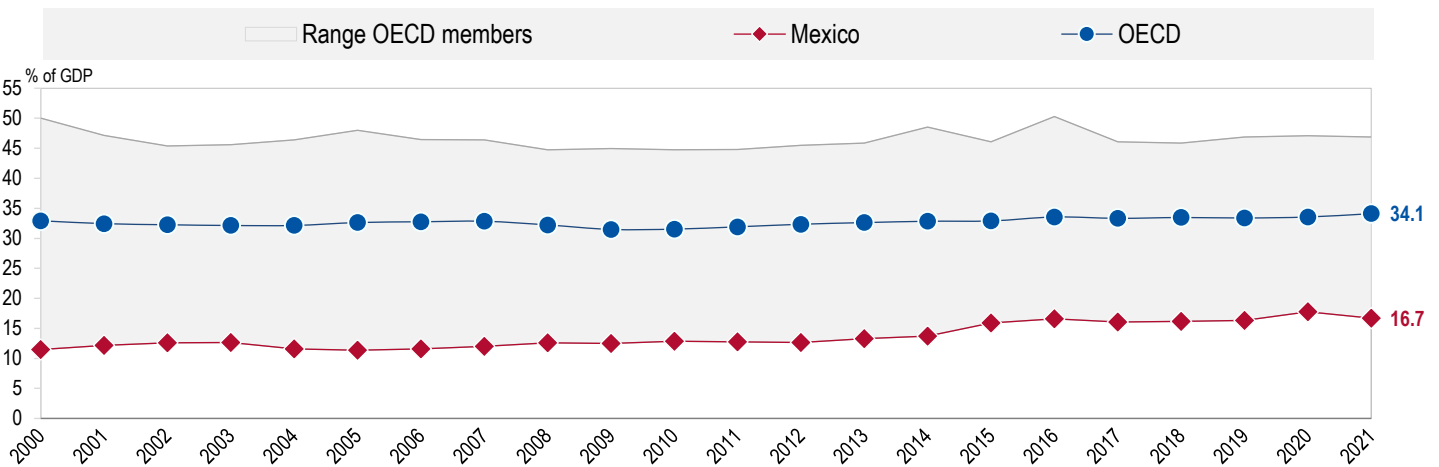


Revenue Statistics 2022 - Mexico

Tax-to-GDP ratio

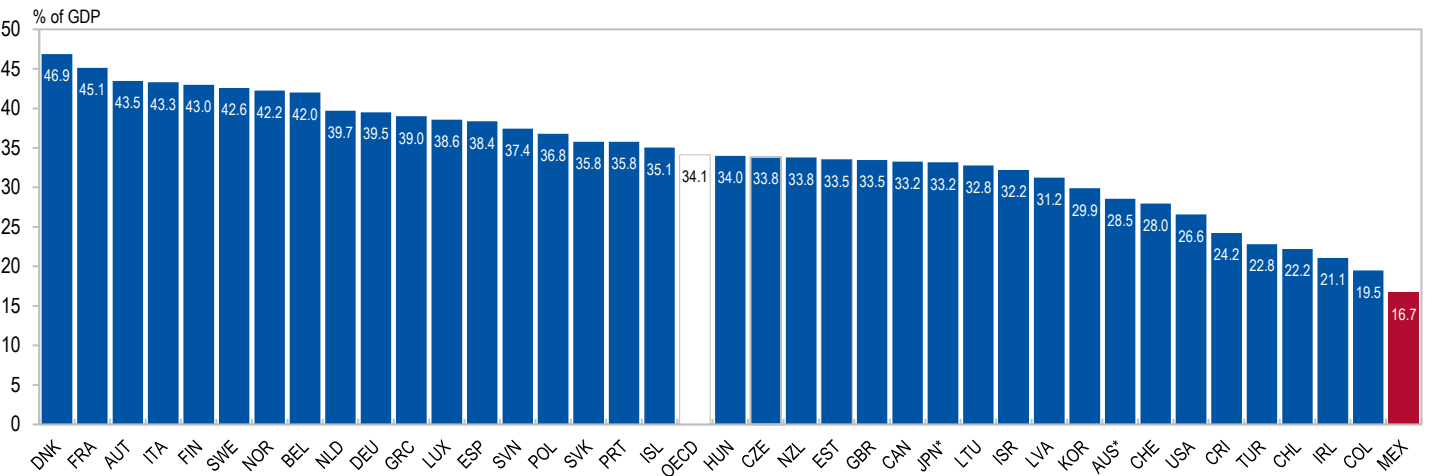
Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The OECD's annual Revenue Statistics report found that the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 17.8% in 2020 to 16.7% in 2021. Between 2020 and 2021, the OECD average increased from 33.6% to 34.1%. The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico has increased from 11.5% in 2000 to 16.7% in 2021. Over the same period, the OECD average in 2021 was above that in 2000 (34.1% compared with 32.9%). During that period, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico was 17.8% in 2020, with the lowest being 11.4% in 2005.



Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to the OECD, 2021

Mexico ranked 38th¹ out of 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021. In 2021, Mexico had a tax-to-GDP ratio of 16.7% compared with the OECD average of 34.1%. In 2020, Mexico was also ranked 38th out of the 38 OECD countries in terms of the tax-to-GDP ratio.



* Australia and Japan are unable to provide provisional 2021 data, therefore their latest 2020 data are presented within this country note.

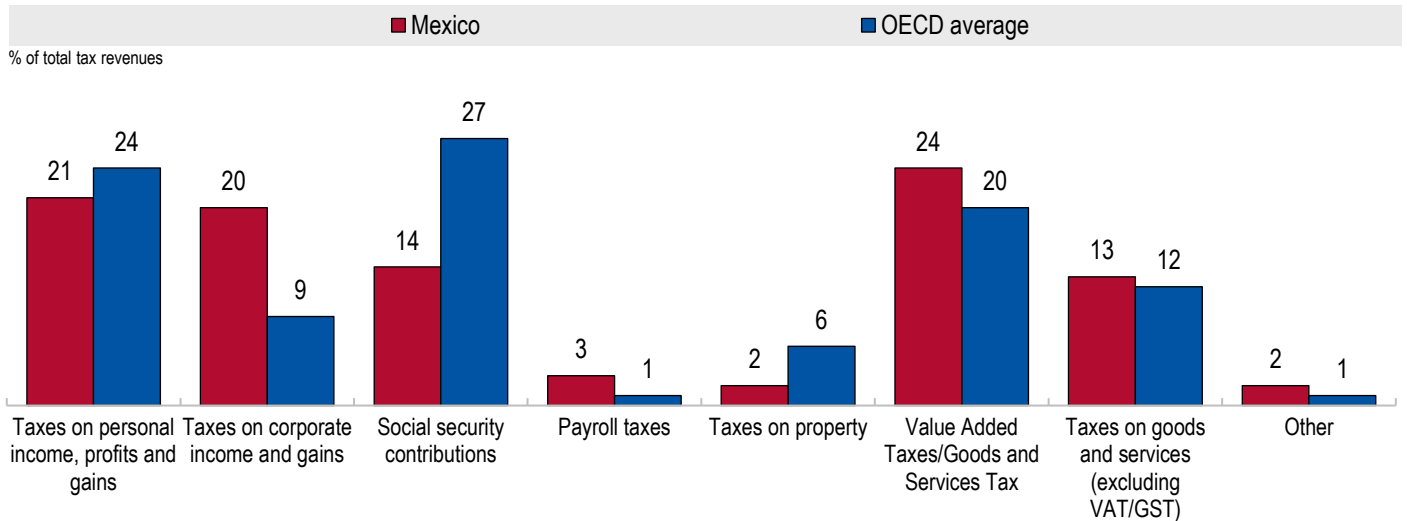
1. In this note, the country with the highest level or share is ranked first and the country with the lowest level or share is ranked 38th.

Note: In the OECD classification the term "taxes" is confined to compulsory unrequited payments to general government or to a supranational authority. Taxes are unrequited in the sense that benefits provided by government to taxpayers are not normally in proportion to their payments.

Tax structures

Tax structure compared to the OECD average, 2020

The structure of tax receipts in Mexico compared with the OECD average is shown in the figure below.



Relative to the OECD average, the tax structure in Mexico is characterised by:

- » Substantially higher revenues from taxes on corporate income & gains, and higher revenues from payroll taxes; value-added taxes; and goods & services taxes (excluding VAT/GST).
- » A lower proportion of revenues from taxes on personal income, profits & gains and property taxes, and substantially lower revenues from social security contributions.

Tax structure

	Tax Revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Mexico			Position in OECD ²		
	Mexican Peso, millions			%					
	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ	2019	2020	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	1 694 143	1 768 161	+ 74 018	42	43	+ 1	9th	9th	-
<i>of which</i>									
<i>Personal income, profits and gains</i>	829 501	872 598	+ 43 097	21	21	-	23rd	22nd	+ 1
<i>Corporate income and gains</i>	803 643	832 120	+ 28 477	20	20	-	3rd	3rd	-
Social security contributions	552 058	576 019	+ 23 960	14	14	-	32nd	32nd	-
Payroll taxes	101 284	105 456	+ 4 172	3	3	-	8th	8th	-
Taxes on property	79 262	79 237	- 25	2	2	-	31st	32nd	- 1
Taxes on goods and services	1 504 252	1 544 156	+ 39 903	38	37	- 1	11th	11th	-
<i>of which VAT</i>	933 327	987 525	+ 54 198	23	24	+ 1	10th	10th	-
Other	64 654	75 671	+ 11 017	2	2	-	6th	5th	+ 1
TOTAL	3 995 654	4 148 699	+ 153 045	100	100	-	-	-	-

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

1. Includes income taxes not allocable to either personal or corporate income.

Source: OECD Revenue Statistics 2022

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