

Regional I-O Tables and the GTAP Data Base

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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 network¹. 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 public release of the GTAP 7 Data Base, 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.

¹ 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 the GTAP 7 Data Base. Version 7 reflects the global economy in 2004. However, the I-O tables for 23 of the ninety-four distinct countries are from 1995 or older². The countries with the oldest base years for their I-O tables are listed in Table 2.

Four regions have I-O tables that are older than 1990 and in total 23 regions have I-O tables older than 1995. New I-O tables have not been obtained since Version 4 for two countries – Hong Kong and Venezuela. 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 twenty-three regions highlighted in this section that do not have data on recent years, many are fairly recent contributions from version 5 or higher. This could suggest that more recent data for these individual countries are not available.

² 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 Manufactures Foods & Services	
1	Venezuela	1986	4	50	12	8	30
2	Cyprus	1986	5.2	57	12	8	37
×3	Malta	1986	5.2	57	12	8	37
4	Hong Kong	1988	1	37	6	5	26
5	Zimbabwe	1991	5	57	12	8	37
×6	Italy	1992	5	57	12	8	37
7	Tanzania	1992	5	57	12	8	37
8	Uganda	1992	5	36	3	6	27
9	Portugal	1993 (1995)	5	57	12	8	37
10	Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
11	Botswana	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
12	Malawi	1994	5	57	12	8	37
13	India	1994	6	52	11	6	35
14	Paraguay	1994	6.2	51	9	7	35
×15	Belgium	1995	5	57	12	8	37
×16	Finland	1995	5	57	12	8	37
×17	Luxembourg	1995	5	57	12	8	37
18	Mozambique	1995	5	57	12	8	37
19	Zambia	1995	5	57	12	8	37
20	Croatia	1995	5.2	57	12	8	37
21	Malaysia	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
22	Thailand	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
23	Tunisia	1995	6	37	3	5	29

× Contributor exists and revised table is likely to be received for the next prerelease.

In total there are 56 I-O tables for which data is not available for all 57 GTAP sectors (Table 3). Three countries, Panama, Nigeria and Sri Lanka, do not have data for 30 sectors, which is the minimum requirement for the GTAP Data Base. 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. The number of IO tables with less than 57 sectors has increased significantly since version 6 with the increase in the number of countries in the data base. We plan to make this type of data on the countries is available on the website and will be made available as additional metadata in the main GTAP header array file.

Table 3: Regions with less than 57 sectors

<i>Country</i>	<i>Sector Total</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Year</i>
Panama	27	7	1996
Nigeria	29	6.1	1999
Sri Lanka	29	7	2000
Senegal	30	6.2	1996
Armenia	30	7	2002
Switzerland	30	7	2005
Lao PDR	31	7	2002
Kyrgyzstan	31	7	2003
Egypt	31	6.2	2003
Azerbaijan	32	7	2001
Nicaragua	34	7	2000
Bolivia	34	7	2004
Uganda	36	5	1992
Kazakhstan	36	7	2004
Hong Kong	37	1	1988
Malaysia	37	5.3	1995
Tunisia	37	6	1995
Costa Rica	37	7	2002
Norway	38	7	2004
Belarus	39	7	2004
Thailand	40	7	1995
Paraguay	41	7	1994
Russian Federation	41	7	2003
Ecuador	41	7	2004
Mauritius	42	6.1	1997
China	42	7	2002
Chile	44	7	2003
Iran, Islamic Republic of	45	7	2001
Vietnam	45	7	2003
Myanmar	45	7	2005
Turkey	46	7	1998
Peru	46	7	2004
Ukraine	46	7	2004
Morocco	46	7	2004
Pakistan	46	6.1	2001/02
Venezuela	50	4	1986
Argentina	50	6	2000

Guatemala	50	7	2001
Canada	51	7	2003
India	52	6	1994
Indonesia	53	7	2004
Philippines	54	7	2000
Austria	54	7	2000
Czech Republic	54	7	2000
Denmark	54	7	2000
Estonia	54	7	2000
France	54	7	2000
Germany	54	7	2000
Greece	54	7	2000
Ireland	54	7	2000
Netherlands	54	7	2000
Poland	54	7	2000
Spain	54	7	2000
Sweden	54	7	2000
United Kingdom	54	7	2000
Mexico	54	7	2002

2.2 The Chopping Block

In the past the Center has generally believed that providing some data, even if some of the data were missing and had to be filled with assumptions, improved information and was therefore better than no data. However as the project has grown, concerns for ensuring that the data is of high quality have mounted, particularly as the number of users has increased and their knowledge of the potentially significant differences in the quality of data across countries and sources is more uncertain. As such the Center is increasingly asked to ensure the quality of the data that is being publicly provided. In order to address some of these concerns the Center is investigating a number of proposals.

