Abstract
This paper is comprised by four sections. The first tries to explain why Mexico eventually turned into a full Rentier State (i.e. a State which intensively and consistently depends upon oil crude to finance its activities). The second section traces back, using public finance detailed data, the trajectory and rationale for rentier policy. The third and fourth sections analyze the gains and costs of maintaining such policy. Finally, this paper sets forth a theoretical and methodological refinement of the available literature on the resource curse thesis and rentier States upon a comparative quantitative exercise (n = 30).

Keywords
Tax collection, budget, oil, institutions, comparative politics.