23 361 12 390 31 172 11 175 9 912 39 227 22 562 13 033 41 864 16 095 15 674 17 572 25 475 13 102 34 528 10 520 9 844 40 910	13 917 20 690 26 616 37 280 41 212 44 948 69 160 75 301 80 748 92 717 102 590 109 485 15 683 23 127 29 737 41 611 46 106 49 931 75 862	-2 755 -2 805 -2 682 4 690 5 074 5 417 6 227 14 279 14 467 29 388 28 633 32 176 -5 927 -6 029 -6 120 3 143 2 492 2 788 3 792	5 180 19 468 23 586 33 402 37 656 40 989 52 504 58 414 63 073 75 345 79 726 82 595 5 104 20 886 25 274 35 385 39 478 42 458 53 629	1 688 3 194 4 720 6 729 8 341 9 967 11 750 13 491 15 286 17 028 18 626 20 224 1 652 3 078 4 578 6 610 8 214	968 1 813 2 510 3 821 4 813 5 689 6 595 7 311 8 256 9 216 10 214 10 983 1 060 1 985 2 680 3 928 4 908 5 905 6 872	18 998 42 359 54 749 85 922 97 097 107 009 146 235 168 797 181 830 223 695 239 789 255 463 17 572 43 048 56 150 90 679 101 199 111 043 151 953
Dec - 2018 2019	PIT 7,6 4,9	CT 7,3 -4,4	VAT 10,3 1,9	Excise T. 1,1 4,1	Other 4,8 -9,9	GROWTH TOTAL 7,6 2,0	PIT 7,6 4,9	CT 7,3 -4,4	VAT 10,3 1,9	Excise T. 1,1 4,1	Other 4,8 -9,9	TOTAL 7,6 2,0
2020 2021 2022	1,2 7,5 15,8	-33,2 67,9 20,8	-11,5 14,5 13,9	-12,1 5,0 2,5 ITHLY	-12,6 23,4 10,0	-8,8 15,1 14,4	1,2 7,5 15,8	-33,2 67,9 20,8	-11,5 14,5 13,9 YEAR- -	-12,1 5,0 2,5 TO-DATE	-12,6 23,4 10,0	-8,8 15,1 14,4
2022												
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	6,7 15,5 13,1 22,4 29,7 19,8 21,7 9,0 13,2 11,6 18,4 12,3	35,5 87,5 43,3 0,2 65,1 - 37,9 43,9 18,8 15,1 - -12,4	46,3 13,3 24,9 16,9 34,3 11,8 8,9 45,6 13,6 9,9 -6,8 -26,3	6,7 10,7 4,5 6,4 11,9 -2,7 2,2 -3,1 -4,9 -5,2 5,2 3,6	39,0 -1,3 24,5 46,4 11,8 -12,7 33,6 -13,5 -13,5 20,9 24,5 -13,9	30,2 15,1 16,4 14,4 27,6 10,9 17,2 25,9 8,2 11,7 4,1 -5,1	6,7 9,4 10,2 13,4 14,8 15,2 17,4 16,7 16,4 15,8 16,0 15,8	35,5 39,9 41,5 69,2 68,8 70,8 65,7 52,7 52,1 30,7 26,8 20,8	46,3 20,5 21,3 19,9 21,4 20,6 17,8 20,1 19,6 17,9 16,2 13,9	6,7 8,5 7,2 7,0 7,9 6,0 5,4 4,2 3,1 2,2 2,4 2,5	39,0 16,8 18,8 27,0 23,6 16,1 18,3 14,2 10,1 11,2 12,3 10,0	30,2 21,4 20,2 18,1 19,1 18,3 18,0 19,0 18,1 16,9 15,9 14,4
2023												
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	12,7 9,9 11,5 11,3 14,3 2,4 7,1	25,6 - -13,5 24,0	-1,5 10,5 6,5 3,0 -3,8 -10,6 -3,0	-2,2 -5,3 -1,7 1,1 -0,5 7,4 3,0	9,5 9,4 -0,2 -4,8 -1,3 13,8 6,8	-7,5 9,1 5,8 10,8 -5,9 -0,7 4,3	12,7 11,8 11,7 11,6 11,9 11,1 9,7	- -33,0 -50,9 -48,5 -39,1	-1,5 7,3 7,2 5,9 4,8 3,6 2,1	-2,2 -3,6 -3,0 -1,8 -1,5 -0,1 0,4	9,5 9,5 6,8 2,8 2,0 3,8 4,2	-7,5 1,6 2,6 5,5 4,2 3,8 3,9



Table 2.1 REFUNDS, LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS SHARES AND OTHER REDUCTIONS. MONTH AND YEAR-TO-DATE (\in million)