One of these proposals is to clean the database of older I-O tables and encourage the contribution of new ones. Based on Tables 2 and 3, we have prepared a sub-list (Table 4), also known as the “Chopping Block”, of countries that we plan to remove from versions 8 and 9 if no new contribution can be obtained. The criteria used to decide which countries are to be included on the chopping block are:

- a) the age of the IO table (1995 or older); and
- b) the version to which the table was submitted (prior to version 6).

Based on current information we would potentially remove 12 countries from the standard GTAP Data Base (Table 4); 5 from version 8 and 7 from version 9. Seven of these countries would become publicly available through the African GTAP Data Base; while the remaining countries would not be included separately in the public version of the GTAP Data Base, although they would still be used to make the composite (rest of) regions. Our hope is that contributors will step forward for the remaining 8 countries before version 8 is released.

In addition to removing countries from the current GTAP Data Base, the Center will also give greater consideration to whether to include a new country. In particular countries based on limited data (e.g., if the table has less than 30 sectors, or has been significantly disaggregated or created using entropy type techniques by the contributor or the Center) then the country may not be included in the publicly available GTAP Data Base. In these cases we may decide to include the IO table in a special version of the GTAP Data Base available to contributors and funding bodies only, rather than make the tables publicly available as part of the GTAP Data Base.

Table 4: The Chopping Block

<i>Region</i>	<i>Data year</i>	<i>Initial Release</i>	<i>Total number of sectors</i>	<i>Available in Alternative Version</i>
Version 8				
Venezuela	1986	4	50	
Hong Kong	1988	1	37	
Zimbabwe	1991	5	57	Africa
Tanzania	1992	5	57	Africa
Uganda	1992	5	36	Africa
Version 9				
Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57	
Botswana	1993-94	5	57	Africa
Malawi	1994	5	57	Africa
Mozambique	1995	5	57	Africa
Zambia	1995	5	57	Africa
Croatia	1995	5.2	57	
Malaysia	1995	5.3	40	

Other proposals currently being considered or implemented to assist us in improving quality include:

- a) the implementation of a peer review system (currently being tested);
- b) the creation of a new alternative simpler format based on the Supply and Use system used in Europe and elsewhere; and
- c) the development of a 2-day courses on contributing IO tables to GTAP (second course will commence following the conference).

2.3 Common I-O Table Flaws

Aside from a recent base year, the other desirable feature of an I-O table is the accuracy of the data. The GTAP 7 Data Base was scrutinized for known common problems with the regional I-O tables³.

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 zero⁴, 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 5). 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 European Union.

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 this data, it may be more appropriate for the Center to collect this data independently; or consider incorporating an estimate of dwellings based on a global/regional average size of the dwellings sector in a typical economy.

³ For a complete listing of regions, their GDP and various ratios used to analyze the data see Appendix B.

⁴ 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 5: Regions with share of dwelling flaw

<i>No.</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial Release</i>
1	Austria	0.06%	2000	7
2	Azerbaijan	0.00%	2001	7
3	Bulgaria	0.01%	1996	5.2
4	Costa Rica	0.00%	2002	7
5	Croatia	0.00%	1995	5.2
6	Cyprus	0.06%	1986	5.2
7	Czech Republic	0.04%	2000	7
8	Denmark	0.05%	2000	7
9	Estonia	0.04%	2000	7
10	Ireland	0.04%	2000	7
11	Kazakhstan	0.00%	2004	7
12	Kyrgyzstan	0.00%	2003	7
13	Madagascar	0.00%	1999	6
14	Mauritius	0.01%	1997	6.1
15	Netherlands	0.05%	2000	7
16	Nicaragua	0.01%	2000	7
17	Norway	0.05%	2004	7
18	Russian Federation	0.00%	2003	7
19	Slovakia	0.04%	1997	5.2
20	Slovenia	0.05%	1997	5.2
21	Sweden	0.05%	2000	7
22	Tunisia	0.01%	1995	6
23	Ukraine	0.01%	2004	7
24	Venezuela	0.01%	1986	4
25	Vietnam	0.00%	2003	7

Related to this is the cost structure of dwellings. It is expected that the dwellings sector consist primarily of labor and capital. There are no countries⁵ flagged for the labor-capital shares of total costs in the dwellings sector being less than 60%.

