Regional I-O Tables and the GTAP Data Base

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Updated for the 2008 GTAP Advisory Board Meeting

June 9 - 10, Purdue University

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1. Introduction

I-O tables contributed by members of the GTAP network are an important part of the GTAP Data Base. The coverage and accuracy of the GTAP Data Base is contingent on the contribution of quality I-O tables from people within the GTAP network. Updating current I-O tables with data from more recent years, the identification and correction of common errors in those I-O tables, and additional contributions of new I-O tables will lead to further improvements of the GTAP Data Base.

The purpose of this report is primarily to examine which countries the Center should be focusing on obtaining new contributions. First, we examine the I-O tables currently used to produce the GTAP 7p4 Data Base release, to highlight those regions where updated contributions are desirable. We examine the year upon which the I-O table is based, the version to which it was contributed and a number of flaws common in I-O tables. Lastly, we examine those countries not currently included in the GTAP Data Base that have significantly high economic features, such as GDP per capita and population and hence where contributions would be desirable.

Those interested in contributing are referred to Huff, McDougall and Walmsley (1999).

2. Current GTAP I-O Tables

2.1 Version, Base Year and Level of Disaggregation

Table 1 (under *References*) provides a list of the sources and contributors of I-O tables for version 7p4 of the GTAP Data Base. Version 7p4 reflects the global economy in 2004. However, the I-O tables for 39 of the eighty-seven distinct countries are from 1995 or older[1]. The countries with the oldest base years for their I-O tables are listed in Table 2.

[1] Release numbers and data years for all regions taken from GTAP website, under I-O table pages for Board Members. www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/access_board/IO_tables.asp.

Table 2: Regions with oldest data years

No.	Region	Data year	Initial Release	Total	Agriculture	Processed Foods	Manufactures & Services
× 1	Uruguay	1983	4	50	12	8	30
× 2	Venezuela	1986	4	50	12	8	30
3	Cyprus	1986	5.2	57	12	8	37
4	Malta	1986	5.2	57	12	8	37
× 5	Hong Kong	1988	1	37	6	5	26
× 6	Sri Lanka	1989	4	27	3	3	21
× 7	Peru	1989	4	50	12	8	30
× 8	Philippines	1989	5.3	40	6	6	28
× 9	Morocco	1990	4	45	10	6	29
10	United Kingdom	1990	5	57	12	8	37
11	Zimbabwe	1991	5	57	12	8	37
12	Tanzania, United Republic of	1992	5	57	12	8	37
× 13	Uganda	1992	5	36	3	6	27
14	France	1992	5*	57	12	8	37
15	Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
16	Botswana	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
17	Malawi	1994	5	57	12	8	37
18	Paraguay	1994	6.2	51	9	7	35
19	India	1994	6*	52	11	6	35
20	Austria	1983 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
21	Sweden	1985 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
× 22	Switzerland	1990 (1995)	5	46	12	8	26
23	Ireland	1990 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
24	Denmark	1992 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
25	Italy	1992 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
26	Portugal	1993 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
27	Spain	1994 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
28	Germany	1995	5	57	12	8	37
29	Finland	1995	5	57	12	8	37
30	Mozambique	1995	5	57	12	8	37
31	Zambia	1995	5	57	12	8	37
32	Croatia	1995	5.2	57	12	8	37
× 33	Malaysia	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
× 34	Thailand	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
35	Singapore	1995	6	57	12	8	37
36	Tunisia	1995	6	37	3	5	29
37	Belgium	1995	6	57	12	8	37
38	Luxembourg	1995	6	57	12	8	37
39	South Africa	1995	6	57	12	8	37

× The Chopping Block

* Revised internally for V7

Ten regions have I-O tables that are older than 1990 and in total 39 regions have I-O tables older than 1995. The I-O table from Uruguay is based on data that is more than twenty five years old. New I-O table have not been obtained since Version 4 for five countries – Uruguay, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Peru and Morocco. These tables that are contributed prior to version 5 also have the additional problem that data is not available for all 57 sectors and therefore additional disaggregation is required during the database construction process (see Appendix A for complete listing of sectors).

The only region for which there has not been an I-O table update since Version 1 is Hong Kong. The last table for Hong Kong used 1988 data. Given that Hong Kong has now joined China it is unlikely that a new I-O table will be contributed and at some stage a decision will need to be made about whether it should be aggregated into China.

It is worthwhile to note that, among the thirty-nine regions highlighted in this section that do not have data on recent years, many of these regions are from fairly recent versions. Five of these regions have been contributed in V7. This suggests that more recent data for these individual countries are not available.

New data for Argentina (v6), Cyprus (v5) and the UK (v6) may also be unavailable as new I-O data may not have been collected by the countries themselves. In total there are thirty six I-O tables for which data is not available for all 57 GTAP sectors. Two countries, Sri Lanka and Nigeria, do not have data for 30 sectors, which is the minimum requirement for the GTAP database. In these cases data was not available and the contributors felt that they could not improve upon the techniques used at the Center to disaggregate sectors.

It should also be noted that many of the countries listed in Table 1 are currently negotiating Free Trade Agreements and hence more recent data would benefit analysis.

2.2 The Chopping Block

As the GTAP Database has grown we have obtained data for many new countries and old I-O tables have been replaced with newer data. Yet several countries have I-O tables in the database that are considerably old, a decade or two, as shown in Table 2. In order to maintain quality of the database we have decided to clean the database of these older I-O tables and encourage contribution for newer ones. We have prepared a list, also known as the “Chopping

Block" that includes countries for which I-O tables will be relegated in Vp8. We have also chosen a particularly criteria to decide on the countries to be chopped off. More specifically, countries that have I-O tables submitted earlier than V6, with the original source of the table older than 1995 and have less than 57 sectors, will be included in this list. As shown in Table 2 countries included in this list are: Uruguay, Venezuela, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Peru, Philippines, Morocco, Uganda, Switzerland, Malaysia and Thailand.

