

2013 Report on the Regional Input-Output Tables in the GTAP Data Base Version 8.1¹

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1. Introduction

Input-Output (I-O) tables contributed by members of the GTAP network are at the core of the GTAP Data Base. The coverage and accuracy of the GTAP Data Base is contingent upon the quality of these I-O tables.² The GTAP Data Base can be further improved by updating current I-O tables with more recent data, by identifying and correcting common errors in existing I-O tables and by contributing new I-O tables.

The purpose of this report is to examine which countries the Center should be focusing on, to obtain new and updated contributions. First, we examine the I-O tables currently used to produce the GTAP Data Base version 8.1 to highlight those regions where updated contributions are desirable and identify I-O tables for inclusion in the "chopping block". Factors that help us determine these are: the year upon which the I-O table data is based, the version to which it was contributed, and a number of flaws common to I-O tables. Second, 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 their contributions would add value to the overall data base.

2. Current GTAP I-O Tables

2.1 Version, Base Year, and Level of Disaggregation

Appendix Table A, under *References*, provides a list of the sources and contributors of I-O tables for the GTAP 8.1 Data Base. Version 8.1 reflects the global economy for two years 2004 and 2007. However, the I-O tables for 7 of the 114 distinct countries are from 1995 or older.³ The countries with the oldest base years for their I-O tables are listed in Table 1. One of these regions, Hong Kong, has an I-O table that is older than 1990. This is the only region for

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² Those interested in contributing are referred to GTAP Technical Paper # 1 by Huff, McDougall and Walmsley (1999).

³ Release numbers and data years for all regions taken from GTAP website, under I-O table pages for Board members: https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/access_board/IO/default.asp.

which there has not been an I-O table update since Version 1, but we have been informed that a contributor is working on updating this table.

Table 1: Regions with oldest data years

<i>No.</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Data year</i>	<i>Initial release</i>
1	Hong Kong	1988	1
2	Zimbabwe	1991	5
3	Bangladesh	1993-94	5
4	Botswana	1993-94	5
5	Paraguay	1994	7
6	Croatia	1995	5.2
7	Tunisia	1995	6

Another shortcoming of the I-O tables being contributed to the GTAP Data Base is that not all the tables contain the 57 sectors required by the GTAP Data Base, therefore, additional disaggregation is needed during the database construction process (see Appendix B for a complete listing of countries and their sectors).

In total, there are 98 I-O tables for which data are not available for all 57 GTAP sectors (Table 2). Four countries, Benin, Panama, Namibia, and Sri Lanka, 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 suggested that it would be better for the Center to disaggregate these sectors. The number of I-O tables with less than 57 sectors has increased significantly since version 6 mainly due to an increase in the number of countries in the data base.

Table 2: Regions with less than 57 sectors

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Year</i>
1	Panama	27	7	1996
2	Sri Lanka	29	7	2000
3	Namibia	29	8	2004
4	Benin	29	8.1	2003
5	Senegal	30	6.2	1996
6	Armenia	30	7	2002
7	Switzerland	30	8	2008
8	Guinea	30	8.1	2005
9	Togo	30	8.1	2006
10	Egypt	31	6.2	2003
11	Kyrgyzstan	31	7	2003
12	Lao PDR	31	7	2002

Table 2: Regions with less than 57 sectors

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Year</i>
13	Azerbaijan	32	7	2001
14	Bolivia	32	7	2004
15	Kenya	33	8	2001
16	Uganda	33	8	2002
17	Kazakhstan	34	7	2004
18	Nicaragua	34	7	2000
19	Cote d'Ivoire	34	8	1998
20	Mongolia	34	8	2005
21	Rwanda	34	8.1	2006
22	Malawi	36	8.1	2007
23	Zambia	36	8.1	2007
24	Hong Kong	37	1	1988
25	Tunisia	37	6	1995
26	Costa Rica	37	7	2002
27	Bahrain	37	8	2005
28	Kuwait	37	8	2005
29	Oman	37	8	2005
30	Qatar	37	8	2005
31	Saudi Arabia	37	8	2005
32	United Arab Emirates	37	8	2005
33	Mozambique	37	8.1	2007
34	El Salvador	38	8	2000
35	Mexico	38	8	2003
36	Norway	38	8	2007
37	Burkina Faso	38	8.1	2005
38	Nigeria	38	8.1	2006
39	Tanzania	39	8.1	2007
40	Thailand	40	5.3	2005
41	Belarus	40	8.1	2010
42	Ecuador	41	7	2004
43	Russia	41	7	2003
44	South Africa	41	7	2005
45	Ghana	41	8	2005
46	Mauritius	42	6.1	1997
47	Honduras	42	8	2004
48	Iran	43	7	2001
49	Israel	43	8	2004
50	Singapore	43	8.1	2007
51	Chile	44	7	2003

Table 2: Regions with less than 57 sectors

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Year</i>
52	China	45	8	2007
53	Venezuela	45	8	1997
54	Pakistan	46	6.1	2001/02
55	Morocco	46	7	2004
56	Turkey	46	7	1998
57	Ukraine	46	7	2004
58	Malaysia	46	8	2005
59	Vietnam	47	7.1	2005
60	Guatemala	50	7	2001
61	Peru	50	7	2004
62	Uruguay	50	7	1997
63	India	50	8	2003/04
64	Philippines	50	8	2000
65	Canada	51	7	2003
66	Paraguay	51	7	1994
67	Brazil	52	8.1	2005
68	Indonesia	53	7	2004
69	Austria	54	7.1	2000
70	Belgium	54	7.1	2000
71	Bulgaria	54	7.1	2000
72	Cyprus	54	7.1	2000
73	Czech Republic	54	7.1	2000
74	Denmark	54	7.1	2000
75	Estonia	54	7.1	2000
76	Finland	54	7.1	2000
77	France	54	7.1	2000
78	Germany	54	7.1	2000
79	Greece	54	7.1	2000
80	Hungary	54	7.1	2000
81	Ireland	54	7.1	2000
82	Italy	54	7.1	2000
83	Latvia	54	7.1	2000
84	Lithuania	54	7.1	2000
85	Luxembourg	54	7.1	2000
86	Malta	54	7.1	2000
87	Netherlands	54	7.1	2000
88	Poland	54	7.1	2000
89	Portugal	54	7.1	2000
90	Romania	54	7.1	2000