	Year: 20	23	Month: JULY	-				
		MON ⁻	гн			YEAR-TO-	-DATE	
			Comparison	23/22			Comparisor	23/22
	2023	2022	Difference	%	2023	2022	Difference	%
Personal Income Tax	1 404	933	471	50,5	10 535	9 238	1 297	14,0
+ Annual Return Outcome	1 372	911	461	50,6	10 226	9 027	1 199	13,3
+ AEAT Assessments	22	17	6	35,0	143	119	24	20,3
+ Other Refunds	10	5	5	82,0	143	89	54	61,4
+ Spanish Goverment Treasury	0	0	0	-	23	4	19	-
Corporation Tax	47	284	- 238	-83,6	9 174	5 209	3 965	76,1
Annual Return Outcome	29	227	- 198	-87,2	7 769	4 892	2 877	58,8
+ AEAT Assessments	15	56	- 41	-72,5	1 385	286	1 099	-
+ Other Refunds	2	1	1	90,2	20	31	- 11	-35,0
Non-Residents Tax	125	59	67	-	548	378	170	45,0
VAT	4 573	4 199	375	8,9	22 446	22 120	326	1,5
+ Yearly and Other	1 638	1 612	26	1,6	5 679	5 313	366	6,9
+ Monthly	2 357	1 978	379	19,2	14 547	14 860	- 313	-2,1
+ Basque Country Taxation Clearings (1)	578	609	- 30	-4,9	1 503	1 370	133	9,7
+ Navarre Taxation Clearings (1)	0	0	0	-	717	577	140	24,2
Excise Taxes	63	58	5	9,3	454	431	23	5,3
Other	103	65	37	57,3	559	487	72	14,8
TOTAL REFUNDS	6 315	5 598	718	12,8	43 715	37 863	5 852	15,5
Personal Income Tax	9 804	5 000	4 804	96,1	38 278	30 344	7 934	26,1
+ Catholic Church Share	17	18	0	-1,2	122	230	- 108	-46,9
+ Local Administrations PIT Share	9 787	4 983	4 805	96,4	38 156	30 115	8 042	26,7
Local Administrations VAT Share	4 106	-1 522	5 628	-	25 651	17 469	8 182	46,8
Local Administrations Excise Taxes Share	229	- 259	488	-	7 363	6 768	595	8,8
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	14 139	3 219	10 920	-	71 292	54 581	16 712	30,6
Personal Income Tax	11 208	5 933	5 275	88,9	48 813	39 583	9 230	23,3
Corporation Tax	47	284	- 238	-83,6	9 174	5 209	3 965	76,1
Non-Residents Tax	125	59	67	-	548	378	170	45,0
VAT	8 679	2 677	6 002	-	48 097	39 589	8 508	21,5
Excise Taxes	292	- 201	493	-	7 817	7 199	618	8,6
Other	103	65	37	57,3	559	487	72	14,8
TOTAL REFUNDS AND REDUCTIONS	20 454	8 817	11 638	_	115 007	92 444	22 564	24,4

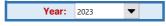


Table 2.2 REFUNDS. EVOLUTION



			МС	NTH					YEAR-T	O-DATE		
İ	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL
2022												
Jan Feb	432 153	3 731 426	1 871 2 394	17 50	93 117	6 144 3 139	432 585	3 731 4 157	1 871 4 265	17 67	93 210	6 144 9 283
Mar	253	237	2 293	41	115	2 939	838	4 393	6 558	108	325	12 222
Apr May	2 344 2 449	267 98	3 915 3 466	102 75	156 93	6 785 6 182	3 182 5 631	4 661 4 759	10 473 13 940	209 285	482 575	19 007 25 189
Jun	2 674	166	3 982	88	166	7 076	8 305	4 925	17 922	373	741	32 266
Jul Aug	933 321	284 110	4 199 2 639	58 43	124 265	5 598 3 379	9 238 9 559	5 209 5 319	22 120 24 760	431 474	864 1 129	37 863 41 242
Sep	321	82	2 897	54	53	3 407	9 880	5 402	27 657	528	1 182	44 649
Oct Nov	701 659	2 037 1 165	3 160 3 662	54 49	143 111	6 095 5 645	10 581 11 239	7 438 8 603	30 817 34 479	582 631	1 325 1 436	50 744 56 389
Dec	658	2 821	4 565	187	342	8 574	11 897	11 424	39 045	818	1 778	64 962
2023												
Jan Feb	385 205	6 790 507	2 236 1 567	27 35	123 97	9 561 2 412	385 590	6 790 7 298	2 236 3 804	27 62	123 219	9 561 11 973
Mar	247	381	2 221	66	149	3 064	838	7 679	6 025	128	368	15 037
Apr May	2 380 2 522	188 1 150	4 127 3 766	126 56	187 143	7 009 7 636	3 218 5 740	7 867 9 017	10 152 13 918	253 309	556 698	22 046 29 682
Jun Jul	3 391 1 404	111 47	3 954 4 573	82 63	181 228	7 718	9 131 10 535	9 128 9 174	17 872 22 446	391 454	879 1 107	37 400
Aug	1 404	47	4 3/3	03	220	6 315	10 555	9174	22 440	434	1 107	43 715
Sep Oct												
Nov												
Dec												
						CROWTH	RATES (%)					
	DIT	СТ	\/AT		011			СТ	\/A T	F T	Oll	TOTAL
2018	PIT -0,2	14,1	VAT 5,9	Excise T. -24,5	Other 15,2	TOTAL 5,9	PIT -0,2	14,1	VAT 5,9	Excise T. -24,5	Other 15,2	TOTAL 5,9
2019	-0,2 15,8	-0,4	8,2	57,6	21,6	9,0	-0,2 15,8	-0,4	8,2	57,6	21,6	9,0
2020	-5,4	23,6	-4,1	6,0	-14,0	0,4	-5,4	23,6	-4,1	6,0	-14,0	0,4
2021 2022	-3,4 -1,7	-24,6 24,0	6,0 36,7	10,4 19,8	3,5 9,0	-3,1 24,5	-3,4 -1,7	-24,6 24,0	6,0 36,7	10,4 19,8	3,5 9,0	-3,1 24,5
-	,	,-		NTH .	- / -	,	,	,-	•	•	-,-	,
2022			MC	חוחי					YEAK-I	O-DATE		
Jan	33,1	-30,7	14,1	10,5	-22,3	-17,9	33,1	-30,7	14,1	10,5	-22,3	-17,9
Feb Mar	-17,8 -0,2	-46,2 31,3	44,5 19,5	-10,7 19,7	3,0 2,1	12,0 17,6	14,6 9,7	-32,7 -30,9	29,4 25,8	-6,2 2,2	-10,0 -6,1	-9,8 -4,4
Apr	-2,3	16,5	28,2	18,9	17,6	15,0	0,6	-29,2	26,7	9,7	0,5	1,7
May Jun	0,2 1,9	7,8 11,2	11,5 39,3	0,2 66,3	-36,8 9,1	5,4 21,3	0,4 0,9	-28,7 -27,9	22,5 25,9	7,0 16,9	-8,3 -4,9	2,6 6,2
Jul	-22,9	50,2	64,9	35,9	-48,9	32,3	-2,2	-25,7	31,8	19,1	-15,3	9,4
Aug Sep	-10,4 -12,4	60,4 -15,0	1,3 28,5	-19,2 13,5	- -51,9	7,3 18,5	-2,5 -2,8	-24,9 -24,8	27,7 27,8	14,2 14,2	4,2 -1,0	9,2 9,8
Oct Nov	-1,6 5,8	-	51,2 80,9	90,7 -21,2	21,4 -24,2	92,5 79,6	-2,7 -2,3	0,5 11,9	29,9 33,9	18,6 14,2	1,0 -1,5	15,8 20,1
Dec	9,1	85,1	62,4	43,8	97,0	63,6	-1,7	24,0	36,7	19,8	9,0	24,5
2023												
Jan Feb	-11,0 34,7	82,0 19,1	19,6 -34,5	59,9 -29,9	31,3 -17,2	55,6 -23,2	-11,0 0,9	82,0 75,6	19,6 -10,8	59,9 -7,5	31,3 4,4	55,6 29,0
Mar	-2,3	61,2	-3,2	61,5	29,2	4,3	-0,1	74,8	-8,1	18,7	13,2	23,0
Apr May	1,6 3,0	-29,5 -	5,4 8,7	23,3 -26,1	19,9 53,2	3,3 23,5	1,1 1,9	68,8 89,5	-3,1 -0,2	21,0 8,5	15,3 21,5	16,0 17,8
Jun	26,8	-33,5	-0,7	-7,7	8,9	9,1	9,9	85,3	-0,3	4,7	18,7	15,9
Jul Aug	50,5	-83,6	8,9	9,3	83,9	12,8	14,0	76,1	1,5	5,3	28,0	15,5
Sep												
Oct Nov												
Dec												





