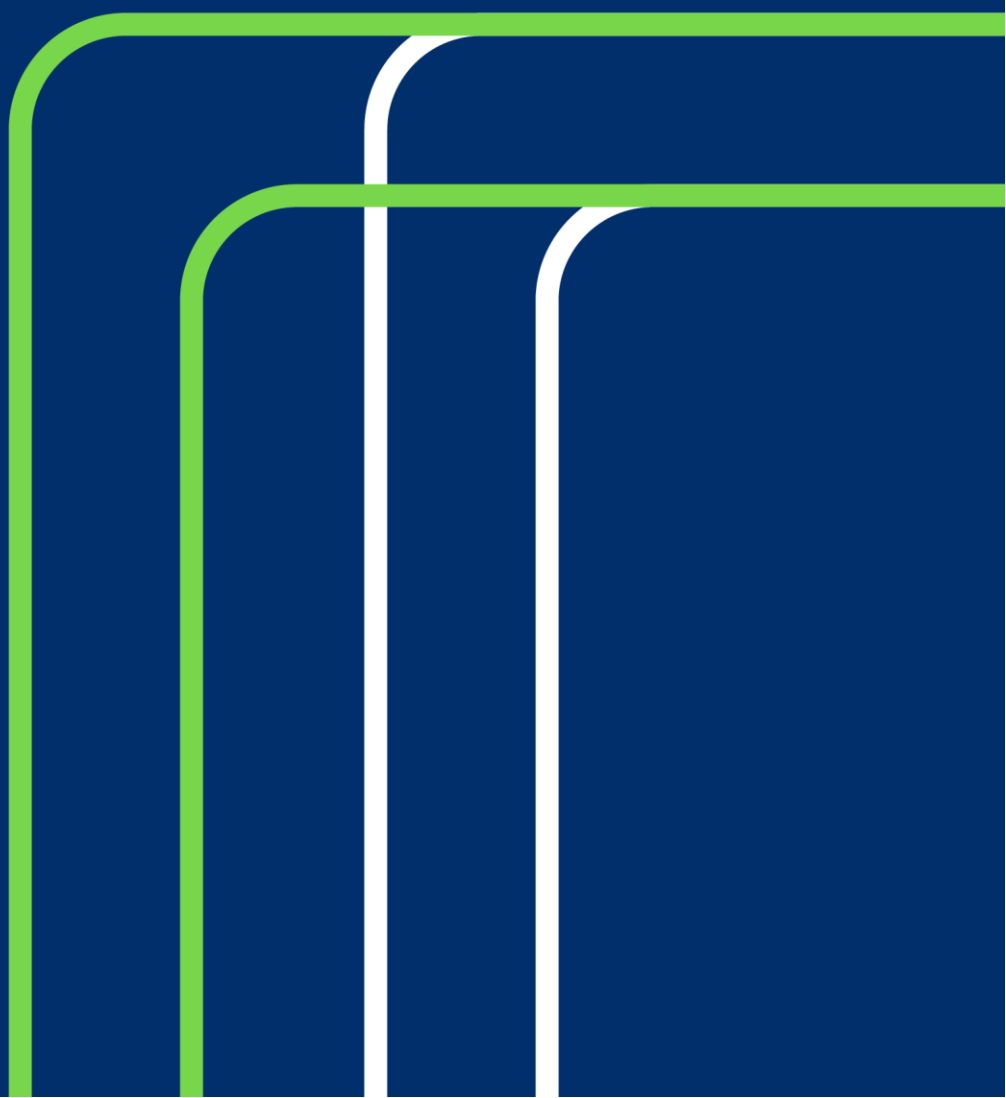
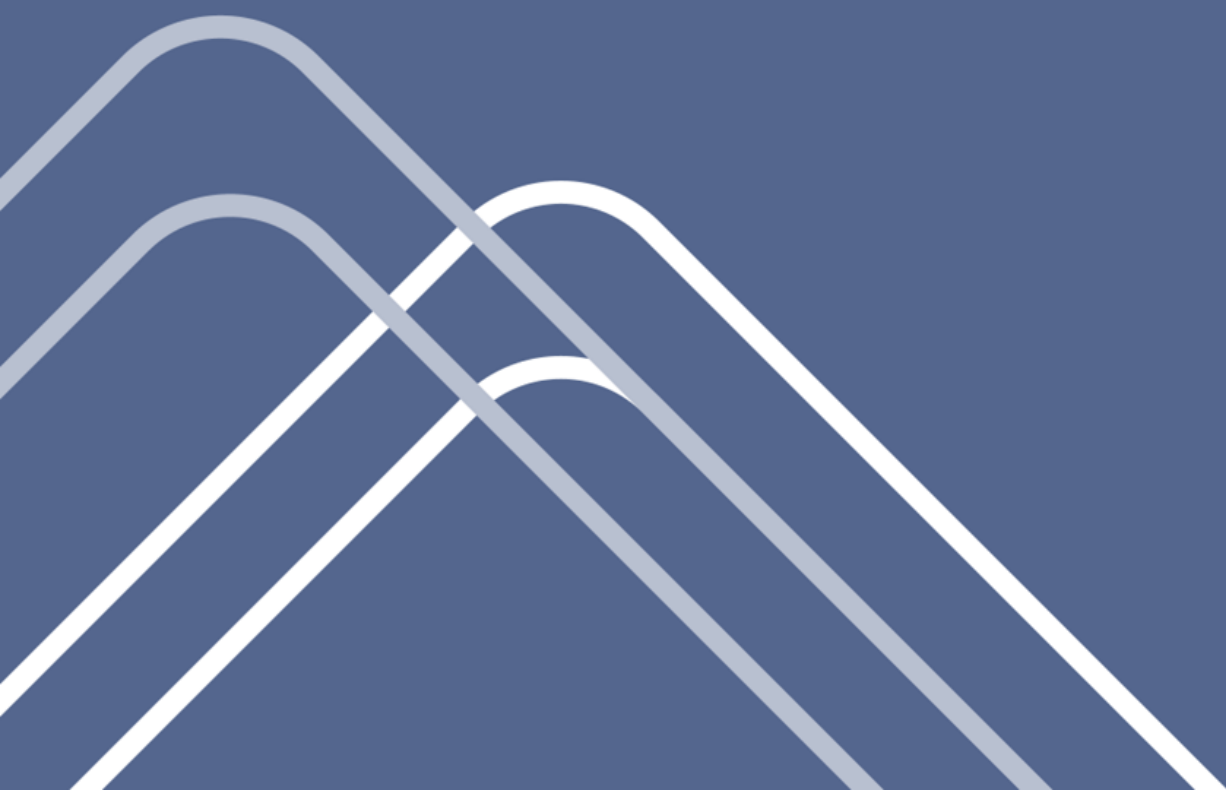


DOING BUSINESS IN Portugal



Contents

Introduction	1
Business Environment	2
Foreign investment	3
Setting up a business	4
Labour	5
Taxation	6
Accounting and reporting	7
UHY in Portugal	8



INTRODUCTION

UHY is an international organisation providing accountancy, business management and consultancy services through financial business centres in around 100 countries worldwide

Business partners work together through the network to conduct transnational operations for clients as well as offering specialist knowledge and experience within their own national borders. Global specialists in various industry and market sectors are also available for consultation.

This detailed report providing key issues and information for investors considering a business operation in Portugal has been provided by the office of UHY's representative there:

André, Graça & Associados, Lda.

Av. Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro, n. º 108, 1º B
Lisbon, 1070-067, Portugal

Phone +351 210 988 710

Website <https://www.uhy.pt>

You are welcome to contact Paulo André (pandre@uhy.pt) with any further inquiries you may have.

