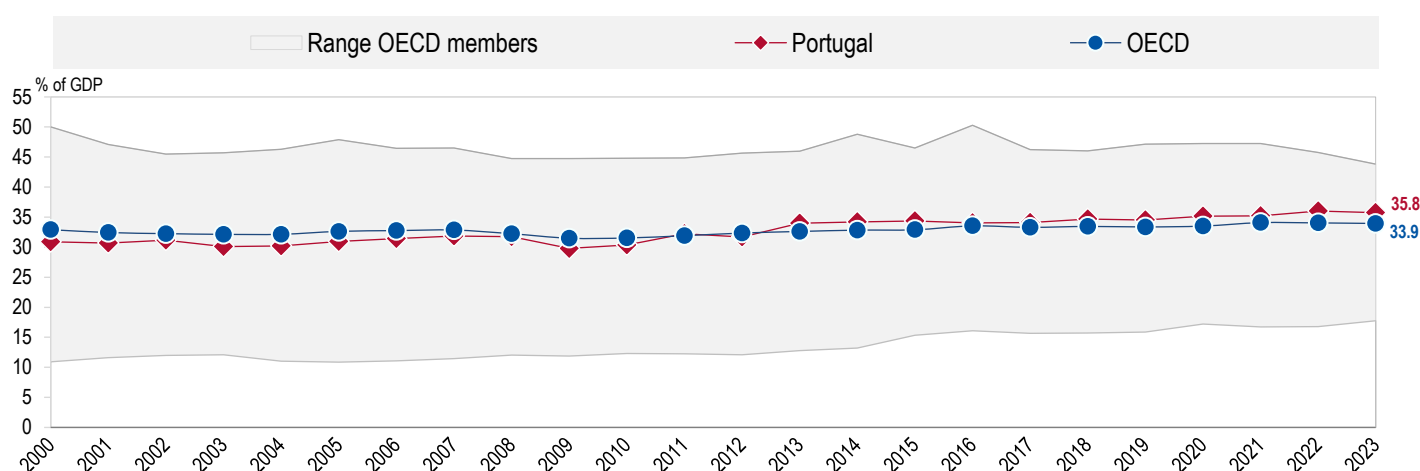


Revenue Statistics 2024 - Portugal

Tax-to-GDP ratio

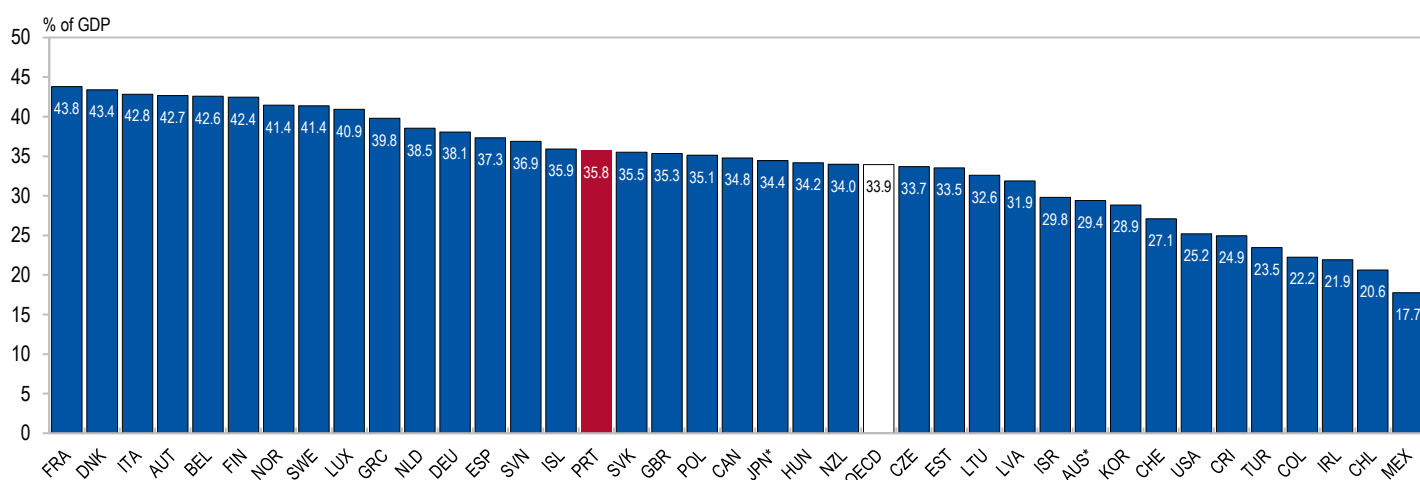
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Portugal decreased by 0.3 percentage points from 36.0% in 2022 to 35.8% in 2023. Between 2022 and 2023, the OECD average decreased from 34.0% to 33.9%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Portugal has increased from 30.9% in 2000 to 35.8% in 2023. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2023 was above that in 2000 (33.9% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Portugal was 36.0% in 2022, with the lowest being 29.8% in 2009.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2023