			МО	NTH					YEAR-T	O-DATE		
	LOCAL	ADMINIST	TRATIONS SI	HARE	CAT.CHURC	Н	LOCAL	ADMINIST	RATIONS SI	HARE	CAT.CHURC	Н
	PIT	VAT	Excise T.	TOTAL	PIT	TOTAL	PIT	VAT	Excise T.	TOTAL	PIT	TOTAL
2022												
Jan	4 189	3 165	1 171	8 525		8 649	4 189	3 165	1 171	8 525	124	8 649
Feb Mar	4 189 4 189	3 165 3 165	1 171 1 171	8 525 8 525	18 18	8 542 8 542	8 377 12 566	6 330 9 495	2 342 3 513	17 050 25 575	142 160	17 192 25 734
Apr	4 189	3 165	1 171	8 525		8 542	16 755	12 660	4 684	34 099	177	34 277
May	4 189	3 165		8 525		8 542	20 943	15 825	5 855	42 624	195	42 819
Jun Jul	4 189 4 983	3 165 -1 522	1 171 - 259	8 525 3 202		8 542 3 219	25 132 30 115	18 991 17 469	7 026 6 768	51 149 54 351	212 230	51 361 54 581
Aug	4 189	2 775	792	7 756	18	7 773	34 303	20 244	7 559	62 106	230 247	62 354
Sep	4 189	3 165	1 171	8 525		8 542	38 492	23 409	8 730	70 631	265	70 896
Oct	4 189	2 989	1 166	8 344	18	8 362	42 680	26 398	9 897	78 975	283	79 258
Nov Dec	4 188 4 189	3 112 3 165		8 408 8 520		8 425 8 660	46 869 51 057	29 510 32 675	11 005 12 170	87 383 95 902	300 441	87 683 96 344
	4 103	3 103	1 100	0 320	141	0 000	31 037	32 073	12 170	33 302	441	90 344
2023												
Jan Feb	4 728 4 728	3 591 3 591	1 189 1 189	9 508 9 508	18 17	9 526 9 525	4 728 9 456	3 591 7 182	1 189 2 378	9 508 19 016	18 35	9 526 19 051
Mar	4 728	3 591	1 189	9 508	17	9 525	14 185	10 773	3 567	28 524	52	28 577
Apr	4 728	3 591	1 189	9 508	17	9 525	18 913	14 363	4 756	38 032	70	38 102
May	4 728	3 591	1 189	9 508	17	9 525	23 641	17 954	5 945	47 540	87	47 627
Jun Jul	4 728 9 787	3 591 4 106	1 189 229	9 508 14 122		9 526 14 139	28 369 38 156	21 545 25 651	7 134 7 363	57 048 71 170	105 122	57 153 71 292
Aug	3 707	4 100	223	17 122	17	14 139	30 130	23 031	7 303	71 170	122	11232
Sep												
Oct												
Nov												
Dec												
						GROWTH F	RATES (%)					
	LOCAL	ADMINIST	TRATIONS SH	HARE	CAT.CHURC	н	LOCAL	ADMINIST	RATIONS SH	HARE	CAT.CHURC	н
	PIT	VAT	Excise T.	TOTAL	PIT	TOTAL	PIT	VAT	Excise T.	TOTAL	PIT	TOTAL
2018	3,9											
2019	0,0	6,3	1,5	4,5	-3,3	4,5	3,9	6,3	1,5	4,5	-3,3	4,5
	8,3	-2,6	1,5 7,3	4,5 3,8	6,5	3,9	3,9 8,3	-2,6	1,5 7,3	4,5 3,8	-3,3 6,5	3,9
2020	8,3 11,1	-2,6 5,4	7,3 -2,2	3,8 7,0	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2	8,3 11,1	-2,6 5,4	7,3 -2,2	3,8 7,0	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2
2020 2021	8,3 11,1 -1,4	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4	3,8 7,0 -2,2	6,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4	8,3 11,1 -1,4	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4	3,8 7,0 -2,2	6,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4
2020	8,3 11,1	-2,6 5,4	7,3 -2,2	3,8 7,0	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2	8,3 11,1	-2,6 5,4	7,3 -2,2	3,8 7,0	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2
2020 2021	8,3 11,1 -1,4	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4	8,3 11,1 -1,4	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4
2020 2021	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0	-2,6 5,4 -3,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4	6,5 53,5	3,9 7,2 -2,4
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan Feb	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan Feb Mar	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan Feb	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,5
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 5,4
2020 2021 2022 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MO I 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8 5,7	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -16,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - - 99,0	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 5,4 -8,9
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 - -8,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8 5,7 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -16,7 -15,7	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - - 99,0 87,2	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 5,4 -8,9 -8,4
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -8,9 3,9 -1,8	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8 5,7 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -3,0 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -16,7 -15,7 -13,5 -12,3	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - 99,0 87,2 78,1 70,8	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9 3,7	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8 5,7 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,7	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0 3,7	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -3,0 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2 0,5	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -16,7 -13,5 -12,3 -11,0	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4 -11,7	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1 -5,3	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - 99,0 87,2 78,1 70,8 64,9	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0 -5,1
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -8,9 3,9 -1,8	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 4,8 5,7 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -3,0 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -16,7 -15,7 -13,5 -12,3	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - 99,0 87,2 78,1 70,8	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0
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2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2023 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 0,8 -4,2 0,8 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9 3,7 5,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0 3,7 6,6 10,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2 0,5 1,0 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -15,7 -13,5 -12,3 -11,0 -9,7 -13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4 -11,7 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1 -5,3 -4,4 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0 -5,1 -4,2 10,1 10,8 11,0 11,2 11,2 11,3
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2023 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 0,8 -4,2 0,8 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9 3,7 5,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0 3,7 6,6 10,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2 0,5 1,0 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -15,7 -13,5 -12,3 -11,0 -9,7 -13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4 -11,7 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1 -5,3 -4,4 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0 -5,1 -4,2 10,1 10,8 11,0 11,2 11,2 11,3
2020 2021 2022 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 2023 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -3,9 3,9 3,9 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 -1,8 2,2 3,9 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 MOI 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 0,8 -4,2 0,8 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 NTH 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,4 -4,3 5,2 2,9 3,7 5,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 - 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6 5,6	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,2 5,2 5,2 -71,3 -4,3 5,2 3,0 3,7 6,6 10,1 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	8,3 11,1 -1,4 1,0 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 7,3 -1,8 -0,9 -0,2 0,5 1,0 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9 12,9	-2,6 5,4 -3,7 -9,7 -9,7 -9,7 -15,7 -13,5 -12,3 -11,0 -9,7 -13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5 13,5	7,3 -2,2 -1,4 -10,6 YEAR-T 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 1,2 -13,6 -15,9 -14,0 -12,4 -11,7 -10,6	3,8 7,0 -2,2 -4,4 O-DATE 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 5,2 -9,2 -8,6 -7,1 -6,1 -5,3 -4,4 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5 11,5	6,5 53,5 -52,5 -52,5 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,9 7,2 -2,4 -4,2 6,5 5,8 5,6 5,5 5,4 -8,9 -8,4 -6,9 -6,0 -5,1 -4,2 10,1 10,8 11,0 11,2 11,2 11,3



