

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 network.¹ 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 7ir1rc2 Data Base release, to highlight those regions where updated contributions are desirable and whether an I-O table is listed for inclusion in the "chopping block". 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.

2. Current GTAP I-O Tables

2.1 Version, Base Year and Level of Disaggregation

¹ Those interested in contributing are referred to Huff, McDougall and Walmsley (1999).

Table 1 (under *References*) provides a list of the sources and contributors of I-O tables for the GTAP 7ir1rc2 Data Base. Version 7ir1rc2 reflects the global economy in 2004. However, the I-O tables for 16 of the 93 distinct countries are from 1995 or older.² The countries with the oldest base years for their I-O tables are listed in Table 2. The oldest five I-O tables are in the "chopping block" for Version 8.

Two of these regions have I-O tables that are older than 1990 and in total 16 regions have I-O tables older than 1995. The I-O table from Venezuela is based on data that is more than twenty four years old. New I-O tables have not been obtained since Version 4 for two countries – Venezuela and Hong Kong. These tables that are contributed prior to version 5 also have the additional problem that data are 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).

Moreover, 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.

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

<i>No.</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Data year</i>	<i>Initial release</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Processed food</i>	<i>Manufactures & services</i>
1	Venezuela	1986	4	50	12	8	30
2	Hong Kong	1988	1	37	6	5	26
3	Zimbabwe	1991	5	57	12	8	37
4	Tanzania	1992	5	57	12	8	37
5	Uganda	1992	5	36	3	6	27
6	Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
7	Botswana	1993-94	5	57	12	8	37
8	India	1994	6	52	11	6	35
9	Paraguay	1994	7	51	9	7	35
10	Malawi	1994	5	57	12	8	37
11	Malaysia	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
12	Thailand	1995	5.3	40	6	6	28
13	Croatia	1995	5.2	57	12	8	37
14	Tunisia	1995	6	37	3	5	29
15	Mozambique	1995	5	57	12	8	37
16	Zambia	1995	5	57	12	8	37

In total, there are 70 I-O tables for which data are not available for all 57 GTAP sectors (Table 3). Two countries, Panama and Nigeria, do not have data for 30 sectors, which is the minimum requirement for the GTAP Data Base. In these cases, data were not available and the contributors felt that they could not improve upon the techniques used at the Center to disaggregate sectors. The number of I-O tables with less than 57 sectors has increased significantly since version 6 with the increase in the number of countries in the data base.

Table 3: Regions with less than 57 sectors

No.	Region	Sector total	Version	Year
1	Panama	27	7	1996
2	Nigeria	29	6.1	1999
3	Sri Lanka	29	7	2000
4	Senegal	30	6.2	1996
5	Armenia	30	7	2002
6	Switzerland	30	7	2005
7	Lao PDR	31	7	2002
8	Kyrgyzstan	31	7	2003

9	Egypt	31	6.2	2003
10	Azerbaijan	32	7	2001
11	Bolivia	32	7	2004
12	Nicaragua	34	7	2000
13	Kazakhstan	34	7	2004
14	Uganda	36	5	1992
15	Hong Kong	37	1	1988
16	Tunisia	37	6	1995
17	Costa Rica	37	7	2002
18	Norway	38	7	2004
19	Belarus	39	7	2004
20	Malaysia	40	5.3	1995
21	Thailand	40	5.3	1995
22	Russia	41	7	2003
23	Ecuador	41	7	2004
24	South Africa	41	7	2005
25	Mauritius	42	6.1	1997
26	Iran	43	7	2001
27	Chile	44	7	2003
28	Turkey	46	7	1998
29	Ukraine	46	7	2004
30	Morocco	46	7	2004
31	China	46	7.1	2007
32	Pakistan	46	6.1	2001/02
33	Vietnam	47	7.1	2005
34	Venezuela	50	4	1986
35	Uruguay	50	7	1997
36	Guatemala	50	7	2001
37	Peru	50	7	2004
38	Paraguay	51	7	1994
39	Canada	51	7	2003
40	India	52	6	1994
41	Indonesia	53	7	2004
42	Philippines	54	7	2000
43	Austria	54	7.1	2000
44	Belgium	54	7.1	2000
45	Cyprus	54	7.1	2000
46	Czech Republic	54	7.1	2000
47	Denmark	54	7.1	2000
48	Estonia	54	7.1	2000
49	Finland	54	7.1	2000