Information in the following pages has been updated so that it is are effective at the date shown, but inevitably it is both general and subject to change and should be used for guidance only. For specific matters, investors are strongly advised to obtain further information and take professional advice before making any decisions. This publication is current in November 2025.

We look forward to helping you do business in Portugal.

A republic since 1910, Portugal has been an independent state since 1143. Its continental frontiers were established in 1297, making the country one of the oldest nations of Europe.

Portugal combines EU Single Market access with a stable, investor-friendly framework and increasingly digital public services. Foreign investment faces no nationality-based restrictions, profit repatriation is permitted, and company incorporation can be completed online or in person in a matter of minutes via “Empresa Online 2.0” or “Empresa na Hora.” English proficiency is among the highest globally, which lowers operating frictions for international groups.

Portugal is a high-income, open economy within the euro area. According to World Bank data (current US\$), Portugal’s GDP was about \$309 billion in 2024. The Banco de Portugal projects moderate growth into 2025 as private consumption remains resilient. Unemployment has hovered around 6% in 2025.

As an EU Member State (since 1986) and part of the euro area and Schengen, Portugal benefits from the EU’s extensive network of trade agreements and ongoing negotiations (for example, with Mercosur and Indonesia). Access2Markets and DG Trade guidance apply equally to Portuguese-based exporters.

Portugal has been an early mover on clean energy. Renewables supplied a record 61% of electricity consumption in 2023, and the government targets around 85% renewable electricity by 2030 while aiming for economy-wide carbon neutrality by 2045. Portugal has also periodically met all domestic electricity needs from renewables for multi-day stretches.

Like the rest of Europe, Portugal experienced a surge in inflation after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine. CPI peaked at 10.1% in October 2022 but eased back towards the European Central Bank’s 2% objective through 2024–2025 (around ~2% y/y in late 2025).

Recent fiscal and regulatory changes are relevant for investors:

Corporate tax: From 1 January 2025 the standard corporate income tax (IRC) on the mainland is 20% (down from 21%). A reduced 16% rate applies to the first €50,000 of taxable income for SMEs/small mid-caps, with municipal and state surcharges potentially increasing the effective rate.

Public funding & incentives: Companies can tap the Recovery and Resilience Plan (PRR)—about €22.2 billion in grants/loans through 2026—and Portugal 2030, which applies roughly €23 billion of EU funds to innovation, digital transition, sustainability and regional development through 2027

Company transparency & AML: Portugal operates a central register of beneficial ownership (RCBE) that companies must keep up to date; commercial registration and certificates are digital.

E-invoicing & tax digitalisation: ATCUD unique invoice codes are mandatory; B2G e-invoicing is required (with deadlines having phased in, including micro-entities by 31 Dec 2024). Acceptance of unsigned PDF invoices as “e-invoices” has been extended through 31 Dec 2026, with stricter signature/format rules expected thereafter. SAF-T accounting file obligations continue to evolve.

Immigration and talent policies continue to evolve. The Golden Visa programme remains in force but real-estate routes were removed in October 2023 (Law 56/2023); eligible options now focus on regulated funds, job creation and research/cultural contributions. The well-known Non-Habitual Resident (NHR) regime closed to new entrants, and was replaced by the Tax Incentive for Scientific Research and Innovation (IFICI) (“NHR 2.0”), which—subject to conditions—generally applies a 20% personal income tax rate to eligible Portuguese-source employment/professional income and can exempt many foreign-source items. Transitional rules preserve NHR benefits for those who qualified under legacy deadlines.

scope groups operating in Portugal should align with the ESRS reporting timetable applicable to their size/listing status and monitor Portugal's transposition steps.

Though Portugal is an attractive market for investment, the best way to minimise risks and invest successfully in Portugal is to seek the advice of appropriate professionals on issues which directly relate to your business or investment

THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The 1976 constitution, which was revised in 1982, 1989, 1992, 1997, 2001, 2004 and 2005, established a mixed presidential and parliamentary system, with both the president of the Republic and the Assembly elected by direct universal suffrage.

The president is the head of state, whose function is to monitor and supervise the institutions in accordance with the constitution. The government, headed by the prime minister, is responsible for defining policy.

The Assembly of the Republic, parliament, is composed of deputies elected in direct and secret ballots from party lists on the basis of proportional representation. It has a wide range of powers and duties, both political and legislative.

The country is divided into 18 administrative districts, which report to the central government, and 2 autonomous regions, Madeira and the Azores

THE MARKET

Area:	92,212 km ²
Population:	10,292 million (2020)
Working Population:	4,814 million (2020)
Population density by km ² :	111.6 (2020)
Official Designation:	Portuguese Republic
Capital:	Lisbon
District capitals:	Aveiro, Beja, Braga, Bragança, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Évora, Faro, Funchal (in Madeira), Guarda, Lisboa, Leiria, Ponta Delgada (in Azores), Portalegre, Porto, Santarém, Setúbal, Viana do Castelo, Vila Real and Viseu
Language:	Portuguese
Currency:	Euro

(Source: National Statistics Institute)

THE ECONOMY

Portugal is a high-income, euro-area economy with solid institutions and EU Single Market access.

The Banco de Portugal's June 2025 projections point to GDP growth of 1.6% in 2025 (after ~1.9% in 2024) and HICP inflation around 1.9%; INE's latest print showed CPI at 2.4% y/y in September 2025. Labor markets remain tight: unemployment was 5.9% in Q2 2025.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Public finances have strengthened. The European Commission sees debt falling toward ~91.7% of GDP in 2025, with government targets and recent budget documents indicating a further decline into 2026. Sovereign upgrades followed: S&P to A+ (Aug 29, 2025) and Fitch to A (Sept 12, 2025); Moody's remains A3 (stable).

External accounts are broadly balanced again (the current account posted a surplus in 2024), helped by a record tourism year: 31.6m guests in 2024 (+5.2% y/y), underpinning services exports.

Portugal's 2024 GDP (current US\$) was ~\$308.7bn, with GDP per capita ~\$28.8k. Execution of EU funds (PRR/NextGenEU) remains a key medium-term growth lever in 2025–2027.

BANKING

The banks are very important in the Portuguese economy, contributing to a healthy financial dynamism.

Portugal participates in the ECB's Single Supervisory Mechanism: significant institutions (e.g., CGD, Millennium bcp, Santander Totta, BPI, Novo Banco) are directly supervised by the ECB with Banco de Portugal (BdP) in the joint teams; LSIs fall under BdP's direct prudential oversight. Deposits are guaranteed up to €100,000 per depositor per bank.

Health & structure. Sector indicators remain robust: the gross NPL ratio stood at ~2.3% in Q2 2025 (net ~1.0%), with strong profitability in 2024–2025 on wider margins. Loan-to-deposit ratios hover in the mid-70% range and central-bank funding is negligible.

In June 2025 Lone Star agreed to sell Novo Banco to France's BPCE (valuing 100% at ~€6.4bn), reshaping ownership while maintaining competition. Earlier, Novo Banco's contingent capital agreement was terminated ahead of maturity (Dec 2024).

Borrower-based measures include LTV caps (e.g., 90% for owner-occupied housing, lower for other purposes) and DSTI/maturity limits; compliance remains high, and BdP monitors effects via quarterly reviews and the Bank Lending Survey.

Payments & digitalisation. Retail payments rose again in 2024 (4.7bn operations; +11% y/y). Portugal's SIBS ecosystem (Multibanco/MB WAY) is deeply penetrated; MB WAY is now interoperable for instant P2P transfers with Spain's Bizum and Italy's Bancomat under the EuroPA initiative.

STOCK MARKETS

Portugal has two stock markets located in Lisbon and in Oporto.

