with the liberalization of the industry. The source of parts and components is the same than of technology. Therefore local sourcing remains rather low. Even in the case of Mexican product technology, sourcing is done abroad because the fabrication of parts and components in the domestic market is scarce. The domestic contents of computer manufacturing does not exceed 25%, when measured in terms of the cost of parts, while the remaining 75% is imported, mostly directly from the parent company or through local distributors, as well as directly from foreign suppliers.

As a result of the growth in domestic consumption, the Computer Industry Development Plan and the response of national and foreign firms, the number of manufacturers of computer equipment has increased 14 fold since 1981. The level of employment in the computer industry has grown from 2,750 to 10,500 between 1983 and 1990. Eighty percent of the manufacturers registered under the plan were oriented to the production of peripherals and microcomputers. Of the remainig twenty percent, eleven firms were large corporations manufacturing minicomputers as well as other types of equipment. A large number of small to medium sized firms participate in micros and peripherals as opposed to minis, where 20% of the number of firms occupy 49% of the people employed by the computer industry. In the same way, these firms hold a 77% share of the capital investment of the industry.

Approximately 60% of all firms in this industry are 100% Mexican owned, 25% are joint-ventures and 15% are foreign owned. The main source of foreign capital has always been the United States, with firms such as IBM, Unisys, NCR, Control Data, Honeywell, Data General, Digital Equipment, Hewlett Packard, Tandem and Wang. Capital from Asian and European sources is virtually non-existent. Technology and product design are determined by the parent company abroad, however operational decisions and budget are usually managed independently in Mexico, as well as a significant proportion of purchase decisions.

The participation of Asian and European technology is larger than the presence of capital from these sources. Although American technology still predominates, many Mexicans firms obtain their technology from other sources particularly Asian (Japan, Corea, Taiwan, among others).

Among the most important computer companies manufacturing in Mexico are:

NAME	LOCATION OF PLANT	TYPE OF EQUIPMENT
IBM	Guadalajara	Mini and microcomputers, peripherals
HEWLETT PACKARD	Guadalajara	Mini and microcomputers, peripherals