2.3 Common I-O Table Flaws

Aside from a recent base year, the other desirable feature of an I-O table would be relative accuracy. The GTAP V.7 Data Base was scrutinized for known common problems with the regional I-O tables[2]. These are:

1) **Share of Dwellings** – Dwellings (*dwe*) are defined as imputed rents. In some I-O tables dwellings are set equal to zero. If *dwe* as a share of total production is zero or close to zero[3], we flag these as errors in the I-O table.

   Compared to the first type of problem, an examination of the dwellings shares reveals that many of the I-O tables have *dwe* equal to zero or less than 0.1% (Table 3). From among these twenty regions can be seen familiar faces like Venezuela, Cyprus, Malta, etc – regions that have been previously mentioned as having old base years for their I-O tables. Nevertheless, countries with no dwellings sector appear in all versions and from recent to old years. One interesting aspect is that all except two of these countries with no data on dwellings are from Europe, particularly Eastern Europe. Perhaps the dwellings sectors is commonly not recorded as a separate industry in the construction of I-O tables in this region.

   Most of the regions have been contributed only recently and despite attempts to obtain data on *dwe* none could be found. Given the difficulty of obtaining data, it may be more appropriate for the Center to examine ways of incorporating this data into those tables where such data does not exist, rather than seek new contributions.

[2] For a complete listing of regions, their GDP and various ratios used to analyze the data see Appendix B.
[3] For the purposes of error determination, a share value that is less than 0.001 is approximated as zero, and determines the error threshold.

Table 3: Regions with share of dwelling flaw

No.	Regions	SHR Dwe in Total Production	Year	Initial Release
1	Venezuela	0.01%	1986	4
2	Germany	0.03%	1995	5
3	Hungary	0.07%	1991	5
4	Italy	0.03%	1992	5
5	Poland	0.07%	1997	5
6	Sweden	0.02%	1985	5
7	United Kingdom	0.46%	1990	5
8	Bulgaria	0.00%	1996	5.2
9	Croatia	0.00%	1995	5.2
10	Cyprus	0.00%	1986	5.2
11	Czech Republic	0.05%	1996	5.2
12	Latvia	0.03%	1997	5.2
13	Lithuania	0.03%	1997	5.2
14	Malta	0.00%	1986	5.2
15	Slovakia	0.05%	1997	5.2
16	Slovenia	0.02%	1997	5.2
17	Estonia	0.02%	1997	6
18	Madagascar	0.00%	1999	6
19	Tunisia	0.01%	1995	6
20	Mauritius	0.01%	1997	6.1
21	Kazakhstan	0.01%	2002	7
22	Kyrgyzstan	0.00%	2003	7
23	Nicaragua	0.01%	2000	7
24	Romania	0.00%	2002	7
25	Ukraine	0.00%	2004	7

2) **Labor and Capital in Dwellings** – The cost structure of dwellings is expected to consist primarily of labor and capital. Only two countries are flagged for the labor-capital shares of total costs in the dwellings sector being less than 60%. These are Germany (31.6%) and Greece (49%). Note, that we do not include the regions that do not have a significant dwellings sector, i.e. the ones included in Table 3.

3. Regions Not in the GTAP Data Base

To determine how comprehensive the GTAP Data Base is, it is necessary to get an idea of which regions do not have country-level I-O tables included in the database. Presently, individual countries together account for 95.9% of total world GDP. Individual countries in

GTAP comprise of 87.9% of global population, a significant jump from V6 that covered individual countries with approximately 78.1% of the global population. Significant improvements come from Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Cambodia that are particularly largely populated countries newly added in V7 of the database. The rest of the 12.1% of the population are included in countries that are incorporated within the 19 aggregated regions. We do not have individual I-O tables from many of the largely populated countries since most of them come from the developing world from which data are difficult to obtain.

Table 4 provides a list of twenty regions with the highest Real GDP in millions of 2004 US$. It can be seen that nine of these regions are from the Middle East, five from the continent of Africa, and four from Central America and the Caribbean region. The remaining 2 countries are located in Europe.

Table 4: Regions not in Database with Highest Real GDP (Millions of 2004 US$)

No.	Regions	RGDP (2004 Million USD)
1	Saudi Arabia	250,270
2	Norway	250,052
3	Israel	115,453
4	United Arab Emirates	104,204
5	Puerto Rico	84,461
6	Algeria	83,267
7	Kuwait	56,341
8	Cuba	34,396
9	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29,119
10	Guatemala	27,445
11	Oman	27,154
12	Iraq	26,724
13	Qatar	26,449
14	Serbia and Montenegro	23,997
15	Syrian Arab Republic	23,684
16	Lebanon	21,768
17	Sudan	20,814
18	Costa Rica	19,466
19	Angola	17,258
20	Kenya	16,388

Narrowing our perspective to per capita real GDP in 2004 US $, it can be seen that five regions that appear in Table 4 also appear in Table 5, which lists the twenty regions with the highest per capita real GDP. Only Liechtenstein have per capita real GDP over a million in this list; the rest of the countries have income levels between approximately $60K to $20K.

Table 5: Regions not in Database with Highest Real GDP/capita (2004 US$)

No.	Region	RGDP/Capita (2004 USD)
1	Liechtenstein	102,267
2	Bermuda	64,693
3	Norway	54,359
4	San Marino	44,430
5	Iceland	42,196
6	Virgin Islands, British	41,000
7	Cayman Islands	38,685
8	Faroe Islands	35,417
9	Monaco	34,845
10	Qatar	34,040
11	Andorra	33,808
12	Greenland	29,825
13	Gibraltar	27,464
14	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	25,000
15	United Arab Emirates	24,121
16	Macau	22,486
17	Puerto Rico	21,685
18	Kuwait	21,587
19	Aruba	20,961
20	French Polynesia	19,582

The regions with the highest populations are also noteworthy. It can be seen from Table 6 (showing population in millions) that among countries with highest population, exactly half are from Africa and the rest are from Asia and the Middle East.

