



SOCIEDADE DE ADVOGADOS, SP,RL  
ROGÉRIO FERNANDES FERREIRA  
& ASSOCIADOS



Nº09/21

# NEWSLETTER

## PORTUGUESE PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURN: FILING SEASON IN PORTUGAL IN 2021

This Information is intended for general distribution to clients and colleagues and the information contained herein is provided as a general and abstract overview. It should not be used as a basis on which to make decisions and professional legal advice should be sought for specific cases. The contents of this Information may not be reproduced, in whole or in part, without the express consent of the author. If you should require further information on this topic, please contact [contact@rfflawyers.com](mailto:contact@rfflawyers.com).

\*

This Information is sent in compliance with articles 22 and 23 of Decree-Law no. 7/2004, of 7 January, regarding unsolicited e-mails. If you wish to be removed from our mailing list and avoid similar future communications, please send an email with "Remove" to the email address [newsletter@rffadvogados.com](mailto:newsletter@rffadvogados.com).

\*\*\*

Legal 500 – Band 1 Tax "Portuguese Law Firm"/ Band 1 Tax "RFF Leading Individual" and highlighted in "Hall of Fame", 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019  
Chambers & Partners – Band 1 Tax "RFF Ranked Lawyer", 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and Band 1 "Private Wealth Law" -HNW "RFF Ranked Lawyer", 2018  
International Tax Review – "Best European Newcomer" (shortlisted) 2013 / "Tax Controversy Leaders", 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 / "Indirect Tax Leaders", 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 / "Women in Tax Leaders Guide", 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 / "European Best Newcomer", 2016 / "Tax Firm of the Year", "European Tax Disputes of the Year" and "European Indirect Tax Firm of the Year", (shortlisted) 2017  
Best Lawyers – "RFF Tax Lawyer of the Year", 2014 / "Recommended Lawyers", 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018  
Who's Who Legal – "RFF Corporate Tax Adviser of the Year", 2013, 2015, 2016 / "RFF Corporate Tax Controversy Thought Leader", 2017 "Corporate Tax: Advisory and Controversy", 2017, 2018, 2019  
Legal Week – RFF was the only Portuguese in the "250 Private Client Global Elite Lawyers" 2018  
STEP Private Clients Awards - RFF "Advocate of the Year 2019" (shortlisted)

### SUMMARY

The Portuguese tax return filing season for individual taxpayers runs from April 1st to June 30th of the year following the one to which the income relates to. The filing season final deadline remains unchanged by the Covid19 measures, being taxpayers obliged to comply as before. In this newsletter we provide the main highlights and concerns taxpayers should be aware regarding this subject, for which RFF lawyers is fully available to assist with.



[www.rfflawyers.com](http://www.rfflawyers.com)  
Praça Marquês de Pombal, 16 – 5<sup>th</sup> (Reception)/6<sup>th</sup>  
1250-163 Lisboa • Portugal  
T: +351 215 915 220 • F: +351 215 915 244  
[contact@rfflawyers.com](mailto:contact@rfflawyers.com)



## TAX RESIDENCY IN PORTUGAL AND TAXATION

In Portugal, individuals are taxed over their income under Personal Income Tax (“PIT”).

If the individuals qualify as **resident**, for tax purposes, in Portuguese territory, - here included the **Non-Habitual Residents (“NHR”)** -, Portugal will claim PIT over their worldwide income received and they shall report this income on their **annual PIT return (“Declaração Modelo 3 de IRS”)**.

Resident (and NHR) taxpayers must also report all their foreign bank accounts (by disclosing their IBAN and BIC/Swift codes), even if these have not generated any income.

On the other hand, if the individuals qualify as a **non-resident, for tax purposes**, in Portuguese territory, Portugal will only claim PIT over their Portuguese sourced income and they shall only report their income on their PIT return.

The annual tax return shall be, in any case, submitted through the Tax Authorities website, between April 1<sup>st</sup> to June 30<sup>th</sup> of the year following the one to which the income relates to.

For this purpose, the taxpayers must possess a password for accessing their personal page of the Tax Authorities website, which shall be requested as soon as their tax registry is made/updated and, always, before the tax return filling season.

Bearing this in mind, and considering that the Portuguese tax year coincides with the civil year, which runs from January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, if, for example, a non-resident taxpayer received Portuguese sourced rental income during the 2020 tax year, a PIT return between April 1<sup>st</sup> and June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2021 reporting it shall be submitted.

We note that, contrary to other tax obligations deadlines, the PIT return final deadline has not been postponed in the current Covid 19 pandemic situation.

In this respect, it is important to note that an individual may be only partially tax resident in a given tax year: *e.g.*, from January to June, and non-resident from July to December. In this case, the individual shall disclose his worldwide income received from January to June and only his Portuguese sourced income from July to December (by way of two different returns).

RFF lawyers is fully available to assist taxpayers, namely high net worth individuals and NHRs, with the annual PIT return and the issues presented below.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF INCOME'S CORRECT QUALIFICATION

PIT is levied over the following categories of income:

- Category A – Employment income;
- Category B – Self-employment income;
- Category E – Investment income;
- Category F – Rental income;
- Category G – Movable and immovable property capital gains; and
- Category H – Pension income.