Table 2: Regions with less than 57 sectors

<i>No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>Year</i>
91	Slovakia	54	7.1	2000
92	Slovenia	54	7.1	2000
93	Spain	54	7.1	2000
94	Sweden	54	7.1	2000
95	United Kingdom	54	7.1	2000
96	Australia	54	8	2005
97	Korea	56	8.1	2007
98	Colombia	56	8.1	2007

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 not having any data. However, as the project continues to grow and we have experiences an increased number of users, we need to make every effort to maintain high data quality to better satisfy their needs.

In order to address some of these concerns the Center will undergo a “clean up” of the database by removing older I-O tables and encouraging the contribution of new and updated ones. Based on Tables 1 and 2, we have prepared a sub-list (Table 3), also known as the “Chopping Block”, of countries that we plan to remove from version 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).

Table 3: The Chopping Block

<i>Region</i>	<i>Data year</i>	<i>Initial Release</i>	<i>Total number of sectors</i>	<i>Data Availability</i>
Bangladesh	1993-94	5	57	SAM Available
Botswana	1993-94	5	57	SAM Available
Croatia	1995	5.2	57	
Tunisia	1995	6	37	SAM Available

Contributions of I-O tables are ongoing, including older I-O tables listed in Table 1. Based on current information we would potentially remove 4 countries from the standard GTAP

9 Data Base: Bangladesh, Botswana, Tunisia, and Croatia (Table 3). Botswana will still be publicly available through the African GTAP Data Base; while the other 3 would not be included separately in the public version of the GTAP 9 Data Base, although it 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 for version 9.

This encouragement has proven to be successful, as members of our network responded to our calls and have contributed more recent tables for a couple of countries that were listed to be removed in version 8. Isabel Teichmann from the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin) contributed the 2002 Uganda SAM table and Roberto Ferrer and Jorge Hernandez, from Venezuela's Central Bank, have contributed the 1997 Venezuela I-O table.

In addition to removing countries from the current GTAP Data Base, the Center will also give greater consideration 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.

2.3 Peer-review Process

In version 8 we began performing I-O table peer-review process, for the purpose of improving the data quality. Two countries already included in the GTAP 7 Data Base, Spain and Russia, were reviewed by two network members. The reviewers were granted access to all of the original data files and GTAP I-O report, which includes the Center's in-house checks. The reviewers were given two months for the review and their final reviews will be placed on the website along with the other country reports.

Although the review itself was useful in giving us additional and valuable information on the quality of the table, which was then forwarded to the original contributor, the review process itself took a considerable amount of time, which would not normally be available during a release schedule. In addition, the documentation usually comes at a later stage of the I-O contribution process and without this, a good review is not possible. Due to these timing issues,

we decided that future peer-reviews will be sought in cases where there are concerns about the data or a reviewer steps forward voluntarily. Therefore, these will not be undertaken as part of the normal acceptance/rejection checks, but will be used as a way of identifying what aspects of the tables could be improved in subsequent contributions.

In addition, we will look into ways to facilitate the contribution of GTAP I-O tables starting from a supply and use table, because according to SNA08, supply and use tables are the necessary first step in the development of I-O tables. One benefit of supply and use tables is that it must be compatible with macro data

2.4. 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 8 Data Base was scrutinized for known common problems with the regional I-O tables.⁴

Share of Dwellings

Dwellings (*dwe*) are defined as imputed rents. In some I-O tables dwellings are set equal to zero. An examination of the dwellings shares reveals that 17 I-O tables have *dwe* less than 2% (see Appendix C). 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 in the last two versions 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 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.

Related to this is the cost structure of dwellings. It is expected that the dwellings sector consist primarily of capital. Most countries show a dwelling sector with a capital share over total costs larger than 60%. Two countries, have a capital share below 40%, these are Mexico (36%) and Tanzania (20%).⁵

⁴ For a complete listing of regions, their GDP and various ratios used to analyze the data see Appendix C.

⁵ Three other countries have a capital share of total costs below 60%, these are Zambia (51%), Romania (47%), and Tunisia (42%).

Table 4: Regions with share of dwelling flaw

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Share of Dwellings in total production</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Azerbaijan	0.00%	2001	7
Belarus	0.00%	2004	7
Cameroon	0.00%	2003	8
Colombia	0.00%	2003	7
Costa Rica	0.00%	2002	7
Cote d'Ivoire	0.00%	1998	8
Croatia	0.00%	1995	5.2
Kazakhstan	0.00%	2004	7
Kyrgyzstan	0.00%	2003	7
Madagascar	0.00%	1999	6
Mauritius	0.00%	1997	6.1
Mexico	0.00%	2003	8
Nicaragua	0.00%	2000	7
Nigeria	0.00%	1999	6.1
Russian Federation	0.00%	2003	7
Tunisia	0.00%	1995	6
Ukraine	0.00%	2004	7

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, such as: paddy rice used in processed rice; sugar cane used in processed sugar; and raw milk used in dairy products.

