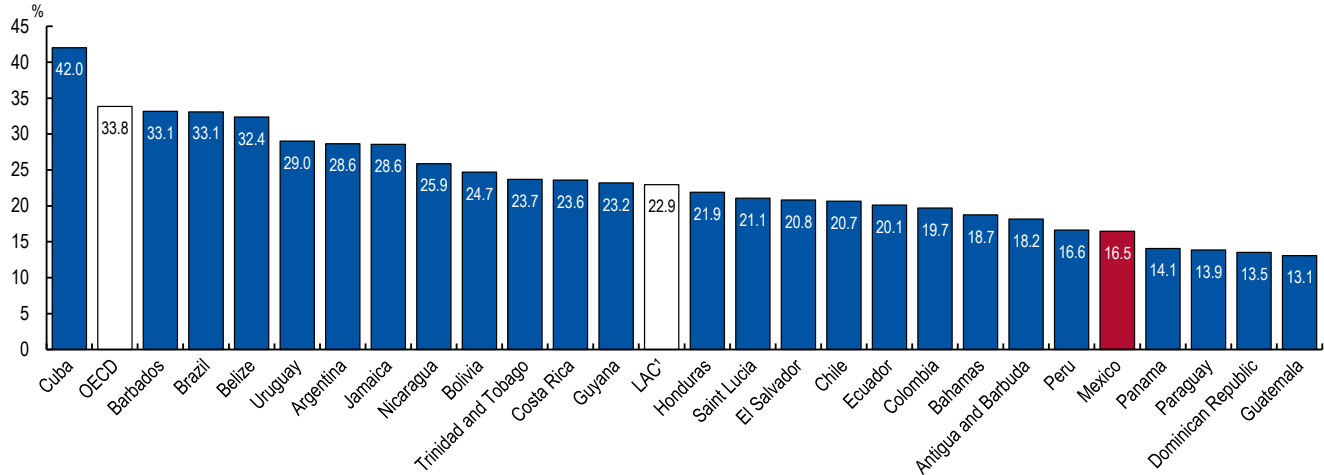


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2021 - Mexico

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2019

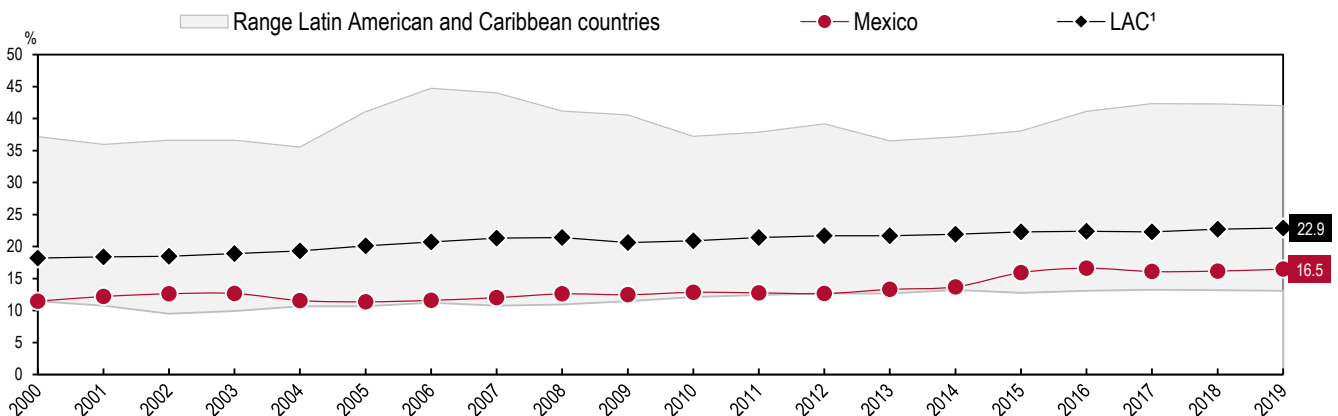
Mexico's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2019 (16.5%) was below the LAC average (22.9%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 6.5 percentage points and below the OECD average (33.8%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico increased by 0.3 percentage points from 16.2% in 2018 to 16.5% in 2019. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.3 percentage points between 2018 and 2019 to 22.9%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.7 percentage points, from 18.2% in 2000 to 22.9% in 2019, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico has increased by 5.0 percentage points, from 11.5% to 16.5%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico was 16.6% in 2016, and the lowest was 11.4% in 2005.



