Second meeting of the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics

Efforts made by INEGI for calculating the Gross Value Added of E-commerce in Mexico

New York, June 11, 2019



Introduction

Objective

Gross Value Added of E-commerce

Dissemination

Next steps





:.. INEGI

Introduction¹

The age of digitalization and the Internet have changed the way households, businesses, and governments interact through local and crossborder transactions

New stage of globalization

Modify nature, patterns and participants in an international context of trade in goods and services

1: According to the OECD, WPTGS (2017): STD/CSSP/WPTGS(2017)3

Introduction

Devices and objects connected to the Internet promote a largescale convergence between ICT and the economy

ICT Information and Communication Technologies



*#.: INEGI

Internet of things (IoT).- Objects that connect through the internet with other objects





Statistical Challenge of the digital economy

Measure the contribution in the GDP by the use of ICT, through their evolution or with the emergence of digital businesses, the expansion of e-commerce and financial services

Objective

Make available to users information that allows them to know the evolution of the gross value added of e-commerce from the year 2013 Series from the year 2013, base 2013

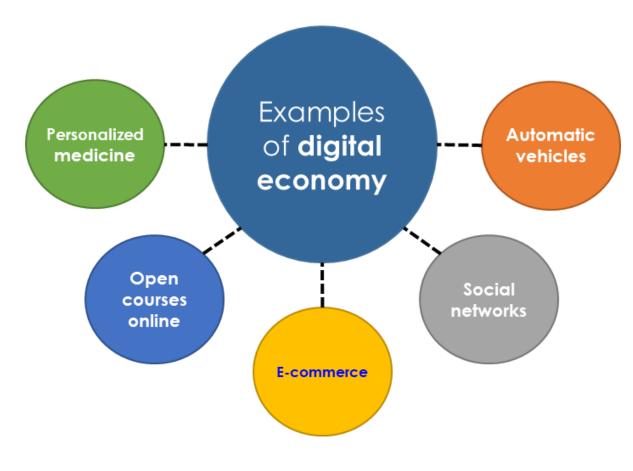
Millions of pesos at current prices and prices of 2013

Wholesale trade, retail trade and other services



The SNA of Mexico reflects changes in the global context of economic measurements

As a first approach to the measurement of the digital economy, an estimate was made to quantify the gross value added of e-commerce





GVA of E-commerce in Mexico

Gross Value Added of E-commerce

E-commerce

*#:: INEGI

Process of purchase, sale or exchange of goods, services and information conducted over computer networks

For the sales of goods and services, the buyer places an order, and both the price and the terms of the transaction are negotiated through the Internet, email or web page

- ✓ Payment may or may not be done online
- ✓ The estimations do not include cross border transactions



2014 Series 2014 - 2017 Base 2013 Sources EAC. SUT 2013 2014 CBUS CE 2014 2014 - 2012 **SUT Supply and Use Tables** Economic Censuses (By its acronym in Spanish)

CByS Goods and Services Account (By its acronym in Spanish)

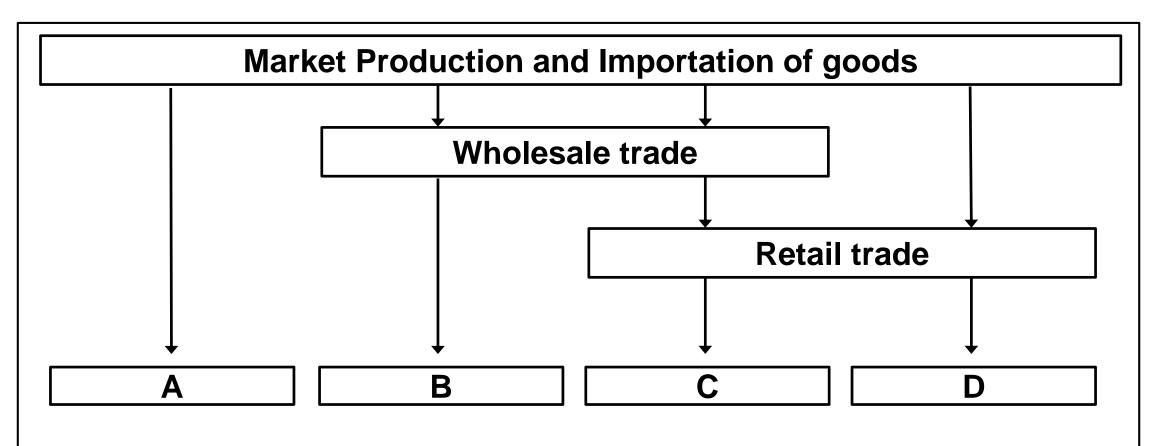
CE

EAC Annual Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (By its acronym in Spanish)