50	France	54	7.1	2000
51	Germany	54	7.1	2000
52	Greece	54	7.1	2000
53	Hungary	54	7.1	2000
54	Ireland	54	7.1	2000
55	Italy	54	7.1	2000
56	Latvia	54	7.1	2000
57	Lithuania	54	7.1	2000
58	Luxembourg	54	7.1	2000
59	Malta	54	7.1	2000
60	Netherlands	54	7.1	2000
61	Poland	54	7.1	2000
62	Portugal	54	7.1	2000
63	Slovakia	54	7.1	2000
64	Slovenia	54	7.1	2000
65	Spain	54	7.1	2000
66	Sweden	54	7.1	2000
67	United Kingdom	54	7.1	2000
68	Bulgaria	54	7.1	2000
69	Romania	54	7.1	2000
70	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 will 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).

I-O tables are still being accepted for version 7, including many of the older IO tables listed in Table 2. 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 given the availability of SAM data, contributors will step forward to contribute 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 I-O 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>	<i>Data Availability</i>
Version 8					
Venezuela	1986	4	50		Contributor working on table
Hong Kong	1988	1	37		
Zimbabwe	1991	5	57	Africa	
Tanzania	1992	5	57	Africa	SAM available
Uganda	1992	5	36	Africa	SAM available
Version 9					
Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57		
Botswana	1993-94	5	57	Africa	SAM available
Malawi	1994	5	57	Africa	SAM available
Mozambique	1995	5	57	Africa	SAM available
Zambia	1995	5	57	Africa	SAM available

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); and
- b) the creation of a new alternative simpler format based on the Supply and Use system used in Europe and elsewhere.

Accordingly, in GTAP 7ir1 we have removed the region Myanmar given serious data quality issues involved in the contributed Myanmar table.

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 tables.³

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 70 I-O tables have *dwe* equal to zero or less than 0.1% (see Appendix B). Table 5 reports regions with a *dwe* flaw and for which the contributed table contains information on dwellings. Nevertheless, countries with no dwellings sector appear in all versions and from recent to old years.

Most of the regions have been contributed recently and despite attempts to obtain data on *dwe* none could be found. Given the difficulty of obtaining this data, the Center has begun a review process of the I-O tables that do contain dwelling sectors to analyze the feasibility of estimating 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>Regions</i>	<i>SHR dwe in total production</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Hong Kong	0.01%	1988	1
Taiwan	0.01%	1999	6
Malawi	0.01%	1994	5
Mozambique	0.01%	1995	5
Peru	0.02%	2004	7

Related to this is the cost structure of dwellings. It is expected that the dwellings sector consist primarily of capital. There were no countries⁵ flagged for the capital share of total costs in the dwellings sector being less than 60%. In addition, the OECD has dwellings data for selected OECD countries that we will consider to supplement our estimation and dwelling allocation.

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:

- 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

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

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 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, four from the continent of Africa, and six from Central America and the Caribbean region. The remaining 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	250,269
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	34,395
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	23,683
14	Lebanon	21,768
15	Sudan	20,814
16	Angola	17,257
17	Kenya	16,387
18	Dominican Republic	16,201
19	El Salvador	15,777
20	Trinidad and Tobago	14,898

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 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 \$64K and \$17K.

Table 7: Regions not in Database with Highest Real GDP/capita (2004 US\$)

No.	Regions	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	25,000
14	United Arab Emirates	24,121
15	Macau	22,486
16	Puerto Rico	21,685
17	Kuwait	21,587
18	Aruba	20,961
19	French Polynesia	19,582
20	New Caledonia	17,737

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 half are from Africa and the rest are from Asia and the Middle East.