Portugal ranked 16th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2023. In 2023, Portugal had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 35.8% compared with the OECD average of 33.9%. In 2022, Portugal was ranked 15th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2023 data, therefore their latest 2022 data are presented within this country note.

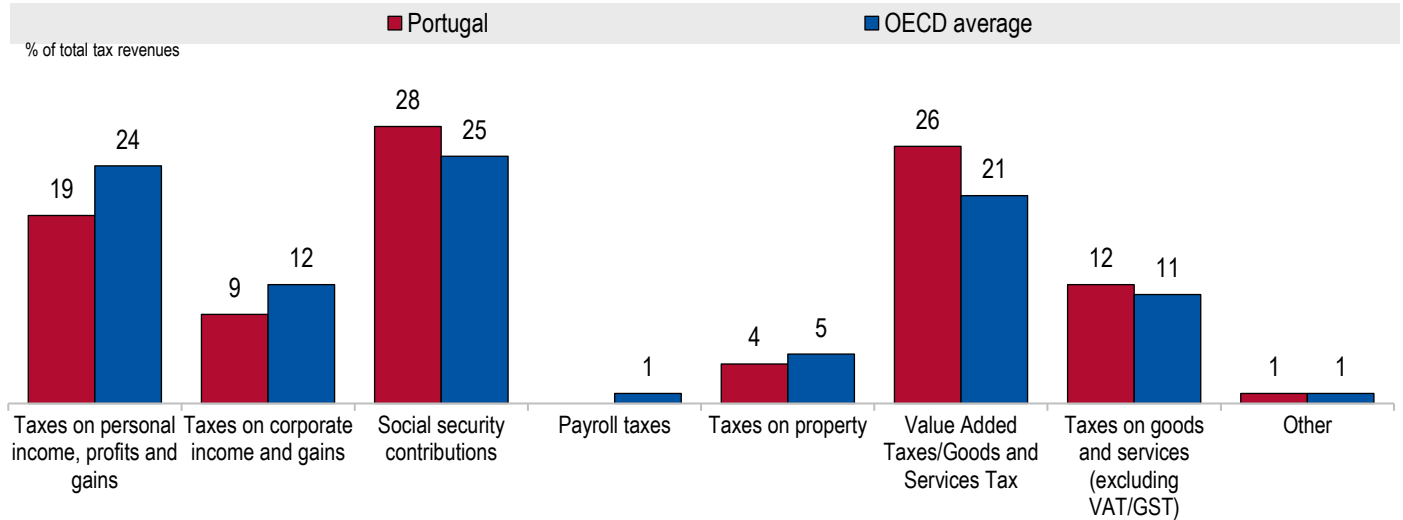
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2022

The structure of tax receipts in Portugal compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Portugal is characterised by:

- » Higher revenues from social security contributions; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains; taxes on corporate income & gains; and property taxes.
- » No revenues from payroll taxes.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Portugal			Position in OECD		
	Euro, millions			%					
	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ	2021	2022	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	20 179	24 993	+ 4 814	27	29	+ 2	27th	27th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	14 973	16 911	+ 1 938	20	19	- 1	26th	24th	+ 2
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	5 206	8 082	+ 2 876	7	9	+ 2	25th	19th	+ 6
Social security contributions	22 471	24 734	+ 2 264	30	28	- 2	19th	18th	+ 1
Payroll taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	30th	30th	-
Taxes on property	3 329	3 731	+ 402	4	4	-	20th	20th	-
Taxes on goods and services	29 610	33 401	+ 3 790	39	38	- 1	8th	8th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	19 186	22 711	+ 3 526	25	26	+ 1	8th	8th	-
Other	664	783	+ 119	1	1	-	10th	13th	- 3
TOTAL	76 015	87 277	+ 11 262	100	100	-	-	-	-

Tax revenue includes net receipts for all levels of government; figures in the chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

OECD (2024), Revenue Statistics 2024: Health taxes in OECD countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://oe.cd/revenue-statistics-2024>

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