Table 6: Regions not in Data Base with Highest Populations

No.	Regions	Population (millions)
1	Ethiopia	76
2	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	56
3	Myanmar	50

4	Sudan	36
5	Kenya	33
6	Algeria	32
7	Afghanistan	29
8	Nepal	27
9	Uzbekistan	26
10	Iraq	25
11	Saudi Arabia	24
12	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	22
13	Ghana	22
14	Yemen	20
15	Syrian Arab Republic	19
16	Cote d'Ivoire	18
17	Cameroon	16
18	Angola	15
19	Niger	14
20	Mali	13

4. Conclusion

Considering old data years and possible data flaws, there are several regions for which new or updated I-O tables may be desirable. In terms of countries not currently included in the GTAP Data Base, Saudi Arabia, Norway, Israel, United Arab Emirates, Puerto Rico and Algeria top the list in terms of GDP; Ethiopia, DR Congo, Myanmar, Sudan and Kenya are largely populated with over 30 million people and do not have individual I-O tables. Also since countries in the GTAP Database covers 95.9% of GDP, the focus will now shift to obtaining data for countries that are largely populated. Finally, looking at income levels, many of the smaller island regions stand out, such as: Liechtenstein, Bermuda, San Marino, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Faroe Islands. Unfortunately, the political situation in several countries for which I-O tables may be desirable – such as Afghanistan and Iraq – may make it difficult to obtain data for several years to come.

Countries that make to the 'Top 8' list for which contribution are desired are: Saudi Arabia, Norway, Ethiopia, DR Congo, United Arab Emirates, Myanmar, Sudan and Kenya. Countries that are in the Top 8 'most wanted' list because they are included in the 'Chopping Block' for the next version are: Venezuela, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Uganda, Switzerland, Malaysia and Thailand. The minimum requirement for new I-O tables to be

accepted into the GTAP Database is that they must have at least 30 sectors, be less than 15 years old, and have documentation available regarding the source and processing of the I-O tables data.

Looking into issues with I-O table consistency, twenty-five individual countries have very small dwellings sector. These are mostly concentrated in Europe, particularly Eastern Europe. Since most of the I-O tables for these regions are not particularly old it may be more efficient to develop general procedures to correct *dwe* type flaws, as opposed to searching for new I-O tables.

5. References

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Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 6 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
1	AUS	Australia	1996-97	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001) (and associated unpublished data supplied by the ABS) and selected shares obtained from the Monash MM144 model database.	Terry Maidment Owen Gabbitas	6
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	New Zealand Inter-Industry Study (1996)	Gerard Malcom and Allan Rae	6
3	XOC	Rest of Oceania	2004	Composite		
4	CHN	China	2002	China 2002 Input-Output	Jianwu He and Shantong Li	7
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1988	Tormey (1993)	SALTER project	1
6	JPN	Japan	2000	Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications. 2004. "2000 Input-Output Tables for Japan"	Hirofumi Kawasaki	6
7	KOR	Korea	2000	The Bank of Korea (2003)	Jong-Hwan Ko	6
8	TWN	Taiwan	1999	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (2001)	Hsing-Chun Lin and Shih-Hsun Hsu	6
9	XEA	Rest of East Asia	2004	Composite		
10	KHM	Cambodia	2003	Primary: Economic Institute of Cambodia (EIC); Secondary: Cambodian National Institute of Statistics (NIS), National Bank of Cambodia and other international organizations (the World Bank and IMF)	Sothea Oum	7
11	IDN	Indonesia	2004	BPS (National Stats Office)	Mark Horridge and Collaborators at Padjadjaran University, Bandung (Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana)	7
12	MYS	Malaysia	1995	Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1994)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
13	PHL	Philippines	1989	National Statistics Office and National Statistical Coordination Board (1988)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
14	SGP	Singapore	1995	Department of Statistics, Singapore (1995).	Ni, Houming and Toh, Mun-Heng	6

15	THA	Thailand	1995	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister (2000)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
16	VNM	Vietnam	2000	Vietnam General Statistical Office.	Yan Wang and Mark Horridge	6.2
17	XSE	Rest of Southeast Asia	2004	Composite		
18	BGD	Bangladesh	1993-94	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
19	IND		1994	Input-output transactions table, 1993-94, (Government of India, 2000)	Rajesh Chadha	6
20	PAK	Pakistan	2001/02	Derived from 2001-02 Pakistan SAM prepared by Dorosh, Niazi and Nazli. Their data sources were: the 1990-91 Input-Output Table (97 sectors), 2001-02 National Accounts (value added for 15 sectors), 2001-02 Pakistan Integrated Household Survey (consumption disaggregation), the 2001 Pakistan Rural Household Survey (household income disaggregation), and the 2001-02 Pakistan Economic Survey (sector/commodity data on production, prices, trade).	Mark Horridge and Paul Dorosh	6.1
21	LKA	Sri Lanka	1989	Center of International Economics, Export Development Broad, Colombo, Sri Lanka	Jay Bandara	4
22	XSA	Rest of South Asia	2001	Composite		
23	CAN	Canada	2003	Canadian symmetric I-O table	Shenjie Chen and Rick Cameron	7
24	USA	United States	2002	Unknown	Marinos Tsigas	7
25	MEX	Mexico	2002	National Institute of Statistical Geography and Informatics (INEGI) and of the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP)	Aída González	7
26	XNA	Rest of North America	2004	Composite		
27	ARG	Argentina	2000	(1) National Institute of Statistics and Census, and (2) Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock-farming, Fisheries and Food Industry	Maximilliano Méndez Parra	6

