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Accounting for global production and consumption within a national context

Expanded Supply and Use Tables for Mexico – Main challenges for their construction and results

Prepared by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography

Summary

Globalization demands the generation of new and complementary statistics that provide information on the interdependencies between countries and the impacts on national economies. The Extended Supply and Use Tables (ESUT) constitute a set of tables that describe magnitudes of inter-industrial flows in a more granular manner and is oriented to the external sector, giving special attention to the economic units that interact with other countries. These tables imply different levels of disaggregation aimed at identifying: ownership focus, export focus, size of economic unit and integrated focus. We present the main challenges to obtain the different disaggregation and how they were solved, as well as the main results of this extension.

I. Introduction

1. The international tendency to fragment production, this generated by technological progress, lower costs, easier access to resources and markets, reforms to trade policies and the new role of the emerging economies, has challenged the way we perceive and interpret the international trade of goods and services.
2. That is why, among the main challenges arising from globalization is the generation of official statistics that provide information on the interdependencies between countries, which are quality, accurate, relevant, comparable and relevant statistics.
3. Responding to the challenge of measuring the global economy, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), as well as the World Trade Organization (WTO) have identified, at least, the following needs:
 - A policy for a macroeconomic vision at industrial and firm level based on estimates on globalization.
 - Statistics oriented to the integration and harmonization of business statistics with the macroeconomic sector accounts.
4. On March 15, 2012, the aforementioned organizations undertook joint work to estimate Trade in Value Added (TiVA) through the construction of Extended Supply and Use Tables (E-SUT).
5. The objective of this document is to establish the methodological framework, the articulation of the different sources of information available and the use of microdata that allowed the extension of the Supply and Use Tables of Mexico for the base year 2013

II. Conceptual framework of the Extended Supply and Use Tables

6. The Supply and Use Tables (SUT) allow us to know the inter-industry relations of an economy, displaying production, imports, intermediate demand and final demand. These tables show, in the columns, the information of industries and, in the rows, those corresponding to the products generated or used by these industries.
7. It should be noted that the SUT's granularity and robustness made possible to extend them, to use them as a tool for the measurement of Global Value Chains (GVCs), TiVA and globalization in general.
8. Given that globalization weakens the assumption of relative homogeneity of the production functions (technical coefficients of supply and use) of the units classified for an industrial activity, in addition to the challenge of considering small and large companies, where it has always been understood that economies of scale play an important role, is that it has been considered to make the SUT's current extension to continue generating indicators based on the input-output methodology.
9. The characterization of the Supply and Use Tables in national and international, based on industrial groupings, has become a statistical challenge, because the theoretical and empirical evidence suggests that the most integrated companies in the global value chains have greater imports content and, often, higher productivity. Therefore, the use of conventional supply and use tables may overestimate the national content of the value added (and jobs) of exports, key indicators to determine the benefits of integration with GVCs.

10. On the other hand, the development of the TiVA estimates through the construction of Extended Supply and Use Tables (E-SUT) allows a better understanding of international trade and its relationship with economic activity and competitiveness. In particular, they allow the recognition of the imported content within exports and, therefore, a fraction of the hidden costs of protectionism, as well as the net benefits of trade liberalization, particularly in services.

11. In order to respond to the international commitment, in relation to the estimation of TiVA and the construction of the E-SUT, attention must be given to the assumptions that face the elaboration of said tables:

- **Minimize heterogeneity** within given confidentiality constraints;
- **Do not impose significant processing and compilation burdens** on statistics institutes;
- **Do not require new data collections**, or, at the very least, minimize any impact of new data collections on respondents (by taking a holistic view of statistical information gathering).

What are the Extended Supply and Use Tables?

12. The E-SUT constitute a set of tables that describe magnitudes of inter-industrial flows (supply and use) in a more granular manner and oriented to the external sector, giving special attention to the economic units that interact with other countries. These tables imply different levels of disaggregation aimed at identifying: ownership focus, export focus, size of economic unit focus and the integrated focus.

How are the Extended Supply and Use Tables constructed?

13. The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Extended Supply and Use Tables developed by the OECD, propose the following disaggregation levels.

Scheme 1: Ideal breakdown levels

Industry																		Economic activity
Foreign Owned						Domestically owned MNE						Domestic Owned						Ownership Focus
Exporter			Non-Exporter			Exporter			Non-Exporter			Exporter			Non-Exporter			Export Focus
Content of imports:																		Import Focus
Low import orientation			High import orientation			Low import orientation			High import orientation			Low import orientation			High import orientation			
S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	S	M	L	Size class

Source: Terms of Reference Extended Supply and Use Tables (ToR), OECD, 2014.

14. However, the OECD itself points out that producing this level of disaggregation will not be possible for most countries, given the confidentiality restrictions that may result in the disaggregation of data or the limitations of the offices in charge of compiling the national accounts.

Challenges for the disaggregation of the E-SUT

15. The main challenge for the construction of the E-SUT is granularity and confidentiality. In general, greater granularity implies greater risks of disseminating information that should be reserved.