Agricultural Cost Shares

Another issue related to the IO table data that has been raised in a number of reports is the cost structure of agriculture, in particular the low use of agriculture in processed foods: paddy rice used in processed rice; sugar cane used in processed sugar; and raw milk used in milk. The Center has adopted two changes to its policies in this area:

⁵ Note we do not include the regions that do not have a significant dwellings sector, i.e. the ones included in Table 3.

- a) Previously the Center encouraged contributors to disaggregate their own IO table as it was felt that they knew their economies better than we did. Now the Center discourages contributors from disaggregating agriculture unless they have information on the different cost structures, not simply total production.
- b) The Center undertakes checks on the data to examine strange cost shares. Tables where cost shares differ significantly from the representative table are flagged in a report to the contributor for them to investigate further.

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. Currently individual countries together account for 95.9% of total world GDP and 87.9% of global population, a significant jump from version 6 that covered approximately 78.1% of the global population. Significant improvements were the result of the inclusion of the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Cambodia, particularly largely populated countries, into version 7 of the GTAP Data Base. 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 6 provides a list of 15 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, three from the continent of Africa, and two from Central America and the Caribbean region. The remaining one country is located in Europe.

Table 6: Regions not in Database with Highest Real GDP (Millions of 2004 US\$)

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

Narrowing our perspective to per capita real GDP in 2004 US \$, it can be seen that five regions that appear in Table 6 also appear in Table 7, which lists the 15 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 \$60K and \$20K.

Table 7: 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	San Marino	44,430
4	Iceland	42,196
5	Virgin Islands, British	41,000
6	Cayman Islands	38,685
7	Faroe Islands	35,417
8	Monaco	34,845
9	Qatar	34,040
10	Andorra	33,808
11	Greenland	29,825
12	Gibraltar	27,464
13	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	25,000
14	United Arab Emirates	24,121
15	Macau	22,486

The regions with the highest populations are also noteworthy. It can be seen from Table 8 (showing population in millions) that among countries with highest population, exactly seven are from Africa and the rest are from Asia and the Middle East.

Table 8: Regions not in Data Base with Highest Populations

<i>No.</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>
1	Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	56
2	Sudan	36
3	Kenya	33
4	Algeria	32
5	Afghanistan	29
6	Nepal	27
7	Uzbekistan	26
8	Iraq	25
9	Saudi Arabia	24
10	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	22
11	Ghana	22
12	Yemen	20
13	Syrian Arab Republic	19
14	Cote d'Ivoire	18
15	Cameroon	16

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, Israel, United Arab Emirates, Puerto Rico and Algeria top the list in terms of GDP; DR Congo, Sudan, Kenya and Algeria are largely populated with over 30 million people and do not have individual I-O tables. These are African economies we are currently including in a special African GTAP Bata Base. Also since countries in the GTAP Data Base 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, Iceland, 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 the ‘Top 8’ list for which contribution are desired are: Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Puerto Rico and Kuwait. Countries that are in

the Top 8 ‘most need of updating’ list are: Venezuela, Hong Kong, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Botswana and Malawi.