28	BOL	Bolivia	2004	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia)	Roberto Telleria and Carlos Ludena	6.2
29	BRA	Brazil	1996	Matriz de Insumo-Produto (1996)	Joaquim Bento S. Ferreira Filho	6
30	CHL	Chile	2003	Central Bank of Chile (Banco Central de Chile)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludena	7
31	COL	Colombia	2003	Colombian National Statistical Office (DANE)	Alvaro Perdomo	7
32	ECU	Ecuador	2001	Córdova, G. (2004). "Tablas de Oferta y Utilización del Ecuador, 2001."	Sara Wong and Carlos Ludena	6.1
33	PRY	Paraguay	1994	Central Bank of Paraguay	Carlos Ludena, Ruiz Diaz, Francisco Carlos and Gustavo Biedermann	6.2
34	PER	Peru	1989	n.a.	Juan Jose Echavarria & Maria Arbelaez	4
35	URY	Uruguay	1983	Banco Central del Uruguay, Departmento de Estadisticas Economicas (1991)	Nin-Pratt	4
36	VEN	Venezuela	1986	Planning Agency (CORDIPLAN), Venezuela	Echavarria & Arbalaez	4
37	XSM	Rest of South America	2004	Composite		
38	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua	Carlos Ludena and Andres Schuschny	7
39	XCA	Rest of Central America	2004	Composite		
40	XCM	Rest of the Caribbean	2004	Composite		
41	AUT	Austria	1983 (1995)	Austrian Central Statistical Office (1994)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
42	BEL	Belgium	1995	Peeters (Limburgs Universitair Centrum LUC-Deipenbeek, Belgium)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	6
43	CYP	Cyprus	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
44	CZE	Czech Republic	1996	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2

45	DNK	Denmark	1992 (1995)	Statistics Denmark, Copenhagen	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
46	EST	Estonia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
47	FIN	Finland	1995	Statistics Finland (Leena Kerkela)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
48	FRA	France	1992	Insitut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, France (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI) and Frank van Tongeren	5
49	DEU	Germany	1995	Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL), Braunschweig, Germany (Martina Brockmeier)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
50	GRC	Greece	n.a.	n.a.	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
51	HUN	Hungary	1991 (96)	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office) (1999)	Martin Banse	5
52	IRL	Ireland	1990 (1995)	Central Statistical Office, Ireland (1997)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
53	ITA	Italy	1992 (1995)	Instituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italy (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
54	LVA	Latvia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
55	LTU	Lithuania	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
56	LUX	Luxembourg	1995	None, based on Belgium	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI) and Frank van Tongeren	6
57	MLT	Malta	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
58	NLD	Netherlands	2001	Statistics Netherlands	Boudewijn Koole (LEI) and Nico van Leeuwen (CPB)	6
59	POL	Poland	1997	Central Statistical Agency, Warsaw, Poland (2000)	Martin Banse	5
60	PRT	Portugal	1993 (1995)	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Portugal (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5

61	SVK	Slovakia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
62	SVN	Slovenia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
63	ESP	Spain	1994 (1995)	Universidad de Deusto, San Sebastian, Spain (Azier Minondo)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
64	SWE	Sweden	1985 (1995)	Statiskiska Centralbyran, Orebro, Sweden (1992)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
65	GBR	United Kingdom	1990	Central Statistical Office, H.M.S.O., (1995)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
66	CHE	Switzerland	1990 (1995)	Laboratoire d'economie appliquee, University of Geneva (scaled to 1995 at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)	Markus Lips and Renger van Nieuwkoop	5
67	XEF	Rest of EFTA	2004	Composite		
68	ALB	Albania	2000	(1) Albanian Ministry of Finance publication, (2001) (2) Ms. Godiva Rembeci, Institute of Statistics, (3) IMF (2000) (4) INSTAT (2000) (5) Albanian Ministry of Finance publication (2001), and also discussions with taxation officials.	Mark Horridge	5.3
69	BGR	Bulgaria	1996	National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (NSI)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
70	BLR	Belarus	2004	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of Belarus	Irina Tochitskaya	7
71	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
72	ROM	Romania	2002	National Statistical Agency of Romania.	David Laborde and Csilla Lakatos	7
73	RUS	Russian Federation	1997	The RF State Statistics Committee (2001)	Sergey Kiselev & Romashkin	5.4
74	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
75	XEE	Rest of Eastern Europe	2004	Composite		
76	XER	Rest of Europe	2004	Composite		
77	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2002	SAM and I-O table produced by David Roland-Holst for the	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio	7

				Asian Development Bank.	Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	
78	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003	Miles Light	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	7
79	XSU	Rest of Former Soviet Union	2004	Composite		
80	ARM	Armenia	2002	The table is based on a table included in a social accounting matrix developed by Miles K. Light, Ekaterine Vashakmadze, and Artsvi Khatchatryan. Their table has 25 sectors and is produced using official data provided by Armenian Ministries and Departments including the National Statistical Service, the Customs Authorities, and the Tax Authorities.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
81	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic in Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2005.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
82	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
83	IRN	Islamic Republic of Iran	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7
84	TUR	Turkey	1998	'The Input-Output Structure of the Turkish Economy 1998' published by the State Institute of statistics in May 2004.	Mustafa Acar, Burcu Afyonoglu, Savas Kus and Bengisu Vural.	7
85	XWS	Rest of Western Asia	2004	Composite		
86	EGY	Egypt	2003	Mr. Afara, Director of National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
87	MAR	Morocco	1990	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	Elbehri	4
88	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
89	XNF	Rest of North Africa	2004	Composite		
90	NGA	Nigeria	1999	Official 1990 Input-Output Table (30 sector), and an un-	Mark Horridge and	6.1