Table 8: 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, 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. Many of these 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, 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, Ethiopia, DR Congo, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Iraq, Algeria and Libya. Countries that are in the Top 8 'most wanted' list are: Venezuela, Hong Kong, Uganda, Switzerland, Bangladesh, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

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Table 1: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 7ir2rc 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 Gabbittas	7
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	Statistics New Zealand (1996)	Gerard Malcom and Allan Rae	6
3	XOC	Rest of Oceania	2004	Composite		
4	CHN	China	2007	National Bureau of Statistics of China	Zhan-Ming Chen	7.1
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	The Bank of Korea (2007)	Jong-Hwan Ko	7
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	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 and 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	MYS	Malaysia	1995	Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1994)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
14	PHL	Philippines	2000	National Statistical Office and National Statistical Coordination board (1988)	Erwin Corong	7
15	SGP	Singapore	1996	Department of Statistics, Singapore (1995).	Ni, Houming and Toh, Mun-Heng	6
16	THA	Thailand	1995	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister (2000)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
17	VNM	Vietnam	2005	Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO)	James Giesecke	7.1

18	XSE	Rest of Southeast Asia	2004	Composite		
19	BGD	Bangladesh	1993-94	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
20	IND	India	1994	Government of India (2000)	Rajesh Chadha	6
21	PAK	Pakistan	2001/02	Dorosh, Niazi and Nazli (2008)	Mark Horridge and Paul Dorosh	6.1
22	LKA	Sri Lanka	2000	Amarasinghe and Bandara (2005), and Bandara and Kelegama (2008)	Jeevika Weerahewa Jay Bandara	7
23	XSA	Rest of South Asia	2001	Composite		
24	CAN	Canada	2003	Statistics Canada	Shenjie Chen and Rick Cameron	7
25	USA	United States	2002	Dixon and Rimmer (2001), Dixon, Rimmer, and Tsigas (2004), and Lawson (1997)	Marinos Tsigas	7
26	MEX	Mexico	2002	National Institute of Statistical Geography and Informatics (INEGI) (2008) and the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP) (2008)	Aída González	7
27	XNA	Rest of North America	2004	Composite		
28	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
29	BOL	Bolivia	2004	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia)	Carlos Ludena	7
30	BRA	Brazil	1996	Matriz de Insumo-Produto (1996)	Joaquim Bento S. Ferreira Filho	6
31	CHL	Chile	2003	Banco Central de Chile (2001)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludena	7
32	COL	Colombia	2003	Colombian National Statistical Office (DANE)	Alvaro Perdomo	7
33	ECU	Ecuador	2004	Central Bank of Ecuador (2000)	Sara Wong and Carlos Ludena	7
34	PAN	Panama	1996	SAM built by Marco V. Sanchez and Rob Vos based on Supply and Use Tables "Contraloría General of Panama"	Carlos Ludena	7

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	SAM built by Sanchez (2006), based on data from Central Bank of Costa Rica	Carlos Ludena Marco Sanchez	7
41	GTM	Guatemala	2001	Guatemalas Secretaria General de Planificacion (SEGEPLAN).	Carlos Ludena Jose Duran	7
42	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua (2006)	Carlos Ludena Marco Sanchez Rob Vos	7
43	XCA	Rest of Central America	2004	Composite		
44	XCM	Rest of the Caribbean	2004	Composite		
45	AUT	Austria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
46	BEL	Belgium	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
47	CYP	Cyprus	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
48	CZE	Czech Republic	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
49	DNK	Denmark	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller	7.1

					Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos Marc Mueller	
50	EST	Estonia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
51	FIN	Finland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
52	FRA	France	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
53	DEU	Germany	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
54	GRC	Greece	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
55	HUN	Hungary	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
56	IRL	Ireland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
57	ITA	Italy	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
58	LVA	Latvia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
59	LTU	Lithuania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
60	LUX	Luxembourg	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1

61	MLT	Malta	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
62	NLD	Netherlands	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
63	POL	Poland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
64	PRT	Portugal	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
65	SVK	Slovakia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
66	SVN	Slovenia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
67	ESP	Spain	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
68	SWE	Sweden	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
69	GBR	United Kingdom	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
70	CHE	Switzerland	2005	Antille (2000)	Renger van Nieuwkoop Nathani Carsten	7.1
71	NOR	Norway	2004	Statistics Norway: 2004 IOT consistent with the European System of Accounts 1995	Glen Peters Nathan Rive Aaheim	7.1
72	XEF	Rest of EFTA	2004	Composite		
73	ALB	Albania	2000	(1) Albanian Ministry of Finance publication, (2001) (2) Ms. Godiva Rembeci, Institute of Statistics, (3) IMF (2000) (4)	Mark Horridge	5.3

