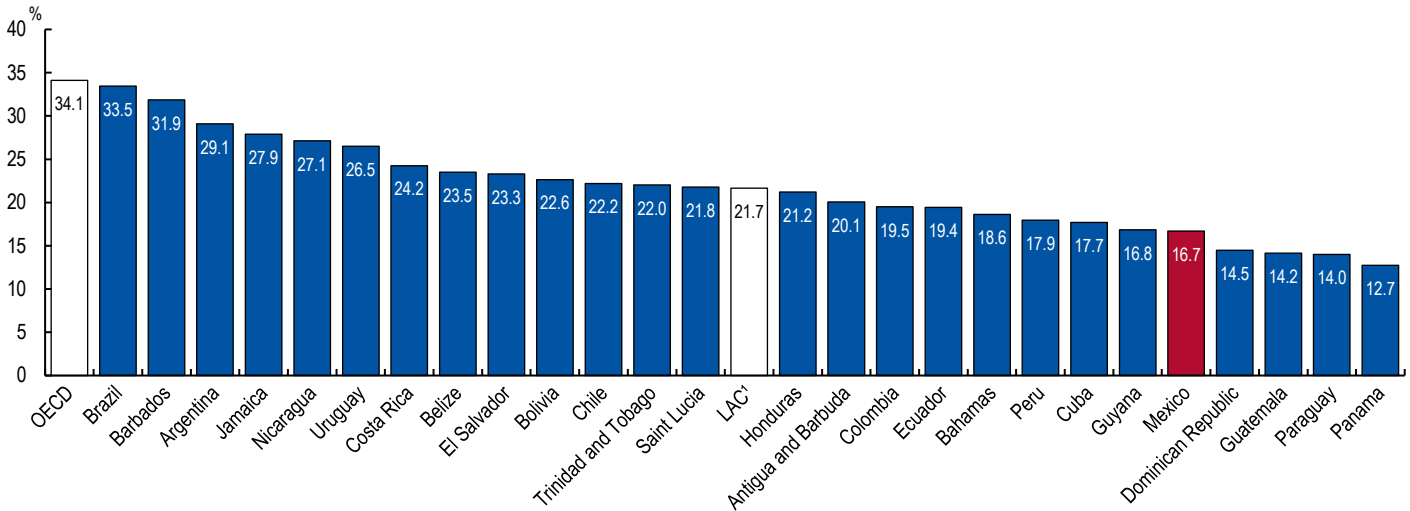


Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean 2023 - Mexico

Tax-to-GDP ratio

Tax-to-GDP ratio compared to other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and regional averages, 2021

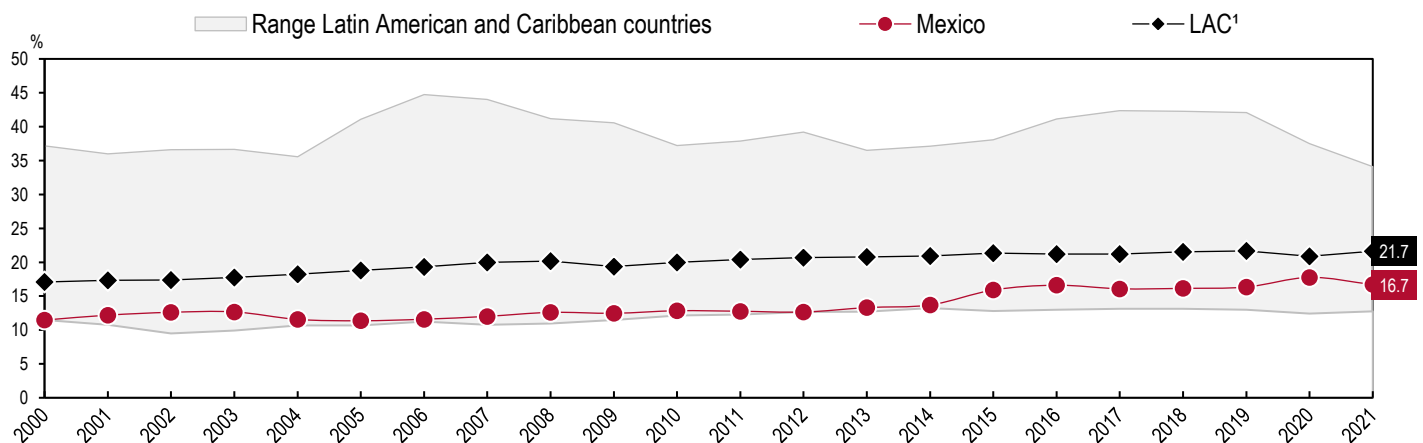
Mexico's tax-to-GDP ratio in 2021 (16.7%) was below the LAC average (21.7%)¹ in this year's Revenue Statistics in Latin America and the Caribbean publication by 5.0 percentage points and below the OECD average (34.1%).