				official 1999 Input-Output Table (18 sector) supplied by Patrick Osakwe, of the Trade and Regional Integration Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Patrick Osakwe (UNECA)	
91	SEN	Senegal	1996	1996 SAM prepared by Dr Mamadou Dansokho and Amadou Diouf in 1999 for the Senegal government.	Patrick Osakwe and Mark Horridge	6.2
92	XWF	Rest of Western Africa	2004	Composite		
93	XCF	Rest of Central Africa	2004	Composite		
94	XAC	Rest of South-Central Africa	2004	Composite		
95	MDG	Madagascar	1999	INSTAT (2003), also documented in Dorosh, P., S. Haggblade, C. Lungren, T. Razafimanantena, and Z. Randriamiarana (2003)	Simon Njaka Randrianarivelo and Shuby Andriamanajara	6
96	MWI	Malawi	1994	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
97	MUS	Mauritius	1997	Supply and Use Table (SUT) 1997 compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Mauritius and provided by Mr Dawnath, Head of National Accounts Department.	Sawkut Rojid	6.1
98	MOZ	Mozambique	1995	MERRISA/Arndt et al.	Mark Horridge	5
99	TZA	Tanzania	1992	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
100	UGA	Uganda	1992	Ugandan National Statistics Department (UNSD)	Adam Blake	5
101	ZMB	Zambia	1995	MERRISA/Hausner	Mark Horridge	5
102	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	MERISSA/Thomas and Bautista	Mark Horridge	5
103	XEC	Rest of Eastern Africa	2004	Composite		
104	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
105	ZAF	South Africa	1995	Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa	Mark Horridge	6
106	XSC	Rest of South African Customs Union	2004	Composite		

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
1	AUS	Australia	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
2	NZL	New Zealand	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
4	CHN	China	7	42	2	3	37	Basic	Available
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1	37	6	5	26	Unknown	N/A
6	JPN	Japan	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
7	KOR	Korea	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
8	TWN	Taiwan	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
10	KHM	Cambodia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
11	IDN	Indonesia	7	53	7	10	36	Basic	N/A
12	MYS	Malaysia	5.3	40	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
13	PHL	Philippines	5.3	40	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
14	SGP	Singapore	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
15	THA	Thailand	5.3	40	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
16	VNM	Vietnam	6.2	47	6	7	34	Unknown	Available
18	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
19	IND	India	6	52	11	6	35	Basic & Purchaser	Available
20	PAK	Pakistan	6.1	46	8	6	32	Unknown	Available
21	LKA	Sri Lanka	4	27	3	3	21	Unknown	Available
23	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
24	USA	United States	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
25	MEX	Mexico	7	54	12	8	32	Unknown	Available
27	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
28	BOL	Bolivia	6.2	34	4	7	23	Unknown	Available
29	BRA	Brazil	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
30	CHL	Chile	7	44	3	6	33	Unknown	Available
31	COL	Colombia	7	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	N/A
32	ECU	Ecuador	6.1	41	5	5	31	Unknown	Available
33	PRY	Paraguay	6.2	51	9	7	35	Market	Available
34	PER	Peru	4	50	12	8	30	Unknown	N/A
35	URY	Uruguay	4	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
36	VEN	Venezuela	4	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
38	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Market	Available
41	AUT	Austria	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
42	BEL	Belgium	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
43	CYP	Cyprus	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
44	CZE	Czech Republic	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
45	DNK	Denmark	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
46	EST	Estonia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
47	FIN	Finland	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
48	FRA	France	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available

49	DEU	Germany	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
50	GRC	Greece	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
51	HUN	Hungary	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
52	IRL	Ireland	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
53	ITA	Italy	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
54	LVA	Latvia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
55	LTU	Lithuania	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
56	LUX	Luxembourg	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
57	MLT	Malta	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
58	NLD	Netherlands	6	57	12	8	37	Producer/Basic	Available
59	POL	Poland	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
60	PRT	Portugal	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
61	SVK	Slovakia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
62	SVN	Slovenia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
63	ESP	Spain	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
64	SWE	Sweden	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
65	GBR	United Kingdom	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
66	CHE	Switzerland	5	46	12	8	26	Unknown	Available
68	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
69	BGR	Bulgaria	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
70	BLR	Belarus	7	39	1	1	35	Basic	N/A
71	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
72	ROM	Romania	7	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
73	RUS	Russian Federation	5.4	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
74	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
77	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	34	1	1	32	Basic	N/A
78	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
80	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
81	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
82	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Market	Available
83	IRN	Islamic Republic of Iran	7	43	6	6	37	Unknown	Available
84	TUR	Turkey	7	46	3	7	36	Basic	Available
86	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
87	MAR	Morocco	4	45	10	6	29	Basic	Available
88	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
90	NGA	Nigeria	6.1	29	2	4	23	Unknown	Available
91	SEN	Senegal	6.2	30	7	4	19	Producer	Available
95	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
96	MWI	Malawi	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
97	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available
98	MOZ	Mozambique	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
99	TZA	Tanzania	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
100	UGA	Uganda	5	36	3	6	27	Unknown	Available