16. In the Mexican case, article 37 of the SNIEG Law establishes that the data provided by informants for statistical purposes, to INEGI or to any other State Unit, will be strictly confidential and may not be used for any purpose other than the statistical one. In addition, the Standard for the Assurance of Quality of the Statistical and Geographic Information specifies that the Administrative Units will guarantee the confidentiality and reservation of the data that informants provide, through control procedures and protocols to avoid the publication of private information, as well as control processes for internal and external users who have access to individualized information. Under these precepts, the E-SUT information guarantees the confidentiality of the informants.

17. Generally, when facing the problem of heterogeneity, the conventional approach has been to provide more details, adding companies at the lower levels of the industrial classification system. While this is clearly preferable against the limitations of confidentiality restrictions, the approach may not be optimal, either in terms of reducing heterogeneity within the aggregations or in terms of processing burden.

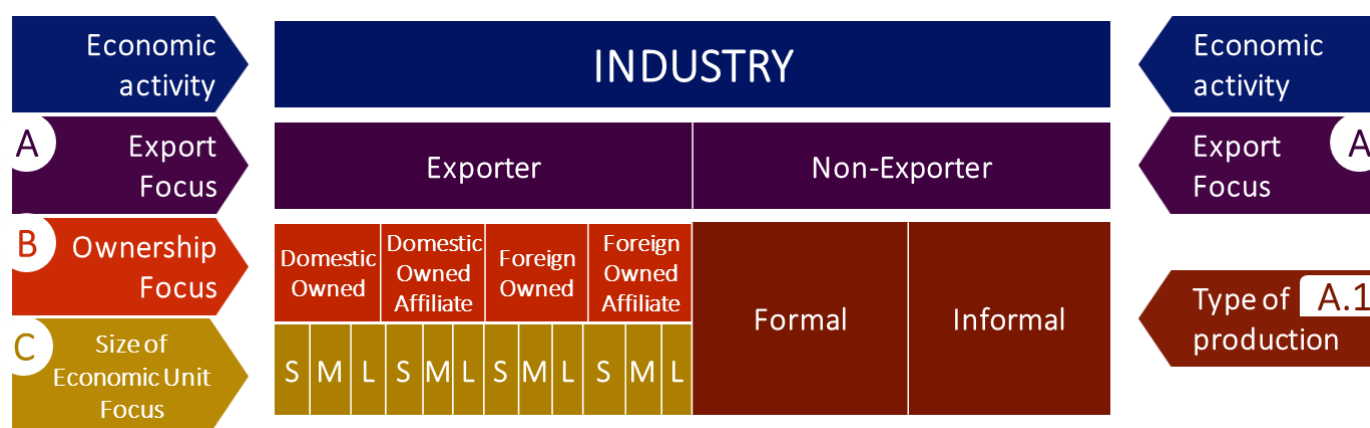
18. Although heterogeneity presents information with a greater level of detail, there are two additional phenomena that can be studied with the E-SUT. To take into account:

- The role of foreign subsidiaries that cause positive externalities, as well as some extensions that lead from the perspective of value added to the income from the global point of view.

- Growth in demand provides a greater support in the role and integration of SMEs in the Global Value Chains (CGV by its acronym in Spanish), via indirect channels through the foreign owners of companies installed in the country.

19. It should be noted that international methodological frameworks make proposals for processes, and / or products considered optimal, that are the result of certain sources of information. Therefore, it must be borne in mind that for each country the results or breakdowns will depend to a large extent on the availability and feasibility of linking the different sources of information, as well as on the institutional regulations that guarantee the protection of data that informants provide. The breakdowns for our country attached to the various profiles mentioned by the OECD ToR are as follows:

Scheme 2: Breakdown levels obtained



Fuente: elaboración propia con base en los ToR, OCDE, 2014.

20. It is also important to emphasize that the intrinsic characteristics of each economy are decisive when considering the desired breakdowns. For our country, the breakdown of the non-export sector in formal and informal was considered, given the importance of the latter in economic activity and employment.

III. Conformation of the E-SUT

21. One of the main characteristics of this project is the exhaustive use of the Economic Census and, consequently, the economic unit of study will be the "establishment".

22. Regarding the structure for the presentation of the E-SUT information, the same structure of the SUT will be maintained, but considering a breakdown of activities in the production that is valued at basic prices. Therefore, it is necessary to add trade and transport margins and taxes on products on the Supply side (also extended) plus imports of all goods and services. On the Use side, there will be a breakdown only for the intermediate consumption, while the components of the final demand will appear unopened.

23. The first breakdown refers to the Export Focus where the establishments that made an export transaction will be identified, because part of their production was destined to the foreign market, they made some kind of export maquila or for the resale of products, and on the other hand, those establishments that registered only production or sales to the national market (non-exporters).