The blue-chip index PSI (renamed from PSI-20 in 2021; rules effective March 2022) tracks the most actively-traded Lisbon listings. As of 30 Sept 2025, the top weights were EDP Renováveis, EDP, Millennium bcp, Jerónimo Martins, Galp, REN, Sonae, Navigator, CTT, NOS (top-10 ≈ 90% of index).

Euronext Lisbon's market-cap was ~€85bn in Mar 2025. Companies can list on the regulated market or on Euronext Growth (MTF) with lighter requirements; Euronext Access serves very early-stage issuers. Settlement and custody are provided by Euronext Securities Porto (Interbolsa) on T2S.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Foreign investment has been increasing in recent times, especially since Portugal became a member of the European Union.

Portugal follows a non-discrimination principle for foreign capital: there are no nationality-based ownership caps in most sectors, no limits on profit or dividend repatriation, and incorporation has no local-shareholder requirement. Investment promotion and aftercare are led by AICEP (one-stop shop).

Portugal is consistently assessed as one of the most open OECD economies to FDI (low statutory barriers by sector). On forward-looking sentiment, Portugal features in Kearney's FDI Confidence Index.

Portugal's FDI rules are light-touch but include a narrow national-security screen: Decree-Law 138/2014 allows the Council of Ministers, in exceptional cases, to oppose acquisitions of control by non-EU/EEA investors over strategic assets (energy, transport, communications). Investors can request ex-ante comfort; otherwise the government may open a review (typically within 30 days) once a transaction is known. This sits alongside the EU's cooperation mechanism (Reg. 2019/452).

The investor-residency Golden Visa remains active but real-estate and pure capital-transfer routes were removed by Law 56/2023 (Mais Habitação); current pathways focus on fund investment, job creation/company capitalization, R&D/culture. Separately, the IFICI regime ("NHR 2.0") offers a 10-year personal tax incentive for eligible highly-qualified recruits.

FDI continues to target renewables/energy transition, digital infrastructure, automotive/components, life sciences, nearshore tech/SSC, and tourism-adjacent industrials. Illustratively, Start Campus (Sines) announced an €8.5bn data-centre plan to 2030 (first building operational), and Galp (Sines) took FID on 100 MW green H₂ plus HVO/SAF projects.

Large, strategic proposals can seek PIN (Projects of Potential National Interest) status via the CPAI inter-ministerial system, which gives coordinated, expedited handling across public bodies (AICEP portal).

Major reasons to invest in Portugal are because the country:

- Has some of the lowest operational costs in Western Europe.
- It is located in a geostrategic position between Europe, America and Africa.
- Gives fast and easy access to the EU single market.
- It is a founder member of and full participant in the European Monetary Union.
- Boasts a superb investments track record, with many firms bringing new projects to Portugal.
- It is home to Europe's youngest and most enthusiastic workforces, with first-rate training facilities.

- Has high levels of productivity growth in both manufacturing and services.
- Offers a wide range of sites and buildings at highly competitive prices and ready to use.
- Offers good domestic logistics and communications infrastructure (is the world's 21st country with better infrastructure).
- Technologically advanced telecommunications infrastructure network. The latest generation fibre optic network covers most of the territory (8th EU country in proportion of fibre optic connections in total broadband).
- Offers high quality support services for investors, both during and after investment.
- Has one of Europe's best records for industrial relations.
- It is known for its social stability.
- Relevance of the tourism sector, which benefits from Portugal's geographical position, enjoying a Mediterranean climate. In 2019 Portugal was the 20th world market (6th in the EU) in terms of tourism revenue.
- Has a large network of treaties for the relief of double taxation and many of the Portugal-based companies also benefit from an exemption from corporation tax on dividends that they receive from subsidiaries.
- Allows residents to enjoy a high quality of life with one of the continent's lowest crime rates.
- Positive evolution in the development of start-ups in order to encourage foreign direct investment and promote the country's attractiveness.

SETTING UP A BUSINESS

There are many ways in which a business may be set up in

Portugal. This section outlines the most common alternatives.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES

When starting a business in Portugal, foreign investors typically choose to incorporate or acquire a **limited liability company**. The two most common forms are the **public limited company (*sociedade anónima, or SA*)** and the **private limited company (*sociedade por quotas, or LDA*)**. In both structures, the shareholders' assets are legally distinct from those of the company. These companies may be held by a sole shareholder, provided certain legal conditions are satisfied.

The decision between an **SA** and an **LDA** will usually depend on factors such as:

- the size and ambition of the business;
- legal requirements (for example, only SAs may be listed on a stock exchange);
- the company's ability to raise capital in the future;
- the level of transferability of shares or quotas that shareholders intend to allow;
- the degree of flexibility desired, as LDAs typically allow less rigid corporate governance than SAs.

The incorporation of a company, as well as any subsequent amendments to its corporate structure or articles, shall in all cases be subject to registration with the Commercial Registry.

PUBLIC LIMITED OR SHAREHOLDERS COMPANY (SA)

The minimum social capital is EUR 50,000 which can be paid in cash or in kind; contributions in kind (non-cash) must be assessed by an independent expert. It has a minimum of five shareholders, who can be natural or legal persons. It can be formed with a single shareholder as long as that shareholder is a company.

Capital contributions generally must be paid on the date of incorporation. Parties may agree to defer payment of 70% of the cash capital contributions for up to five years. Non-cash capital contributions must be fully paid up on the date of incorporation.

Shares must be nominative shares and issued as certified and/or book entry shares.

Generally, to each share is granted one vote.

Company resolutions can be adopted in three ways:

- At a convened general meeting;
- At a universal general meeting where all shareholders are present or represented; or
- By unanimous written resolution, signed by all shareholders — even on different dates and in different places — provided they all agree to the content.

At the first call, resolutions may be passed regardless of attendance, except for matters that require shareholders representing at least one-third of the share capital to be present or represented. At the second call, resolutions can be approved regardless of the number of shareholders or capital represented.

Decisions are generally taken by a simple majority, though a two-thirds majority is required for key matters such as increasing or reducing share capital, amending the articles of association, corporate transformations, mergers, or demergers.

The general meeting may also decide on management matters if requested by the board of directors. Virtual participation is allowed unless prohibited by the company's articles of association.

If the company's share capital does not exceed €200,000, it may be managed by a sole director. Members of the board of directors must be natural persons; however, legal entities may be appointed as directors if they designate an individual to act on their behalf.

Directors are elected for a maximum term of four years, but they may be reappointed for subsequent terms. The board cannot hold a valid meeting unless a majority of its members are present or represented. Resolutions are adopted by a simple majority of votes, and, unless prohibited by the articles of association, meetings may be held virtually.

In most cases companies have a structure with a general meeting, a board of directors and a statutory auditor.

SAs are generally better suited to larger companies. While their complex legal rules and limited flexibility make them less attractive for small businesses, they offer big corporations clear benefits:

- Facilitated investment – capital is divided into freely transferable shares, which may be admitted to trading on regulated markets.
- Enhanced access to capital markets – SAs may be publicly listed and are permitted to issue negotiable debentures to investors, a possibility unavailable to SQs.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY (LDA)

LDAs tend to be smaller companies and usually have lower nominal capital than

an SA. Minimum capital of €1 divided per quotas.

The LDA must have at least 2 quota-holders. Nevertheless, it is also possible to set up LDA with only one quota-holder, termed a *Sociedade Unipessoal por Quotas* (SUQ).

Capital contributions shall, as a rule, be fully paid either on the date of incorporation or prior to the end of the company's first financial year. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the shareholders may, by mutual agreement, defer partial payment of cash contributions for a period not exceeding five (5) years.

Contributions in kind must, however, be fully paid up at the time of incorporation.