101	ZMB	Zambia	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
102	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
104	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
105	ZAF	South Africa	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2001 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2001 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR of Osg in Total Gov. Spending	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L in Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Albania	ALB	8994.15	2892.01	3.11	93.45%	2.82%	80.70%	2000	5.3
Argentina	ARG	150397.3	3919.658	38.37	98.88%	5.45%	99.98%	2000	6
Armenia	ARM	3340.49	1102.472	3.03	96.64%	2.24%	73.63%	2002	7
Australia	AUS	637796.6	31985.79	19.94	83.26%	5.80%	85.28%	1996-97	6
Austria	AUT	292327.8	35780.63	8.17	95.02%	0.43%	99.40%	1983 (1995)	5
Azerbaijan	AZE	8729.32	1045.427	8.35	81.37%	0.00%	82.39%	2001	7
Belgium	BEL	352312	33807.89	10.421	99.59%	4.82%	89.28%	1995	6
Bangladesh	BGD	55910.25	401.6252	139.21	99.82%	3.76%	75.63%	1993-94	5
Bulgaria	BGR	24571.23	3158.256	7.78	96.35%	0.00%	84.46%	1996	5.2
Belarus	BLR	21960.37	2238.57	9.81	89.49%	2.48%	77.72%	2004	7
Bolivia	BOL	8778.24	974.2775	9.01	99.99%	2.37%	89.74%	2004	6.2
Brazil	BRA	616547.1	3352.439	183.91	99.33%	4.63%	95.08%	1996	6
Botswana	BWA	8722.29	4927.848	1.77	97.96%	1.02%	99.98%	1993-94	5
Canada	CAN	979129.7	30636.1	31.96	100.00%	3.87%	87.22%	2003	7
Switzerland	CHE	357542.4	49384.31	7.24	99.04%	3.94%	73.67%	1990 (1995)	5
Chile	CHL	89640.36	5560.816	16.12	96.53%	2.84%	79.80%	2003	7
China	CHN	1674126	1279.922	1307.99	85.93%	1.69%	72.63%	2002	7
Colombia	COL	97462.66	2169.694	44.92	99.99%	4.59%	89.68%	2003	7
Cyprus	CYP	15418	18665.86	0.826	99.79%	0.00%	61.13%	1986	5.2
Czech Republic	CZE	108032.1	10560.32	10.23	84.06%	0.05%	26.14%	1996	5.2
Germany	DEU	2740550	33158.5	82.65	99.53%	0.03%	31.59%	1995	5
Denmark	DNK	243769.9	45059.14	5.41	98.95%	8.91%	70.10%	1992 (1995)	5
Ecuador	ECU	29965.28	2297.951	13.04	99.99%	2.54%	80.94%	2001	6.1
Egypt	EGY	76805.57	1057.345	72.64	84.85%	2.27%	92.68%	2003	6.2
Spain	ESP	1039927	24382.81	42.65	99.65%	4.00%	75.69%	1994	5

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2001 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2001 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR of Osg in Total Gov. Spending	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L in Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
								(1995)	
Estonia	EST	10218.68	7625.88	1.34	88.07%	0.02%	24.49%	1997	5.2
Finland	FIN	185922.5	35481.39	5.24	83.99%	5.90%	68.29%	1995	5
France	FRA	2046651	33963.68	60.26	99.46%	4.05%	94.65%	1992	7
United Kingdom	GBR	2123612	35702.95	59.48	67.27%	4.46%	75.08%	1990	5
Georgia	GEO	4474.17	989.8606	4.52	78.14%	3.17%	85.17%	2000	7
Greece	GRC	205215.4	18487.88	11.1	99.32%	1.68%	48.99%	n.a.	5
Hong Kong	HKG	163004.7	23420.22	6.96	90.86%	1.35%	87.35%	1988	1
Croatia	HRV	33925.99	7472.685	4.54	71.58%	0.00%	84.81%	1995	5.2
Hungary	HUN	99654.13	9847.246	10.12	77.63%	0.07%	27.21%	1991 (96)	5
Indonesia	IDN	254702.9	1157.32	220.08	99.99%	7.33%	96.27%	2004	7
India	IND	641257.7	589.8683	1087.12	67.11%	2.91%	94.30%	1994	7
Ireland	IRL	182271.6	44674.42	4.08	99.31%	3.74%	73.67%	1990 (1995)	5
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IRN	157861.9	2294.505	68.8	90.36%	4.80%	88.16%	2001	7
Italy	ITA	1677835	28913.23	58.03	99.58%	0.03%	32.62%	1992 (1995)	5
Japan	JPN	4658738	36419.15	127.92	97.76%	5.81%	87.50%	2000	6
Kazakhstan	KAZ	44351.07	2988.616	14.84	85.16%	0.01%	41.89%	2002	7
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	2205.15	424.0673	5.2	82.83%	0.00%	82.26%	2003	7
Cambodia	KHM	4884	353.9644	13.798	81.51%	1.59%	88.20%	2003	7
Korea, Republic of	KOR	676497.4	14200.2	47.64	97.83%	3.00%	78.15%	2000	6
Sri Lanka	LKA	20083.5	976.3491	20.57	91.16%	1.02%	85.17%	1989	4
Lithuania	LTU	21199.52	6162.651	3.44	90.80%	0.03%	26.37%	1997	5.2
Luxembourg	LUX	31864	70339.95	0.453	99.50%	4.24%	89.12%	1995	6
Latvia	LVA	13465.11	5803.927	2.32	87.91%	0.03%	29.30%	1997	5.2
Morocco	MAR	50245.19	1619.768	31.02	91.91%	1.52%	99.99%	1990	4
Madagascar	MDG	4352.04	240.3114	18.11	99.98%	0.00%	57.37%	1999	6
Mexico	MEX	683235.3	6463.91	105.7	81.98%	3.69%	98.07%	2002	7