Table 2.4
GROSS RECEIPTS. MONTH AND YEAR-TO-DATE



		MONTH		YEAR-TO-DATE			
	2023	2022	%	2023	2022	%	
Personal Income Tax	27 352	25 162	8,7	86 519	78 628	10,0	
Payroll Withholdings	14 539	13 166	10,4	66 505	59 744	11,3	
- Public Administrations	4 021	3 517	14,3	19 526	17 296	12,9	
- Large Corporations	4 647	4 093	13,5	28 517	25 581	11,5	
- Small Corporations	5 822	5 456	6,7	17 860	16 430	8,7	
- Other receipts	48	100	-52,0	602	436	38,1	
- Annual Return Outcome	10 648	9 996	6,5	11 656	10 973	6,2	
- AEAT Assessments.	81	98	-17,5	568	571	-0,4	
Corporation Tax	1 051	1 094	-3,9	12 966	11 436	13,4	
- Annual Return Outcome	517	444	16,4	1 259	1 026	22,7	
- AEAT Assessments.	81	243	-66,5	801	1 416	-43,5	
VAT	15 745	15 714	0,2	76 075	74 624	1,9	
- Import	2 172	2 436	-10,8	14 113	15 398	-8,3	
- Large Corporations	4 578	4 719	-3,0	32 688	31 125	5,0	
- Small Corporations	8 323	8 014	3,9	25 468	24 507	3,9	
- Other receipts	671	544	23,4	3 807	3 594	5,9	
Excise Taxes	1 900	1 842	3,1	12 251	12 181	0,6	
- Alcohol	56	68	-18,1	507	530	-4,3	
- Beer	29	30	-4,1	193	191	1,0	
- Fuels	1 105	1 090	1,4	7 346	7 452	-1,4	
- Tobacco	615	622	-1,2	3 698	3 827	-3,4	
- Electricity	14	17	-16,4	110	129	-14,6	
- Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging	72	0	-	357	0	-	
- Coal	7	13	-42,2	27	38	-30,5	
- Other	2	2	4,4	13	15	-9,4	
Other Gross Receipts	1 195	1 030	16,1	7 979	7 459	7,0	
TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS	47 243	44 842	5,4	195 790	184 328	6,2	