1. Represents the unweighted average of 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

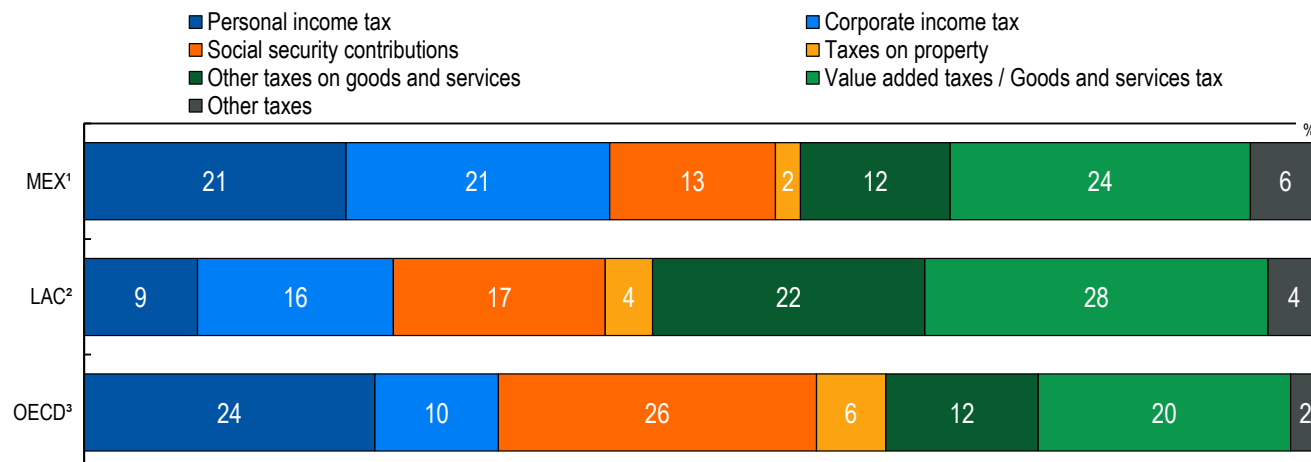
In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/oecd-classification-taxes-interpretative-guide.pdf>



Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the regional averages

Tax structure refers to the share of each tax revenue category in total tax revenues. The highest share of tax revenues in Mexico in 2018 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (24.3%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2018 was derived from corporate income tax (21.3%).



1. Data for 2018 are used for Mexico as the 2019 data are not available.

2. Represents the unweighted average of 26 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador is excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

3. Data for 2018 are used for the OECD average as the 2019 data are not available. All figures within the chart are rounded.

Summary of the tax structure in Mexico*

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Mexico		
	Mexican Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2017	2018	Δ	2017	2018	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	1 571 954	1 671 513	+ 99 558	7.1	7.0	- 0.1
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	754 109	804 236	+ 50 127	3.4	3.4	-
Corporate income, profits and gains	769 193	809 834	+ 40 640	3.4	3.3	- 0.1
Social security contributions	467 619	509 087	+ 41 468	2.2	2.3	+ 0.1
Taxes on property	67 836	77 110	+ 9 274	0.3	0.3	-
Taxes on goods and services	1 283 049	1 381 659	+ 98 610	5.9	6.1	+ 0.2
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	816 048	922 238	+ 106 190	3.9	3.9	-
Taxes on specific goods and services	446 722	441 970	- 4 752	1.9	2.2	+ 0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	378 537	358 577	- 19 960	1.5	1.9	+ 0.4
Customs and import duties	53 793	67 232	+ 13 439	0.3	0.3	-
Other taxes ²	136 574	158 520	+ 21 945	0.7	0.8	+ 0.1
TOTAL	3 527 032	3 797 888	+ 270 855	16.2	16.5	+ 0.3

* Data for 2018 are used for Mexico as the 2019 data are not available.

1. The revenue from taxes on income, profits and gains may not add up to the sum of revenue from personal income tax and corporate income tax due to revenue that could not be allocated to these categories.

2. In this country note, "other taxes" is calculated as total tax minus taxes on income, profits and capital gains, social security contributions, taxes on property and taxes on goods and services. It includes taxes on payroll and workforce, and other taxes (as defined in the OECD Interpretative Guide).

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