The Center has adopted two changes to its policies in this area:

- a) Previously the Center encouraged contributors to disaggregate their own I-O table as it was understood 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 determine which regions do not have country-level I-O tables included in the database. Currently individual countries together account for 98.02% of total world GDP and 90.45% of global population, a jump from version 7 that covered approximately 87.9% of the global population. The rest of the 9.55% of the population are included in countries that are incorporated within the 20 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, for a complete list of countries in GTAP 8.1 Data Base please go to:

<https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/regions.asp?Version=8.311>

Table 5 provides a list of fourteen regions with the highest GDP in millions of 2007 US\$. Four of these countries are from the Middle East, four from the continent of Africa, and four from the Caribbean region. The remaining countries, Serbia and Uzbekistan, are located in Europe and Asia respectively.

Table 5: Regions not in Database with Highest GDP (Millions of 2007 US\$)

No.	Regions	GDP (2007 Million USD)
1	Algeria	135,804
2	Puerto Rico*	92,926
3	Libya	71,803
4	Angola	59,263
5	Cuba	58,604
6	Sudan	46,531
7	Dominican Republic*	41,315
8	Syrian Arab Republic	40,549
9	Serbia	39,385
10	Lebanon	25,057
11	Uzbekistan	22,308
12	Yemen, Rep.	21,657
13	Iraq	21,544
14	Trinidad and Tobago*	20,997

*These countries are currently being contributed and are expected to be available in version 9.

Narrowing our perspective to per capita GDP, it can be seen from Table 6 that only Monaco and Liechtenstein have per capita real GDP over a hundred thousand in this list; the rest of the countries have income levels between \$91K and \$25K.

Table 6: Regions not in Database with Highest GDP/capita (2007 US\$)

No.	Regions	GDP per capita (2007 USD)
1	Monaco	183,151
2	Liechtenstein	123,970
3	Bermuda	91,058
4	Gibraltar	73,673
5	Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	66,019
6	Iceland	65,566
7	Cayman Islands	59,262
8	San Marino	55,188
9	Isle of Man	50,594
10	Virgin Islands, British	49,304
11	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	42,506
12	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	41,704
13	Andorra	39,492
14	Faroe Islands	38,084
15	Greenland	37,517
16	New Caledonia	37,130
17	Macao, China	36,249
18	Brunei Darussalam	31,824
19	Turks and Caicos	25,564

The regions with the highest populations are also noteworthy. It can be seen from Table 7 (showing population in millions) that among countries with highest population, 6 are from Africa, 4 are from Asia, and 3 are from the Middle East.

Table 7: Regions not in Data Base with Highest Populations

<i>No.</i>	<i>Regions</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>
1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	63
2	Myanmar	49
3	Sudan	40
4	Algeria	34
5	Iraq	30
6	Afghanistan	28
7	Uzbekistan	27
8	Korea, Dem. Rep.	24
9	Yemen, Rep.	22
10	Syrian Arab Republic	20
11	Angola	18
12	Niger	14
13	Mali	12

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, Algeria tops the list in terms of GDP; in addition, DR Congo, Myanmar, and Sudan are largely populated with over 30 million people and do not have individual I-O tables listed in GTAP. The representation of many African economies is improving in part by the special African GTAP Data Base. Also since countries in the GTAP Data Base covers 98% of world's 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. Apart from these, it is unfortunate that 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.

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Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
1	AUS	Australia	2005	MMRF database derived from ABS Input Output tables, 2005-06	Patrick Jomini, Simon Hone, Alexandra Strzelecki	8
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	Statistics New Zealand (1996)	Gerard Malcom and Allan Rae	6
4	CHN	China	2007	Input-Output Tables of China 2007	Liu Yu, Li Xiangyang	8
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1988	Tormey (1993)	SALTER project	1
6	JPN	Japan	2005	2005 Input-Output Tables for Japan, Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications	Susumu Suzuki, Shiro TAKEDA	8.1
7	KOR	Korea	2007	The Bank of Korea. 2009. Input-Output Tables of Korea 2007. Seoul.	Jong-Hwan Ko	8.1
8	MNG	Mongolia	2005	Mongolian Inter-Sector Balance Table for 2005	Michael Begg, Burmaa Chadraaval, Ragchaasuren Galindev and Esmedekh Lkhanaajav	8
9	TWN	Taiwan	2006	Taiwan Input Output Table	Hsing-Chun Lin, Shih-Hsun Hsu	8.1
11	KHM	Cambodia	2003	National Institute of Statistics (2006), National Institute of Statistics (2005), and National Bank of Cambodia (2006)	Sothea Oum	7
12	IDN	Indonesia	2004	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Mark Horridge and Armida S.Alisjahbana)	7
13	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002	Asian Development Bank (2005), Menon and Warr (2006), and Rao (1993)	Carlos Ludeña	7

