The purpose of this model is to define and analyze the Basic Sectors (B.S.) of Pig Production Units (P.P.U.) in order to identify and solve in a more efficient manner the production problems. It also introduces us to economical and management concepts needed to carry out the selection and control with a high income-producing factor of: a.) supplies, b.) process and c.) products within the complex and modern Pig Production Models. The B.S. in which the P.P.U. were divided are: 1) BIOLOGICAL UNITS OF PRODUCTION (B.U.P.) This includes the Animal Production, Livestock and the B. Subsectors intrinsic to the B.U.P., which are then mentioned: Genetics and Reproduction, Productive Growing, and Health. II. LONGING. It consists in supplying: surface, cubicle area, ventilation, temperature, humidity and illumination required by the B.U.P. in each of the Physiological and Productive Stages (P.P.U.) under specific climatic conditions. In order to comply with the above mentioned, we have to consider the following B.S.: Ground, Longing according to production programs, Adequate equipment suitable for certain type of climate and construction, cleanliness and prophylaxis. III. NUTRITION. It involves the supply of nutrients required by the B.U.P. in each of its P.P.U. under previously determined nutritional conditions. To achieve all this, Purchase of Ingredients, Storage of the ingredients premixed and already mixed, Mixture of Ingredients, Transportation of ingredients; a) premixed-from the place of purchase to the storehouse, then to the mixer, b) already mixed from the mixer to the storage containers. Quality control of premixed and already mixed ingredients. IV. MANAGEMENT. It involves all the above as well. To achieve the maximum net profit. In order to achieve all the above mentioned, we describe the following B.S.: Technical, Commercial, Financial, Accountable. The economical and administrative conceptual frame, which will allow us to achieve selection, determination of productivity and accounting of the supplies and procedures of each of the B.S. and will also allow the final product in the P.P.U. is the following: A. SELECTION AND SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF THE PRODUCT, PROCESS, FACTOR (P.P.F.). It starts with the principles which establish that production factors are not abundant in relation to the demand of the products they can produce (HUERTA 1980) and to select the technical procedure that can better stand for the specific needs of the product in each of its stages; but only if relations expense/product, cost/profit achieve their maximum values (KALPMAN 1978) in order to comply with the above mentioned, the following economical principles can be considered (MORTENSON 1972): 1. Of the decreasing yields; 2. Of the echi-marginal yields; 3. Of the opportunity cost; 4. Of the substitution of factors; 5. Of the substitution of products; 6. Of the comparative advantages; B. MEASURING OF THE PRODUCTIVITY OF P.P.F. Starting from the production function installed capacity for producing installed capacity-capacity in usage-capacity without usage. Productivity to the efficiency grade with which it is managed an enterprise and/or B.U.P. with a previous determination of the indicators of productivity and to measure the efficiency, we can establish the following: (KALPMAN 1978) 1. Physical productivity=quantity (Q) of the product (P)/Q of factor (F) indicates the yield of the chosen factor. 2. Technical productivity=Q of F/Q of P indicates the technical coefficient of the chosen factor. 3. Economical productivity=Q of F/Q of costs indicates the income per dollar invested. b) total of profit/total of costs, indicates the profit per dollar invested. 4. Mixed productivity=total of profit/total of chosen factor indicates the economical yield per factorial unity. C. TO CALCULATE P.P.F. We know that the cost can be defined as the sum of the values of a productive process (BACHTOLN 1980) on the other hand this is a casuistic singular value which the technical calculus is to write as the number of cost analyst that manage them. (KALPMAN 1978) Then we can recomended the Universal Scheme of costs and this is: costs=supplies +salaries+loans+duplication+taxes. Based on this Scheme: everyone can calculate the costs for B.S. and/or P.P.U. as the convenience of each methodological interests of analysis. In order to evaluate the P.P.U. economical and financial efficiency we can undertake the following economical point: 2. Profit margins per product unity. 3. Balance analysis. 4. Financial Rate of Return. CONCLUSIONS: We use of the present method will allow a deep knowlegde of the production and management of the P.P.U. SELECTED REFERENCES: G.E. Fac. Med. Vet. Zoot. UNAM, 1980. (Mexico) Huerta, G.E: Fac. Med. Vet. Zoot. UNAM, 1980. (Mexico) KALPMAN, G.E: Fac. Med. Vet. Zoot. UNAM, 1978 (Mexico) MORTENSON, W.P.: Interstate Puaville, 1972. (U.S.A.)