Each cent of the nominal value of a quota confers 1 vote, unless the company's articles of association provide otherwise. The articles may, as a special right, attribute 2 votes per cent of nominal value in respect of quotas which, in aggregate, shall not represent more than twenty per cent (20%) of the share capital.

- At a duly convened general meeting;
- At a universal general meeting, provided all quotaholders are present or duly represented;
- By means of a written vote, provided all quotaholders are physically present at the same place and vote in writing; or
- By unanimous written resolution, where all quotaholders sign the resolution — even if on different dates and in different locations — provided they fully agree with its content and vote identically.

There is no general statutory quorum for the passing of resolutions. Resolutions shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast, unless otherwise required by law or the articles of association. A reinforced majority exceeding 3/4 of the voting rights shall be required for certain corporate acts, including but not limited to: increases or reductions of share capital, amendments to the articles of association, corporate transformations, mergers, and demergers. The articles of association may stipulate higher majorities.

In private limited companies (LDAs), the quotaholders possess broader decision-making powers than those typically granted to shareholders in public limited companies (SAs).

Unless otherwise provided in the articles of association, where the company has several directors, their powers shall be jointly exercised, and resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of the directors.

Directors may be appointed either for an indefinite term or for a fixed term of office, as determined by the articles of association. Where permitted, directors may delegate specific powers to one or more of their number.

Usually LDA companies have a general meeting and a board of directors.

These companies also need a statutory auditor if two of the following three conditions are exceeded over two consecutive years:

- Total of balance sheet – EUR 1,500,000
- Net sales – EUR 3,000,000
- Average number of employees in the year – 50.

Acquiring “shelf companies” When investing in Portugal, investors can also buy a company that has already been incorporated but has not yet started to operate (shelf company). However, this is more expensive and less common.

BRANCH

Another route to setting up a company, a foreign company may choose to establish a **branch** or a **representative office** in Portugal.

- **Branch** – a secondary establishment operating as a permanent extension of the parent company. Although a branch can carry out some or all of the parent company's activities and has a certain degree of operational autonomy, it does

not have its own legal personality.

- **Representative office** – usually limited to auxiliary functions such as market research, information gathering and local support. Like a branch, it is not a separate legal entity, meaning the parent company remains fully liable for any obligations or debts.

JOINT VENTURES

Also an option to invest in Portugal is through a **joint venture** with a company already operating in the market business.

The Portuguese law allows and regulates for this form of companies' co-operation, which is normally used for a specific project. Large construction projects frequently use joint ventures. The agreement must be written and notarised. It must show the members' interests and profit shares, as well as the lead member.

JOINT VENTURE ALTERNATIVES

- Complementary Group of Enterprises (Agrupamento Complementar de Empresas – “ACE”) - An ACE does not possess a legal personality separate from that of its members. It is typically established to carry out specific projects or services, such as engineering, infrastructure, or construction initiatives.
- European Economic Interest Grouping (Agrupamento Europeu de Interesse Económico – “AEIE”) -An AEIE is designed to facilitate, support, or expand the economic activity of its members. While the grouping itself exists as a distinct structure, the members are held jointly and severally liable, though only subsidiarily to the AEIE. These structures are frequently created to provide shared or centralised services to a group of companies.

UBO

Under the Legal Framework of the Central Register of Ultimate Beneficial Owners (*Registo Central do Beneficiário Efetivo* – RCBE), commercial companies acting in Portugal are subject to specific disclosure obligations.

The RCBE is a centralised database that collects and maintains up-to-date information on the natural persons who, either directly, indirectly, or through third parties, hold ownership or effective control over a commercial company or other legal entities — the so-called Ultimate Beneficial Owners (UBOs).

The primary obligation is to submit a UBO declaration, which must include details regarding:

- The entity subject to registration under the RCBE;
- The identity of directors or individuals with management responsibilities (including persons holding powers of attorney or, for example, a CEO who is not a statutory director);
- The beneficial owners and the person submitting the declaration.
- Under Portuguese law, the UBO is the natural person who ultimately owns or controls—directly or indirectly — a sufficient percentage of shares, voting rights or participation rights in the share capital of a legal person. For this purpose, a direct or indirect shareholding of 25% or more is deemed sufficient. A UBO may also be a person who exercises control by other means over the entity.
- The declaration is submitted electronically via the official platform: <https://rcbe.justica.gov.pt/>. The relationship between the beneficial owner and the entity must be clearly indicated in the relevant section.

- Failure to comply with RCBE obligations constitutes an administrative offence punishable by a fine ranging from €1,000 to €50,000. In addition, the infringement must be disclosed in the company's commercial registry certificates. Non-compliance may also lead to further restrictions, including:
 - Prohibition on distributing dividends;
 - Ineligibility to participate in public service concession tenders;
 - Restrictions on the transfer or acquisition of real estate.

LABOUR

Labour in Portugal is mainly regulated by the Working Code, in force since December 2003, as well as by many collective agreements made between employers and employees' representative organisations.

Labour matters have a close connection with social security, which in Portugal is obligatory. It provides cover for sickness and retirement.

LABOUR REGIME

FORM

In general, employment contracts do not require a written form.

However, if they are not put in writing, there are significant practical consequences, namely: they will always be considered open-ended contracts (employees are permanent from the outset), the probationary period is presumed to be excluded, and, in the absence of any written document, there will be a breach of the duty to inform, which constitutes a serious administrative offence.

FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS

It is possible to enter into fixed-term or unspecified-term contracts, which must always be in writing.

Unspecified-term contracts have a maximum duration of four years, while fixed-term contracts cannot exceed two years.

Fixed-term contracts are only legally permitted in situations provided for by law, such as: unexpected increase in workload; replacement of employees who are temporarily absent with the right to return to their job.

The termination of a fixed-term contract, for reasons not attributable to the employee, prevents the re-hiring or assignment of another worker under a fixed-term employment contract, a temporary employment contract performed in the same job position or professional activity, or even a service provision contract with the same purpose or activity, entered into with the same employer or a company under common control or group relationship, or sharing common organisational structures, before a period equivalent to one third of the duration of the terminated contract, including renewals, has elapsed.

Except in the following situations:

- a) A new absence of the replaced worker, when the fixed-term contract was concluded for that replacement;
- b) Exceptional increase in the company's activity after the termination of the contract;
- c) Seasonal activity.

FOREIGN WORKERS

Employment contracts with foreign workers from non-EU countries must always be in writing and must expressly refer to the work visa or the residence or stay permit of the worker in Portuguese territory. Failure to do so constitutes a serious administrative offence. Particular care must therefore be taken when hiring non-EU foreigners, ensuring that all necessary documentation is in order before signing the contract.

TRIAL PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT

The probationary period ranges between 15 and 240 days, depending on the type of employment contract and the functions performed by the employee. During the probationary period, unless otherwise agreed in writing, either party may terminate the contract without notice, without justification, and without the right to compensation.

By agreement, the probationary period may be waived, and it is presumed that if the employer does not inform the employee of its duration and conditions, the parties have agreed to exclude the probationary period.

TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS

Employment contracts may only be terminated through one of the forms provided by law:

- a) Expiry;
- b) Revocation by mutual agreement;
- c) Dismissal for reasons attributable to the worker;
- d) Collective dismissal;
- e) Dismissal due to job position elimination;
- f) Dismissal due to employee's unsuitability;
- g) Termination by the worker with just cause;
- h) Resignation by the worker.

It is not possible to dismiss a worker without just cause. When just cause exists, the employer must initiate disciplinary proceedings and follow the legal procedure.

The employer must also follow the legal procedure in cases of collective dismissal, dismissal due to job position elimination, and dismissal due to unsuitability

SOCIAL SECURITY

All employees and self-employed persons must be covered by social security, although there are some specific social security schemes for certain activities.