Distribution of trade and transport margins and taxes on net products

24. For the conformation and distribution of these components (essential for the valuation of the information at purchasers' prices in the supply), an extension index was built, based on the production levels of each breakdown level, in order to distribute the margins and the taxes that correspond to each kind of activity. This distribution is consistent for the NAICS codification of economic activities, which implies that all those economic units that have production processes or similar production functions are classified in the same economic activity. This concept based on supply is the one that best responds to the need to have a framework to collect and publish information on inputs and products for statistical purposes.

25. The next breakdown to the Exporter Focus is the Ownership Focus, which groups the establishments into four categories: Domestic Owned, Domestic Owned Affiliate, Foreign Owned, and Foreign Owned Affiliate. Finally, each of these categories will be segmented by Size of the Economic Unit Focus: Small, Medium and Large.

26. For the Non-Exporter economic units, its extension ends with the Type of Production: Formal or Informal.

Exporter Focus description

27. Exports of goods and services refers to " sales, barter, gifts or grants of goods and services from residents to non-residents. Exports take effect when transfer of ownership from residents to non-residents does." (Handbook of input-output table compilation and analysis, Series F No. 74, 2000, UN New York, page 172).

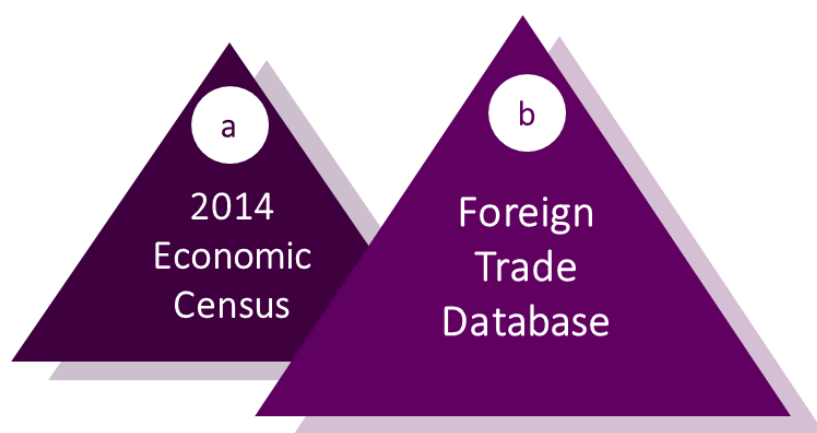
28. To complement this definition of goods, it is important to note that only those goods that were produced and / or that include a productive process carried out by residents, should be considered; while, in the services, they must include those corresponding to transportation and insurance made by the residents within the import transactions. (INEGI, System of National Accounts of Mexico, Supply and Use Tables, Sources and methodologies, 2013, p.25).

Exporter focus data sources

29. The data sources that allows de breakdown for the Exporter Focus are:

- The 2014 Economic Census (EC), which contain basic statistical information of the year 2013, on all goods and commodities and service providers so that can generate economic indicators for Mexico at a geographical, sectoral and thematic level of detail.
- The Foreign Trade Database (FTD) which integrates those transactions that were carried out in 2013 through customs requests and that codify the products in tariff fractions (TF) that come from Customs Registries. This is a nomenclature for the classification of goods to 8 digits, based on the Harmonized Commodity Designation and Coding System (HS) and defined in the Tariff of the General Import and Export Taxes Law (TIGIE by its acronym in Spanish).

Figure 1: Exporter focus data sources



Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

Exporter focus specific criteria

30. According to the conceptualization of the term export, the characterization of establishments that conforms the E-SUT is presented at a first moment

Figure 2: Exporter focus criteria

Source: Own elaboration based on The Terms of Reference, OECD, 2014.

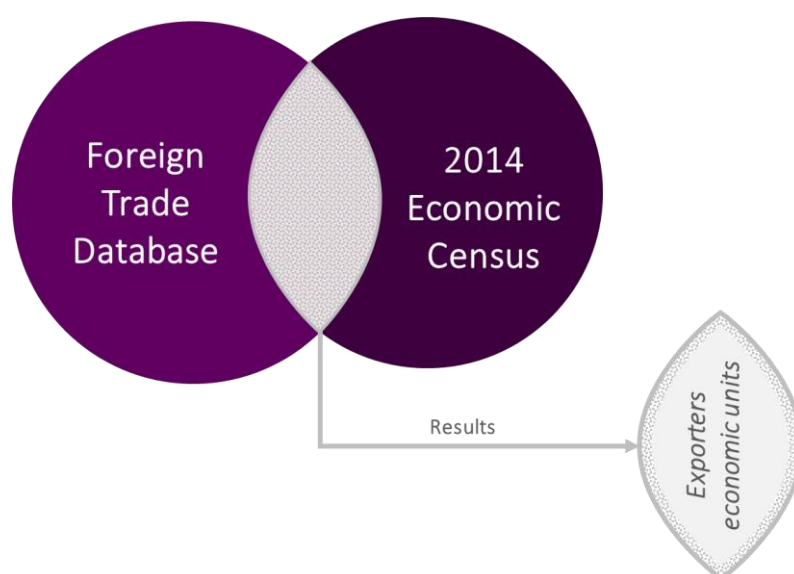
Exporter focus data processing

CONFORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE OF STUDY

31. The first stage consisted of compiling the total of exports transactions carried out in 2013 and identify which establishments made them. Subsequently, a whole of this universe of information was debugged to eliminate data that could be duplicated and those in which the consistency of their identifiers, that is, the Federal Taxpayers Registry (RFC by its acronym in Spanish) and the Social Reason (RS by its acronym in Spanish) were not adequate. With this sample we proceeded to make the connection between the RFC and the RS with the information of the Economic Census. The linkage of both sources of information, EC 2014 and FTD, resulted in a coverage of 84% of the total value of exports of goods. With this process, the exporting economic units of the total economic activity were defined.