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2001 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2001 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR of Osg in Total Gov. Spending	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L in Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Malta	MLT	5320	13266.83	0.401	88.33%	0.03%	23.84%	1986	5.2
Mozambique	MOZ	6086	313.3237	19.424	80.27%	0.72%	77.83%	1995	5
Mauritius	MUS	5920.15	4813.13	1.23	94.90%	0.01%	74.17%	1997	6.1
Malawi	MWI	1792.3	142.1332	12.61	31.73%	1.99%	82.40%	1994	5
Malaysia	MYS	114899.2	4616.28	24.89	68.66%	0.47%	88.02%	1995	5.3
Nigeria	NGA	68566.49	532.7208	128.71	48.41%	4.79%	94.64%	1999	6.1
Nicaragua	NIC	4385.21	815.0948	5.38	0.16%	0.01%	73.39%	2000	7
Netherlands	NLD	578979.4	35673.41	16.23	86.26%	5.04%	79.92%	2001	6
New Zealand	NZL	96443.29	24171.25	3.99	93.54%	4.22%	72.23%	1996	6
Pakistan	PAK	94735.17	612.0239	154.79	97.16%	1.79%	81.12%	2001/02	6.1
Peru	PER	68631.38	2490.253	27.56	98.99%	0.20%	76.32%	1989	4
Philippines	PHL	84476.39	1034.996	81.62	99.46%	2.70%	88.64%	1989	5.3
Poland	POL	233621.6	6058.652	38.56	90.84%	0.07%	29.23%	1997	5
Portugal	PRT	167715.8	16064.73	10.44	99.54%	1.24%	48.97%	1993 (1995)	5
Paraguay	PRY	8423.73	1399.291	6.02	99.99%	0.87%	93.66%	1994	6.2
Romania	ROM	74424.03	3415.513	21.79	87.87%	0.01%	84.87%	2002	7
Russian Federation	RUS	569837.4	3959.955	143.9	90.45%	2.65%	82.80%	1997	5.4
Senegal	SEN	7195.37	631.7269	11.39	99.93%	3.74%	98.89%	1996	6.2
Singapore	SGP	106818	25015.92	4.27	99.94%	1.21%	85.25%	1995	6
Slovakia	SVK	41546.33	7693.765	5.4	95.11%	0.05%	24.37%	1997	5.2
Slovenia	SVN	32520.12	16507.68	1.97	92.22%	0.02%	26.66%	1997	5.2
Sweden	SWE	346412.4	38447.55	9.01	98.97%	0.02%	30.48%	1985 (1995)	5
Thailand	THA	161697.9	2538.827	63.69	89.55%	2.92%	87.58%	1995	5.3
Tunisia	TUN	27994.21	2799.421	10	99.97%	0.01%	58.99%	1995	6
Turkey	TUR	295831.5	4096.254	72.22	74.68%	2.26%	81.75%	1998	7
Taiwan	TWN	305290.9	13413.49	22.76	99.54%	4.30%	83.57%	1999	6
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZA	11473.61	304.9059	37.63	99.26%	2.79%	88.28%	1992	5

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2001 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2001 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR of Osg in Total Gov. Spending	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L in Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Uganda	UGA	7273.31	261.4418	27.82	99.99%	3.68%	85.48%	1992	5
Ukraine	UKR	60975.01	1297.617	46.99	84.32%	0.00%	85.22%	2004	7
Uruguay	URY	1.37E+04	3979.799	3.44	90.69%	8.73%	82.90%	1983	4
United States of America	USA	1.17E+07	39515.89	295.41	99.98%	5.12%	87.01%	2002	7
Venezuela	VEN	108233.7	4118.482	26.28	76.19%	0.01%	97.54%	1986	4
Viet Nam	VNM	43026.4	517.642	83.12	92.33%	0.88%	64.63%	2000	6.2
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	XAC	6628	118.6686	55.853	73.66%	0.68%	79.94%	2004	
Angola	XAC	17257.66	1114.116	15.49					
Panama	XCA	12601	3962.579	3.18	95.16%	2.77%	82.71%	2004	
Costa Rica	XCA	19465.67	4580.158	4.25					
Guatemala	XCA	27444.99	2233.115	12.29					
Honduras	XCA	7430.32	1053.946	7.05					
El Salvador	XCA	15777.26	2333.914	6.76					
Belize	XCA	939.06	3611.769	0.26					
Haiti	XCB	3530	419.8882	8.407	88.33%	4.08%	97.45%	2004	
Bahamas	XCB	5478	17172.41	0.319					
Puerto Rico	XCB	84461.26	21684.53	3.895					
Grenada	XCB	437	4122.642	0.106					
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	XCB	404	3423.729	0.118					
Aruba	XCB	2075.174	20961.35	0.099					
Turks and Caicos	XCB	249.84	12492	0.02					
Trinidad and Tobago	XCB	14898.54	11460.42	1.3					
Virgin Islands, British	XCB	943	41000	0.023					
Jamaica	XCB	8922.49	3379.731	2.64					
Martinique	XCB	6117	14225.58	0.43					
Netherlands Antilles	XCB	2944	16265.19	0.181					

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Virgin Islands, U.S.	XCB	1577	13955.75	0.113					
Cuba	XCB	34395.86	3058.77	11.245					
Dominica	XCB	271	3816.901	0.071					
Antigua & Barbuda	XCB	864	10800	0.08					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	XCB	397	8446.809	0.047					
Anguilla	XCB	129.878	9990.615	0.013					
Cayman Islands	XCB	1702.12	38684.55	0.044					
Guadeloupe	XCB	3513	7894.382	0.445					
Dominican Republic	XCB	16201.76	1926.488	8.41					
Barbados	XCB	2797	10397.77	0.269					
Saint Lucia	XCB	763	4652.439	0.164					
Montserrat	XCB	50.656	5628.444	0.009					
Equatorial Guinea	XCF	4272.46	8719.306	0.49	98.68%	0.97%	89.60%	2004	
Cameroon	XCF	14650.05	913.3448	16.04					
Sao Tome and Principe	XCF	62	405.2288	0.153					
Chad	XCF	5676.34	600.6709	9.45					
Central African Republic	XCF	1331.27	333.6516	3.99					
Gabon	XCF	7114.87	5231.522	1.36					
Congo	XCF	4900.76	1263.083	3.88					
Mongolia	XEA	1612	640.9543	2.515	86.96%	1.53%	77.37%	2004	
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	XEA	13698.65	611.9841	22.384					
Macau	XEA	10276.25	22486.33	0.457					
Mayotte	XEC	953.6	5544.186	0.172	85.25%	1.02%	86.19%	2004	
Comoros	XEC	367	624.1497	0.588					
Ethiopia	XEC	7280.34	96.3008	75.6					
Somalia	XEC	2088.006	262.1806	7.964					
Djibouti	XEC	663	851.0911	0.779					