Employers must withhold 11% of the gross salary of the employee and they are required to pay a further 23.75%. The payment of both parts is the responsibility of the employer.

The regime for the self-employed is based on relevant income which is calculated using the income earned.

A self-employed person is responsible for the payment of their own social security contribution on the basis of 21.4%.

Furthermore, companies or persons that hire self-employed persons will be considered contracting entities if they benefit from more than 50% of the total value of their activity and will have to pay a contribution of 7% on the value of the services provided by the self-employed worker. If they benefit from more than 80% of the total value of their activity this rate increases to 10%.

TAXATION

The taxation of resident companies is regulated by the Corporate Tax Code (IRC), approved by the Decree-Law 442-B/88 of 30 November 1988 with several amendments; the latest one was introduced by the Law 2/2020 of 31 March 2020.

CORPORATE TAX

SUBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

Commercial collective persons, or civil collective persons, and in a general way, all collective persons which have their head offices in Portugal, collective entities which have no legal personality, and entities which may or may not have their head office in Portugal, but receive income in Portugal, are subject to corporate tax.

OBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

Resident companies are subject to tax on their world-wide income, while non-resident companies are only subject to tax on income from a source in Portugal.

TAX DETERMINATION

The tax is calculated based on the company's financial statements with adjustments imposed by law. This means preparing accounts using the Standard Accounting System (SNC), subject to some corrections mentioned in the IRC Code.

Adjustments include the following listed items.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciations are regulated by Decree Nº 25/2009 of 14 September; depreciation defines the useful life of each asset. Beyond this useful life, the depreciation charge will not be considered as a taxable cost.

The following are also not considered as taxable costs:

- Land – costs related with its acquisition
- Private motor vehicles – the cost of a car's acquisition where the amount exceeded EUR 35,000.

NON-DOCUMENTED EXPENSES

Non-documented expenses are not considered deductible for the calculation of taxable profit and are subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 50%.

SPECIAL STAND-ALONE TAX

Expenses related to private passenger motor vehicles are subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 15%, applicable to operating costs and the portion of the acquisition cost exceeding the legal limit of EUR 35,000 plus VAT. Representation expenses are tax-deductible but subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 7.5%. Per-diem allowances and expenses relating to motor vehicle trips for employer duties are subject to a special stand-alone tax at a rate of 4%. These rates apply irrespective of whether the company generates a taxable profit or loss, as the previous 10% increase applicable in loss situations has been abolished.

CAPITAL GAINS

For tax purposes, capital gains are calculated as the difference between the net sales proceeds and the tax value of the asset. The tax value is the acquisition cost, adjusted for depreciation and, for assets held for more than 12 months (a reduction from the

previous 24-month rule), increased by a coefficient officially established to account for inflation. In the case of real estate transactions, the tax authorities retain the right to disregard the price stated in the deed for tax purposes if it is significantly lower than the benchmark value used for Municipal Property Tax (IMI). In such cases, this higher value is used to determine the seller's capital gain and the buyer's Municipal Property Transfer Tax (IMT), potentially altering the tax liability for both parties.

Capital gains arising from the disposal of tangible or intangible fixed assets used in the business are eligible for a rollover relief regime. If the proceeds are reinvested in new qualifying fixed assets within a specific timeframe (from 24 months prior to 36 months after the disposal), 50% of the capital gain is exempt from taxation. Should only a portion of the proceeds be reinvested, the exemption applies proportionally. It is important to note that this reinvestment relief does not apply to gains from the sale of investment properties.

RESERVES

Companies are permitted to deduct provisions for doubtful debts (bad debt provisions) from their taxable income. The deductibility of these provisions is contingent upon specific criteria, including the aging of the receivables and the demonstration of collection efforts. The applicable percentage and the maximum allowable deduction are defined by tax legislation and vary depending on the length of time the debt has been overdue.

TABLE 4

Deductions depending on months overdue

MONTHS OVERDUE EXCEEDING	MONTHS OVERDUE NOT EXCEEDING	DEDUCTIBLE (%)
6	12	25
12	18	50
18	24	75
24	-	100

RATES

The standard Corporate Income Tax (IRC) rate is 21% on taxable profit. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) benefit from a reduced rate of 17% applied to the first €25,000 of taxable profit, with the remaining balance subject to the standard 21% rate. On the total corporate income tax due, municipalities levy a surcharge, known as the municipal derrama, which can be up to 1.5%.

Non-resident companies without a permanent establishment in Portugal are generally subject to a final withholding tax on their Portuguese-source income. The standard withholding tax rate applied in most cases is 25%.

Companies that are both located and generate profits in the autonomous regions of the Azores and Madeira are subject to a reduced maximum statutory tax rate of 14.7%, reflecting the regional support policies in effect.

PAYMENT OF CORPORATE TAX

Payment of this tax is made using a three-payment system during the year, based on the IRC determined for the previous year. These advance payments are made in July, September and until 15 December.

If the advanced payments are not enough, the company should pay the difference to

the tax due up to the last day of May.

RETURNS

A company must present a return when it begins its activity in Portugal.

Companies must also present annually the income tax return up to the last day of May or in cases where the taxation year does not coincide with the civil year, prior to the last day of the 5th month after the end of the taxation year.

Companies must also present an annual simplified enterprise information (IES) return with accounting and statistical information up to 15 July or, in the cases where the taxation year does not coincide with the civil year, prior to the 15th day of the seventh month after the end of the taxation year.

ENTITIES EXEMPTED FROM CORPORATE INCOME TAX

An automatic exemption applies to the following:

- The state, autonomous regions (Madeira and the Azores), municipal entities, municipal federations and associations, social security entities
- Collective Persons whose objectives are exclusively or predominantly the defence of the environment, scientific research, culture, charity, or social solidarity (providing there is exemption recognition).

SUBSTANCIAL SHAREHOLDING EXEMPTION

A qualifying company is exempt from Corporate Income Tax on dividends received from, and capital gains derived from the disposal of, shares in a subsidiary, provided specific conditions are met. The main qualifying conditions require that the parent company holds, for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 months, a minimum participation of 10% of the share capital or voting rights in the subsidiary. Additional substantive requirements relating to the nature of the subsidiary's assets and activities must also be fulfilled for the exemption to apply.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

SUBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

Liability for Personal Income Tax (IRS) is determined by residency. Tax residents in Portugal are subject to IRS on their worldwide income. Non-residents are subject to IRS only on income obtained from Portuguese sources. An individual is considered a tax resident if they remain in Portuguese territory for more than 183 days, consecutive or not, in any 12-month period, or if, on December 31st of a given year, they have a habitual dwelling in Portugal, regardless of the duration of their stay.

OBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

Income subject to taxation is classified into the following categories:

- Income from employment (Category A)
- Self-employed, industrial or agricultural income (Category B)
- Investment income (Category E)
- Property income (Category F)
- Increase in assets (Category G)
- Pensions (Category H).

DETERMINATION OF NET INCOME

Net taxable income is arrived by adding the income in each category net of any deductions relating to each category or allowances.

DEDUCTIONS FOR INCOME FROM EMPLOYMENT

Deductions from employment income include:

- The amount of € 4,104 or the total amount of mandatory social security contributions paid, whichever is higher.
- Indemnities paid by the employee to the employer due to the unilateral cessation of an employment contract without the legally required prior notice, as a result of a court decision or an agreement ratified by the court.
- An indemnity not exceeding the basic remuneration corresponding to the mandatory notice period.
- Membership dues paid to trade unions.

DEDUCTIONS FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

The method for determining the taxable income from business and professional activities (Categoria B) depends on the applicable accounting regime.