Table 3.1 HOMOGENEOUS TAX REVENUE. ABSTRACT

(€ million)

Year: 2023

▼ Month: JULY

▼ |

		MONTH			YEAR-TO-DATE			
	2023	2022	%	2023	2022	%		
PIT, Total Revenue	25 931	24 212	7,1	75 862	69 160	9,7		
Total adjustments	- 699	- 934	25,1	484	543	-10,8		
+ Different refunds schedules in 2019/2020	- 765	- 960	20,3	307	305	0,8		
+ Public Administrations payroll withholdings	0	8	-	0	8	-		
+ Other	66	18	-	177	230	-23,0		
PIT, Homogeneous	25 231	23 278	8,4	76 346	69 702	9,5		
CT, Total Revenue	1 004	810	24,0	3 792	6 227	-39,1		
Total adjustments	- 74	109	-	6 434	3 147	-		
+ Different refunds schedules in 2020/2019	- 74	- 36	-	5 193	3 088	68,1		
+ Other	0	145	-	1 241	59	-		
CT, Homogeneous	930	919	1,2	10 226	9 374	9,1		
VAT, Total Revenue	11 171	11 515	-3,0	53 629	52 504	2,1		
Total adjustments	249	- 128	-	562	1 579	-64,4		
+ Different refunds schedules in 2020/2019	73	- 128	-	256	1 722	-85,1		
+ Other	176	0	-	306	- 143	-		
VAT, Homogeneous	11 421	11 387	0,3	54 192	54 083	0,2		
Excise Taxes, Total Revenue	1 836	1 784	3,0	11 797	11 750	0,4		
Total adjustments	41	41	0,0	292	292	0,0		
+ Tobacco yield in Basque Country and Navarra	41	41	0,0	292	292	0,0		
+ Other	0	0	-	0	0	-		
Excise Taxes, Homogeneous	1 877	1 825	2,9	12 089	12 042	0,4		
Other Revenue	967	906	6,8	6 872	6 595	4,2		
Total adjustments	18	24	-23,7	- 190	- 195	3,0		

