

# National Institute of Statistics and Geography

## INEGI

### Banking and Credit

Finance and Insurance Services in México  
(Turnover)

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## 1. Economic classification of finance and insurance services (NAICS 2002).

The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions. Monetary authorities charged with monetary control are included in this sector<sup>1</sup>.

Code	Description
<b>52</b>	<b>Finance and insurance services</b>
<b>521</b>	<b>Central bank</b>
5211	Central bank
<b>522</b>	<b>Credit and non-stock market financial intermediation institutions</b>
5221	Multiple banking <sup>MEX.</sup>
5222	Financial organizations of economic promotion <sup>MEX.</sup>
5223	Credit unions and saving organizations <sup>MEX.</sup>
5224	Other credit and non-stock market financial intermediation institutions
5225	Credit intermediation related services <sup>MEX.</sup>
<b>523</b>	<b>Securities, exchanges and financial investment activities</b>
5231	Stock market houses, currency exchanges and exchange centers
5232	Stock exchange
5239	Other stock market intermediation and investment services
<b>524</b>	<b>Surety bond, insurance and pensions companies</b>
5241	Insurance and surety bonds institutions
5242	Insurance and surety bonds related services

<sup>1</sup> INEGI, North American Industry Classification System, Mexico 2002.

**2. The Mexican Financial System<sup>2</sup>.** The Mexican financial system groups diverse institutions or interrelated organisms that characterize themselves to realize one or several of the leading activities of collection, administration, regulation, direction and canalization of the economic resources of national origin as well as international. The system is integrated by the following groups:

- a) Financial groups
- b) Commercial banking
- c) Development banking
- d) Stock market
- e) Investment banking
- f) Insurance barriers
- g) Financial leasing
- h) Surety bonds institutions
- i) Credit Unions
- j) Foreign currency exchange services and factoring companies

All these institutions have one goal: to attract financial resources from individuals, businesses and government to put it at the disposal of other economic agents that requires to invest it. These last ones will make businesses and give back the money that they obtained besides an extra amount (interest), as a payment, which generates a dynamics in which the capital is the main motor of the movement within the system.

This objective can be realized by the savings or the investment of the people and businesses, as well as of the loans asked for by companies through the call "emission of titles or securities"), they try to obtain an economic benefit from its incursion in some of the modalities of the system.

In contrast, members of the system receive, directly or indirectly, an economic benefit for the performance of its business: in the case of a private profit institution (banks, brokerage firms, etc.), by means of a commission or interest; in the case of one of nonprofit institution (associations, academies, etc.), through the contributions from its members who receive profits in the shape of government agencies like the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP, by stands in Spanish ), the National Banking Commission (CNBV by stands in Spanish), etc., via taxes on economic

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<sup>2</sup> INEGI, Subdirección de tratamiento y explotación del Sector Servicios.

activities that are generated within the system or root of it, and that raises the government as a whole. At the same time, also it`s provides a direct placement through government investment.

### **3. Collection statistic data trough the Economic Census.**

Economic Censuses in Mexico have a long history of more than 75 years, which started with the first industrial census of 1930. Since then, in an uninterrupted process of continuous improvement, the country has been successfully carrying out this census every five years.

Thus, the 2004 Economic Censuses are 16th edition of this statistical duty and tradition. Economic Censuses in Mexico provide outstanding information on various aspects related to fishing, mining, electricity, gas and water, construction, manufacturing industry, trade, services (including Finance and insurance services) and transportation. Agriculture and farming, as well as government and religious services are not included.

Due to their geographic, thematic and sectorial coverage, economic censuses are considered the most complete and comprehensive source of basic economic information in Mexico.

Data users can consult a great amount of aspects related to the different activities carried out by the economic units, based on 1,184 variables which are derived from 28 questionnaires used to collect the statistical information, addressing fundamental questions such as what is being produced, where is it being produced, how much is being produced and for whom is it being produced.

This collection of instruments has a common thematic that allows comparisons among sectors and a particular thematic that describes characteristic aspects of the different economic activities.

According to the 2004 Economic Censuses, in 2003 Mexico had a total of 3,005,157 economic units; this figure is 7.1% higher than the one registered in the 1999 Economic Censuses.

**4. Some of the main variables of turnover in finance services questionnaires.**

Variables	Type of Questionnaires	
	Credit institutions	Insurance institutions
Total turnover for goods and services	X	X
Interests received.	X	X
Commissions received.	X	X
Incomes by financial consultation.	X	-
Utility (lost) by transaction of value.	X	-
Utility (lost) by exchanges.	X	-
Payable premiums.	X	X
Result by monetary position (Net).	X	-
Other current income of operation	X	-
Other income non derived from regular operation.	-	X

## 5. Definitions of main variables of turnover.

### TURNOVER

Turnover it is the value obtained by the company for all financial activities of intermediation realized during the year of reference. Exclude: allowance and sales of fixed assets.