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
14	MYS	Malaysia	2005	Malaysian Input-output tables for the year 2005, Department of Statistics, 2009.	Nhi Tran	8
15	PHL	Philippines	2000	Input-Output Table of the Philippines (National Statistical and Coordination board)	Erwin Corong	8
16	SGP	Singapore	2007	Singapore Input-output tables for 2007	Nhi Tran	8.1
17	THA	Thailand	2005	2005 Input-Output Table of Thailand from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)	Tosapol Apaitan	8
18	VNM	Viet Nam	2005	Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO)	James Giesecke	7.1
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	2003	Input-output transactions table, 2003-04, (Government of India, 2008)	Rajesh Chadha, Anjali Tandon	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
22	NPL	Nepal	2007	An Input-output technology matrix of year 2001 from the Planning Commission of Nepal and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) which has been updated; National Accounts from CBS; Trade data from UNCOMTRADE; domestic tax data from department of inland revenue; import duties from Department of Customs. Also, Nepal Labour Force Survey and Nepal Living Standard Survey by CBS	Selim Raihan, Bazlul Khondker	8
23	PAK	Pakistan	2001/02	Dorosh, Niazi and Nazli (2008)	Mark Horridge and Paul Dorosh	6.1
24	LKA	Sri Lanka	2000	Amarasinghe and Bandara (2005), and Bandara and Kelegama (2008)	Jeevika Weerahewa and Jay Bandara	7
26	CAN	Canada	2003	Statistics Canada	Shenjia Chen and Rick Cameron	7
27	USA	United States of America	2002	Dixon and Rimmer (2001), Dixon, Rimmer, and Tsigas (2004), and Lawson (1997)	Marinos Tsigas	7
28	MEX	Mexico	2003	Matriz insumo producto 2003 released by the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática (INEGI)	Aida Gonzalez–Mellado, Claudia Octaviano	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
30	ARG	Argentina	2000	(1) National Institute of Statistics and Census, and (2) Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock-farming, Fisheries and Food Industry	Maximiliano Méndez Parra	6
31	BOL	Bolivia	2004	National Statistics Institute of Bolivia	Carlos Ludena and Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE), Government of Bolivia	7.1
32	BRA	Brazil	2005	Brazilian 2005 IO table from Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE	Joaquim Bento Ferreira-Filho	8.1
33	CHL	Chile	2003	Banco Central de Chile (2001)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludeña	7
34	COL	Colombia	2007	The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	Gabriel Piraquive Galeano, Erick Céspedes Rangel	8.1
35	ECU	Ecuador	2004	Central Bank of Ecuador (2000)	Sara Wong and Carlos Ludeña	7
36	PRY	Paraguay	1994	Central Bank of Paraguay (2006)	Carlos Ludeña, Ruiz Diaz, Francisco Carlos and Gustavo Biedermann	7
37	PER	Peru	2004	Peruvian Ministry of Finance (2004)	David Roland-Holst and Saule Kazybayeva	7
38	URY	Uruguay	1997	Terra, Olivieri, Tellechea and Zalcicever (2008)	Ines Terra	7
39	VEN	Venezuela	1997	Department of Macroeconomic Accounts, Central Bank of Venezuela	Roberto Ferrer, Agustín Velázquez, Jorge Hernández	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
41	CRI	Costa Rica	2002	SAM built by Sanchez (2006), based on data from Central Bank of Costa Rica	Carlos Ludeña and Marco Sanchez	7
42	GTM	Guatemala	2001	Secretaria General de Planificación (SEGEPLAN).	Carlos Ludeña and Jose Duran	7
43	HND	Honduras	2004	Honduras 2004 SAM	José Elías Durán Lima, Gonzalo R. Véliz Marín Carlos Eduardo Ludeña Mauricio Pereira Flores	8
44	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua (2006)	Carlos Ludeña, Marco Sanchez, and Rob Vos	7
45	PAN	Panama	1996	SAM built by Marco V. Sanchez and Rob Vos based on Supply and Use Tables "Contraloría General of Panama"	Carlos Ludeña	7
46	SLV	El Salvador	2000	Social Accounting Matrix, year 2000, from IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)	José Elías Durán Lima, Carlos Ludeña Mauricio Pereira Gonzalo Véliz	8
49	AUT	Austria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
50	BEL	Belgium	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
51	CYP	Cyprus	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
52	CZE	Czech Republic	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
53	DNK	Denmark	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
54	EST	Estonia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
55	FIN	Finland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
56	FRA	France	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
57	DEU	Germany	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
58	GRC	Greece	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
59	HUN	Hungary	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
60	IRL	Ireland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
61	ITA	Italy	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
62	LVA	Latvia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
63	LTU	Lithuania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
64	LUX	Luxembourg	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
65	MLT	Malta	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
66	NLD	Netherlands	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
67	POL	Poland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
68	PRT	Portugal	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
69	SVK	Slovakia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
70	SVN	Slovenia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
71	ESP	Spain	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
72	SWE	Sweden	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
73	GBR	United Kingdom	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
74	CHE	Switzerland	2008	Swiss Input-Output Table 2008 (Swiss Federal Office of Statistics)	Renger van Nieuwkoop, Nathani, Carsten	8
75	NOR	Norway	2007	Statistics Norway	Glen Peters	8
77	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