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Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
1	AUS	Australia	1997	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	7
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	Statistics New Zealand (1996)	Gerard Malcolm Allan Rae	6
3	XOC	Rest of Oceania	2004	Composite		
4	CHN	China	2002	Department of National Economy Accounting (2006)	Jianwu He 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)	Hirofumi Kawasaki	6
7	KOR	Korea	2003	Bank of Korea (2007)	Jong-Hwan Ko	7
8	TWN	Taiwan	1999	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (2001)	Hsing-Chun Lin Shih-Hsun Hsu	6
9	XEA	Rest of East Asia	2004	Composite		
10	KHM	Cambodia	2003	National Institute of Statistics (2006), National Institute of Statistics (2005), and National Bank of Cambodia (2006)	Sothea Oum	7
11	IDN	Indonesia	2004	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Mark Horridge Dr. Armida S. Alisjahbana	7
12	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002	Asian Development Bank (2005), Menon and Warr (2006), and Rao (1993)	Carlos Ludena	7
13	MMR	Myanmar	2005	GSO (2000) and CSO (2000)	David Roland-Holst Saad Belghazi	7
14	MYS	Malaysia	1995	Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1994)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
15	PHL	Philippines	2000	National Statistical Office and National Statistical Coordination board (1988)	Erwin Corong	7
16	SGP	Singapore	1996	Department of Statistics, Singapore (1995)	Ni, Houming Toh, Mun-Heng	6
17	THA	Thailand	1995	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister (2000)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
18	VNM	Vietnam	2003	Rand, John, Finn Tarp, and David Roland-Holst (2003) and Jensen and Tarp (2007)	David Roland-Holst Finn Tarp Jesper Jensen	7
19	XSE	Rest of Southeast Asia	2004	Composite		
20	BGD	Bangladesh	1993-94	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
21	IND	India	1994	Government of India (2000)	Rajesh Chadha	6
22	PAK	Pakistan	2001/02	Dorosh, Niazi and Nazli (2008)	Mark Horridge and Paul Dorosh	6.1
23	LKA	Sri Lanka	2000	Amarasinghe and Bandara (2005), and Bandara and Kelegama (2008)	Jeevika Weerahewa Jay Bandara	7
24	XSA	Rest of South Asia	2001	Composite		
25	CAN	Canada	2003	Statistics Canada	Shenjie Chen and Rick Cameron	7
26	USA	United States	2002	Dixon and Rimmer (2001), Dixon, Rimmer, and Tsigas (2004), and Lawson (1997)	Marinos Tsigas	7
27	MEX	Mexico	2002	National Institute of Statistical Geography and Informatics (INEGI) (2008) and the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) (2008)	Aida González	7
28	XNA	Rest of North America	2004	Composite		
29	ARG	Argentina	2000	Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock-farming, Fisheries and Food Industry	Maximilliano Méndez Parra	6
30	BOL	Bolivia	2004	National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia (2004)	Carlos Ludena	7
31	BRA	Brazil	1996	Matriz de Insumo-Produto (1996)	Joaquim Bento S. Ferreira Filho	6
32	CHL	Chile	2003	Banco Central de Chile (2001)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludena	7
33	COL	Colombia	2003	Colombian National Statistical Office (DANE)	Alvaro Perdomo	7
34	ECU	Ecuador	2004	Central Bank of Ecuador (2000)	Sara Wong Carlos Ludena	7

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
35	PRY	Paraguay	1994	Central Bank of Paraguay (2006)	Carlos Ludena, Ruiz Diaz, Francisco Carlos and Gustavo Biedermann	7
36	PER	Peru	2004	Peruvian Ministry of Finance (2004)	David Roland-Holst Saule Kazybayeva	7
37	URY	Uruguay	1997	Terra, Olivieri, Tellechea and Zaclicever (2008)	Ines Terra	7
38	VEN	Venezuela	1986	Planning Agency (CORDIPLAN), Venezuela	Echavarria & Arbalaez	4
39	XSM	Rest of South America	2004	Composite		
40	CRI	Costa Rica	2002	Central Bank of Costa Rica	Carlos Ludena Marco Sanchez	7
41	GTM	Guatemala	2001	Alarcón (2006)	Carlos Ludena Jose Duran	7
42	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua (2006)	Carlos Ludena Marco Sanchez Rob Vos	7
43	PAN	Panama	1996	SAM built by Marco V. Sanchez and Rob Vos based on Supply and Use Tables from "Contraloría General of Panama"	Carlos Ludena	7
44	XCA	Rest of Central America	2004	Composite		
45	XCB	Caribbean	2004	Composite		
46	AUT	Austria	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
47	BEL	Belgium	1995	Peeters (Limburgs Universitair Centrum LUC-Deipenbeek, Belgium)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI) and Frank van Tongeren	5
48	CYP	Cyprus	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
49	CZE	Czech Republic	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
50	DNK	Denmark	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
51	EST	Estonia	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
52	FIN	Finland	1995	Statistics Finland (Leena Kerkela)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
53	FRA	France	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
54	DEU	Germany	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
55	GRC	Greece	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
56	HUN	Hungary	1991 (96)	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office) (1999)	Martin Banse	5
57	IRL	Ireland	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
58	ITA	Italy	1992	Instituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italy (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI) Frank van Tongeren	5
59	LVA	Latvia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
60	LTU	Lithuania	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
61	LUX	Luxembourg	1995	None, based on Belgium	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI) and Frank van Tongeren	7
62	MLT	Malta	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
63	NLD	Netherlands	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
64	POL	Poland	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
65	PRT	Portugal	1993 (1995)	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Portugal (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
66	SVK	Slovakia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
67	SVN	Slovenia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
68	ESP	Spain	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
69	SWE	Sweden	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
70	GBR	United Kingdom	2000	European Communities (2008)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7
71	CHE	Switzerland	2005	Antille (2000)	Renger van Nieuwkoop Nathani Carsten	7
72	NOR	Norway	2004	European Communities (2008)	Glen Peters Nathan Rive Aaheim	7
73	XEF	Rest of EFTA	2004	Composite		
74	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
75	BGR	Bulgaria	1996	National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (NSI)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
76	BLR	Belarus	2004	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of the Republic of Belarus, (2006)	Irina Tochitskaya	7
77	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
78	ROU	Romania	2002	National Statistical Agency of Romania	David Laborde and Csilla Lakatos	7