Each of these categories has a specific tax assessment method and is subject to different tax rates.

Regarding the special NHR regime, it is important to note that it grants two main benefits, briefly described as follows:

- Firstly, NHRs performing activities deemed as relevant in accordance with the Portuguese Government regulations may benefit from a 20% flat tax rate on employment income (category A) and self-employment income

(category B) deemed as obtained in Portugal;

- Secondly, NHRs benefit – in what regards income obtained abroad – from the application of the exemption method (with progression) as the default method of double taxation relief (instead of the credit method).

The application of the 20% flat tax rate or the exemption method on foreign income depends, before anything else, of the correct qualification of the income at the light of the Portuguese law and all the relevant Double Tax Treaties applicable but, also, from the correct filling of the NHRs PIT return.

Thus, the correct qualification of the income is of the most relevance.

In certain cases, regardless of the individual's tax status, income qualification may be very complex and the resort to specialized and qualified tax consultants and lawyers is advisable. For instance, certain financial assets with exchange appreciation elements must be carefully analyzed.

An incorrect qualification of the income, leading to an erroneous filling of the individual's tax return, may lead to a higher taxation than the one due or, if

lower, to a correction from the Tax Authorities with the eventual payment of fines.

### THE 20% TAX RATE FOR NHR'S HIGH VALUED ADDED ACTIVITIES

In 2019 the Portuguese Tax Authorities introduced changes concerning the application of the NHR regime's high value added activities special 20% flat tax rate.

Previously the activity was to be registered with the Portuguese Tax Authorities, via a specific request, enabling the application of said 20% rate.

Under the new procedure, the application of the regime comprises a process of gathering the necessary support documentation proving the high added value activity developed by the NHR taxpayer, indicating the correct options in the PIT return and ensuring any follow-up requests presented by the Portuguese Tax Authorities.

Therefore, NHR taxpayers must pay due attention to this issue and ensure that no incorrect options are selected in the PIT annual return, in order to fully operate the special 20% flat tax rate.

### THE DEDUCTIBLE EXPENSES

To ensure the (resident or NHR) taxpayer can deduct all allowed expenses for purposes of assessing the amount of tax to be paid, it is necessary to request the inclusion of the taxpayer number in every invoice issued upon the purchase of a service or good.

Afterwards it is necessary to validate if those invoices were duly registered by the service or good provider at the e-Fatura site, and also validate them by assigning them to one of the following categories:

- General expenses;
- Health expenses;
- Education expenses
- Habitation expenses;
- Nursing homes;
- Cars maintenance and repairs;
- Motorcycle, pieces and accessories maintenance and repairs;
- Catering, accommodation and similar;
- Hairdressers and beauty treatments;
- Veterinary activities; and
- Monthly pass for public transportation.

Such information must be completed by February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to be considered in

the 2020 tax return (to be filled between April and June 2021).

If the taxpayer notices any omission or inaccuracies, it is possible to dispute such omissions or inaccuracies until March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

In any case, under the State Budget for 2021, there is a provision that grants the possibility to amend the amounts of invoices registered at the e-Fatura website directly upon filling the tax return but all expenses must be manually included.

In such case, the amounts declared by the taxpayer replaces the ones previously communicated to the Tax Authorities and any amount that exceeds the previously registered at the e-Fatura website must be justified by the taxpayer.

## THE COMMON REPORTING STANDARD (“CRS”)

At last, in this respect, it is relevant to note that the Common Reporting Standard rules, which consist of an international mechanism for the automatic exchange of tax information between tax administrations of the participating jurisdictions, concerning

beneficiaries of certain facts or income, are already fully in force.

Under the CRS, banking institutions report to the tax authorities of their countries certain types of payments and facts relating to bank and / or financial accounts, namely:

- interest income, dividends and capital gains;
- bank account balances at the beginning and end of the year; and
- balance of life insurance policies.

The information to be exchanged relates to accounts held by individuals resident in any Member State, in accordance with the tax law of that State.

This means that, for instance, interest received abroad by Portuguese tax residents will be reported to the Portuguese Tax Authorities.

In a nutshell, precise income qualification and its correct and timely reporting by the taxpayers in their individual tax returns is of the most importance to guarantee a fair and adequate taxation and should be kept in mind in the upcoming PIT return filing season.

\*\*\*

Lisbon, January 19<sup>th</sup>, 2021



SOCIEDADE DE ADVOGADOS, SP, RL  
ROGÉRIO M. FERNANDES FERREIRA  
& ASSOCIADOS

Nº09/21

Portuguese personal income tax return: filing season in Portugal in 2021

Rogério M. Fernandes Ferreira

Filipa Gomes Teixeira

Duarte Ornelas Monteiro

Joana Marques Alves

Raquel Cabral Duarte

*(Private Clients team)*

[www.taxandlegalbyrff.com](http://www.taxandlegalbyrff.com)