				INSTAT (2000) (5) Albanian Ministry of Finance publication (2001), and also discussions with taxation officials.		
74	BGR	Bulgaria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
75	BLR	Belarus	2004	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of Belarus (2006)	Irina Tochitskaya	7
76	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
77	ROU	Romania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller Scott McDonald Csilla Lakatos	7.1
78	RUS	Russian Federation	2003	Rosstat (2008) and (2006)	Natalia Tourdyeva	7
79	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
80	XEE	Rest of Eastern Europe	2004	Composite		
81	XER	Rest of Europe	2004	Composite		
82	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2004	Abdiev (2007)	David Roland-Holst Saule Kazybayeva	7
83	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003	Miles Light	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	7
84	XSU	Rest of Former Soviet Union	2004	Composite		
85	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.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
86	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic in Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2005.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
87	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7

88	IRN	Islamic Republic of Iran	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7
89	TUR	Turkey	1998	State Institute of statistics (2004)	Mustafa Acar, Burcu Afyonoglu, Savas Kus and Bengisu Vural.	7
90	XWS	Rest of Western Asia	2004	Composite		
91	EGY	Egypt	2003	National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
92	MAR	Morocco	2004	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	David Roland-Holst Saad Belghazi	7
93	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
94	XNF	Rest of North Africa	2004	Composite		
95	NGA	Nigeria	1999	Official 1990 Input-Output Table (30 sector), and an unofficial 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
96	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
97	XWF	Rest of Western Africa	2004	Composite		
98	XCF	Rest of Central Africa	2004	Composite		
99	XAC	Rest of South-Central Africa	2004	Composite		
100	ETH	Ethiopia	2002	Social Accounting Matrix 2001/02 compiled by IDS in collaboration with EDRI	Dirk Willenbockel Sherman Robinson	7
101	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
102	MWI	Malawi	1994	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
103	MUS	Mauritius	1997	Supply and Use Table (SUT) 1997 compiled by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) of Mauritius and provided by Mr	Sawkut Rojid	6.1

				Dawnath, Head of National Accounts Department.		
104	MOZ	Mozambique	1995	MERRISA/Arndt et al.	Mark Horridge	5
105	TZA	Tanzania	1992	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
106	UGA	Uganda	1992	Ugandan National Statistics Department (UNSD)	Adam Blake	5
107	ZMB	Zambia	1995	MERRISA/Hausner	Mark Horridge	5
108	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	MERRISA/Thomas and Bautista	Mark Horridge	5
109	XEC	Rest of Eastern Africa	2004	Composite		
110	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
111	ZAF	South Africa	2005	Statistics South Africa (2006)	Cecilia Punt	7
112	XSC	Rest of South African Customs Union	2004	Composite		

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

<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>
1	AUS	Australia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
2	NZL	New Zealand	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
4	CHN	China	7.1	46	4	5	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	Lao PDR	7	31	12	1	18	Basic	Available
13	MYS	Malaysia	5.3	40	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
14	PHL	Philippines	7	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
15	SGP	Singapore	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
16	THA	Thailand	5.3	40	6	6	28	Unknown	Available
17	VNM	Vietnam	7.1	47	6	7	34	Unknown	Available
19	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
20	IND	India	6	52	11	6	35	Basic & Purchaser	Available
21	PAK	Pakistan	6.1	46	8	6	32	Unknown	Available
22	LKA	Sri Lanka	7	29	5	3	21	Unknown	Available
24	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
25	USA	United States	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
26	MEX	Mexico	7	54	12	8	32	Unknown	Available
28	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
29	BOL	Bolivia	7	32	5	5	22	Unknown	Available
30	BRA	Brazil	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
31	CHL	Chile	7	44	3	6	33	Unknown	Available
32	COL	Colombia	7	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	N/A
33	ECU	Ecuador	7	41	5	5	31	Unknown	Available

