Electronic Customs Value Declaration

Executive Summary

In brief

The modernization of customs regulations in Mexico requires that the Customs Value Declaration, which has been used for many years to determine and declare the customs value of goods, now be submitted electronically through the Mexico´s Foreign Trade Single Window (VUCEM for its acronym in Spanish). This Electronic Value Declaration (EVD), allows for greater control and traceability of each value, providing more detail by linking each invoice and supporting documentation to the declared value of imported goods. While the original effective date for entry into force was December 9th, 2025, the Tax Administration Service (SAT for its acronym in Spanish) issued a notice on December 8th, extending the mandatory implementation period to April 1st, 2026, without penalties during this transition period.

In detail

What is the Customs Value Declaration?

Historically, the Customs Value Declaration has been a sworn statement issued by the importer to declare the true and complete value of goods entering Mexico. It serves as the basis for calculating applicable customs duties and import taxes (General Import Duty “GID” , Value Added Tax “VAT”, Excise Tax among others). The Customs Value Declaration covers various cost elements, including the price paid or payable, freight, insurance, and other applicable additional expenses, all supported by the corresponding documentation.

What is changing now?

According to Rule 1.5.1 of the General Rules for Foreign Trade (GRFT), published in December 2024, as part of the customs modernization in Mexico, importers must submit the Customs Value Declaration electronically through the VUCEM using the E2 form published in the Mexican Official Gazette (DOF, for its acronym in Spanish) on August 1st, 2025.

Under this new scheme, companies must submit detailed information per invoice- electronic statement of value (COVE for its acronym in Spanish), instead of totals, as well as details and supporting documentation for each incremental or decremental expense associated with the respective INCOTERM. In this regard, the EVD must be supported by the following documents, which must form part of the electronic foreign trade file:

- Commercial invoice
- Bill of lading, packing list, air waybill, or other transport documents
- Document proving origin and sourcing (when applicable)
- Document showing the customs guarantee account (when applicable)
- Proof of payment for the goods (e.g., electronic transfer or letter of credit, as applicable
- Documentation related to incremental transportation, insurance, and other expenses related to the operation in question, under the guidelines of Article 65 of the Mexican Customs Law
- Contracts related to the transaction of the goods subject to the operation
- Any other information and documentation necessary to determine the customs value of the goods.

This generates significant operational, control, and traceability challenges to implement, especially because proof of payment is usually only available after the normal payment cycles of 30, 90, or 120 days on average, in addition to other situations that arise in organizations, such as consolidated payments, netting, etc.

Are there any exceptions to the MVE transfer through the E2 form?

It will not be necessary to prepare or transmit the E2 form, " Value Declaration," through VUCEM in the following cases:

A. When importing goods that was definitively exported and has not been returned to the national territory within the period referred to in Article 103 of the Customs Law, the commercial value declared in the export declaration may be used as the customs value.
B. When national or nationalized goods definitively exported is returned to the country without payment of the IGI, provided it has not been modified abroad and no more than one year has elapsed since its departure from the national territory, in accordance with Article 103 of the Mexican Customs Law.
C. When goods temporarily exported under Article 116, sections I, II, and III of the Mexican Customs Law is returned to national territory.
D. When dealing with temporary imports to be returned in the same condition as indicated in Article 106. Sections II, subsections a), c), and d), III, subsections a) and e), or IV, subsection b) of the Mexican Customs Law.

Fines and deadlines.

Initially, it was planned that transmitting the MVE with inaccurate or false data would result in a fine ranging from $2,330 to $3,310 Mexican pesos. However, with the publication of the seventh resolution amending the 2025 General Rules for Foreign Trade (RGCE for its acronym in Spanish), this fine was eliminated.

- Failure to transmit the MVE will be penalized with a fine of $4,790 pesos.
- While the original effective date was December 9, 2025, the Tax Administration Service (SAT) issued a notice on December 8 extending the transition period, with the mandatory effective date now set for April 1, 2026.

Recommendations and next steps:

1. Ensure proper coordination between the importer and the customs broker.
2. Companies must begin implementing this new obligation as soon as possible to be ready and compliant before April 1st and thus avoid penalties.
3. Map, identify, and implement the required control and traceability areas. Establish appropriate controls and channels between the different areas of the company (foreign trade, legal, tax, logistics, purchasing, among others) so that the information.

We anticipate that the SAT will publish a Frequently Asked Questions document, which we will review and comment on in due course to provide greater clarity on the implementation of the MVE (Electronic Monitoring System).

If you require support during this transition and traceability implementation phase to prepare for tax audits, please do not hesitate to contact our specialists in the Customs and International Trade area at PwC, who will be happy to assist you.

Contactos:

Luis Felipe Muñoz
Socio Líder de impuestos y servicios fiscales
luis.felipe.munoz@pwc.com

Yamel Cado
Socia líder de comercio internacional y aduanas
yamel.cado@pwc.com

Sandra López Sela
Socia de comercio internacional y aduanas
sandra.lopez.sela@pwc.com

Norma Gascón Romero
Managing director de comercio internacional y aduanas
norma.gascon@pwc.com