32. Of the linked establishments, the following information was collected:

- Total Census Gross Production (PBTc by its acronym in Spanish)
- Classification by Economic Activity.

Diagram 1: Conformation of the universe of study of exporter focus

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018

COEFFICIENTS

33. Of those economic units linked in the previous data processing, the distribution coefficients with the **Total Census Gross Production (PBTc)** of each economic activity were based on their participation in the Total Production of the economy. These coefficients allow the distribution of production, in order to determine the proportion corresponding to the **Exporter** and **Non-Exporter** focuses of the PBTc of each of the identified establishments.

34. Once the coefficients were determined, to the 1059 activities were distributed in Exporter for both the Supply and the Intermediate Demand; in the case of the Trade and Transport Margins and the Net Taxes were extended in two aggregations: Exporter and Non-Exporter, guaranteeing the same level determined in the 2013 SUT. Namely, each cell of the Supply Table (SU) and the Use Table (UT) was disaggregated with said coefficients, in such a way that when adding each one of the breakdowns they are equal to the SUT.

35. The Non-Exporter was obtained by the difference of the total economy minus the result of the Exporter focus. In addition, for this focus, the breakdown of the informal sector was made with the information available from the Measurement of the Informal Economy 2013. (INEGI, GDP and National Accounts, Measurement of the Informal Economy 2013. Sources and methodologies, 2013).

DATA PROCESSING

36. The coefficients determined the total production volume of those economic units belonging to the "Exporter Focus", the rest was destined to the "Non-Exporter Focus", distributed according to the criteria established to identify the economic units corresponding to each breakdown.

37. Given the characteristics of the EC and the FTD, there are two information gaps, one comes from the EC since there is no information for Agriculture and, on the side of the FTD, there are no data for Services.

38. To solve these two gaps and ensure that the Exporter Focus was complete with respect to exports, the level of exports by product and / or service corresponding to each type of activity involved is directly imputed. That is, for agriculture, the level of exports is the same as the production level of the profile of the exporter. For services, the value of the Non-Factorial Services of the Balance of Payments is imputed.

Description of the type of production

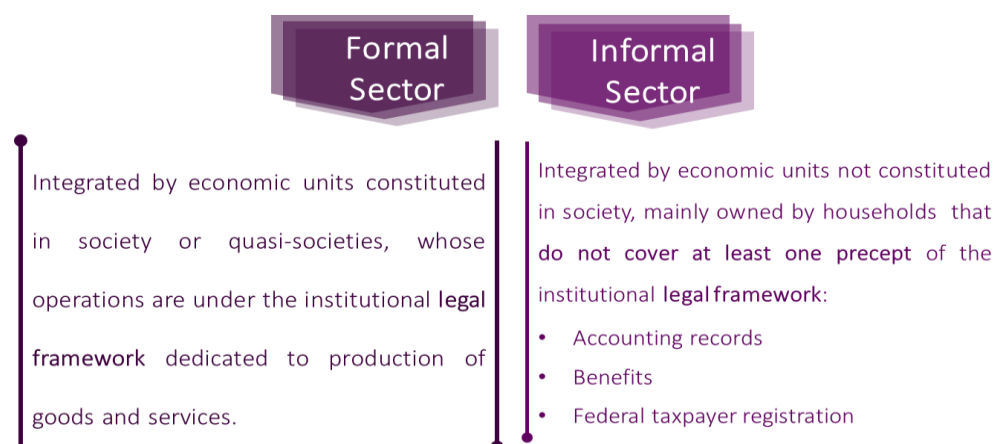
39. The economic analysis of the production observes the way in which the different types of establishments carry out activities that generate goods and services that can be supplied to other economic units, either for intermediate use or for final use.

40. To obtain such production, the economic unit has to combine intermediate and primary inputs in a certain way or with a certain technology, establishing differentiations that allow classifying the establishments based on the nature of the goods and services and the modes of production for, finally, to define with it the classes of economic activity or industries. (INEGI, System of National Accounts of Mexico, Supply and Use Tables, Sources and methodologies, 2013, p.12).

41. In the SUT, the distribution by type of production in formal, informal, artisanal and processing was determined for an exhaustive analysis of the activities, considering that each type has different characteristics. (INEGI, System of National Accounts of Mexico, Supply and Use Tables, Sources and methodologies, 2013, p.12). In the E-SUT the Non-Exporter focus is opened by type of production in Formal and Informal.