34	PAN	Panama	7	27	10	2	15	Market	N/A
35	PRY	Paraguay	7	51	9	7	35	Market	Available
36	PER	Peru	7	50	12	8	30	Unknown	N/A
37	URY	Uruguay	7	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
38	VEN	Venezuela	4	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
40	CRI	Costa Rica	7	37	9	7	21	Basic	N/A
41	GTM	Guatemala	7	50	12	7	31	Market	N/A
42	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Market	Available
45	AUT	Austria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
46	BEL	Belgium	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
47	CYP	Cyprus	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
48	CZE	Czech Republic	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
49	DNK	Denmark	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
50	EST	Estonia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
51	FIN	Finland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
52	FRA	France	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
53	DEU	Germany	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
54	GRC	Greece	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
55	HUN	Hungary	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
56	IRL	Ireland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
57	ITA	Italy	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
58	LVA	Latvia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
59	LTU	Lithuania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
60	LUX	Luxembourg	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
61	MLT	Malta	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
62	NLD	Netherlands	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
63	POL	Poland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
64	PRT	Portugal	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
65	SVK	Slovakia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
66	SVN	Slovenia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
67	ESP	Spain	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
68	SWE	Sweden	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
69	GBR	United	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available

	Kingdom								
70	CHE	Switzerland	7	30	3	1	26	Unknown	Available
71	NOR	Norway	7	38	3	1	34	Basic	Available
73	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
74	BGR	Bulgaria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
75	BLR	Belarus	7	39	1	1	35	Basic	N/A
76	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
77	ROU	Romania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
78	RUS	Russia	7	41	4	4	33	Basic	Available
79	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
82	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	34	1	1	32	Basic	N/A
83	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
85	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
86	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
87	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Market	Available
88	IRN	Iran	7	43	6	6	37	Unknown	Available
89	TUR	Turkey	7	46	3	7	36	Basic	Available
91	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
92	MAR	Morocco	7	46	12	6	28	Unknown	Available
93	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
95	NGA	Nigeria	6.1	29	2	4	23	Unknown	Available
96	SEN	Senegal	6.2	30	7	4	19	Producer	Available
100	ETH	Ethiopia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
101	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
102	MWI	Malawi	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
103	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available
104	MOZ	Mozambique	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
105	TZA	Tanzania	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
106	UGA	Uganda	5	36	3	6	27	Unknown	Available
107	ZMB	Zambia	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
108	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
110	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
111	ZAF	South Africa	7	41	3	6	32	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	8994.15	2892.01	3.11	0.00%	80.10%	2000	5.3
Argentina	ARG	150397.3	3919.658	38.37	8.46%	99.98%	2000	6
Armenia	ARM	3340.49	1102.472	3.03	0.12%	73.14%	2002	7
Australia	AUS	637796.6	31985.79	19.94	0.02%	84.57%	1997	7
Austria	AUT	292327.8	35780.63	8.17	0.01%	22.28%	2000	7.1
Azerbaijan	AZE	8729.32	1045.427	8.35	0.00%	81.36%	2001	7
Belgium	BEL	352312	33807.89	10.421	1.35%	88.80%	2000	7.1
Bangladesh	BGD	55910.25	401.6252	139.21	1.85%	75.23%	1993-94	5
Bulgaria	BGR	24571.23	3158.256	7.78	0.00%	9.08%	2000	7.1
Belarus	BLR	21960.37	2238.57	9.81	2.30%	81.00%	2004	7
Bolivia	BOL	8778.24	974.2775	9.01	0.00%	91.76%	2004	7
Brazil	BRA	616547.1	3352.439	183.91	0.01%	95.03%	1996	6
Botswana	BWA	8722.29	4927.848	1.77	0.08%	99.98%	1993-94	5
Canada	CAN	979129.7	30636.1	31.96	0.02%	86.57%	2003	7
Switzerland	CHE	357542.4	49384.31	7.24	10.55%	70.19%	2005	7.1
Chile	CHL	89640.36	5560.816	16.12	0.00%	79.64%	2003	7
China	CHN	1674126	1279.922	1307.99	48.69%	72.55%	2007	7.1
Costa Rica	CRI	19465.67	4580.158	4.25	0.00%	83.91%	2002	7
Colombia	COL	97462.66	2169.694	44.92	1.57%	89.60%	2003	7
Cyprus	CYP	15418	18665.86	0.826	0.00%	35.25%	2000	7.1
Czech Republic	CZE	108032.1	10560.32	10.23	0.00%	18.97%	2000	7.1
Germany	DEU	2740550	33158.5	82.65	0.06%	25.58%	2000	7.1
Denmark	DNK	243769.9	45059.14	5.41	0.00%	28.52%	2000	7.1
Ecuador	ECU	29965.28	2297.951	13.04	0.05%	76.82%	2004	7
Egypt	EGY	76805.57	1057.345	72.64	0.27%	92.66%	2003	6.2
Spain	ESP	1039927	24382.81	42.65	0.05%	1.95%	2000	7.1
Estonia	EST	10218.68	7625.88	1.34	0.00%	16.79%	2000	7.1
Ethiopia	ETH	7280.34	96.3008	75.6	0.03%	95.76%	2002	7
Finland	FIN	185922.5	35481.39	5.24	0.01%	68.07%	2000	7.1