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
79	RUS	Russian Federation	2003	Rosstat (2008) and (2006)	Natalia Tourdyeva	7
80	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
81	XEE	Rest of Eastern Europe	2004	Composite		
82	XER	Rest of Europe	2004	Composite		
83	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2004	Abdiev (2007)	David Roland-Holst Saule Kazybayeva	7
84	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003		Aziz Atamanov	7
85	XSU	Rest of Former Soviet Union	2004	Composite		
86	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 Khachatryan	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
87	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan (2005)	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
88	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
89	IRN	Iran, Islamic Republic of	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7
90	TUR	Turkey	1998	State Institute of statistics (2004)	Mustafa Acar, Burcu Afyonoglu, Savas Kus and Bengisu Vural	7
91	XWS	Rest of Western Asia	2004	Composite		
92	EGY	Egypt	2003	National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
93	MAR	Morocco	2004	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	David Roland-Holst Saad Belghazi	7

Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 7 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
94	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
95	XNF	Rest of North Africa	2004	Composite		
96	NGA	Nigeria	1999	Official 1990 Input-Output Table (30 sector), and an un-official 1999 Input-Output Table (18 sector) supplied by Patrick Osakwe, of the Trade and Regional Integration Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Mark Horridge and Patrick Osakwe (UNECA)	6.1
97	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
98	XWF	Rest of Western Africa	2004	Composite		
99	XCF	Rest of Central Africa	2004	Composite		
100	XAC	Rest of South-Central Africa	2004	Composite		
101	ETH	Ethiopia	2002	Social Accounting Matrix 2001/02 compiled by IDS in collaboration with EDRI	Dirk Willenbockel Sherman Robinson	7
102	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
103	MWI	Malawi	1994	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
104	MUS	Mauritius	1997	Central Statistical Office of Mauritius	Sawkut Rojid	6.1
105	MOZ	Mozambique	1995	MERRISA/Arndt et al	Mark Horridge	5
106	TZA	Tanzania	1992	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
107	UGA	Uganda	1992	Ugandan National Statistics Department (UNSD)	Adam Blake	5
108	ZMB	Zambia	1995	MERRISA/Hausner	Mark Horridge	5
109	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	MERRISA/Thomas and Bautista	Mark Horridge	5
110	XEC	Rest of Eastern Africa	2004	Composite		
111	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
112	ZAF	South Africa	2005	Statistics South Africa (2006)	Cecilia Punt	7
113	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	7	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	7	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	LAO	Leo People's Democratic Republic	7	31	12	3	16	Basic	Available
13	MMR	Myanmar	7	45	12	8	25	Unknown	Available
14	MYS	Malaysia	5.3	37	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
15	PHL	Philippines	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
16	SGP	Singapore	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
17	THA	Thailand	7	40	6	6	28	Unknown	N/A
18	VNM	Vietnam	7	45	6	5	34	Unknown	Available
20	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
21	IND	India	6	52	11	6	35	Basic & Purchaser	Available
22	PAK	Pakistan	6.1	46	8	6	32	Unknown	Available
23	LKA	Sri Lanka	7	29	3	3	23	Basic	Available
25	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
26	USA	United States	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
27	MEX	Mexico	7	54	12	8	34	Unknown	Available
29	ARG	Argentina	6	50	12	8	37	Basic	Available
30	BOL	Bolivia	7	34	4	7	23	Market	N/A
31	BRA	Brazil	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
32	CHL	Chile	7	44	3	6	33	Unknown	N/A
33	COL	Colombia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
34	ECU	Ecuador	7	41	5	5	31	Market	N/A
35	PRY	Paraguay	7	41	8	7	26	Market	Available
36	PER	Peru	7	46	10	6	30	Unknown	Available
37	URY	Uruguay	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
38	VEN	Venezuela	4	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
40	CRI	Costa Rica	7	37	9	6	22	Market	N/A
41	GTM	Guatemala	7	50	12	8	30	Market	N/A
42	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Market	Available
43	PAN	Panama	7	27	9	3	15	Market	N/A
46	AUT	Austria	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
47	BEL	Belgium	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
48	CYP	Cyprus	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
49	CZE	Czech Republic	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
50	DNK	Denmark	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
51	EST	Estonia	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
52	FIN	Finland	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
53	FRA	France	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
54	DEU	Germany	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
55	GRC	Greece	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
56	HUN	Hungary	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
57	IRL	Ireland	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
58	ITA	Italy	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
59	LVA	Latvia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
60	LTU	Lithuania	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
61	LUX	Luxembourg	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
62	MLT	Malta	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
63	NLD	Netherlands	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
64	POL	Poland	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
65	PRT	Portugal	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
66	SVK	Slovakia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
67	SVN	Slovenia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
68	ESP	Spain	7	54	12	8	34	Unknown	N/A
69	SWE	Sweden	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
70	GBR	United Kingdom	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	N/A
71	CHE	Switzerland	7	30	1	1	28	Basic	Available
72	NOR	Norway	7	38	1	1	36	Basic	Available
74	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
75	BGR	Bulgaria	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
76	BLR	Belarus	7	39	1	1	37	Basic	Available
77	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
78	ROU	Romania	7	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
79	RUS	Russian Federation	7	41	2	5	34	Basic	N/A
80	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
83	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	36	1	1	34	Basic	N/A
84	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
86	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
87	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
88	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Market	Available
89	IRN	Iran, Islamic Republic of	7	45	8	6	31	Basic	Available
90	TUR	Turkey	7	46	3	7	36	Basic	Available
92	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
93	MAR	Morocco	7	46	9	6	29	Unknown	Available
94	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
96	NGA	Nigeria	6.1	29	2	4	23	Unknown	Available
97	SEN	Senegal	6.2	30	7	4	19	Producer	Available
101	ETH	Ethiopia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
102	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
103	MWI	Malawi	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
104	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available
105	MOZ	Mozambique	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A