- Taxpayers under the Official Accounting Scheme (Organized Accounts): Taxable income is determined based on the accounting results, adjusted for tax purposes. All legally allowed deductions must be properly registered in the organized accounts.
- Taxpayers under the Simplified Scheme: Taxable income is calculated by applying specific coefficients (prescriptive margins) to the total gross income obtained during the year. These coefficients are defined as follows:
 - 0.15 – Sale of goods and products; services related to hotel, restaurant, and beverage activities (excluding local accommodation in the form of a dwelling or apartment).
 - 0.50 – Local accommodation activity provided in the form of a dwelling or apartment.
 - 0.35 – Provision of services not covered by other specific coefficients.
 - 0.75 – Certain liberal professions specifically listed in the Personal Income Tax Code (e.g., doctors, lawyers, engineers).
 - 0.10 – Subsidies used in operations and other self-employment income not covered by other points.
 - 0.30 – Subsidies not used in operations.
 - 0.95 – Royalties, investment income, property income, capital gains, and other increases in wealth derived from business and professional activities.

INVESTMENT INCOME DEDUCTIONS

Dividends distributed by companies resident in Portugal or in another European Union Member State (provided the conditions of the EU Parent-Subsidiary Directive are met) to resident individual taxpayers are subject to a special regime. The taxpayer has the option to include 50% of the dividend amount in their taxable income, to be taxed at their marginal rate, or to have the income definitively taxed at a flat withholding tax rate of 28%.

PROPERTY INCOME DEDUCTIONS

For property income, the following documented expenses paid by the owner are deductible from the gross rental amount: repair and maintenance costs, Municipal Property Tax (IMI), stamp tax, insurance premiums, and condominium fees. Additionally, other costs effectively incurred and paid to obtain or secure the rental income are also deductible.

INCREASE IN ASSETS INCOME DEDUCTIONS

For capital gains derived from the disposal of assets, the only legally permitted deduction is a non-documentary allowance. In such cases, only 50% of the total capital gain or loss is considered for tax purposes. This rule does not apply to gains from the sale of equity shares, which are subject to specific regimes.

PENSIONS INCOME DEDUCTIONS

A standard deduction of €4,104 is applicable to pension income. If the total annual pension received by a beneficiary is equal to or less than this amount, the entire pension is deductible, resulting in no taxable income. For pensions exceeding €4,104, the deductible amount is fixed at €4,104.

Furthermore, membership dues paid by the beneficiary to trade unions are also deductible from this category of income.

DEDUCTION OF LOSSES

Losses incurred in a specific income category are deductible against positive income from the same category within the same tax period. The carry-forward of losses to future tax years is permitted under certain conditions, though limitations and restrictions may apply as defined by law.

TAX DUE

The final tax liability is calculated by applying the progressive statutory rates to the aggregate net taxable income, after all deductions and loss compensations have been accounted for.

TABLE 5

The Portuguese Personal Income Tax (IRS) is calculated using a progressive rate system applied to taxable income brackets. The tax due is determined by applying the specific rate (Normal Rate) to the income within each bracket. The Average Rate represents the effective tax rate on the total income up to the top of a given bracket.

TAXABLE INCOME (EURO)	NORMAL RATE (A)	AVERAGE RATE (B)
Up to 7,703	13.25%	13.25%
7,703 – 11,623	18.00%	15.43%
11,623 – 16,472	23.00%	18.23%
16,472 – 21,381	26.00%	20.63%
21,381 – 27,146	32.75%	23.97%
27,146 – 39,791	37.00%	28.03%
39,791 – 51,997	43.50%	32.34%
51,997 – 81,199	48.00%	36.83%
81,199 + upwards	53.00%	-

The calculation is made by applying the normal rate (A) to the portion of income falling within each successive bracket. The average rate (B) is for reference and indicates the effective tax rate on the total income if it equals the upper limit of that bracket.

TAX DEDUCTIONS

The final tax liability (the amount of tax to be paid) is calculated after subtracting a series of allowable deductions and benefits from the gross tax amount calculated using the progressive

rates. These deductions include, but are not limited to, the following items:

- Family-related deductions: For dependents (descendants and ascendants) living in the same household and other family expenses.
- Health expenses: Costs for health care, treatments, and health insurance premiums.
- Education and training expenses: Costs related to the education and vocational training of the taxpayer and dependents.
- Housing expenses: Certain expenses related to permanent and rental housing.
- Alimony payments: Amounts paid as alimony by court decision.
- Invoice deduction: A deduction based on a percentage of the value of specific invoices issued with the taxpayer's Tax Identification Number (NIF).
- Expenses with retirement homes: Costs associated with residences for the elderly.
- Deductions for disabled persons: Specific deductions for taxpayers or dependents with disabilities.
- International double taxation relief: Relief provided to avoid the same income being taxed in Portugal and another country.
- Other tax benefits: Various incentives established by specific legislation.

RETURNS

Taxpayers are required to file an annual Personal Income Tax (IRS) return declaring the income obtained in the previous calendar year.

The official filing period runs from April 1st to June 30th of the year following the receipt of the income.

NON-RESIDENTS

Like non-resident companies, individuals who are not tax residents in Portugal are only liable for Personal Income Tax on income obtained from Portuguese sources. This tax is typically levied through definitive withholding taxes at source, meaning the tax is final and no annual declaration is required. The applicable rates vary depending on the category of income:

- Investment Income (including capital gains and other revenues): 28% (This rate is reduced to 25% if the income is attributable to a permanent establishment in Portugal).
- Property Income: 28%
- Income from Employment, Self-Employment, and Pensions: 25%

Furthermore, dividends (profits distributed) by Portuguese companies to non-resident individuals are subject to a definitive withholding tax at a rate of 28%.

VAT

The following operations are subject to VAT:

- Transmission of goods
- Rendering of services
- Importation of goods.

In accordance with European Union rules, the place of supply for most services rendered by non-resident entities to customers resident in Portugal who are registered for VAT, is deemed to be in Portuguese territory. Consequently, these services are subject to Portuguese VAT under the reverse-charge mechanism, where the responsibility for accounting for the tax falls on the Portuguese resident recipient.

EXEMPTIONS

The following exemptions apply:

- Exports and transactions equivalent to exports (e.g., transfers of goods to other EU Member States under certain conditions).
- Sale and lease of real estate (with specific exceptions for new buildings and short-term accommodation).
- Banking, financial, and insurance services.
- Postal services of a universal nature.
- Education provided by officially recognized establishments.
- Healthcare and dental services provided by legally authorized professionals and establishments.
- Social welfare and solidarity services provided by non-profit institutions.

TABLE 6

VAT Rates

Rate	CONTINENT	MADEIRA	AZORES
Reduced	6%	5%	4%
Intermediate	13%	12%	9%
Standard	23%	22%	16%

REIMBURSEMENTS

Taxable persons established in other European Union Member States may reclaim the VAT paid in Portugal on goods and services purchased for their business activities. This is facilitated through the electronic VAT refund system established by the EU. For taxable persons established in non-EU countries, the right to refund is subject to the existence of a reciprocity agreement between that country and Portugal.

RETURNS

VAT returns are generally filed on a monthly basis. However, taxpayers whose annual turnover did not exceed €650,000 in the previous year may opt for quarterly filing.

- Monthly Returns: Must be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the tax period.
- Quarterly Returns: Must be submitted by the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

All VAT returns are mandatory submitted electronically through the Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority's (*Autoridade Tributária e Aduaneira - AT*) portal.

PROPERTY TRANSFER TAX

The Property Transfer Tax Code was approved at the beginning of 2004, substituting the prior tax regime.

OBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

The Municipal Property Transfer Tax (IMT) applies to the onerous transfer for consideration of property rights over real estate located in Portugal, including rights arising from certain promissory contracts. The tax incidence also extends to the acquisition, directly or indirectly, of at least 75% of the share capital of a company whose assets consist of Portuguese real estate. Furthermore, the tax is levied on the constitution, assignment, or extinction of surface rights, as well as on the assignment of real estate rental or sub-rental contracts with an initial duration exceeding 30 years.

SUBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

The taxpayer liable for IMT is the acquirer of property rights. In a standard sale, this is the purchaser. For transactions involving an exchange of assets, the taxpayer is the party receiving the asset of higher value, with the tax base being the difference in value between the assets exchanged.

TAXABLE VALUE

The tax base is generally the higher of the following two values: the price agreed upon by the parties or the taxable asset value for Municipal Property Tax (IMI) purposes. For transactions involving the acquisition of shares in a company that falls under the real estate transparency regime, the taxable value is the proportional value of the underlying real estate corresponding to the participation acquired.

RATES

General rate	6.5%
Rural	5%
Property rights acquired by offshore companies	10%

TABLE 7

Rates for buildings or flats exclusively destined for permanent habitation

INCIDENCE VALUE (EURO)	MARGINAL RATE TO APPLY (%)	AVERAGE RATE* TO APPLY (%)
Up to 97,064	0	0
97,064 – 132,606	2	0.80
132,606 – 181,692	5	2.24
181,692 – 301,866	7	4.10
301,866 + upwards	8	-

PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

Exemptions are made for the following – the state, municipal authorities, ecclesiastical entities, collective entities of public interest or administrative public interest.

REAL EXEMPTIONS

Real exemptions are made for the following:

- Acquisitions of urban real estate (or flats) exclusively destined for permanent habitation, if the value for tax purposes is lower than EUR 97,064
- Acquisitions of real estate for resale
- Acquisitions of land by constructing companies for construction purposes.

MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAX

Municipal property tax, which was also profoundly changed at the beginning of 2004 (following the approval of the new Code), is an annual levy imposed on the official value of real estate.

The main charge incurred on the taxable value of properties, which is based on objective coefficients, depends on the quality and location of the property.

TABLE 8
Property tax rates

<u>TYPE OF REAL ESTATE</u>	<u>RATES</u>
Rural	0.8%
Urban	0.3% – 0.45%

For property owned by offshore entities, this tax rate is fixed at 7.5%.

This tax is deductible from the personal or corporate income tax relating to rental income.

Since 2017, an additional on municipal property tax has been introduced. This additional tax is payable by taxable persons who have properties with a taxable value of more than 600,000 and companies, regardless of the value of the properties, whenever they own property for housing and building land. The applicable rate is 0.4% for companies and 0.7% for persons if the taxable amount is between 600,000 and 1,000,000, 1% if the taxable amount is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 and 1.5% in the part that exceeds 2,000,000.

STAMP TAX

OBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

Stamp Tax applies to a wide range of legal acts, contracts, documents, securities, and other operations specified in the General Stamp Tax Table annexed to the Stamp Tax Code. This includes both onerous and gratuitous transactions (non-onerous transmissions). Since its last major revision, gratuitous transfers to individuals have been brought within the scope of the tax.

SUBJECTIVE INCIDENCE

The taxpayer liable for Stamp Tax is the entity with an economic interest in the act subject to tax. The responsibility for calculating, declaring, and paying the tax generally falls on the parties involved in the transaction, with the cost being borne by the beneficiary. Gratuitous transfers (donations) between direct ascendants and descendants (e.g., grandparents, parents, and children) are generally exempt from Stamp Tax. However, the gratuitous transfer of real estate is a notable exception to this rule and remains subject to taxation.

MAIN RATES

The following rates also apply:

- Onerous or non-onerous acquisition of real estate and other similar transactions, as well as resolution, invalidity or extinction of contracts – 0.8%
- Each check emitted in Portugal – EUR 0.05
- Non-onerous transmissions – 10%
- Guarantees of obligations – 0.04% to 0.6%
- Financial operations – 0.04% to 4%
- Insurance – 3% to 9.5%
- Goodwill of business establishment – 5%.

TAX

TREATIES

TABLE 9

Main tax treaties

COUNTRIES	APPLICATION	DIVIDENDS	INTERESTS	ROYALTIES
Algeria	01/05/2006	10/15%	15%	10%
Andorra	23/04/2017	5/15%	10%	5%
Austria	28/02/1972	15%	10%	5/10%
Angola	22/09/2019	8%/15%	10%	8%
Bahrain	01/11/2016	10/15%	10%	5%
Barbados	07/10/2017	5/15%	10%	5%
Belgium	19/02/1971	15%	15%	10%
Brazil	01/01/2000	10/15%	15%	15%
Bulgaria	18/07/1996	10/15%	10%	10%
Canada	24/10/2001	10/15%	10%	10%
Cape Verde	15/12/2000	10%	10%	10%
Chile	25/08/2008	10/15%	5/10/15%	5/10%
China	08/06/2000	10%	10%	10%
Colombia	30/01/2015	10%	10%	10%
Croatia	28/02/2015	5/10%	10%	10%
Cuba	28/12/2005	5/10%	10%	5%
Cyprus	16/08/2013	10%	10%	10%
Czech Republic	01/10/1997	10/15%	10%	10%
Denmark	01/01/2003	10%	10%	10%
Estonia	01/01/2005	10%	10%	10%
Ethiopia	09/04/2017	5/10%	10%	5%
France	18/11/1972	15%	10/12%	5%
Georgia	18/04/2016	5/10%	10%	5%
Germany	08/10/1982	15%	10/15%	10%
Greece	01/01/2003	15%	15%	10%
Guinea-Bissau	05/07/2012	10%	10%	10%
Holland	11/08/2000	10%	10%	10%
Hong Kong	03/06/2012	5/10%	10%	5%
Hungary	08/05/2000	10/15%	10%	10%
Iceland	01/01/2003	10/15%	10%	10%
India	05/04/2000	10/15%	10%	10%
Indonesia	11/05/2007	10%	10%	10%
Ireland	11/07/1994	15%	15%	10%
Israel	18/02/2008	5/10/15%	10%	10%
Italy	15/01/1983	15%	15%	12%
Ivory Coast	18/08/2017	10%	10%	5%
Japan	28/07/2013	5/10%	5/10%	5%

Korea	21/12/1997	10/15%	15%	10%
Kuwait	05/12/2013	5/10%	10%	10%
Latvia	07/03/2003	10%	10%	10%
Lithuania	26/02/2003	10%	10%	10%
Luxembourg	30/12/2000	15%	10/15%	10%
Macao	01/01/1999	10%	10%	10%
Malta	01/01/2003	10/15%	10%	10%
Mexico	09/01/2001	10%	10%	10%
Moldova	18/10/2010	5/10%	10%	8%
Montenegro	07/12/2017	5/10%	10%	5/10%
Morocco	27/06/2000	10/15%	12%	10%
Mozambique	01/01/1994	10%	10%	10%
Norway	15/06/2012	5/15%	10%	10%
Pakistan	04/06/2007	10/15%	10%	10%
Panama	10/06/2012	10/15%	10%	10%
Peru	12/04/2014	10/15%	10/15%	10/15%
Poland	04/02/1998	10/15%	10%	10%
Qatar	04/04/2014	5/10%	10%	10%
Romania	14/07/1999	10/15%	10%	10%
Russia	01/01/2003	10/15%	10%	10%
San Marino	03/12/2015	10/15%	10%	10%
Sao Tome and Principe	12/07/2017	10/15%	10%	10%
Saudi Arabia	01/09/2016	5/10%	10%	8%
Senegal	20/03/2016	5/10%	10%	10%
Singapore	16/03/2001	10%	10%	10%
Slovakia	01/01/2005	10/15%	10%	10%
Slovenia	01/01/2005	5/15%	10%	5%
South Africa	22/10/2008	10/15%	10%	10%
Spain	28/06/1995	10/15%	15%	5%
Sultanate of Oman	26/07/2016	5/10/15%	10%	8%
Switzerland	18/12/1975	5/15%	10%	5%
Tunisia	21/08/2000	15%	15%	10%
Turkey	18/12/2006	5/15%	10/15%	10%
Ukraine	11/03/2002	10/15%	10%	10%
United Kingdom	20/01/1969	10/15%	10%	5%
United Arab Emirates	22/05/2012	5/15%	10%	5%
U.S.A.	01/01/1996	5/10/15%	10%	10%
Uruguay	13/09/2012	5/10%	10%	10%
Venezuela	08/01/1998	10/15%	10%	10/12%
Vietnam	09/11/2016	5/10/15%	10%	10/7.5%

ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

Portuguese legislation has applied the 4th EU Directive since 1989. The adoption of the 7th EU Directive relating to the consolidation of accounts occurred in 1991.