France	FRA	2046651	33963.68	60.26	0.04%	23.75%	2000	7.1
United Kingdom	GBR	2123612	35702.95	59.48	0.04%	25.90%	2000	7.1
Georgia	GEO	4474.17	989.8606	4.52	0.00%	84.82%	2001	7
Greece	GRC	205215.4	18487.88	11.1	0.01%	32.37%	2000	7.1
Guatemala	GTM	27444.99	2233.115	12.29	0.00%	92.73%	2001	7
Hong Kong	HKG	163004.7	23420.22	6.96	0.01%	86.99%	1988	1
Croatia	HRV	33925.99	7472.685	4.54	0.00%	84.72%	1995	5.2
Hungary	HUN	99654.13	9847.246	10.12	0.00%	25.10%	2000	7.1
Indonesia	IDN	254702.9	1157.32	220.08	3.89%	96.23%	2004	7
India	IND	641257.7	589.8683	1087.12	0.02%	94.31%	1994	6
Ireland	IRL	182271.6	44674.42	4.08	0.00%	21.48%	2000	7.1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IRN	157861.9	2294.505	68.8	0.00%	87.90%	2001	7
Italy	ITA	1677835	28913.23	58.03	0.04%	30.00%	2000	7.1
Japan	JPN	4658738	36419.15	127.92	0.11%	86.62%	2000	6
Kazakhstan	KAZ	44351.07	2988.616	14.84	0.00%	81.41%	2004	7
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	2205.15	424.0673	5.2	0.00%	82.84%	2003	7
Cambodia	KHM	4884	353.9644	13.798	0.00%	87.74%	2003	7
Korea, Republic of	KOR	676497.4	14200.2	47.64	0.03%	74.46%	2003	7
Sri Lanka	LKA	20083.5	976.3491	20.57	0.00%	88.52%	2000	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	2452	423.3425	5.792	0.03%	91.80%	2002	7
Lithuania	LTU	21199.52	6162.651	3.44	0.00%	24.08%	2000	7.1
Luxembourg	LUX	31864	70339.95	0.453	0.13%	88.81%	2000	7.1
Latvia	LVA	13465.11	5803.927	2.32	0.00%	27.11%	2000	7.1
Morocco	MAR	50245.19	1619.768	31.02	0.00%	99.97%	2004	7
Madagascar	MDG	4352.04	240.3114	18.11	0.00%	57.87%	1999	6
Mexico	MEX	683235.3	6463.91	105.7	0.01%	99.38%	2002	7
Malta	MLT	5320	13266.83	0.401	0.00%	24.64%	2000	7.1
Mozambique	MOZ	6086	313.3237	19.424	0.01%	77.39%	1995	5
Mauritius	MUS	5920.15	4813.13	1.23	0.00%	83.10%	1997	6.1
Malawi	MWI	1792.3	142.1332	12.61	0.01%	81.23%	1994	5