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
78	BGR	Bulgaria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
79	BLR	Belarus	2010	2010 I-O tables from the Belarus Statistical Committee	Csilla Lakatos, Irina Tochitskaya	8.1
80	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
81	ROU	Romania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
82	RUS	Russian Federation	2003	Rosstat (2008) and (2006)	Natalia Tourdyeva	7
83	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
86	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2004	Abdiev (2007)	David Roland-Holst and Saule Kazybayeva	7
87	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003	Miles Light	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	7
89	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
90	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic in Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2005.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
91	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
92	BHR	Bahrain	2005	General national accounts data for 2005, Central Informatics Organisation, Bahrain. Detailed national accounts statistics 2006 and 2007, Central Informatics Organisation, Bahrain. UN trade data (Comtrade) for imports and exports. Kuwait I/O table for 2005 with 44-sectors.	David Green	8
93	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7
94	ISR	Israel	2004	Domestic institutions in Israel, including but not limited to: the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Israel, and the Israeli Tax Authority (ITA). See the extended documentation for more details.	Khalid Siddig, Dorothee Flaig; Jonas Luckmann; Harald Grethe	8
95	KWT	Kuwait	2005	Detailed 54-sector I/O table for 2000 published by the Kuwait Central Statistics Office. Abbreviated 29-sector I/O table for 2005 (unpublished) provided by the Kuwait Ministry of Planning. The National Accounts Statistics 2005 published by the Kuwait Central Statistics Office in 2008. UN Comtrade trade data.	David Green	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
96	OMN	Oman	2005	National Accounts 2005, Ministry of National Economy, Oman. Nine-Sector Social Accounting Matrix 1999, Boughanmi, et al 2002, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Studies, Sultan Qaboos University, Oman. UN trade data (Comtrade) for imports and exports. Kuwait I/O table for 2005 with 44 sectors, 2011.	David Green	8
97	QAT	Qatar	2005	Annual Statistical Abstract, 2007, Qatar Statistics Authority. Economic Statistics Bulletin, 2008, Qatar Statistics Authority. UN trade data (Comtrade) for imports and exports. Kuwait I/O table for 2005 with 44 sectors, 2011.	David Green	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
98	SAU	Saudi Arabia	2005	The key sources of data used to produce the input-output table were as follows: • Kuwait I/O table for 2005 with 44 sectors, 2011. • National Accounts Data 2005, Central Department of Statistics and Information, Saudi Ministry of Economy and Planning • The National Accounts Statistics 2005, Kuwait Central Statistical Office • UN trade data (Comtrade) for imports and exports. In addition, various data on specific sectors was also used (e.g. refining capacity, crude oil production, etc.).	David Green	8
99	TUR	Turkey	1998	State Institute of statistics (2004)	Mustafa Acar, Burcu Afyonoglu, Savas Kus and Bengisu Vural.	7
100	ARE	United Arab Emirates	2005	National Accounts Data, 2005, UAE Ministry of Economy. Ten-Sector Input-Output Table for the UAE, 2003. Eight-Sector Social Accounting Matrix of the UAE Economy, 2006, Working Paper by Nico Vellinga, Economic Policy Research Unit, Zayed University. Kuwait I/O table for 2005 with 44 sectors, 2011.	David Green	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
102	EGY	Egypt	2003	National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
103	MAR	Morocco	2004	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	David Roland-Holst and Saad Belghazi	7
104	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
106	BEN	Benin	2003	Base de données MCS 2003 du Bénin	Badri Narayanan	8.1
107	BFA	Burkina Faso	2005	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic and Fisheries Resources	Lacina Balma, Dramane Bako	8.1
108	CMR	Cameroon	2003	Not specified.	Christian Arnault Emini	8
109	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	1998	1998 Input-Output table for Cote d'Ivoire, provided by	Kone Youssouf, Diallo, Souleymane	8
110	GHA	Ghana	2005	A 2005 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Ghana, published in October 2007, by Ghana Statistical Services (GSS), International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) under the Ghana Strategy Support Program (GSSP)	Charles Adjasi, Emmanuel Kinfu	8

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
111	GIN	Guinea	2005	MATRICE DE COMPTABILITE SOCIALE DE LA GUINEE, Ismael FOFANA & Lacina BALMA, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), West and Central Africa Office (Janvier 2012). Source: TRE 2005, Comptes Nationaux 1997-2006, EIBEP 2002-2003	Lacina Balma, Ismael Fofana	8.1
112	NGA	Nigeria	2006	The Nigerian SAM of Nwafor et al. (2010) together with several domestic data sources such as the National Bureau of Statistics and the Central Bank of Nigeria are used to develop the 2006 Nigerian IOT.	Khalid Siddig, Jonas Luckmann	8.1
113	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
114	TGO	Togo	2006	Unpublished research by a PEP network team member.	Lacina Balma, Damien AGBODJI	8.1
118	ETH	Ethiopia	2002	Social Accounting Matrix 2001/02 compiled by IDS in collaboration with EDRI	Dirk Willenbockel and Sherman Robinson in version 7.1.	7.1

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
119	KEN	Kenya	2001	Several structural and annual data sources such as national accounts, government accounts, balance of payments and foreign trade data, as well as the most recent IO table (1997 SAM constructed by the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis KIPPRA), SAMs for earlier base years constructed by the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics and the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey	Peter Wobst, Benjamin Schraven	8
120	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
121	MWI	Malawi	2007	Douillet, M., K. Pauw and J. Thurlow (2012) "A Standard 2007 Social Accounting Matrix for Malawi." Washington DC, USA: International Food Policy Research Institute.	Zekarias Hussein, James Thurlow	8.1
122	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

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
123	MOZ	Mozambique	2007	Arndt, C., Pauw, K. and J. Thurlow (2012) "A Standard 2007 Social Accounting Matrix for Mozambique." Washington DC, USA: International Food Policy Research Institute.	Zekarias Hussein, James Thurlow	8.1
124	RWA	Rwanda	2006	IFPRI	Zekarias Hussein	8.1
125	TZA	Tanzania	2007	IFPRI	Zekarias Hussein, James Thurlow	8.1
126	UGA	Uganda	2002	Uganda SAM 2002, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), Kampala, Uganda	Isabel Teichmann	8
127	ZMB	Zambia	2007	Chikuba, Z., M. Syacumpi, J. Thurlow and E. Zulu (2012) "A Standard 2007 Social Accounting Matrix for Zambia." Washington DC, USA: International Food Policy Research Institute.	Zekarias Hussein, James Thurlow	8.1
128	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	A 1991 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Zimbabwe, by Marcelle Thomas, Romeo M. Bautista, International Food Policy Research Institute.	Mark Horridge	5.1
130	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5

Appendix A: Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
131	NAM	Namibia	2004	Marie-Lange, G. (2008). A social accounting matrix for Namibia, 2004: A tool for analysing economic growth, income distribution and poverty, Namibian Economic Research Unit,	Michael Begg, Lelly Nghixulifwa	8
132	ZAF	South Africa	2005	Statistics South Africa (2006)	Cecilia Punt	7