Gross Value Added of E-commerce Trade margin of goods and supply of services The measurement of the gross SU value added / production value added of e-commerce was relations made under a **SUPPLY** approach related to the wholesale, retail and Sales and percentage of CE other services commercialization. hose made via internet, email or web page Total use is implicit since the SUT are balanced information to characterize SUT Supply and Use Tables the gross value added of e-Economic Censuses (By its acronym in Spanish) CE **CByS Goods and Services Account (By its acronym in Spanish)** EAC commerce for the series. EAC Annual Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (By its acronym in Spanish)

GVA of E-commerce in Mexico

Diagram of sales channels

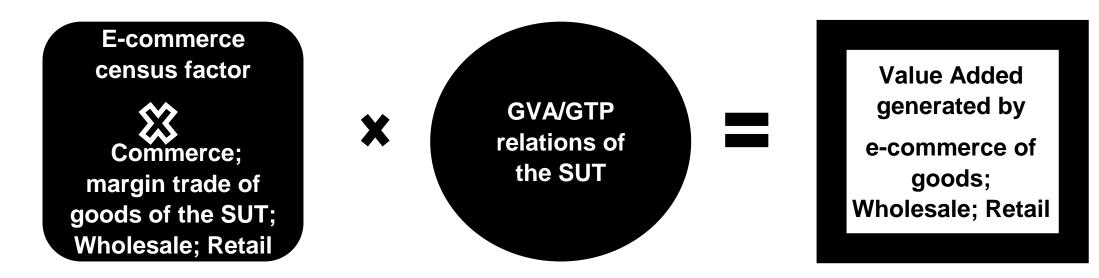


Channel A: From the Producer directly to the Consumer (without margins)

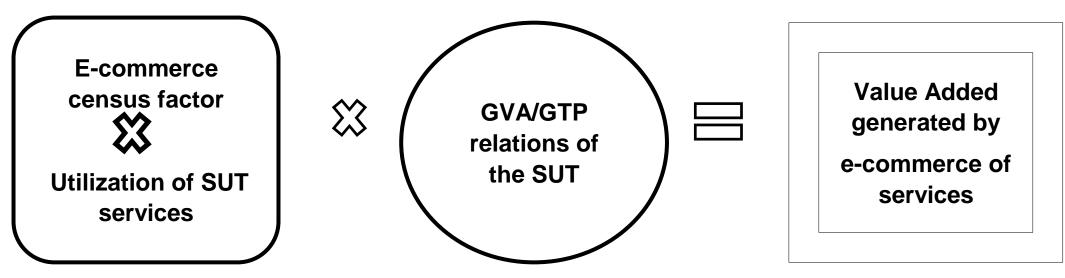
Channel B: From the Producer to the Consumer through a wholesale merchant (Wholesale margins)

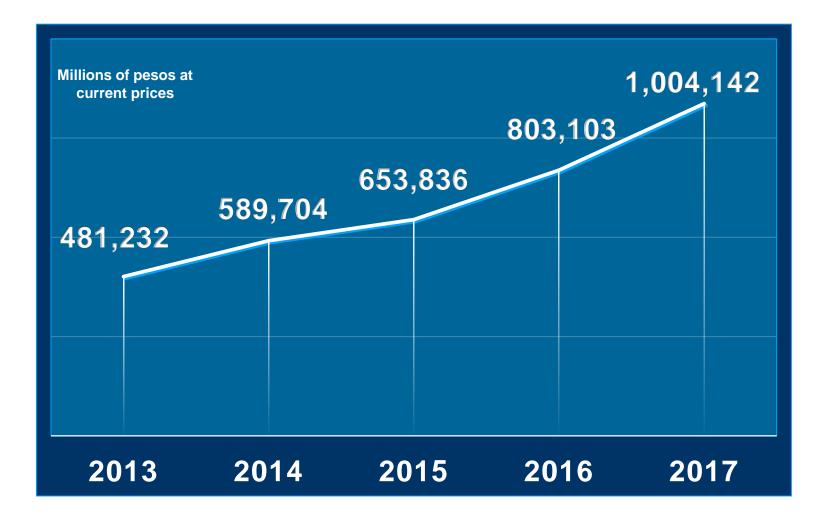
Channel C: From the Producer to the Consumer through a wholesale merchant and a retailer (Wholesale and retail margins)

