

PUBLICACTION OF THE EXTENDED SUPPLY AND USE TABLES • • • •

The Extended Supply and Use Tables are integrated of the following profiles:

- Export Focus
- Owner Focus
- Economic Unit Size
- Integrated Focus

Integrated Focus is opened of the Exporter Focus into the owner focus and economic unit size in a single table for both supply and use.

The dissemination of the four extensions at the sector level and by establishment took place on:







TERMS OF REFERENCE OCDE





Terms of Reference (ToR) specify that the methods and extensions proposed are adaptable to the needs of each economy. Therefore, the next conditions showed of the extension are based on the availability of sources of information and the confidentiality required by them:







- ToR OCDE: by firm.
- ToR OCDE: by rows (products) and columns. (industries)

- ESUT Mexico: by establishment.
- ESUT Mexico: by columns (industry).

- ToR OCDE: export focus, ownership focus and size classes focus.
- **ESUT Mexico**: export focus, ownership focus and size classes focus and **integrated** focus.

Hybrid/Integrated Focus

BY EXTENSION



Export Focus

ToR OCDE:

- Exporter
- Non Exporter

ESUT Mexico:

- Exporter
- Non ExporterFormal
- Non Exporter Informal

Ownership Focus

ToR OCDE:

- Foreign Owned
- Domestically owned MNE
- Domestic Owned

ESUT Mexico:

- Domestic Owned
- Affiliate Domestic Owned
- Foreign Owned
- Affiliate Foreign Owned

ToR OCDE:

- ForeignOwned
- Domestically
- owned MNF
- DomesticOwned (Small)
- DomesticOwned(Medium)
- Domestic
 Owned (Large)

- ESUT Mexico:
 - Export Focus
 Domestic Owned
 - ✓ Small
 - ✓ Medium
 - ✓ Large
 - Affiliate Domestic Owned
 - ✓ Small
 - ✓ Medium
 - ✓ Large
 - o Foreign Owned
 - ✓ Small
 - ✓ Medium
 - ✓ Large
 - o Affiliate Foreign Owned
 - ✓ Small
 - ✓ Medium
 - ✓ Large
 - Non Export Focus
 - o Formal
 - Informal



Hybrid/Integrated Focus

BY EXTENSION



Export Focus

ToR OCDE:

- Exporter
- Non Exporter

ESUT Mexico:

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ESUT Mexico:

- Domestic Owned
- Affiliate Domestic Owned
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ToR OCDE:

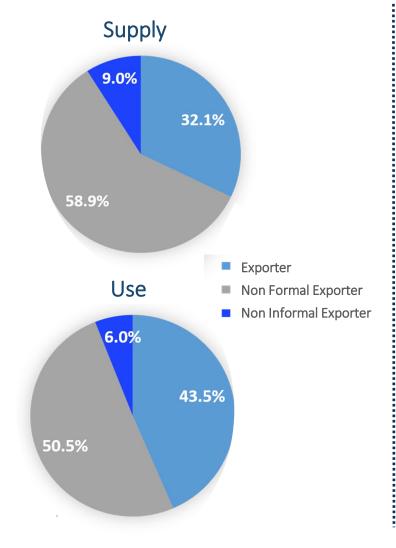
- ForeignOwned
- Domestically
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- DomesticOwned (Small)
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- ESUT Mexico:
 - Export Focus
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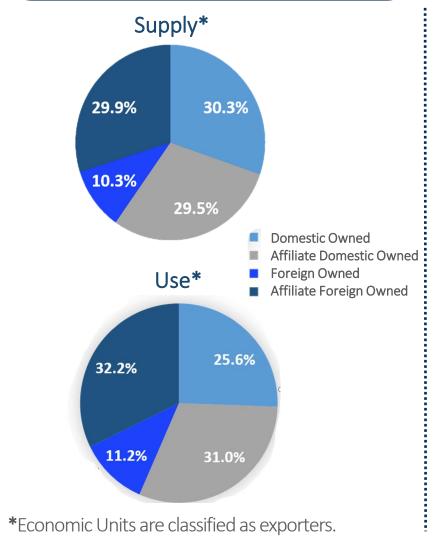