Appendix B: 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	8	54	11	6	37	Basic	N/A
2	NZL	New Zealand	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
4	CHN	China	8	45	2	7	36	Basic	Available
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1	37	6	5	26	Unknown	N/A
6	JPN	Japan	8.1	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
7	KOR	Korea	8.1	56	12	7	37	Basic	Available
8	MNG	Mongolia	8	34	2	3	29	Basic	Available
9	TWN	Taiwan	8.1	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
11	KHM	Cambodia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
12	IDN	Indonesia	7	53	10	7	36	Basic	N/A
13	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7	31	12	1	18	Basic	Available
14	MYS	Malaysia	8	46	6	5	35	Basic	Available
15	PHL	Philippines	8	50	9	6	35	Basic	Available
16	SGP	Singapore	8.1	43	2	5	36	Unknown	Available
17	THA	Thailand	8	51	9	7	35	Unknown	Available
18	VNM	Viet Nam	7.1	47	6	7	34	Unknown	Available
20	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
21	IND	India	8	50	10	4	36	Basic & Purchaser	Available
22	NPL	Nepal	8	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	N/A
23	PAK	Pakistan	6.1	46	8	6	32	Unknown	Available
24	LKA	Sri Lanka	7	29	5	3	21	Unknown	Available
26	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
27	USA	United States of America	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
28	MEX	Mexico	8	37	2	2	33	Basic	Available
30	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available

Appendix B: 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>
31	BOL	Bolivia	8	33	4	5	24	Unknown	Available
32	BRA	Brazil	8.1	52	11	8	33	Basic	Available
33	CHL	Chile	7	40	3	5	32	Unknown	Available
34	COL	Colombia	8.1	56	12	7	37	Purchaser	N/A
35	ECU	Ecuador	7	41	5	5	31	Unknown	Available
36	PRY	Paraguay	7	51	9	7	35	Purchaser	Available
37	PER	Peru	7	50	12	8	30	Unknown	N/A
38	URY	Uruguay	7	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
39	VEN	Venezuela	8	46	4	6	36	Basic	Available
41	CRI	Costa Rica	7	37	9	7	21	Basic	N/A
42	GTM	Guatemala	7	50	12	7	31	Purchaser	N/A
43	HND	Honduras	8	42	7	7	28	Basic	Available
44	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Purchaser	Available
45	PAN	Panama	7	27	10	2	15	Purchaser	N/A
46	SLV	El Salvador	8	38	7	6	25	Basic	Available
49	AUT	Austria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
50	BEL	Belgium	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
51	CYP	Cyprus	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
52	CZE	Czech Republic	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
53	DNK	Denmark	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
54	EST	Estonia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
55	FIN	Finland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
56	FRA	France	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
57	DEU	Germany	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
58	GRC	Greece	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
59	HUN	Hungary	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
60	IRL	Ireland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available

Appendix B: 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
61	ITA	Italy	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
62	LVA	Latvia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
63	LTU	Lithuania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
64	LUX	Luxembourg	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
65	MLT	Malta	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
66	NLD	Netherlands	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
67	POL	Poland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
68	PRT	Portugal	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
69	SVK	Slovakia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
70	SVN	Slovenia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
71	ESP	Spain	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
72	SWE	Sweden	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
73	GBR	United Kingdom	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
74	CHE	Switzerland	8	30	3	1	26	Basic	Available
75	NOR	Norway	8	38	3	1	34	Basic	Available
77	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
78	BGR	Bulgaria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
79	BLR	Belarus	8.1	40	12	8	20	Basic	N/A
80	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
81	ROU	Romania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
82	RUS	Russian Federation	7	41	4	4	33	Basic	Available
83	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
86	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	34	1	1	32	Basic	N/A
87	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
89	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
90	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
91	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	Available

Appendix B: 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>
92	BHR	Bahrain	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
93	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	7	43	6	3	34	Unknown	Available
94	ISR	Israel	8	43	9	5	29	Unknown	Available
95	KWT	Kuwait	8	37	5	1	31	Producer	Available
96	OMN	Oman	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
97	QAT	Qatar	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
98	SAU	Saudi Arabia	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
99	TUR	Turkey	7	46	3	7	36	Basic	Available
100	ARE	United Arab Emirates	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
102	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
103	MAR	Morocco	7	46	12	6	28	Unknown	Available
104	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
106	BEN	Benin	8.1	29	5	1	23	Unknown	N/A
107	BFA	Burkina Faso	8.1	38	8	6	24	Basic	N/A
108	CMR	Cameroon	8	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
109	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	8	34	4	2	28	Basic	Available
110	GHA	Ghana	8	41	9	4	28	Basic	Available
111	GIN	Guinea	8.1	30	9	3	18	Purchaser	N/A
112	NGA	Nigeria	8.1	38	12	4	22	Unknown	Available
113	SEN	Senegal	6.2	30	7	4	19	Producer	Available
114	TGO	Togo	8.1	30	3	4	23	Purchaser	N/A
118	ETH	Ethiopia	7	39	6	5	28	Basic	N/A
119	KEN	Kenya	8	33	10	3	20	Basic	Available
120	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
121	MWI	Malawi	8.1	36	9	4	23	Unknown	N/A
122	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available

Appendix B: 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>
123	MOZ	Mozambique	8.1	37	9	3	25	Unknown	N/A
124	RWA	Rwanda	8.1	34	10	4	20	Purchaser	N/A
125	TZA	Tanzania	8.1	39	11	6	22	Unknown	N/A
126	UGA	Uganda	8	33	3	2	28	Producer	Available
127	ZMB	Zambia	8.1	36	9	4	23	Unknown	Available
128	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
130	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
131	NAM	Namibia	8	29	3	2	24	Basic	Available
132	ZAF	South Africa	7	41	3	6	32	Purchaser	N/A