<i>No.</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Processed Food</i>	<i>Manufactures & Services</i>	<i>Prices: Basic or Producer</i>	<i>Documentation Availability</i>
106	TZA	Tanzania	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
107	UGA	Uganda	5	36	3	6	27	Unknown	Available
108	ZMB	Zambia	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
109	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
111	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
112	ZAF	South Africa	7	57	12	8	37	Market	N/A

Appendix B: Regions and Data

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2004 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2004 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L in Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Albania	ALB	8994.138	2892.006	3.11	2.76%	80.48%	2000	5.3
Argentina	ARG	150397.4	3919.662	38.37	5.45%	99.98%	2000	6
Armenia	ARM	3340.493	1102.473	3.03	2.21%	73.63%	2002	7
Australia	AUS	637790.4	31985.48	19.94	5.55%	84.96%	1997	7
Austria	AUT	292312.2	35778.72	8.17	0.06%	26.96%	2000	7
Azerbaijan	AZE	8729.341	1045.43	8.35	0.00%	81.69%	2001	7
Belgium	BEL	352312.1	33807.89	10.421	4.58%	88.98%	1995	5
Bangladesh	BGD	55910.28	401.6255	139.21	3.62%	75.64%	1993-94	5
Bulgaria	BGR	24571.29	3158.264	7.78	0.01%	9.71%	1996	5.2
Belarus	BLR	21960.31	2238.564	9.81	2.73%	81.89%	2004	7
Bolivia	BOL	8778.245	974.278	9.01	2.14%	91.95%	2004	7
Brazil	BRA	616540.1	3352.401	183.91	4.27%	95.13%	1996	6
Botswana	BWA	8722.295	4927.85	1.77	1.10%	99.98%	1993-94	5
Canada	CAN	979128.4	30636.06	31.96	3.70%	87.06%	2003	7
Switzerland	CHE	357542.3	49384.29	7.24	7.04%	71.48%	2005	7
Chile	CHL	89640.36	5560.816	16.12	2.91%	79.79%	2003	7
China	CHN	1674128	1279.924	1307.99	1.60%	72.55%	2002	7
Colombia	COL	97462.75	2169.696	44.92	4.27%	89.66%	2003	7
Costa Rica	CRI	19465.68	4580.16	4.25	0.00%	83.95%	2002	7
Cyprus	CYP	15418	18665.86	0.826	0.06%	36.77%	1986	5.2
Czech Republic	CZE	108031.1	10560.23	10.23	0.04%	22.52%	2000	7
Germany	DEU	2740501	33157.9	82.65	0.06%	29.57%	2000	7
Denmark	DNK	243729.5	45051.66	5.41	0.05%	29.38%	2000	7
Ecuador	ECU	29965.29	2297.951	13.04	2.11%	77.20%	2004	7
Egypt	EGY	76805.59	1057.346	72.64	2.08%	92.67%	2003	6.2
Spain	ESP	1039899	24382.17	42.65	0.06%	2.18%	2000	7
Estonia	EST	10218.66	7625.869	1.34	0.04%	19.33%	2000	7
Ethiopia	ETH	7280.341	96.30081	75.6	1.87%	95.77%	2002	7
Finland	FIN	185919.8	35480.89	5.24	5.89%	68.27%	1995	5
France	FRA	2046465	33960.58	60.26	0.06%	28.96%	2000	7