All traders must have accounting books. Companies, individual establishments with limited liability and individual establishments regulated by the Commercial Code (if their turnover is higher than EUR 200,000) are required to follow the Standard Accounting System (SNC).

Companies are generally required to deposit their accounts with the Commercial Registry, in accordance with the respective code. This includes the minute approving the accounts, the report of the board, the balance sheet, the profit and loss statement, and the notes to the accounts. For companies which are required to have a statutory auditor, the auditor's report is also attached. This obligation is filed through the submission of the annual simplified enterprise information (IES) return.

In Portugal, companies must adopt one of the following forms of structure:

- Shareholder companies
- Limited liability companies
- General partnerships
- Mixed liability companies
- Limited partnerships.

Shareholder companies must have an external auditor. Limited liability companies are also required to have a statutory auditor if, for two consecutive years, at least two of the following three items are exceeded:

- Balance sheet – EUR 1,500,000
- Net revenue – EUR 3,000,000
- Average number of employees – 50.

The statutory auditor activity is regulated in Portugal in accordance with the 8th EU Directive. Only members (persons or companies) of the Association of Statutory Auditors can act as statutory auditors.

The statutory auditor activity is regulated in Portugal in accordance with the 8th EU Directive. Only members (persons or companies) of the Association of Statutory Auditors can act as statutory auditors.

Companies must also have:

- By-laws
- Minute books (general meeting and board of directors)
- Accounting books

- Accounting books must be legalised before use and must be kept with all supporting documentation for at least ten years

UHY IN PORTUGAL



André, Graça & Associados, SROC, Lda.

Portugal

CONTACT DETAILS

André, Graça & Associados, SROC, Lda.
Av. Columbano Bordalo Pinheiro
n. º 108
1º B
Lisbon
1070-067
Tel: +351 210 988 710
Email: info@uhy.pt

CONTACTS

Liaison contact: Paulo Andre
Position:
Email: pandre@uhy.pt

SOCIAL MEDIA CONNECTIONS

- LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/uhy-portugal/?viewAsMember=true>

Year established:

PCAOB registered? No

Number of partners: 3

Total staff: 27

OTHER IN-COUNTRY OFFICE LOCATIONS AND CONTACTS

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF FIRM

We started our operations in 2009, in Lisbon.

We provide audit, accounting, payroll and reporting outsourcing, legal, IT audit and consulting, tax, GRC, ESG, corporate finance and advisory services.

All partners and managers have prior experience in big four, mid tear firms or other local audit/accounting/legal firms.

Our team includes about 80 people, present in three offices, in Lisbon, Porto and Ponta Delgada (Azores).

Our principal clients operate in the following sectors:

- Services;
- Manufacturing;
- Retail;
- Real Estate;
- Funds (Equity, Real Estate).

SPECIALIST SERVICE AREAS

- Special purposes reports (splits & mergers, capital increase in kind, consolidation, validation/review of expenses, litigation & forensic (financial and accounting matters), member of fiscal board)
- Review of internal controls
- Review of reporting packages

PRINCIPAL OPERATING SECTORS

- Services;

André, Graça & Associados, SROC, Lda.

Portugal

- Manufacturing;
- Retail;
- Real estate;
- Funds (Equity, Real Estate).

LANGUAGES

Portuguese, English and Spanish

CURRENT PRINCIPAL CLIENTS

Generali Seguros, S.A.
AMAZING EVOLUTION, S.A
HESS PORTUGAL, UNIPessoal LDA
ARCOWAVE PORTUGAL, LDA
Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros, S.A.
RÁDIO E TELEVISÃO DE PORTUGAL, S.A.
REISSWOLF - TRAT. CONF. E REC. DE DADOS E ARQ S.A.
DETAILS HOSPITALITY, SPORTS & LEISURE, S.A.
SIC - SOCIEDADE INDEPENDENTE DE COMUNICAÇÃO, S.A.
WRH LK LISBON, UNIPessoal, LDA

OTHER COUNTRIES IN UHY CURRENTLY WORKING WITH, OR HAVE WORKED WITH IN THE PAST

BRIEF HISTORY OF FIRM

André, Graça & Associados, SROC, Lda. ("SROC") started its operations in 2009, in Lisbon. It has three offices, in Lisbon, Porto and Ponta Delgada (Azores).

SROC provides statutory audit and related services (related with statutory audit profession). SROC does not have any PIE client.

All partners and managers have prior experience in big four, mid tear firms or other local statutory audit firms.

--

BTPTG Outsourcing ("BTPTG") started its operations in 2016, in Lisbon and Oporto.

BTPTG provides Statutory Accountants, Payroll services, Reporting Services.

All Partners and Managers have prior experience in big four, mid tear firm or other local statutory accounting firms.

--

Assurenpt GRC Unipessoal, Lda. ("GRC") was incorporated in 2023, in Lisbon.

The Firm provides GRC Services (Governance, Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit, AML, other related).

--

BTFAM, Unipessoal, Lda. ("BTFAM"), was incorporated in 2018, in Lisbon.

Since 2018, the Firm provides Corporate Finance Services.

Since late 2024, the Firm started to also provide ESG/Sustainability services.

--

Assurenpt Global Solutions, Unipessoal, Lda. ("GS"), started its operations in 2020, in Lisbon.

The Firm provide services related with Cegid ERP & cloud implementations.

--

Assurenpt- Corporate & Governance, Lda. ("Assuren - C&G"), was incorporated in 2014, in Lisbon.

André, Graça & Associados, SROC, Lda.

Portugal

Assuren – C&G, does not have operational / business activity. It is a holding company.

--

BAKTL, Lda. ("BAKTL") started its operations in 2016, in Lisbon.

BAKTL is a shared services entity (include costs with human resources, financial and accounting team, compliance, IT support, Marketing, administrative and other). The costs of BAKTL are split between the entities of the network in Portugal.

--

Franca Pinto, Castelo Branco & Associados

José Maria Castelo Branco and Pedro Franca Pinto have agreed in a Partnership in 2024, merging José Maria Castelo Branco's team with Franca Pinto & Associados' team. As a result, the law firm changed its legal name to Franca Pinto, Castelo Branco & Associados.

Pedro Franca Pinto and José Maria Castelo Branco own 40% each of Franca Pinto, Castelo Branco & Associados.

The remaining 20% are splitted between Sandra Vidinhas Pinto, Maria Neuparth, Mariana Ruela Simões and Joana Enes Ferreira.

Let us help you achieve further business success

UHY Portugal, is a member / are members of Urbach Hacker Young International Limited, a UK company and forms part of the international UHY network of legally independent accounting and consulting firms. UHY is the brand name for the UHY international network. The services described herein are provided by the Firm(s) and not by UHY or any other member firm of UHY. Neither UHY nor any member of UHY has any liability for services provided by other members.

© 2025 UHY International