**Valuation** The incomes valuation for goods and services it must realize according to the invoicing value, considering all the taxes charged to the customer, except IVA (value-added tax) and all the concessions granted to the clients must be deduced, such as discounts, advantages and returns.

### PRECISIONS ON CONCEPTS OF INCOMES

**Interests received** They must include so the pay interests as the accrued or payable interests, obtained from credit and leasing transactions an effective and payable transactions of financial sale of payable portfolio, investment in value, deposits in financial institutions, adjustments by update derived from assets denominative in UDIS (investment units) or in another index, utility in changes for transactions with currencies, as long as these revenues come from positions related to incomes that comprise of the FINANCIAL MARGIN.

Moreover in recognition to the inflation effects on the financial information, its increase by update is asked for.

**Exclude:** The profits and premiums acquired in transactions of actions, loans of values and the acquired commissions obtained from credit transactions that comprise of the FINANCIAL MARGIN. These last must include in acquired commissions.

**Commissions received** Tariffs generated by the benefits of services like granting of credits and main operations that affect the FINANCIAL MARGIN according to the activity of the company, like the commissions acquired by services of financial intermediation in: transferences, guards and resource management, transactions of value, use and emission of credit cards, etc. **Include:** The commissions obtained from credit transactions, financial renting and factoring that comprise of the FINANCIAL MARGIN. Additionally, its increase by update due to the inflation's effects must be reported.

**Incomes by financial consultation** It must register the volume of this concept and the amount operated by brokerage of Mexican values emitted abroad.

**Utility (lost) by transaction of value** It will register the amount of the utility or lost in transactions of values of the market money, fixed and variable rent. **Include:** the results for valuation of portfolios. **Exclude:** the results in *report* operations, loans of values and derived instruments and interest received for investments in values.

**Utility (lost) by exchanges** It will register the results by the transactions of currencies, coined metals realized by money exchanges establishment as main activity. When are not the previous financial intermediaries, all the transactions (by currencies and metals) related or that affect concepts of FINANCIAL MARGIN they must be excluded and to be sent to own main operations of the company, such as the commissions, interests, etc.

**Include:** results by valuation to reasonable value and decrement of currencies and coined metals, as well as the results in operations with currencies and coined metals not related to concepts of FINANCIAL MARGIN of the activity.

**Payable premiums** It must indicate the amount obtained in premium by operate loans of values and collateral loans. **Exclude:** results in transactions by loans of values and derivate instruments.

**Result by monetary position (Net).** It must indicate only the result by this concept, coming from positions and operations that generate the FINANCIAL MARGIN of the activity, furthermore considering its update. **Exclude:** the result by monetary position no related with FINANCIAL MARGIN of the activity, then this it must be contemplated in **other current income of the operation.**

**Other current income of the operation** it is the amount of incomes obtained by the company for other concepts no mentioned, such as: dividends on investment, results by monetary position of concepts no related with FINANCIAL MARGIN, other incomes, etc. **Exclude:** results by sales of fixed assets and allowance.

**Allowance** Are the incomes without return that the company receives from the different levels of government, monetary or in species, destined to support the current expenses of operation or the own investment.

**Other income no derived from the operation** it's the amount obtained by the company for other concepts beyond its main activity, such as dividends from subsidiaries, utility in sales of furniture and real estates, etc. **Exclude:** sales of fixed assets.