36

- 18

986

40 445

33

- 10

929

38 338

8,0

-85,3

6,0

5,5

- 153

- 36

6 683

159 535

- 186

- 10

6 399

151 601

+ Levy on radio and electric spectrum use

HOMOGENEOUS TOTAL REVENUE

Other Homogeneous Revenue

+ Other

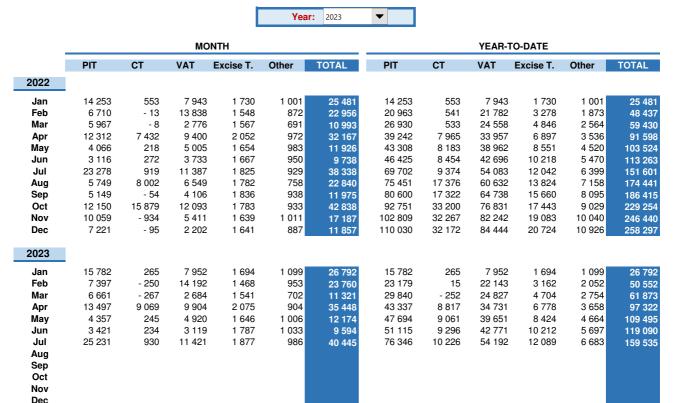
17,4

4,4

5,2



Table 3.2 HOMOGENEOUS TAX REVENUE. EVOLUTION



GROWTH	RATES	(%)
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	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL	PIT	СТ	VAT	Excise T.	Other	TOTAL
2018	7,5	12,0	3,5	1,0	4,8	5,8	7,5	12,0	3,5	1,0	4,8	5,8
2019	6,1	-10,0	2,3	4,0	-11,0	1,9	6,1	-10,0	2,3	4,0	-11,0	1,9
2020	-0,1	-23,1	-11,3	-11.7	-10,9	-7,9	-0,1	-23,1	-11,3	-11,7	-10,9	-7,9
2021	7,4	60,7	12,8	4,7	21,1	14,2	7,4	60,7	12,8	4,7	21,1	14,2
2022	16.1	15,0	17,8	2,5	10,7	15,0	16,1	15,0	17,8	2,5	10,7	15,0
	-,	-,-	,-	,-	-,	,	-,	-,-	,-	,-	-,	,
			M	ONTH					YEAR	-TO-DATE		
2022												
Jan	8,4	9,9	43,9	7,0	45,2	18,7	8,4	9,9	43,9	7,0	45,2	18,7
Feb	15,4	92,1	13,0	10,4	2,3	13,9	10,6	57,5	22,6	8,6	21,5	16,4
Mar	12,6	96,3	21,9	4,3	23,8	16,7	11,0	-	22,5	7,2	22,1	16,4
Apr	16,4	1,2	14,4	6,3	49,3	12,0	12,6	6,7	20,2	6,9	28,5	14,8
May	36,9	-	21,8	11,5	6,3	25,1	14,5	8,9	20,4	7,8	22,9	15,9
Jun	34,8	-	27,0	-2,6	5,6	21,8	15,7	10,6	20,9	5,9	19,5	16,4
Jul	21,4	46,6	17,3	2,0	20,0	19,6	17,6	13,3	20,2	5,3	19,6	17,2
Aug	9,0	43,4	30,1	-3,1	-4,8	23,3	16,9	25,4	21,2	4,2	16,4	18,0
Sep Oct	13,0 12,2	- 26,6	13,4 14,4	-4,8 -5,1	-16,7 19,5	6,2 17,0	16,6 16,0	24,7 25,6	20,6 19,6	3,0 2,1	11,3 12,1	17,1 17,1
Nov	18,2	-	16,1	-5,1 5,0	18,4	13,2	16,0	24,0	19,6	2,1	12,1	16,8
Dec	14,6	-	-21,6	3,5	-7,8	-12,9	16,1	15.0	17,8	2,4	10,7	15,0
	,0		2.,0	0,0	.,0	,•		.0,0	,0	_,0	, .	10,0
2023												
Ene	10,7	-52,2	0,1	-2,1	9,9	5,1	10,7	-52,2	0,1	-2,1	9,9	5,1
Feb	10,2	-	2,6	-5,1	9,2	3,5	10,6	-97,2	1,7	-3,5	9,6	4,4
Mar	11,6	-	-3,3	-1,7	1,5	3,0	10,8	-	1,1	-2,9	7,4	4,1
Abr	9,6	22,0	5,4	1,1	-7,0	10,2	10,4	10,7	2,3	-1,7	3,4	6,2
May	7,2	12,3	-1,7	-0,5	2,3	2,1	10,1	10,7	1,8	-1,5	3,2	5,8
Jun	9,8	-13,9	-16,4	7,2	8,7	-1,5	10,1	10,0	0,2	-0,1	4,2	5,1
Jul	8,4	1,2	0,3	2,9	6,0	5,5	9,5	9,1	0,2	0,4	4,4	5,2
Ago Sep												
Oct												
Nov												
Dic												



III. CHARTS



MONTHLY

TAX REVENUE

CHART 1.1 € billion and 12 M CMA

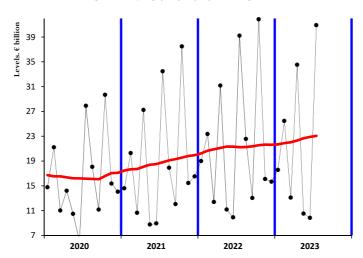


CHART 1.2 Annual and 12 M CMA rate

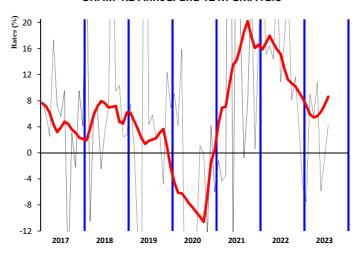
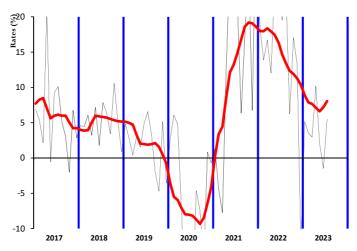
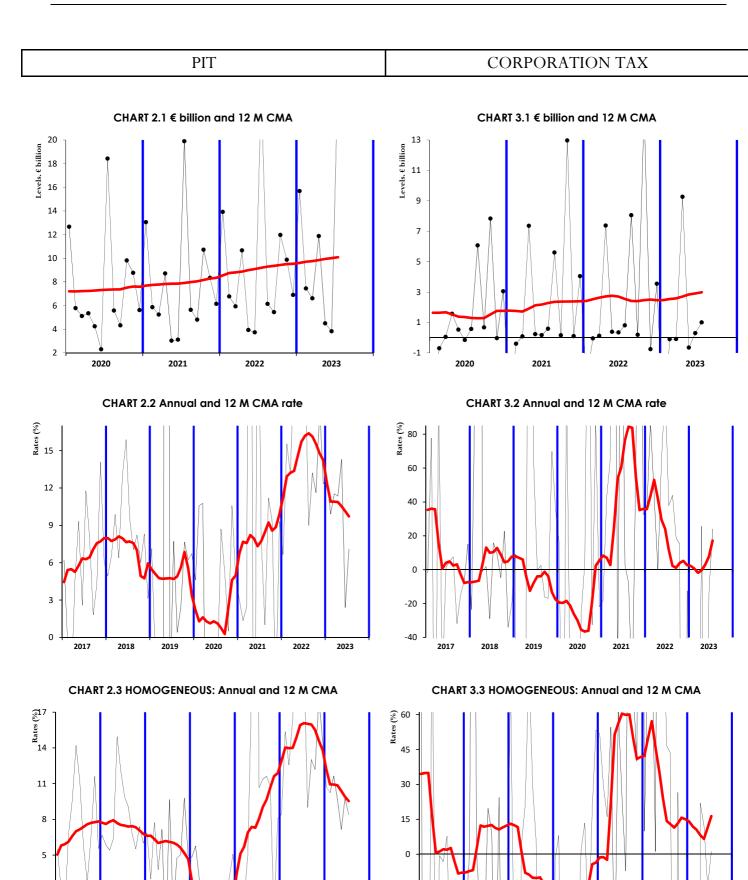