Appendix C: Regions and Data

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2007 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2007 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Australia	aus	856,911	40,657	21.08	0.042	0.849	2005	8
New Zealand	nzl	138,317	32,712	4.23	0.037	0.723	1996	6
Rest of Oceania	xoc	31,830	3,372	9.44	0.035	0.744		
China	chn	3,494,058	2,651	1317.89	0.010	0.831	2007	8
Hong Kong	hkg	207,071	29,898	6.93	0.013	0.877	1988	1
Japan	jpn	4,377,945	34,264	127.77	0.051	0.867	2000	6
Korea	kor	1,049,236	21,653	48.46	0.022	0.768	2003	7
Mongolia	mng	3,930	1,505	2.61	0.017	0.757	2005	8
Taiwan	twm	393,763	17,211	22.88	0.034	0.840	1999	6
Rest of East Asia	xea	32,972	1,360	24.24	0.023	0.823		
Cambodia	khn	8,358	583	14.32	0.021	0.879	2003	7
Indonesia	idn	432,103	1,923	224.67	0.059	0.964	2004	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	lao	4,286	704	6.09	0.009	0.918	2002	7
Malaysia	mys	186,642	7,028	26.56	0.008	0.642	2005	8
Philippines	phl	144,071	1,624	88.72	0.026	0.939	2000	8
Singapore	sgp	176,766	38,523	4.59	0.010	0.730	1996	6
Thailand	tha	247,110	3,689	66.98	0.005	0.949	2005	8
Viet Nam	vnm	68,435	804	85.16	0.020	0.902	2005	7.1
Rest of Southeast Asia	xse	28,602	565	50.58	0.019	0.822		
Bangladesh	bgs	68,415	434	157.75	0.031	0.754	1993.94	5
India	ind	1,232,817	1,096	1124.79	0.020	0.951	2003.04	8
Nepal	npl	10,283	364	28.29	0.042	0.876	2007	8
Pakistan	pak	143,170	881	162.59	0.014	0.808	2001.02	6.1
Sri Lanka	lka	32,351	1,617	20.01	0.004	0.887	2000	7

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<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2007 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2007 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Rest of South Asia	xsa	12,017	411	29.24	0.035	0.860		
Canada	can	1,424,064	43,185	32.98	0.033	0.870	2003	7
United States of America	usa	14,061,780	46,672	301.29	0.043	0.864	2002	7
Mexico	mex	1,025,580	9,741	105.28	0.000	0.364	2003	8
Rest of North America	xna	8,201	64,845	0.13	0.032	0.863		
Argentina	arg	260,789	6,604	39.49	0.045	1.000	2000	6
Bolivia	bol	13,120	1,378	9.52	0.018	0.919	2004	7
Brazil	bra	1,365,983	7,185	190.12	0.031	0.946	2005	8
Chile	chl	164,315	9,877	16.64	0.025	0.798	2003	7
Colombia	col	207,363	4,675	44.36	0.000	0.860	2003	7
Ecuador	ecu	45,789	3,432	13.34	0.018	0.779	2004	7
Paraguay	pry	12,222	1,995	6.13	0.008	0.934	1994	7
Peru	per	107,492	3,771	28.51	0.002	0.749	2004	7
Uruguay	ury	23,952	7,206	3.32	0.069	0.807	1997	7
Venezuela	ven	226,791	8,252	27.48	0.024	0.906	1997	8
Rest of South America	xsm	5,923	3,939	1.50	0.007	0.819		
Costa Rica	cri	26,267	5,891	4.46	0.000	0.821	2002	7
Guatemala	gtm	34,113	2,555	13.35	0.087	0.927	2001	7
Honduras	hnd	12,392	1,727	7.17	0.024	0.946	2004	8
Nicaragua	nic	5,618	1,004	5.60	0.000	0.819	2000	7
Panama	pan	19,794	5,920	3.34	0.050	0.904	1996	7
El Salvador	slv	20,377	3,337	6.11	0.045	0.963	2000	8
Rest of Central America	xca	1,277	4,099	0.31	0.001	0.730		
Caribbean	xcb	263,734	6,529	40.39	0.019	0.801		
Austria	aut	372,291	44,850	8.30	0.009	0.714	2000	7.1

Appendix C: Regions and Data

<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2007 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2007 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Belgium	bel	458,620	43,161	10.63	0.010	0.857	2000	7.1
Cyprus	cyp	21,447	25,119	0.85	0.024	0.667	2000	7.1
Czech Republic	cze	174,215	16,858	10.33	0.004	0.853	2000	7.1
Denmark	dnk	310,721	56,894	5.46	0.011	0.715	2000	7.1
Estonia	est	21,384	15,938	1.34	0.007	0.686	2000	7.1
Finland	fin	246,584	46,382	5.32	0.012	0.669	2000	7.1
France	fra	2,638,203	41,546	63.50	0.012	0.859	2000	7.1
Germany	deu	3,329,146	40,468	82.27	0.015	0.808	2000	7.1
Greece	grc	309,917	27,689	11.19	0.018	0.865	2000	7.1
Hungary	hun	138,756	13,799	10.06	0.011	0.910	2000	7.1
Ireland	irl	259,707	59,608	4.36	0.006	0.748	2000	7.1
Italy	ita	2,116,202	35,641	59.38	0.008	0.929	2000	7.1
Latvia	lva	28,766	12,638	2.28	0.007	0.918	2000	7.1
Lithuania	ltu	39,104	11,584	3.38	0.008	0.882	2000	7.1
Luxembourg	lux	51,278	106,831	0.48	0.005	0.765	2000	7.1
Malta	mlt	7,449	18,209	0.41	0.004	0.858	2000	7.1
Netherlands	nld	778,312	47,511	16.38	0.013	0.860	2000	7.1
Poland	pol	425,322	11,157	38.12	0.007	0.901	2000	7.1
Portugal	prt	230,945	21,770	10.61	0.015	0.766	2000	7.1
Slovakia	svk	84,242	15,608	5.40	0.005	0.907	2000	7.1
Slovenia	svn	47,315	23,445	2.02	0.008	0.670	2000	7.1
Spain	esp	1,440,836	32,105	44.88	0.009	0.849	2000	7.1
Sweden	swe	462,513	50,558	9.15	0.008	0.653	2000	7.1
United Kingdom	gbr	2,799,040	45,882	61.01	0.014	0.693	2000	7.1
Switzerland	che	434,116	57,490	7.55	0.061	0.730	2008	7.1

