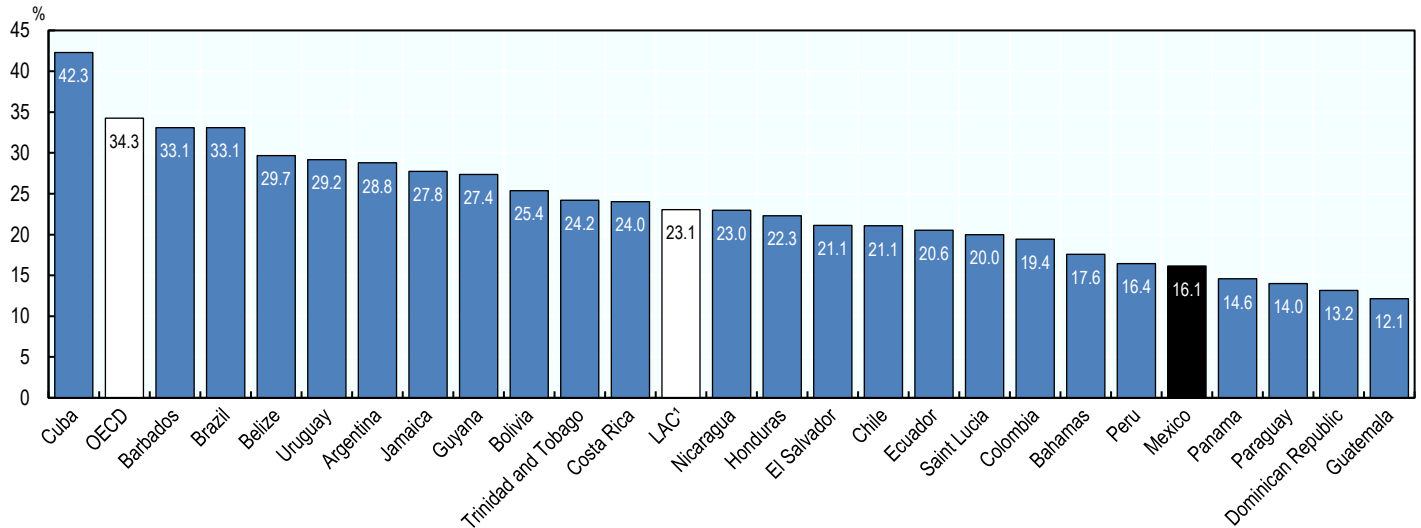


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2020 - Mexico

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2018

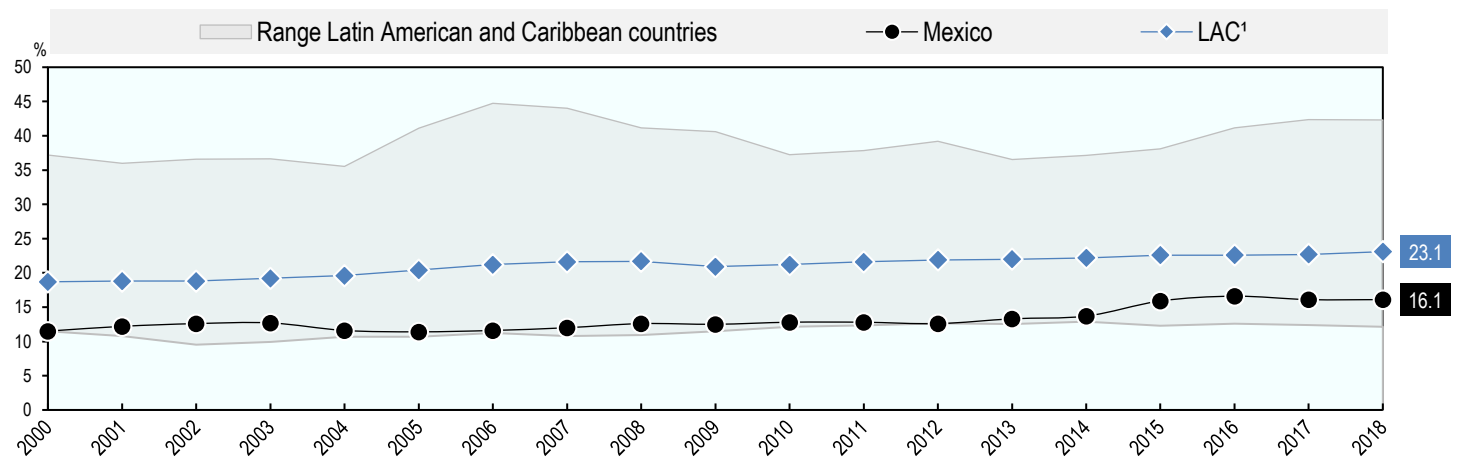
Mexico's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 (16.1%) was below the LAC average (23.1%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 6.9 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.3%).