Malaysia	MYS	114899.2	4616.28	24.89	0.22%	87.88%	1995	5.3
Nigeria	NGA	68566.49	532.7208	128.71	5.51%	94.51%	1999	6.1
Nicaragua	NIC	4385.21	815.0948	5.38	0.00%	77.44%	2000	7
Netherlands	NLD	578979.4	35673.41	16.23	0.01%	22.98%	2000	7.1
New Zealand	NZL	96443.29	24171.25	3.99	0.02%	72.33%	1996	6
Norway	NOR	250052.2	54359.18	4.6	0.00%	35.47%	2004	7
Pakistan	PAK	94735.17	612.0239	154.79	1.00%	81.11%	2001/02	6.1
Panama	PAN	12601	3962.579	3.18	0.05%	90.62%	2004	7
Peru	PER	68631.38	2490.253	27.56	0.02%	74.93%	2004	7
Philippines	PHL	84476.39	1034.996	81.62	0.00%	93.44%	2000	7
Poland	POL	233621.6	6058.652	38.56	0.01%	22.91%	2000	7.1
Portugal	PRT	167715.8	16064.73	10.44	0.03%	48.09%	2000	7.1
Paraguay	PRY	8423.73	1399.291	6.02	0.00%	93.66%	1994	7
Romania	ROM	74424.03	3415.513	21.79	0.00%	30.33%	2000	7.1
Russian Federation	RUS	569837.4	3959.955	143.9	0.01%	79.42%	2003	7
Senegal	SEN	7195.37	631.7269	11.39	0.03%	98.88%	1996	6.2
Singapore	SGP	106818	25015.92	4.27	0.00%	85.12%	1996	6
Slovakia	SVK	41546.33	7693.765	5.4	0.00%	22.64%	2000	7.1
Slovenia	SVN	32520.12	16507.68	1.97	0.00%	23.66%	2000	7.1
Sweden	SWE	346412.4	38447.55	9.01	0.01%	23.45%	2000	7.1
Thailand	THA	161697.9	2538.827	63.69	0.93%	87.20%	1995	5.3
Tunisia	TUN	27994.21	2799.421	10	0.00%	59.08%	1995	6
Turkey	TUR	295831.5	4096.254	72.22	0.01%	81.21%	1998	7
Taiwan	TWN	305290.9	13413.49	22.76	0.01%	83.53%	1999	6
Tanzania, United Republic of	TZA	11473.61	304.9059	37.63	0.75%	87.91%	1992	5
Uganda	UGA	7273.31	261.4418	27.82	0.29%	85.31%	1992	5
Ukraine	UKR	60975.01	1297.617	46.99	0.00%	85.65%	2004	7
Uruguay	URY	1.37E+04	3979.799	3.44	0.64%	80.55%	1997	7
United States of America	USA	1.17E+07	39515.89	295.41	5.68%	86.26%	2002	7
Venezuela	VEN	108233.7	4118.482	26.28	0.00%	97.44%	1986	4
Viet Nam	VNM	43026.4	517.642	83.12	0.00%	65.09%	2005	7.1

Congo, the Democratic Republic of the	XAC	6628	118.6686	55.853	0.12%	78.00%	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	0.33%	97.08%	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	0.47%	89.31%	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	0.53%	76.90%	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	0.57%	86.72%	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	0.01%	85.82%	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	0.00%	77.62%	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	0.00%	87.09%	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	0.00%	70.32%	2004
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	XNF	29119	5072.997	5.74			
Guam	XOC	2500	14970.06	0.167	0.02%	71.14%	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	0.41%	76.28%	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	0.01%	97.77%	2004
Lesotho	XSC	1337.77	743.2056	1.8			
Swaziland	XSC	2376.5	2307.281	1.03			
Myanmar	XSE	7733	154.6476	50.004	0.00%	85.79%	2004
Brunei Darussalam	XSE	5247	14336.07	0.366			

Timor Leste	XSE	339	366.4865	0.925			
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	XSM	75	25000	0.003			2004
					0.00%	94.96%	
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%	77.71%	2004
Uzbekistan	XSU	11960	456.3318	26.209			
Turkmenistan	XSU	6167	1293.957	4.766			
Mali	XWF	4734.86	360.8887	13.12	1.27%	96.37%	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	1.02%	69.38%	2004
Kuwait	XWS	56341.05	21586.61	2.61			
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	0.01%	99.42%	2005	7
Zambia	ZMB	5402	470.5985	11.479	0.05%	83.10%	1995	5
Zimbabwe	ZWE	4080.3	315.3246	12.94	0.01%	87.62%	1991	5