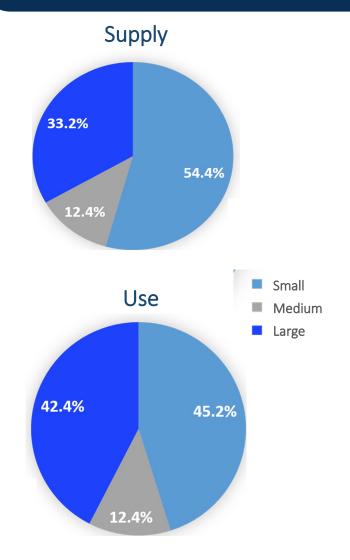
Exporter Focus



Ownership Focus



Size class



EXTENDED SUPPLY AND USE TABLES (ADVANCES)









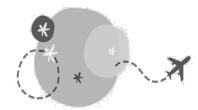
The **goal** of this disaggregation is to show the **origin** of the **goods and services** used to **carry out** the **production** of the **establishments** identified as **Exporters (EF)**.

The origin of intermediate goods and services will be presented in two aggregates:

Domestic

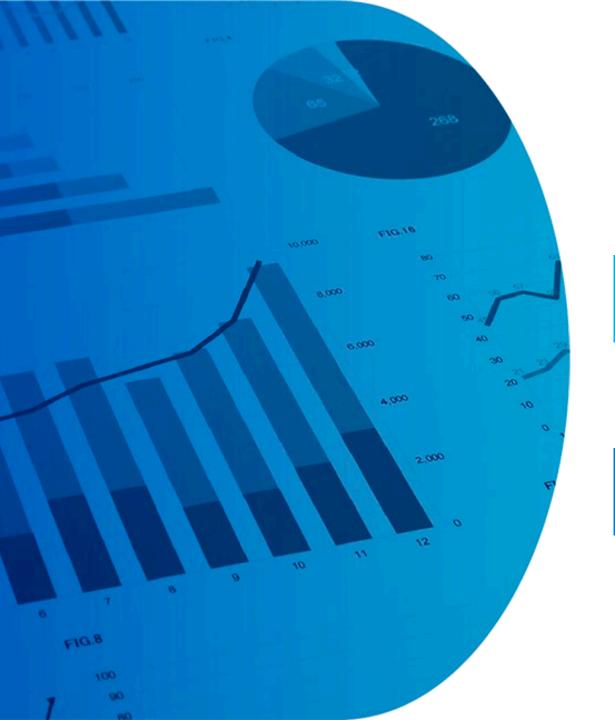
Imported





Intermediate inputs







SUMMARY OF **RESULTS**





Export Focus

The Economic Unit (EU) of the Export Focus consumed 19% of domestic inputs and 24.5% of imported inputs to carry out the production for exports and for the domestic market.



Non Export Focus

To carry out the production of the EU with a Non-Export Focus, 12.9% of imported inputs and 43.6% domestic inputs were used.

VALUE ADDED COMPONENTS **EXPORTERS**



The ESUT 2013 publication, specifically in the Use Table, covers all characteristics and components of traditional Use Table except for value added components that were not extended.

For this reason, the importance of complement and strengthen the publication to offer detailed information to users. To be completed and published at the end of the year.

	Sector			
Use Table. Export Focus		Non Formal Exporter	Non Informa Exporte	
VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES	-	-	-	
Total compensation of employees	-	-	-	
Wages and salaries including effective social security contributions	-	-	-	
Salaries	_	-	-	
Wages	-	-	-	
Effective social security contributions	-	-	-	
Other social benefits	-	-	-	
Taxes net of subsidies on production	-	-	-	
Taxes levied on its activity	-	-	-	
Less: subsidies	-	-	-	
Gross Operating Surplus	-	-	-	
TOTAL PRODUCTION AT BASIC PRICES	-	-	-	





SUPPLY AND USE TABLES





Based on the National Supply and Use Tables (SUT) prepared by each partner country in the region, the regional SUTs are constructed.

Compilation

- The available information about SUT, IOT and external trade are compiled by country.
- Valuations and structures are analyzed and adjusted.
- The number of industries and products are harmonized.
- A conversion to US dollars is made according to the IMF exchange rate.