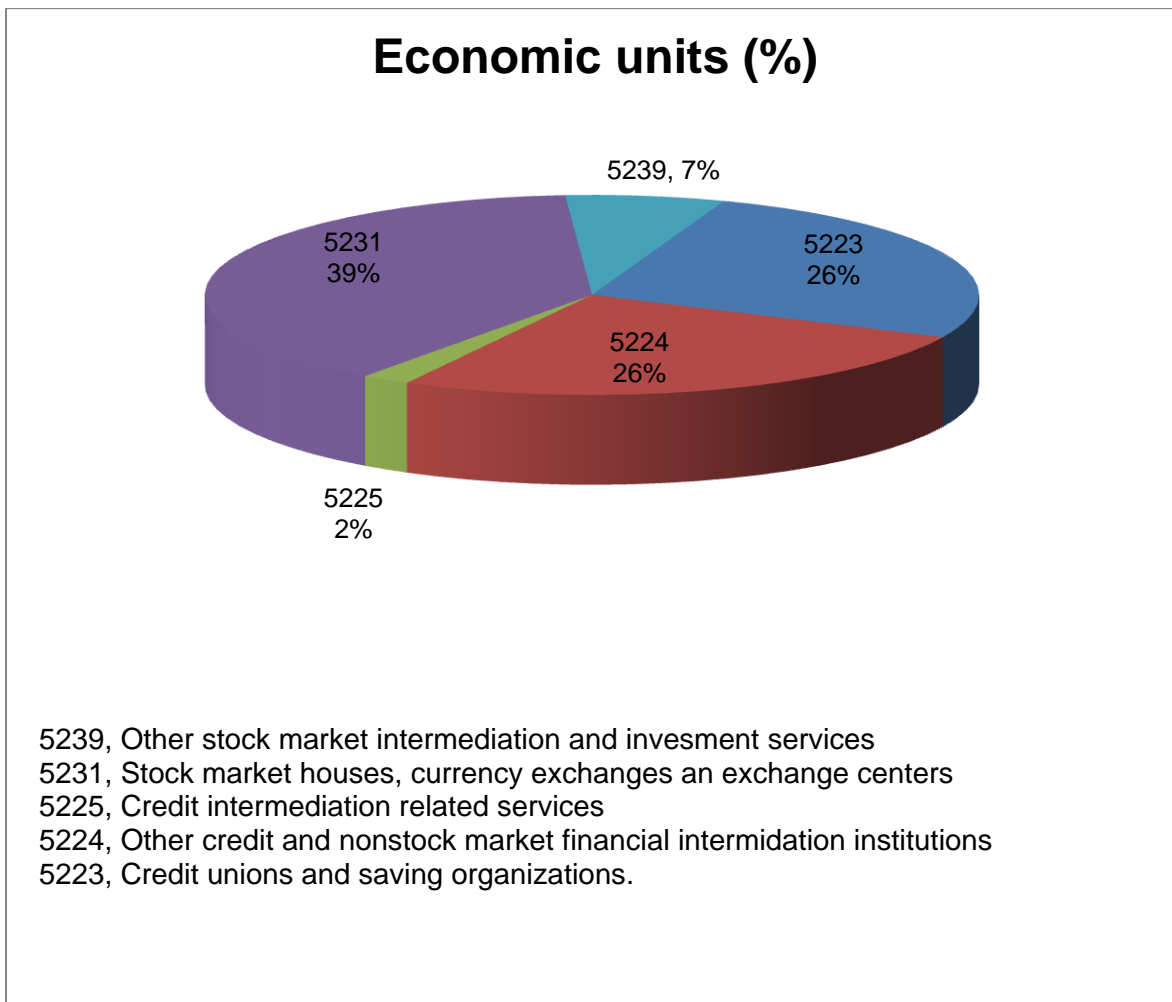
## 6. Main results of the Sector

### Economic Census 2004 (2003 data).

SECTOR/ INDUSTRY GROUP	NAME	ECONOMIC UNITS	TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONEL	TOTAL TURNOVER FOR GOODS AND SERVICES (Thousands of pesos)	INTEREST RECEIVED (Thousands of pesos)	COMMISSIONS RECEIVED (Thousands of pesos)	INCOMES BY ADMINISTRATION AND IN SAFE CUSTODY (Thousands of pesos)	INCOMES BY INVESTMENT SOCIETYS (Thousands of pesos)	INCOMES BY FINANCIAL CONSULTATION (Thousands of pesos)
<b>52</b>	<b>FINANCE AND INSURANCE SERVICES</b>	<b>10,417</b>	<b>275,830</b>	<b>686,640,932</b>	<b>334,617,046</b>	<b>71,407,749</b>	<b>1,811,111</b>	<b>2,472,331</b>	<b>705,025</b>
5211	CENTRAL BANK	*	2,189	69,783,000	19,552,000	0	0	0	0
5221	MULTIPLE BANKING	30	120,466	248,255,222	148,603,431	45,046,226	408,647	127,326	155,852
5222	FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF ECONOMIC PROMOTION	15	15,291	112,121,100	96,115,478	6,458,736	0	0	688
5223	CREDIT UNIONS AND SAVING ORGANIZATIONS	1,949	15,205	8,091,703	0	0	0	0	0
5224	OTHER CREDIT AND NON-STOCK MARKET FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION INSTITUTIONS	1,918	23,686	34,695,864	22,233,569	4,784,575	14,649	8,336	0
5225	CREDIT INTERMEDIATION RELATED SERVICES	150	1,348	485,826	0	0	0	0	0
5231	STOCK MARKET HOUSES, CURRENCY EXCHANGES AND EXCHANGE CENTERS	2,876	18,331	22,006,135	1,270,267	2,243,605	102,684	838,175	317,043
5232	STOCK EXCHANGE	6	423	1,026,279	49,923	337,798	107,832	0	0
5239	OTHER STOCK MARKET INTERMEDIATION AND INVESTMENT SERVICES	492	2,862	71,636,180	34,656,947	764,237	1,177,299	1,498,494	231,442
5241	INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS INSTITUTIONS	*	41,141	100,111,949	11,798,229	61,466	0	0	0
5242	INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS RELATED SERVICES	*	34,888	18,427,674	337,202	11,711,106	0	0	0