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Burundi	XEC	678.28	93.17033	7.28					
Kenya	XEC	16387.72	489.6241	33.47					
Eritrea	XEC	925	218.5728	4.232					
Seychelles	XEC	676.25	8453.125	0.08					
Reunion	XEC	4790	6253.264	0.766					
Rwanda	XEC	1843.06	207.5518	8.88					
Sudan	XEC	20814.21	585.9857	35.52					
Moldova, Republic of	XEE	2595	615.2205	4.218	84.24%	0.00%	85.02%	2004	
Norway	XEF	250052.2	54359.18	4.6	99.39%	9.81%	70.22%	2004	
Iceland	XEF	12236.78	42195.79	0.29					
Liechtenstein	XEF	3477.068	102266.7	0.034					
Monaco	XER	1149.891	34845.18	0.033	91.82%	2.01%	78.62%	2004	
Serbia and Montenegro	XER	23997	2945.501	8.147					
Bosnia and Herzegovina	XER	8533	2182.911	3.909					
Andorra	XER	2231.308	33807.7	0.066					
San Marino	XER	1244.053	44430.46	0.028					
Gibraltar	XER	769	27464.29	0.028					
Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	XER	5355	2637.931	2.03					
Faroe Islands	XER	1700	35416.67	0.048					
Greenland	XNA	1700	29824.56	0.057	99.96%	5.90%	87.67%	2004	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	XNA	48.3	6900	0.007					
Bermuda	XNA	4140.342	64692.84	0.064					
Algeria	XNF	83267.03	2573.147	32.36	99.97%	0.01%	72.56%	2004	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XNF	29119	5072.997	5.74					
Guam	XOC	2500	14970.06	0.167	92.89%	4.22%	71.33%	2004	
American Samoa	XOC	361.568	6343.298	0.057					
New Caledonia	XOC	4079.548	17737.17	0.23					

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Papua New Guinea	XOC	3909	677.2349	5.772					
Wallis and Futuna	XOC	60	3750	0.016					
Vanuatu	XOC	231.14	1100.667	0.21					
Solomon Islands	XOC	258	553.6481	0.466					
French Polynesia	XOC	4954.131	19581.54	0.253					
Samoa	XOC	375	2038.043	0.184					
Norfolk Island	XOC	30	15000	0.002					
Northern Mariana Islands	XOC	900	11688.31	0.077					
Tokelau	XOC	1.5	1500	0.001					
Tuvalu	XOC	22.26	2023.636	0.011					
Micronesia, Federated States of	XOC	226	2054.545	0.11					
Niue	XOC	10.01	5005	0.002					
Kiribati	XOC	62	632.6531	0.098					
Nauru	XOC	57.85	4450	0.013					
Fiji	XOC	2627	3123.662	0.841					
Palau	XOC	127	6350	0.02					
Tonga	XOC	213	2088.235	0.102					
Cook Islands	XOC	161.674	7698.762	0.021					
Marshall Islands	XOC	108	1770.492	0.061					
Bhutan	XSA	673	751.1161	0.896	96.95%	3.95%	76.48%	2004	
Nepal	XSA	6714.91	252.5352	26.59					
Afghanistan	XSA	5761	202.0411	28.514					
Maldives	XSA	753	2345.794	0.321					
Namibia	XSC	5347.73	2660.562	2.01	99.95%	3.01%	73.30%	2004	
Lesotho	XSC	1337.77	743.2056	1.8					
Swaziland	XSC	2376.5	2307.281	1.03					
Myanmar	XSE	7733	154.6476	50.004	89.76%	2.36%	88.46%	2004	
Brunei Darussalam	XSE	5247	14336.07	0.366					

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Timor Leste	XSE	339	366.4865	0.925					
Lao People's Democratic Republic	XSE	2452	423.3425	5.792					
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	XSM	75	25000	0.003	92.56%	1.36%	95.90%	2004	
French Guiana	XSM	1551	8120.419	0.191					
Guyana	XSM	786	1048	0.75					
Suriname	XSM	1109	2486.547	0.446					
Tajikistan	XSU	2073	322.395	6.43	86.68%	0.00%	83.14%	2004	
Uzbekistan	XSU	11960	456.3318	26.209					
Turkmenistan	XSU	6167	1293.957	4.766					
Mali	XWF	4734.86	360.8887	13.12	92.57%	2.72%	96.46%	2004	
Gambia	XWF	419.68	283.5676	1.48					
Saint Helena	XWF	18	2571.428	0.007					
Sierra Leone	XWF	1146.87	214.7697	5.34					
Guinea	XWF	3863.16	419.9087	9.2					
Ghana	XWF	8854.35	408.7881	21.66					
Burkina Faso	XWF	5031.93	392.5062	12.82					
Guinea-Bissau	XWF	292.82	190.1429	1.54					
Benin	XWF	3929.85	480.4218	8.18					
Cape Verde	XWF	948	1915.151	0.495					
Niger	XWF	3042.87	225.3978	13.5					
Liberia	XWF	492	151.805	3.241					
Togo	XWF	2.15E+03	358.7312	5.99					
Cote d'Ivoire	XWF	14843.71	830.6497	17.87					
Mauritania	XWF	964.05	323.5067	2.98					
Palestinian Territory, Occupied	XWS	3426.771	976.8447	3.508	97.71%	0.22%	72.33%	2004	
Kuwait	XWS	56341.05	21586.61	2.61					

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United Arab Emirates	XWS	104204	24121.3	4.32					
Saudi Arabia	XWS	250269.5	10449.67	23.95					
Qatar	XWS	26449	34039.9	0.777					
Jordan	XWS	10407.44	1871.842	5.56					
Iraq	XWS	26724.14	1053.168	25.375					
Yemen	XWS	12959.1	637.4373	20.33					
Syrian Arab Republic	XWS	23683.94	1274.701	18.58					
Israel	XWS	115453.2	17492.92	6.6					
Lebanon	XWS	21768	6149.152	3.54					
Oman	XWS	27154.2	10732.89	2.53					
Bahrain	XWS	12263.6	17032.78	0.72					
South Africa	ZAF	213935	4531.562	47.21	99.82%	3.91%	72.91%	1995	6
Zambia	ZMB	5402	470.5985	11.479	99.74%	0.60%	83.12%	1995	5
Zimbabwe	ZWE	4080.3	315.3246	12.94	76.97%	0.56%	87.72%	1991	5