United Kingdom	GBR	2123599	35702.74	59.48	0.07%	28.49%	2000	7
Georgia	GEO	4474.167	989.8601	4.52	3.10%	85.14%	2001	7
Greece	GRC	205196.6	18486.18	11.1	0.08%	32.71%	2000	7
Guatemala	GTM	27445.01	2233.117	12.29	10.90%	92.73%	2001	7
Hong Kong	HKG	163005.1	23420.27	6.96	1.17%	87.22%	1988	1
Croatia	HRV	33926.01	7472.689	4.54	0.00%	84.86%	1995	5.2
Hungary	HUN	99653.48	9847.181	10.12	0.06%	27.86%	1991 (96)	5
Indonesia	IDN	254702.1	1157.316	220.08	7.01%	96.25%	2004	7
India	IND	641257.9	589.8685	1087.12	2.78%	94.31%	1994	6
Ireland	IRL	182241.8	44667.1	4.08	0.04%	22.90%	2000	7
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IRN	157861.5	2294.499	68.8	3.77%	87.92%	2001	7
Italy	ITA	1677820	28912.97	58.03	0.07%	33.11%	1992	5
Japan	JPN	4658738	36419.15	127.92	5.64%	87.00%	2000	6
Kazakhstan	KAZ	44351.11	2988.619	14.84	0.00%	81.63%	2004	7
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	2205.16	424.0692	5.2	0.00%	82.84%	2003	7
Cambodia	KHM	4884.029	353.9664	13.798	1.53%	87.99%	2003	7
Korea	KOR	676497.3	14200.19	47.64	2.51%	74.55%	2003	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	2452.001	423.3428	5.792	1.35%	91.97%	2002	7
Sri Lanka	LKA	20083.52	976.3498	20.57	0.51%	88.62%	2000	7
Lithuania	LTU	21199.53	6162.654	3.44	0.07%	25.83%	1997	5.2
Luxembourg	LUX	31864.04	70340.06	0.453	4.00%	89.12%	1995	7
Latvia	LVA	13465.11	5803.925	2.32	0.07%	29.12%	1997	5.2
Morocco	MAR	50245.23	1619.769	31.02	1.50%	99.97%	2004	7
Madagascar	MDG	4352.043	240.3116	18.11	0.00%	57.90%	1999	6
Mexico	MEX	683235.8	6463.915	105.7	3.39%	99.39%	2002	7
Malta	MLT	5320.002	13266.84	0.401	0.07%	26.18%	1986	5.2
Myanmar	MMR	7733.066	154.6489	50.004	1.22%	95.74%	2005	7
Mozambique	MOZ	6086.002	313.3238	19.424	0.70%	77.78%	1995	5
Mauritius	MUS	5920.166	4813.143	1.23	0.01%	83.27%	1997	6.1
Malawi	MWI	1792.311	142.1341	12.61	1.83%	82.39%	1994	5
Malaysia	MYS	114899.2	4616.279	24.89	0.39%	87.94%	1995	5.3
Nigeria	NGA	68566.47	532.7206	128.71	3.47%	94.63%	1999	6.1
Nicaragua	NIC	4385.186	815.0903	5.38	0.01%	77.46%	2000	7