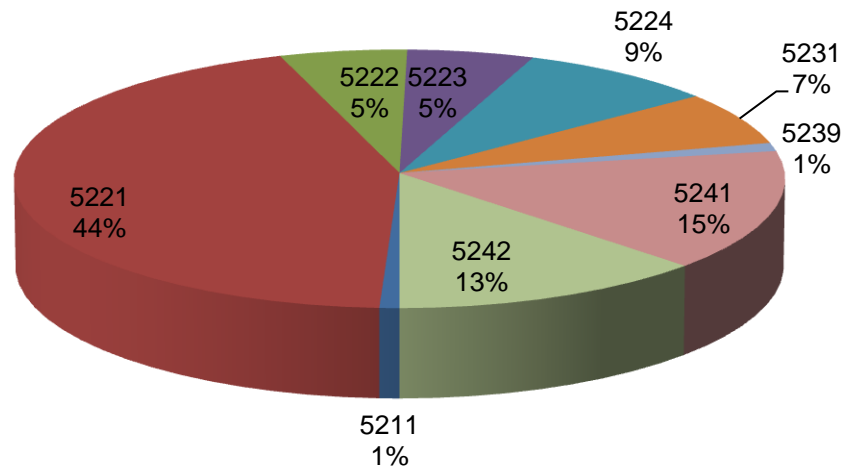
Source. - INEGI, 2004 Economic Census, Censal Information System (SAIC, ver. 5.0)

## Main results of the Sector



Source. - INEGI, 2004 Economic Census, Censal Information System (SAIC, ver. 5.0)

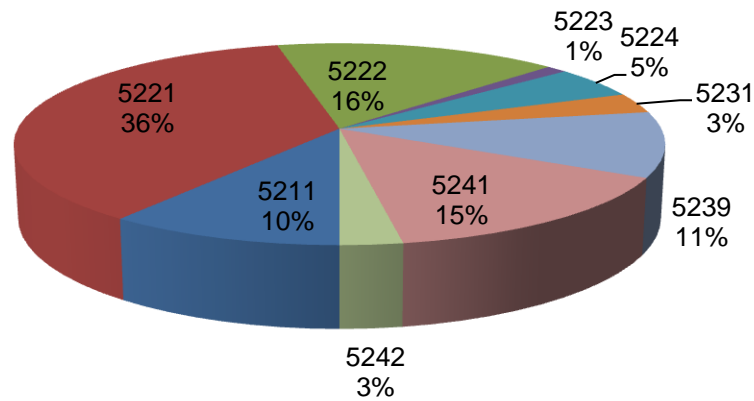
### Total occupied personnel (%)



- 5242, Insurance and surety bonds related services
- 5241, Insurance and surety bonds institutions
- 5239, Other stock market intermediation and investment services
- 5231, Stock market houses currency exchanges and exchange centers
- 5224, Other credit and nonstock market financial intermediation institutions
- 5223, Credit unions and saving organizations
- 5222, Financial organizations of economic promotion
- 5221, Multiple banking
- 5211, Central bank

Source. - INEGI, 2004 Economic Census, Censal Information System (SAIC, ver. 5.0)

### Total Income (%)



- 5242, Insurance and surety bonds related services
- 5241, Insurance and surety bonds institutions
- 5239, Other stock market intermediation and investment services
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Source. - INEGI, 2004 Economic Census, Censal Information System (SAIC, ver. 5.0)

## **7. Updating of information, based on 2009 Economic Census.**

Currently, the INEGI carried out the work of analysis and information processing of Economic Census 2009, information relating to 2008, this information will give an updated overview of the country's economic structure and in relation to Financial Services, are expected to gather information about 10, 300 economic units.

### **Questionnaires to collect information on Financial Services, Economic Census 2009.**

- [Credit institutions questionnaire](#)
- [Insurance institutions questionnaire](#)