1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 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 did not change between 2017 and 2018 and remained at 16.1% of GDP for both years. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.4 percentage points between 2017 and 2018 to 23.1%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.4 percentage points, from 18.7% in 2000 to 23.1% in 2018, whereas over the same period the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 11.5% to 16.1%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico was 16.6% in 2016, and the lowest was 11.4% in 2005.



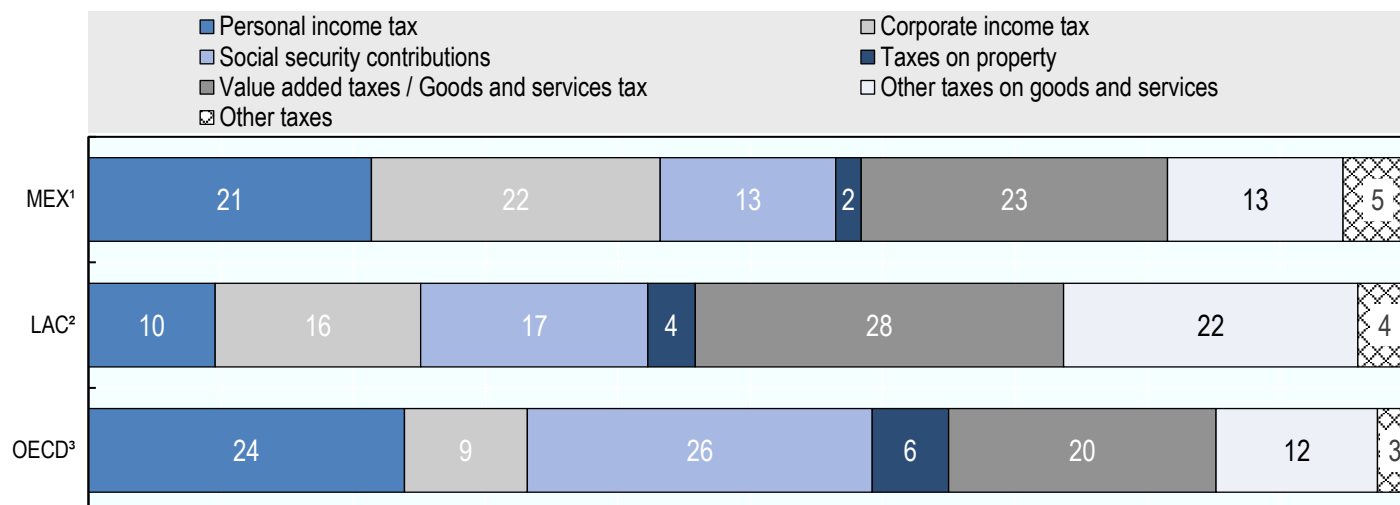
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues.

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 2017 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (23.1%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2017 was derived from corporate income tax (21.8%).



1. Data for 2017 are used for Mexico as the 2018 data are not available.

2. Represents the unweighted average of 25 LAC countries included in this publication and excludes Venezuela due to data availability issues. Ecuador and Nicaragua are excluded from the LAC average for CIT and PIT revenue as a sufficient breakdown is not available.

3. Data for 2017 are used for the OECD average as the 2018 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		
	2016	2017	Δ	2016	2017	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	1 427 114	1 571 954	+ 144 841	7.1	7.2	+ 0.1
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-
Personal income, profits and gains	681 784	754 109	+ 72 326	3.4	3.4	+ 0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	700 925	769 193	+ 68 269	3.5	3.5	+ 0.0
Social security contributions	434 998	467 710	+ 32 712	2.2	2.1	- 0.0
Taxes on property	63 273	67 836	+ 4 563	0.3	0.3	- 0.0
Taxes on goods and services	1 295 653	1 283 049	- 12 604	6.4	5.9	- 0.6
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	791 700	816 048	+ 24 348	3.9	3.7	- 0.2
Taxes on specific goods and services	483 038	446 722	- 36 316	2.4	2.0	- 0.4
<i>of which</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excises	420 448	378 537	- 41 911	2.1	1.7	- 0.4
Customs and import duties	51 889	53 793	+ 1 904	0.3	0.2	- 0.0
Other taxes ²	122 275	136 574	+ 14 299	0.6	0.6	+ 0.0
TOTAL	3 343 314	3 527 123	+ 183 810	16.6	16.1	- 0.5

* Data for 2017 are used for Mexico as the 2018 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.