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

Tax-to-GDP ratio over time

The tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 17.8% in 2020 to 16.7% in 2021. In comparison, the LAC average increased by 0.8 percentage points between 2020 and 2021 to 21.7%. Over a longer time period, the LAC average has increased by 4.6 percentage points, from 17.1% in 2000 to 21.7% in 2021, whereas the tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico has increased by 5.2 percentage points, from 11.5% to 16.7%. Since 2000, the highest tax-to-GDP ratio in Mexico was 17.8% in 2020, and the lowest was 11.4% in 2005.



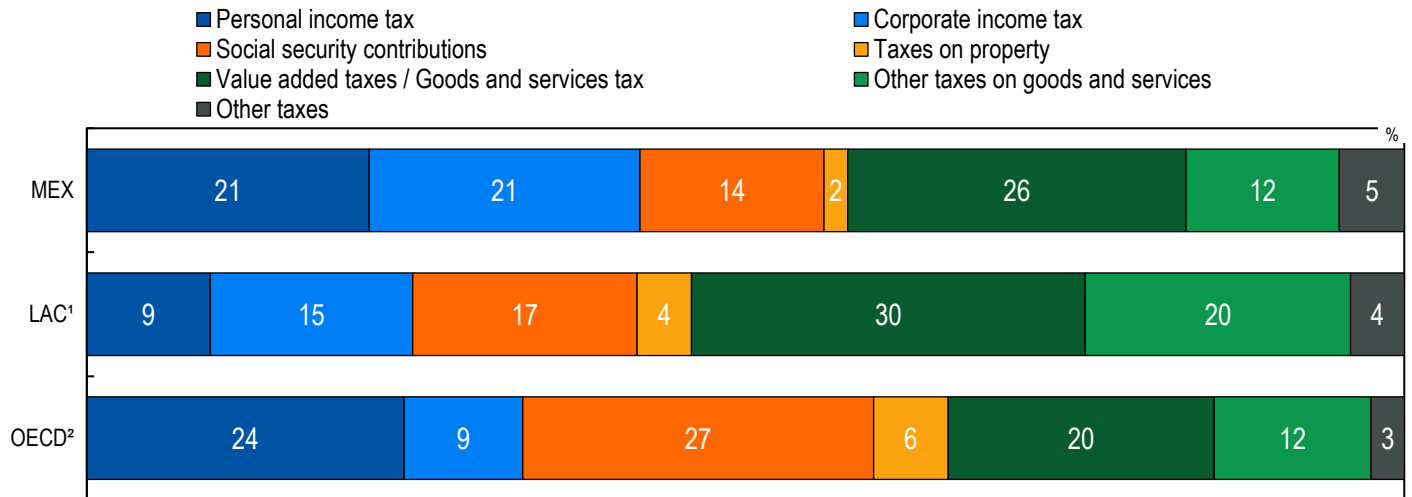
1. Represents the unweighted average of 25 Latin American and Caribbean countries included in this publication and excludes Cuba and Venezuela due to data issues.

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 2020 was derived from value added taxes / goods and services tax (25.7%). The second-highest share of tax revenues in 2020 was derived from personal income tax (21.4%).



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

2. Data for 2020 are used for the OECD average as the 2021 data are not available.

Summary of the tax structure in Mexico

	Tax revenues in national currency			Tax structure in Mexico		
	Mexican Peso, Millions			% in GDP		
	2020	2021	Δ	2020	2021	Δ
Taxes on income, profits and capital gains ¹	1 768 161	1 903 047	+ 134 887	7.6	7.3	-0.3
<i>of which</i>						
Personal income, profits and gains	872 598	938 623	+ 66 025	3.7	3.6	-0.1
Corporate income, profits and gains	832 120	898 767	+ 66 647	3.6	3.4	-0.2
Social security contributions	576 019	612 175	+ 36 157	2.5	2.3	-0.2
Taxes on property	79 237	78 798	- 439	0.3	0.3	0.0
Taxes on goods and services	1 544 156	1 633 420	+ 89 264	6.6	6.2	-0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Value added taxes / Goods and services tax	987 525	1 123 699	+ 136 174	4.2	4.3	+0.1
Taxes on specific goods and services	540 149	503 494	- 36 655	2.3	1.9	-0.4
<i>of which</i>						
Excises	469 040	410 450	- 58 590	2.0	1.6	-0.4
Customs and import duties	59 247	77 236	+ 17 989	0.3	0.3	0.0
Other taxes ²	181 127	149 843	- 31 284	0.8	0.6	-0.2
TOTAL	4 148 699	4 377 283	+ 228 584	17.8	16.7	-1.1

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 chart and table may not sum to the total due to rounding.

