

## Spain

Table ES.1: Tax Revenue

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Ranking 2019	Revenue 2019 (billion euros)
<b>A. Structure by type of tax</b>															
<b>as % of GDP</b>															
<b>Indirect taxes</b>	11.6	9.6	8.2	10.0	9.8	10.4	11.2	11.6	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	23	145.5
VAT	5.8	4.7	3.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	23	80.9
Taxes and duties on imports excluding VAT	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	18	2.1
Taxes on products, except VAT and import duties	4.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	17	40.3
Other taxes on production	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	12	22.3
<b>Direct taxes</b>	13.0	10.7	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	10.8	12	134.6
Personal income taxes	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	11	99.0
Corporate income taxes	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	20	25.8
Other	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	10	9.9
<b>Social contributions</b>	11.8	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	12.3	11	152.5
Employers <sup>1</sup>	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.6	9.0	5	112.3
Households <sup>1</sup>	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	21	40.3
<b>Less: capital transfers<sup>(1)</sup></b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
<b>Total</b>	36.5	32.2	29.7	31.3	31.2	32.4	33.2	33.9	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.7	34.8	18	432.7
<b>B. Structure by level of government</b>															
<b>as % of total taxation</b>															
<b>Central government</b>	45.9	40.8	35.5	40.6	39.1	37.3	42.0	42.6	42.9	41.9	41.3	41.8	40.4	24	174.8
<b>State government<sup>(2)</sup></b>	14.0	14.2	15.8	13.1	14.5	17.9	14.3	13.8	14.1	14.8	15.4	15.3	15.4		66.7
<b>Local government</b>	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	10	39.5
<b>Social security funds</b>	31.6	36.0	39.3	36.8	36.9	35.1	33.7	33.4	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.0	34.4	8	149.0
<b>EU institutions</b>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	6	2.7
<b>C. Structure by economic function</b>															
<b>as % of GDP</b>															
<b>Consumption</b>	8.9	7.6	6.3	8.1	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	25	116.9
<b>Labour</b>	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.9	16.3	16.2	16.4	16.8	17.5	14	218.4
of which on income from employment	15.6	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.2	15.0	15.3	14.9	14.9	15.1	15.5	16.1	13	200.9
Paid by employers	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.6	9.0	8	112.3
Paid by employees	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.1	22	88.6
Paid by non-employed	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	14	17.5
<b>Capital</b>	11.1	8.1	7.0	6.6	6.5	7.4	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	8.4	7.8	11	97.4
Income of corporations	4.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.1	21	25.8
Income of households	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	8	12.7
Income of self-employed	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	9	20.4
Stock of capital	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	5	38.5

Table ES.1: Tax Revenue (continued)

