



Private wealth guide Portugal

Now, for tomorrow



Portugal



International contact

In this country fact sheet you will find general information about the taxation on private wealth and facilities to attract private wealth in this country. For more detailed information please contact:

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The following rates apply to income derived from capital

Personal income tax on dividends and interest on invested capital	28% flat tax rate (possibility of applying the progressive tax rates).
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Personal income tax on rental income	28% (general rate) or 25% (habitational properties) flat tax rates (possibility of applying the progressive tax rates).
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Personal income tax on capital gains of invested capital	28% flat tax rate (possibility of applying the progressive tax rates).
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Special details	<p>Only 50% of the capital gains from the disposal of participations in small companies is subject to taxation (under specific conditions).</p> <p>Capital gains from the disposal of participations acquired before 1989 are tax exempt (under specific conditions).</p> <p>The sum of capital gains arising from the disposal of securities, held for less than 365 days, is subject to the progressive tax rates, when the total taxable income of the taxpayer (including this sum) is at least EUR 83,696 (in 2025).</p> <p>Non-residents are tax exempted from the disposal of participations in Portuguese companies (under specific conditions).</p>
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Taxation on net private wealth

Private wealth tax	Only over immovable property located in Portugal.
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Entering Portugal

Tax residency	<p>An individual is considered tax resident in Portugal if one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The individual remains in Portugal for more than 183 days (continuously or not), in any period of 12 month starting or ending in the relevant calendar year; • Having remained for less than 183 days in Portugal, the individual has a residential accommodation available in Portugal in any day of a 12-month period, suggesting it is his/her habitual residence. <p>Resident individuals are subject to worldwide income taxation.</p>
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Special regimes

Golden Visa (temporary residence permit)

A Special Visa is applicable to non-EU citizens investing in Portugal, provided that the investment is kept for a period of, at least, five years.

To be eligible for a Golden Visa, non-EU citizens must invest in:

- EUR 500,000 for the acquisition of investment fund or venture capital fund units committed to the capitalization of companies incorporated under the Portuguese law, with a maturity of at least five years and with at least 60% of the investment portfolio in companies with a registered office in Portugal;
- EUR 500,000 for research activities of public or private entities that are part of the national scientific and technological system (EUR 400,000 in a low population density area);
- EUR 250,000 in support of artistic production or in the recovery or maintenance of national cultural heritage (EUR 200,000 in a low population density area);
- Creation of a minimum of ten new jobs (eight new jobs in a low population density area) or,
- EUR 500,000 for the incorporation of a commercial company that is registered and headquartered in Portugal, creating a minimum of five permanent jobs for a period of three years.

Tax Incentive for Scientific Research and Innovation (NHR 2.0)

This regime is applicable to individuals qualifying as Portuguese tax residents that have not qualified as such in the preceding five years and that perform in Portugal a specific activity identified in the regime.

Income from employment and self-employment activities performed in the Portuguese territory, deriving from the activities covered by the regime, is taxed at a special 20% flat rate.

Exemption of all income obtained abroad, except for pension income.

A fixed rate of 35% applicable to income paid by entities without a permanent establishment in Portuguese territory and domiciled in a "black-listed" territory.

The regime is applicable for ten years.

Special PIT regime for Youth

Applicable for 10 years, to taxpayers up to the age of 35.

This regime is not applicable to taxpayers who (i) benefit or have benefited from the non-habitual residents' regime (NHR), (ii) benefit or have benefited from the NHR 2.0, (iii) have opted for taxation under the former-residents tax regime, or (iv) do not have their tax situation regularized.

- 1st year: 100%;
- 2nd to 4th year: 75%;
- 5th to 7th year: 50%;
- 8th to 10th year: 25%.

The exemption is limited to circa EUR 28,700.

Special regimes

Tax regime on crypto assets

Gains from the disposal of crypto assets that do not qualify as securities are subject to a flat rate of 28% (taxpayers may opt to subject these gains to the progressive tax rates).

Capital gains from the disposal of crypto assets held for 365 days or more will be tax exempt.

Operations where the investor receives other crypto assets as a consideration of the transfer of the disposed crypto assets are not subject to taxation at that moment. Taxation will occur when the investor trades crypto assets for a FIAT currency. If the crypto asset that is exchanged for FIAT currency has been held for at least 365 days, such operation and the previous ones are exempted from tax, independently of the number of transactions performed previously and the holding period of such previous transactions.

The non-taxation regime for crypto assets held for at least 365 days does not apply in transactions performed with residents of jurisdictions not part of the European Union or the European Economic Area or a State or jurisdictions with which Portugal has not signed a Double Tax Treaty or a bilateral or multilateral agreement that provides for the exchange of information for tax purposes;

Remuneration from crypto assets (e.g., staking) is classified as investment income, subject to a 28% flat rate (the taxpayer may opt to subject this income to the progressive tax rates). If this remuneration is obtained in the form of additional crypto assets, it will only be taxable when those assets are sold, according to the capital gains regime.

Gift and inheritance tax

Taxable persons

The beneficiaries of gifts or inheritances, if the respective assets are located in Portugal.

Exemption

Transfers to the spouse, to the person with which the taxpayer lives as a married couple for at least two years, descendants or ancestors are exempt.

Inheritance/ gift tax rates

The acquisition other than for valuable consideration (e.g. gifts, inheritances) of assets located in the Portuguese territory is subject to Stamp Tax at a 10% rate.

Regarding real estate located in Portugal, an additional 0.8% Stamp Tax rate is due over the fiscal value of the property in the event of a gift. The Stamp Tax exemption described above is not applicable to this 0.8% tax.

Leaving Portugal

Exit tax substantial interest	Applicable if the taxpayer has benefited from a tax neutral operation (merger, demerger or share-for-share operations).
Exit tax on invested capital	Applicable over crypto assets.
Other	<p>Portuguese nationals that change their tax residency to 'blacklisted' territories will still qualify as Portuguese tax residents during five years (under specific conditions this rule is not applicable).</p> <p>An exit tax regime exists within the special tax regime applicable to stock-options plans of start-ups.</p>

Miscellaneous

Trust/private foundations	<p>The Portuguese legislation does not recognise the concept of trust, however, the existence of foreign trusts is recognized by the tax legislation.</p> <p>Private foundations should pursue a social objective, not seeking a profit objective.</p>
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