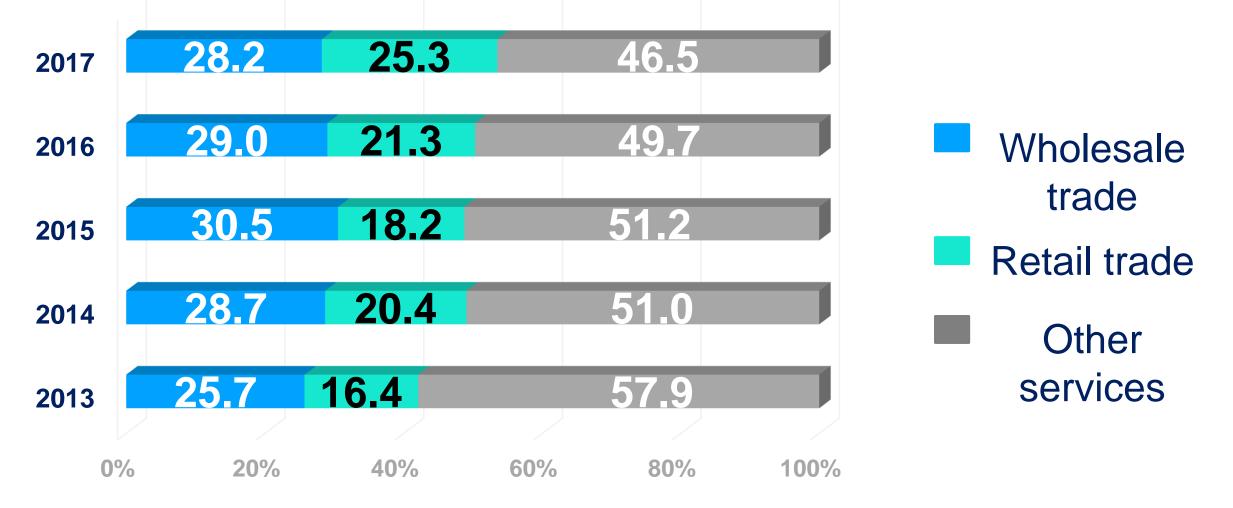
Channel D: From the Producer to the Consumer through a retail merchant (Retail margins)



Calculation

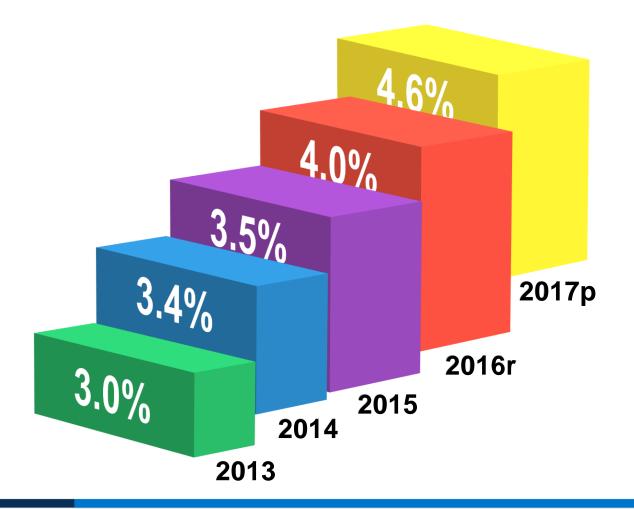






GVA of E-commerce in Mexico

Share of E-commerce in GDP





Dissemination

First release of these estimations: October 11, 2018

Disseminated as official statistics

INEGI carried out a presentation with its key users, including the Internet Association of Mexico (AIMX)

The estimations and the methodology are available (Spanish) for all users: https://www.inegi.org.mx/temas/vabcoel/

The figures complement the demand view and estimations of the private sector by offering a supply approach



Next Steps

INEGI is strengthening these calculations through specific improvements in the basic statistics collecting more details on the digital economy

In this sense, the Economic Censuses 2019 will have new information concerning the online sales and purchases breaking-down by:

- ✓ Website of the enterprise
- ✓ Through a web page from an intermediary
- ✓ Social networks
- ✓ E-mail

✓ Other informatics source

Next Steps

INEGI will keep the ongoing households and business surveys and they will be complemented with robust information from the Economic Censuses 2019. The current annual surveys collecting information on digital economy are:

- ✓ National Survey on the Availability and Use of the Information Technologies in Households (ENDUTIH)
- ✓ Annual Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (EAC)

It has been planned:

- ✓ Releasing more details about the type of e-commerce
- ✓ Reconciling the supply and demand through the sales and purchases according to their economic activity
- ✓ Updating the estimations annually

Next Steps

Finally, INEGI is participating in the project coordinated by ECLAC on the calculation of the Internet Economy based on the methodology developed by the Central Bureau of Statistics of the Netherlands, through the linkage of the SBR and related domains of Mexican enterprises available in internet



Thank You!

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