Type of production specific criteria

42. Scheme 2 shows category B.1, which derives from the first extension of the SUT (Exporter Focus), and where establishments stratified as Non-Exporters are opened according to their type of production. On the other hand, Figure 3 describes the characteristics for each type of production.

Figure 3: Type of production for the Ownership Focus

Source: Own elaboration, System of National Accounts of Mexico, Supply and Use Tables, 2013

Type of production data processing

CONFORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE OF STUDY

43. The universe of study is made by all those Non-exporters determined economic units, disaggregated from the Economic Census in the previous stage, in which economic units that registered exports and those that did not present exports data are selected to make the subsequent breakdown.

44. The opening of this profile, the same treatment of the Measurement of the Informal Economy (MEI) was taken for the distribution in Informal Non-Exporter Sector, and Formal Non-Exporter Sector.

DATA PROCESSING

45. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the breakdown will be based mainly on the compilation and treatment of the Informal Sector, that is to say, the production accounts, income generation and the paid and unpaid job positions required by the non-incorporated companies owned by households that do not have the protection of the legal and institutional framework (social security payments, social benefits, Bookkeeping), which produce goods and services.

46. With the delimitation of the Informal Non-Exporter, the corresponding part of the Formal Non-Exporter was obtained through the difference.

Ownership focus description

47. Currently the economic units are part of the productive chains and are immersed in the dynamics of economic globalization. The number of economies that are interconnected is increasingly important, which is why the need arises for the generation of statistics from a macroeconomic perspective aimed at integrating and harmonizing them.

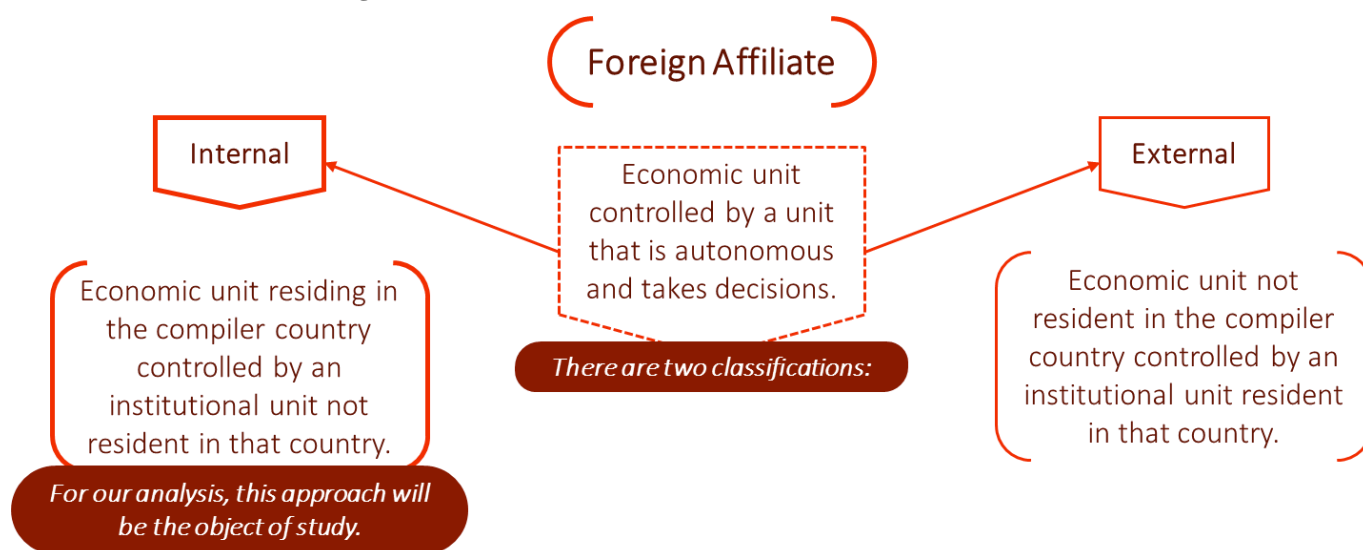
48. The generation of official quality statistics depends to a large extent on the registration of transactions of goods and services along the Global Value Chains and even at the intra-firm level, so it is a priority to identify these existing relationships.

49. Therefore, in this focus the subsidiaries are characterized, through the linkage of the micro data and the information of the Economic Census 2014.