SUPPLY AND USE TABLES **REGIONAL**



Regional SUT

According to methodology, there are two models Endogenous and exogenous, they are used to construction of Regional Supply and Use Tables that support regional matrices and TiVA indicators.

In our case used exogenous model.

Finally, they are balanced, and it is ensured that they coincide with the relevant accounting restrictions to obtain symmetric SUT's.

1

Adapt and adjust the information for each country in a symmetric matrix (NK*KN)¹.

2

Determine the taxes by difference through the values at purchaser prices vs basic prices of the Use Table.

3

The dimensions of **final** demand by product are adjusted, **maintaining their** categories.



The dimensions of value added by industry are adjusted.



REGIONAL



For the transformation from regional SUT to Regional IOT, it was used the "Model D" of Eurostat's "Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables" as a reference, and it was adopted the suppose which assumes that each product has its own specific sales structure, irrespective of the industry where it is produced.

FIXED PRODUCT SALES STRUCTURE ASSUMPTION (MODEL D) INDUSTRY BY INDUSTRY

Acronym	Description	Table
Т	Transformation Table	T=inv[diag(q)] * V
Α	Intermediate input coefficients	A = T * U * inv[(diag(g))]
R	Coefficients of Value- Added inputs	R = W * inv[diag(g)]
q	Production	q = inv[I - T * U * inv(diag(g))] * T * y
В	Intermediate Demand	B = T * B
W	Value added	W= W
F	Final Demand	F = T * Y

Source: Manual of Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables, Eurostat



For elaboration of TIVA indicators It is required

01

Construction of the Regional Matrix

02

Construction of the initial Matrices



03

Construction of the structural indicators

04

Calculation of the TiVA indicators that they measure the international trade in terms of value added

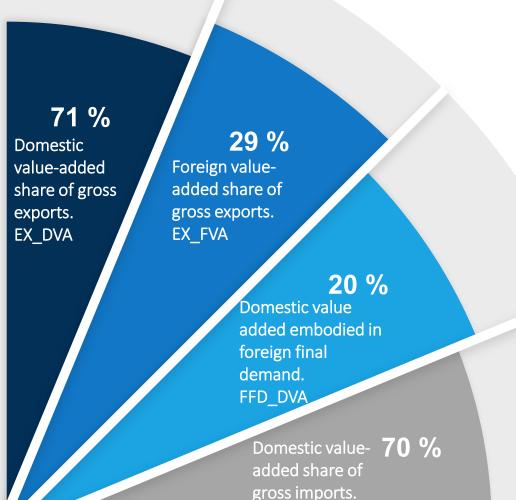


Experimental Statistics



International trade in value added indicators

What do the indicators measure?



IM DVA

1 EX_DVA

It measures the total domestic value added generated in the local economy c contained in exports to the partner country p.

2 EX_FVA

Measures the content of foreign value added in gross exports of intermediate goods and services incorporated in the total gross exports of the local country c.

3 DFE_VAD

It measures the domestic value added contained in the final goods and services that local industries export to partner countries.

4 IM_DVA

It is the domestic value added generated in the local country that returns to the local country c contained in the gross imports of the industry i of the partner country.



SUMMARY OF RESULTS



Publishing at the end of 2022:

29 TiVA indicators for North America with information from the ICIO for 2012 at the experimental area.

A time series from 2012 to 2018 of the same TiVA indicators for North

America with information from the SNAM, data from the ICIO-OECD, and treatment of asymmetries of foreign trade.



Experimental Statistics

International trade in value added indicators



Indicator (Percentage terms)	Canada	Mexico	USA	Rest of the world
Domestic value-added share of gross exports. DVA	76.8	71.0	86.7	97.6
Direct domestic industry value added content of gross exports.	49.6	51.0	55.4	48.3
Foreign value-added share of gross exports.	20.6	29.0	23.2	22.9
Domestic services value-added share of gross exports, by country.	36.1	28.0	44.4	25.2
Domestic value-added share of gross imports.	75.6	77.2	86.1	97.7
Domestic value added embodied in foreign final demand.	20.7	20.8	10.0	2.7
Distance to final demand*	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2