CHART 1.3 HOMOGENEOUS: Annual and 12 M CMA





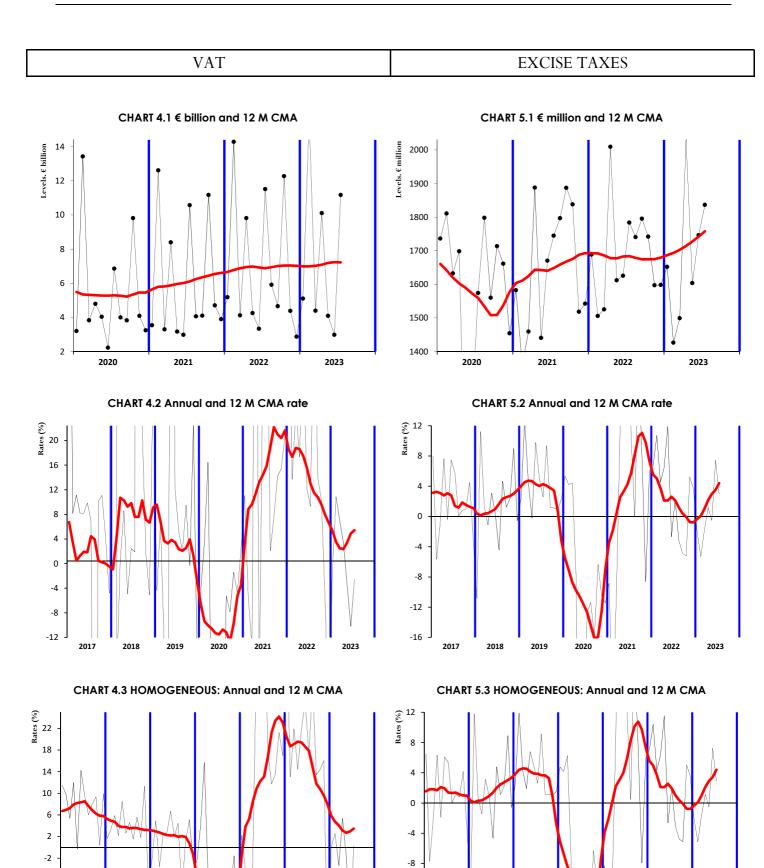


-15

-30

-1





-12

-16

-6

-10 -14



QUARTERLY

TAX REVENUE (quarterly)

CHART 1T.1 TOTAL: annual and smoothed rate

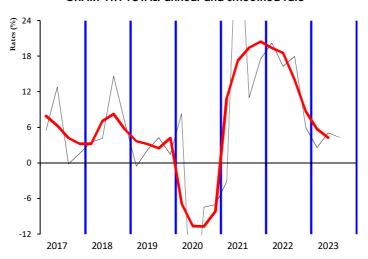
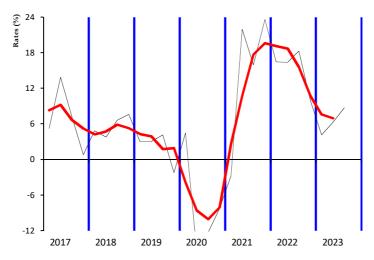
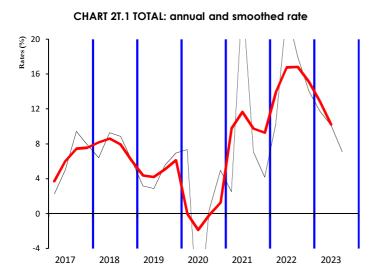


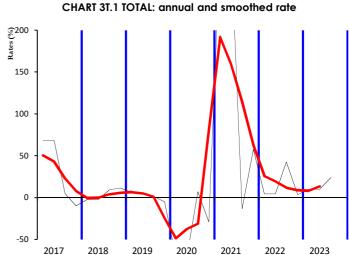
CHART 1T.2 HOMOGENEOUS: annual and smoothed rate

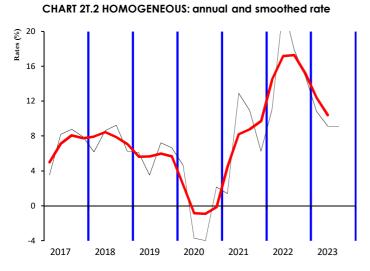


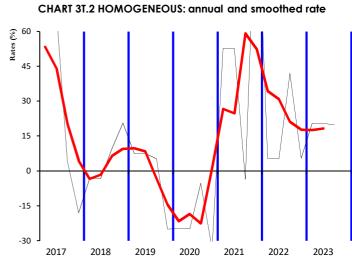






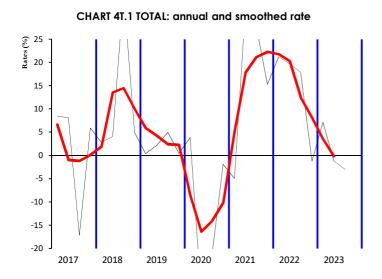


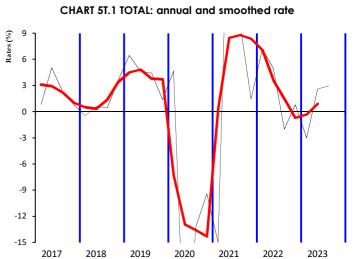


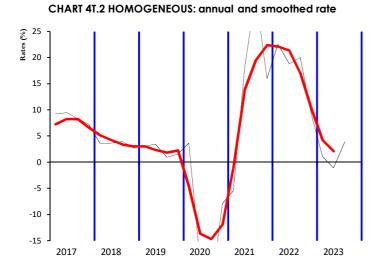


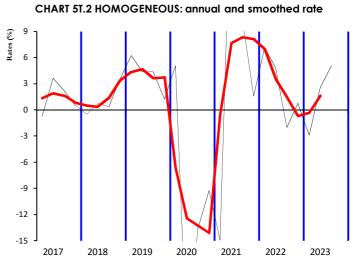














IV. METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND SOURCES



Tax Revenue Monthly Report (TRMR) reflects the monthly level and evolution of taxes yield managed by Spanish Tax Agency (A.E.A.T.) on behalf of the Central Government and the Local Authorities (Regional Governments called "Autonomous Communities" and Town Councils or "Municipalities" inside the common fiscal territory).