Netherlands	NLD	578979.5	35673.41	16.23	0.05%	28.08%	2000	7
Norway	NOR	250052.4	54359.22	4.6	0.05%	37.91%	2004	7
New Zealand	NZL	96443.36	24171.27	3.99	4.17%	72.34%	1996	6
Pakistan	PAK	94733.93	612.0158	154.79	1.70%	81.12%	2001/02	6.1
Panama	PAN	12601.23	3962.652	3.18	5.33%	90.65%	1996	7
Peru	PER	68631.46	2490.256	27.56	0.20%	75.00%	2004	7
Philippines	PHL	84476.45	1034.997	81.62	2.58%	93.44%	2000	7
Poland	POL	233621.8	6058.657	38.56	0.06%	26.32%	2000	7
Portugal	PRT	167715.1	16064.66	10.44	1.26%	48.35%	1993 (95)	5
Paraguay	PRY	8423.736	1399.292	6.02	0.85%	93.66%	1994	7
Romania	ROU	74423.13	3415.472	21.79	0.07%	30.83%	2002	7
Russian Federation	RUS	569838.3	3959.96	143.9	0.00%	79.84%	2003	7
Senegal	SEN	7195.383	631.7281	11.39	3.58%	98.88%	1996	6.2
Singapore	SGP	106813.9	25014.95	4.27	1.17%	85.27%	1996	6
Slovakia	SVK	41546.37	7693.772	5.4	0.04%	25.30%	1997	5.2
Slovenia	SVN	32520.15	16507.69	1.97	0.05%	26.78%	1997	5.2
Sweden	SWE	346412.8	38447.59	9.01	0.05%	27.91%	2000	7
Thailand	THA	161697.9	2538.827	63.69	2.03%	87.23%	1995	5.3
Tunisia	TUN	27994.08	2799.408	10	0.01%	59.24%	1995	6
Turkey	TUR	295831.5	4096.255	72.22	2.20%	81.39%	1998	7
Taiwan	TWN	305291	13413.49	22.76	3.81%	83.84%	1999	6
Tanzania	TZA	11473.48	304.9024	37.63	2.78%	88.15%	1992	5
Uganda	UGA	7273.329	261.4425	27.82	3.78%	85.32%	1992	5
Ukraine	UKR	60974.99	1297.616	46.99	0.01%	85.68%	2004	7
Uruguay	URY	13690.52	3979.804	3.44	8.19%	80.87%	1997	7
United States	USA	11673380	39515.86	295.41	4.91%	86.65%	2002	7
Venezuela	VEN	108233.8	4118.485	26.28	0.01%	97.45%	1986	4
Vietnam	VNM	43026.43	517.6424	83.12	0.00%	65.34%	2003	7
Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	XAC	6628	118.6686	55.853	0.68%	79.94%	2004	
Angola	XAC	17257.66	1114.116	15.49				
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	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			
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	0.97%	89.60%	2004
Cameroon	XCF	14650.05	913.3448	16.04			
Sao Tome and	XCF	62	405.2288	0.153			

Principe							
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	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	1.02%	86.19%	2004
Comoros	XEC	367	624.1497	0.588			
Somalia	XEC	2088.006	262.1806	7.964			
Djibouti	XEC	663	851.0911	0.779			
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	0.00%	85.02%	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	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	XER	5355	2637.931	2.03			

former Yugoslav Republic of							
Faroe Islands	XER	1700	35416.67	0.048			
Greenland	XNA	1700	29824.56	0.057	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	0.01%	72.56%	2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XNF	29119	5072.997	5.74			
Guam	XOC	2500	14970.06	0.167	4.22%	71.33%	2004
American Samoa	XOC	361.568	6343.298	0.057			
New Caledonia	XOC	4079.548	17737.17	0.23			
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	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	3.01%	73.30%	2004
Lesotho	XSC	1337.77	743.2056	1.8			
Swaziland	XSC	2376.5	2307.281	1.03			
Brunei							
Darussalam	XSE	5247	14336.07	0.366			
Timor Leste	XSE	339	366.4865	0.925			
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	XSM	75	25000	0.003	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	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	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,	XWS	3426.771	976.8447	3.508	0.22%	72.33%	2004

Occupied								
Kuwait	XWS	56341.05	21586.61	2.61				
United Arab Emirates								
Saudi Arabia	XWS	104204	24121.3	4.32				
Qatar	XWS	250269.5	10449.67	23.95				
Jordan	XWS	26449	34039.9	0.777				
Iraq	XWS	10407.44	1871.842	5.56				
Yemen	XWS	26724.14	1053.168	25.375				
Syrian Arab Republic	XWS	12959.1	637.4373	20.33				
Israel	XWS	23683.94	1274.701	18.58				
Lebanon	XWS	115453.2	17492.92	6.6				
Oman	XWS	21768	6149.152	3.54				
Bahrain	XWS	27154.2	10732.89	2.53				
South Africa	XWS	12263.6	17032.78	0.72				
Zambia	ZAF	213935	4531.562	47.21	3.91%	99.43%	2005	7
Zimbabwe	ZMB	5402	470.5985	11.479	0.60%	83.11%	1995	5
	ZWE	4080.3	315.3246	12.94	0.56%	87.70%	1991	5