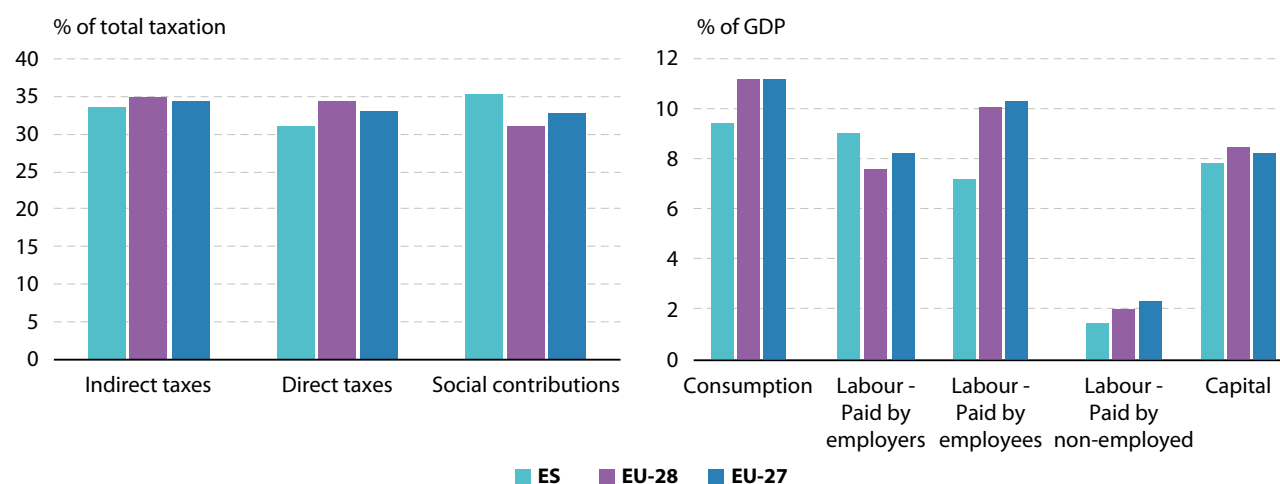
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Ranking 2019	Revenue 2019 (billion euros)
<b>D. Environmental taxes</b> <span style="float: right;">as % of GDP</span>															
<b>Environmental taxes</b>	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	25	22.1
Energy	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	24	18.1
of which transport fuel taxes	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	21	
Transport	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	21	3.0
Pollution and resources	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	12	1.0
<b>E. Property taxes</b> <span style="float: right;">as % of GDP</span>															
<b>Taxes on property</b>	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	4	32.0
Recurrent taxes on immovable property	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	6	14.3
Other taxes on property	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	5	17.7
<b>F. Implicit tax rates</b> <span style="float: right;">%</span>															
<b>Consumption</b>	13.3	11.3	9.3	11.8	11.4	11.6	13.0	13.3	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8	27	
<b>Labour</b>	33.1	31.6	30.5	31.1	31.9	32.6	32.7	33.3	32.6	33.0	33.6	34.2	35.2	13	
<b>G. Payable tax credits</b> <span style="float: right;">as % of GDP</span>															
<b>Total payable tax credits</b>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2		2.6
Tax expenditure component	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		1.1
Transfer component	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		1.4
<b>Total tax revenue adjusted for payable tax credits</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>34.7</b>		<b>431.6</b>

(<sup>1</sup>) Representing taxes assessed but unlikely to be collected.

(<sup>2</sup>) This level refers to the *Länder* in Austria and Germany, the *gewesten and gemeenschappen / régions et communautés* in Belgium, and the *comunidades autónomas* in Spain.

Source: European Commission, DG Taxation and Customs Union, based on Eurostat data

Figure ES.1: Tax revenues by main taxes, 2019  
(in % of total taxation (left graph) and in % of GDP (right graph))



Source: European Commission, DG Taxation and Customs Union, based on Eurostat data

Table ES.2: Latest tax reforms

Description of measure	Change	Date
<b>Personal income tax: Earned income</b>		
PIT new state's tax bracket introduced with a maximum marginal tax rate (24.5%) for taxable income over EUR 300 000	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
A lower ceiling EUR 2 000 (from EUR 8 000) applies for annual contributions made by individuals to welfare systems (e.g. pension plans). However, the overall deductible ceiling may reach up to EUR 10 000 including employer's contributions.	Base increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Personal income tax: Unincorporated businesses/Self employment income</b>		
PIT new state's tax bracket introduced with a maximum marginal tax rate (24.5%) for taxable income over EUR 300 000	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
A lower tax deduction EUR 2 000 (from EUR 8 000) applies for annual contributions made by individuals to welfare systems (e.g. pension plans)	Base increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Personal income tax: Savings</b>		
PIT new tax bracket introduced to income from savings with a maximum tax rate (26%) for taxable income over EUR 200 000	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Corporate income tax</b>		
Full (100%) exemption of dividends and capital gains derived from resident and non-resident companies is reduced to 95%. However, the 100% exemption remains for dividends received from subsidiaries established as from 1 January 2021 by resident companies with a turnover not exceeding EUR 40 million in the previous year. The exemption applies for a period of 3 years following the year of incorporation of the subsidiary.	Base increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Value-added tax</b>		
VAT rate raised to 21% (from 10%) for sugar-sweetened drinks, except for baby milk beverages deemed food supplement for special dietary needs.	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Recurrent taxes on (net) wealth</b>		
Net Wealth top rate increased to 3.5% (from 2.5%) for tax bases over EUR 10 695 996.06, and its application is extended indefinitely	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01
<b>Other taxes</b>		
Tax on Insurance Premiums rate increased to 8% (from 6%)	Rate increase	Announcement: 27-10-2020 Legislation: 30-12-2020 In force from: 2021-01-01