1. Cash method to measure revenue.

TRMR tax revenue is presented as **cash and net yield** (gross receipts minus refunds). The net measure explains the emergence of negative figures in some months.

For a more accurate reading, the rates of TRMR tables are subject to some limits. Thus, the sign of PIT annual return or net VAT rates is inverted in order to show their improvement or worsening more clearly. Besides, the rate is omitted if it is the result of an undefined or undetermined expression, or if the increase/fall is extravagant because one of the figures compared is too small.

2. Budget Non-financial receipts scope.

Budget field of tax revenue managed by A.E.A.T. includes:

- Personal Income Tax, Corporation Tax and Non-Residents Income Tax, as well as other direct taxes belonging to Chapter I of the Budget. Insurance and pensions fund contributions from public officials are excluded;
- Value Added Tax, Excise Taxes and other indirect taxes contained in Chapter II of the Budget;
- Fees, Levies and other Chapter III receipts, comprising surcharges, interests and penalties.

Monthly and yearly non-financial revenue evolution (Chapters I to VII of State Revenue Budget) can be consulted on line in "General Intervention Board of State Administration" (I.G.A.E.) web.

Revenue managed by A.E.A.T. means more than eighty seven per cent of State total non-financial revenue, before subtracting Local Authorities share.

3. Territorial funding system.

Autonomous Communities and Municipalities share on total tax revenue is about 40% in the last years and it is carried out through:

- Twelve equal payments on account of final year yield of assigned taxes.
- The final settlement of year T-2 paid in year T (July).



4. Homogeneous Tax Revenue.

Homogeneous Tax Revenue is obtained amending the distorting factors that make difficult the comparison of current year revenue figures with those of the same period in the previous year. The effects usually amended are:

- a) Large public withholders' payment delays;
- b) Changes in taxes self-assessments procedures;
- c) Endorsement of new taxes affecting one single year;
- d) Taxes removal;
- e) Different refunds schedules in each of the compared years.

5. Quarterly series of tax bases and accrued taxes yield.

Quarterly series of tax bases and accrued taxes yield are published together with TRMR in February, April, July and October. The target is to make easier the analysis of tax revenue evolution through the information about the bases on which taxes are worked out and through the measure of yield following the accrual period (accrued revenue, instead of cash revenue). Tax bases and accrued revenue allows a more accurate taxes effective rates estimate, since they are not distorted by the gap between the period in which the tax is calculated and the period in which the tax is actually paid.

Tax bases and accrued revenue are estimated from the data contained in self-assessments and informative forms submitted by tax payers.

Bases are estimated for the four main tax items: PIT (gross households' income), CT (consolidated corporation tax base), VAT (spending subject to VAT) and Excise taxes (monetary value of consumptions, instead of physical units, in order to obtain an aggregate total base).

To work out the accrued revenue, for each form are added together the following keys: receipts (including tax current account receipts), deferments, requests for compensation of fiscal debts, inability to pay, and finally public outlays that, at the same time, are fiscal receipts. Then, from this gross accrued receipts are subtracted the keys of refunds claims (including tax current account refunds) to obtain accrued net taxes figure. The exceptions are, on one hand, PIT and CT annual returns because they are collected one year later. So, the current accrued taxes series published together with TRMR include an estimate of annual returns worked out from bases and withholdings. On the other hand, there is another exception in "Period VAT", which is the accrued VAT reference variable: it is a measure that approaches output and input VAT and, therefore, it does not depend on how the tax is assessed and it is closer to spending subject to VAT. Yet, gross accrued VAT, refunds claims and net accrued VAT are calculated too following the most widely used criteria.



6. Monthly Receipts. July.

Personal Income Tax:

Monthly PIT withholdings (Large Companies and Public Sector).

Second quarter PIT withholdings and instalments (Small and Medium-Sized Taxpayers).

2022 Annual return campaign. First instalment.

VAT:

May self-assessments for Large Companies, Groups and other companies in Monthly Refunds System. Second quarter self-assessments for Small and Medium-Sized Taxpayers.

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.

Tax on Non-Reusable Plastic Packaging: June and second quarter (SMEs).

Tax on Greenhouse Effect Fluorinated Gases: second quarter.

7. Other regular information and monthly tax calendar.

Besides the usual content, TRMR includes a more detailed analysis of main receipts in some months:

- (1) Large corporations and small businesses receipts evolution (February, April, July and October).
- (2) Bases of the main taxes and accrued tax revenue (February, April, July and October).
- (3) CT instalments (April, October and December).
- (4) PIT annual return (May, June, July, August, September, October and November).
- (5) CT annual return (August).

More information can be found on the AEAT's website (clicking Statistics link):

- Recaudación tributaria (Tax revenue reports, with English translations)
- Estadísticas por impuesto (Tax statistics: PIT, Property Tax, CT, 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).



In 2023, the expected dates for TRMR publication on A.E.A.T. website are:

March, 30	December 2022 report
March, 30	January 2023 report
March, 30	February 2023 report
April, 28	March 2023 report
May, 31	April 2023 report
June, 30	May 2023 report
July, 31	June 2023 report
September, 11	July 2023 report
September, 29	August 2023 report
October, 30	September 2023 report
November, 30	October 2023 report
December, 22	November 2023 report