Affiliates and their classification

50. A subsidiary economic unit is one that is controlled directly or indirectly by a parent company. According to the Foreign Affiliates Statistics (FATS) Recommendations Manual issued by Eurostat the definitions are retaken and the following groups are identified:

Scheme 3: Foreign Affiliates classification Scheme 3



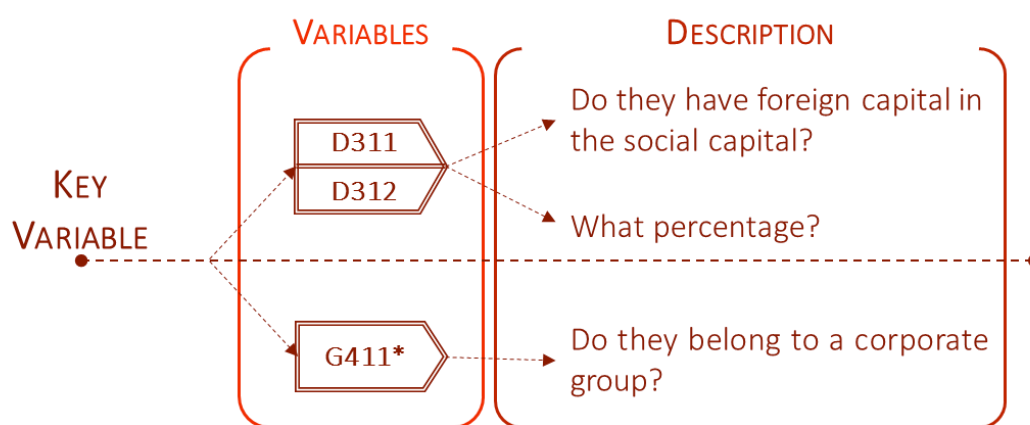
Source: Own elaboration with EUROSTAT data, methodologies & working papers, 2009. INEGI, 2018.

Ownership focus data sources

51. The Internal Foreign Affiliates are the object of study of this breakdown, and information is available. Based on this criterion, the following four classifications were obtained that allow an appropriate processing of the information provided by the 2014 Economic Census, the latter being the source of basic information for the development of this focus.

Ownership focus specific criteria

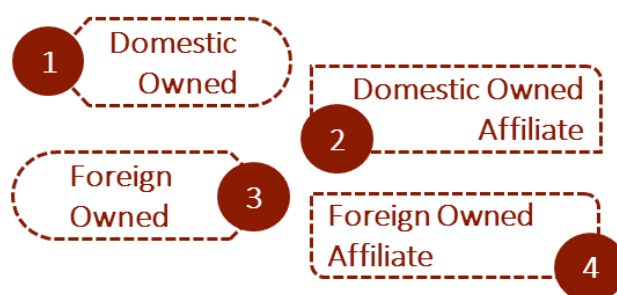
52. The census variables of analysis that allow the disaggregation of this profile are the following:

Diagram 2: Variables identified by category

*For the CSC Questionnaire, this variable is identified with the Z301 nomenclature.

Source: own elaboration based on the information of the 2014 Economic Census.

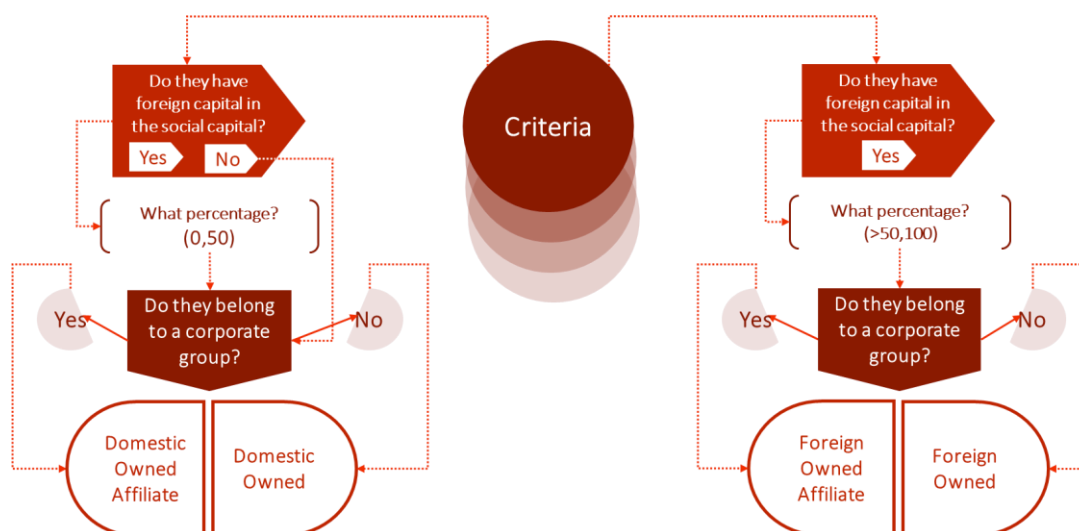
53. Taking into consideration these three variables as information providers for the classification of the establishments according to their owner profile, analysis criteria were applied achieving the following categories as a result:

Figure 4: Analysis categories for the Ownership Focus

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

54. Diagram 3 specifies the criteria considered for the classification of economic units by category.

Diagram 3: Classification criteria for the Ownership Focus



Source: Own elaboration, 2014 Economic Census

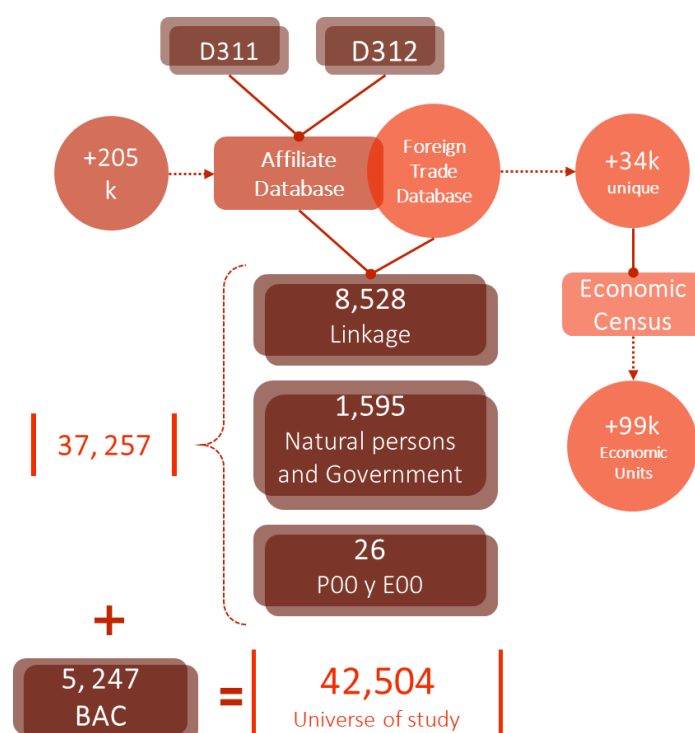
Ownership focus data processing

CONFORMATION OF THE UNIVERSE OF STUDY

55. The main input for the linkage of information between the FTD and the 2014 EC, is the database of subsidiaries (BDFiliales by its acronym in Spanish), which was extracted from the 2014 EC. This database contains the variables D311 and D312, which indicate the participation of foreign capital within the social capital of the economic unit and the percentage of this participation; the base contains more than 205 thousand records, while the FTD showed more than 34 thousand records per unique fiscal ID.

56. From the link, a total of 8,528 unique fiscal ID records were obtained from the economic units. In addition to this information, each of the individuals were investigated, as well as in the public sector to add 1,595 records obtained. On the other hand, to strengthen the universe of study, the information from questionnaires P00 and E00 with 26 records was added.

57. With the sum of these records, as shown in diagram 4, a total of 37,257 observations (establishments) were obtained. Likewise, 5,247 records of the BAC questionnaire were considered (the latter is assumed to be of national control given the nature of the questionnaire itself). In total, 42,504 economic units contained in the 2014 Economic Censuses were considered with information regarding the ownership focus.

Diagram 4: Ownership Focus conformation of the universe of study

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

COEFFICIENTS

58. From the universe of study generated with the linkages between the FTD and the 2014 EC, the Total Gross Production of the establishments was obtained, which, by classifying them by type of activity, allowed calculating the distribution coefficients for the various openings, in order to determine the distribution in the four levels of this focus. This calculation was carried out for both Supply and Use.

DATA PROCESSING

59. The calculated coefficients, distributed in the different categories of this focus, were applied to the Economic Units of each activity, generated in stage A, "Exporter Focus".

Size of the economic unit focus description

60. In countries with statistics based on administrative records, the stratification of companies or establishments by workers or number of employed personnel is considered as the main indicator. In the European Union (EU) and in the Organization for the OECD, they recognize two major aspects that determine the stratification criteria to be used:

61. For legal and administrative purposes: The criteria to be used to identify SMEs for this purpose are the variables of employed personnel, annual sales and the results of the annual balance sheet.

62. For statistical purposes: The general criteria for classifying SMEs for these purposes only considers the total employed personnel that work in these establishments.

63. In most European countries, employed personnel, annual sales and the annual balance sheet are considered as the criteria for stratifying companies or establishments for administrative purposes. In Moldova and Hungary, SMEs are classified only according to employed personnel and annual sales, while in countries such as Spain, the Netherlands and France take exclusively the criteria of employed personnel.

64. In chart 1, a summary of these criteria is presented. The COUE extend this last stage through the registry of the employed personnel.

Chart 1: International methodological differences

Country	Criteria	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
MEXICO	Annual Sales (Million pesos)	Until \$4.00	From \$4.01 to \$100.00	From \$100.01 to \$250.00	Greater than \$250.00
	Employed Personnel	0 to 10	11 to 50	51 to 250	More than 250
EUROPEAN UNION	Annual Balance Sheet (M€)	Fewer than € 2.00	Greater than €2.00 and fewer than € 10.00	Fewer than €43.00	Greater than €50.00
	Employed Personnel	Until 9	Until 49	Until 249	250 or more.
CANADA	Gross Annual Income CAD (Million)	N.A.	Until \$ 5.00	N.A.	N.A.
	Employed Personnel	1 to 5	6 to 100	100 to 499	More than 500
USA	Other criteria	SBA established two standards widely used for size with 500 employments for most of manufacturing and mining industries and \$7 millions about average annual receipts for most of non manufacturing industries.			
	Employed Personnel	N.A.	Until 250	From 250 to 500	More than 500

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

Size of the economic unit data sources

65. Since the criteria for identifying the size of the establishment are not homogeneous at international level, this stage will be calculated based on the available sources of information.

66. The 2014 economic censuses are the ideal tool for the development of this last stage of extension, because it offers the information regarding the number of employees, this variable being the most sustainable for the stratification of the size of the establishment.

Size of the economic unit specific criteria

67. Using the EC as a base source for this breakdown, the possibility of making this opening was generated for all economic activity and not only for the economic units oriented abroad.

68. To breakdown this focus in the Extended Supply and Use Tables, it was determined that the Total Employed Personnel (TEP) variable is consistent to establish the criteria, which are shown in the following diagram:

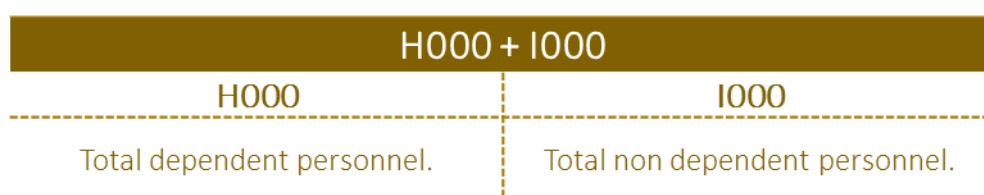
Figure 5: Size of the economic unit specific criteria



Source: Own elaboration, 2014 Economic Census.

69. It is important to mention that the TEP variable is composed as follows:

Chart 2: Total employed personnel conformation



Source: Own elaboration, 2014 Economic Census.

70. Given the heterogeneous behaviour of the national economy, different sources of information were required to calculate a vector of coefficients that allows the distribution by size of the economic unit. Such is the case of the Agricultural Sector and the Public Sector; which used complementary variables for their breakdown.

Criteria by sector

PRIVATE SECTOR AND PARASTATAL

71. Most of the economic units that make up the national economy are classified in these sectors, so that through the census information economic units were linked by size and Total Gross Production (TGP) according to their class of census activity, whereby the corresponding distribution coefficients were obtained.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

72. For the processing of this sector, information was used from the National Agricultural Survey (NAS) 2012, which allowed to establish criteria under the following two assumptions:

- Hectares for crops.

- Heads for cattle.

73. These parameters were used as ideal reference since they are more stable units of measure compared to the personnel employed in this sector.

74. Finally, the information of the NAS considers the following parameters analysed by sector specialists:

Chart 3: Parameters for the measurement of size in units of the agricultural sector, crops

Crops	
Size	Hectares
Small	0 to 5
Medium	from 6 to 20
Large	More than 21

Source: Own elaboration with information from the 2012 NAS.

Chart 4: Parameters for the measurement of size in units of the agricultural sector, cattle

Cattle		
Size	Bovine (Heads)	Porcine (Heads)
Small	1 to 10	1 to 15
Medium	11 to 120	16 to 150
Large	More than 120	More than 150

Source: Own elaboration with information from the 2012 NAS.

PUBLIC SECTOR

75. Public activities are not included only in Sector 93, but are included in the following sectors of economic activity:

Chart 5: Sectors with public activities

Private sector and parastatal	
54	Professional, scientific, and technical services
61	Educational services
62	Health care and social assistance services
71	Cultural and sporting recreation services and other recreation services
93	Legislative, governmental and justice administration activities, and activities of international and extraterritorial organizations

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

76. The register of census information of public sector offers only the number of occupied personnel, namely, it not registers information about TGP, thereby these coefficients is calculated exclusively with TEP

Size of the economic unit data processing

COEFFICIENTS

77. The processing that was developed in this breakdown was through the TEP by activity and size, thus determining the structure of the distribution coefficients.

78. In the case of the private and parastatal sectors, the distribution coefficients were calculated based on the participation of the Census Gross Production Value by activity type and size of the economic unit (2013).

79. For the agricultural sector, the employed personnel were also used, however, the complementary criteria of hectares for crops and heads for livestock were resumed.

Extended Supply and Use Tables Integration

80. The information contained in the E-SUT for each profile has great value for decision-making, both in the public sphere for the formulation of public policies, as well as in the private sphere for the development of investment projects. They can be used as an analysis tool to complement the projects of public or private institutions or those developed at INEGI, such as the Satellite Accounts.

81. These advantages can be translated, for example, through the first extension profile, which allows us to know the volume of production of those economic units that have an exporter focus, or we can analyze the production behavior of the domestic owned affiliates in the mining sector through the second approach; or, with the last extension profile we could know the structure of the Gross Value Added of the economic units according to their size.

82. However, being able to know the extension of each one of these economic sectors in an integrated point of view offers an even more specific vision for the analysis. We can know the volume of intermediate consumption of the medium economic units that have foreign control and have an exporter profile. Next, the integrated structure of the E-SUT is presented both for the Supply and for the Use:

Table 1: Integrated Supply Table

Industry	Supply Table																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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DO: Domestic owned.

S: Small

DOA: Domestic owned affiliate.

M: Medium

FO: Foreign owned.

L: Large

Source: Own elaboration, INEGI, 2018.

S: Small

M: Medium

L: Large