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<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2007 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2007 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Norway	nor	387,539	82,258	4.71	0.033	0.764	2007	7.1
Rest of EFTA	xef	24,809	71,516	0.35	0.012	0.790		
Albania	alb	10,834	3,459	3.13	0.021	0.788	2000	5.3
Bulgaria	bgr	42,114	5,498	7.66	0.009	0.777	2000	7.1
Belarus	blr	45,275	4,667	9.70	0.000	0.869	2004	7
Croatia	hrv	58,558	13,201	4.44	0.000	0.866	1995	5.2
Romania	rou	169,283	7,856	21.55	0.011	0.472	2000	7.1
Russian Federation	rus	1,299,708	9,146	142.10	0.000	0.836	2003	7
Ukraine	ukr	142,719	3,069	46.51	0.000	0.873	2004	7
Rest of Eastern Europe	xee	4,402	1,200	3.67	0.000	0.870		
Rest of Europe	xer	91,845	6,431	14.28	0.004	0.830		
Kazakhstan	kaz	104,854	6,772	15.48	0.000	0.858	2004	7
Kyrgyzstan	kgz	3,803	726	5.24	0.000	0.865	2003	7
Rest of Former Soviet Union	xsu	38,685	1,003	38.57	0.000	0.865		
Armenia	arm	9,206	2,996	3.07	0.018	0.737	2002	7
Azerbaijan	aze	33,049	3,851	8.58	0.000	0.864	2001	7
Georgia	geo	10,173	2,334	4.36	0.025	0.845	2001	7
Bahrain	bhr	18,473	24,321	0.76	0.007	0.963	2005	8
Iran Islamic Republic of	irn	286,057	4,028	71.02	0.030	0.876	2001	7
Israel	isr	166,990	23,257	7.18	0.041	0.936	2004	8
Kuwait	kwt	114,739	43,087	2.66	0.010	0.964	2005	8
Oman	omn	41,909	15,372	2.73	0.006	0.964	2005	8
Qatar	qat	80,751	70,986	1.14	0.005	0.961	2005	8
Saudi Arabia	sau	384,076	15,899	24.16	0.006	0.961	2005	8
Turkey	tur	647,155	8,865	73.00	0.022	0.869	1998	7

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United Arab Emirates	are	207,571	47,565	4.36	0.014	0.963	2005	8
Rest of Western Asia	xws	133,215	1,549	86.01	0.014	0.837		
Egypt	egy	130,473	1,630	80.06	0.019	0.926	2003	6.2
Morocco	mar	75,226	2,409	31.22	0.013	1.000	2004	7
Tunisia	tun	35,620	3,483	10.23	0.000	0.416	1995	6
Rest of North Africa	xnf	208,159	5,152	40.40	0.000	0.544		
Benin	ben	5,547	661	8.39	0.037	0.907	2003	8.1
Burkina Faso	bfa	6,767	460	14.72	0.018	0.949	2005	8.1
Cameroon	cmr	20,686	1,109	18.66	0.000	0.867	2003	8
Cote d'Ivoire	civ	19,796	984	20.12	0.000	0.763	1998	8
Ghana	gha	24,633	1,077	22.87	0.023	0.684	2005	8
Guinea	gin	4,210	438	9.62	0.017	0.989	2005	8.1
Nigeria	nga	165,921	1,123	147.72	0.000	0.781	1999	6.1
Senegal	sen	11,334	953	11.89	0.033	0.994	1996	6.2
Togo	tgo	2,499	397	6.30	0.011	0.899	2006	8.1
Rest of Western Africa	xwf	19,127	451	42.39	0.023	0.899		
Central Africa	xcf	41,363	2,003	20.65	0.016	0.951		
South Central Africa	xac	69,241	865	80.08	0.015	0.998		
Ethiopia	eth	19,182	244	78.65	0.022	0.987	2002	7
Kenya	ken	27,166	720	37.76	0.022	0.950	2001	8
Madagascar	mdg	7,343	395	18.60	0.000	0.639	1999	6
Malawi	mwi	3,586	248	14.44	0.008	0.747	1994	5
Mauritius	mus	7,521	5,966	1.26	0.000	0.831	1997	6.1
Mozambique	moz	8,030	367	21.87	0.018	0.848	1995	5
Rwanda	rwa	3,412	361	9.46	0.033	0.833	2006	8.1

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<i>Regions</i>	<i>Region Code</i>	<i>GDP (2007 Million USD)</i>	<i>GDP/capita (2007 USD)</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>	<i>SHR Dwe in Total Production</i>	<i>SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Version</i>
Tanzania	tza	16,824	408	41.28	0.016	0.203	2005	5
Uganda	uga	11,892	388	30.64	0.031	0.863	2002	8
Zambia	zmb	11,541	937	12.31	0.026	0.511	1995	5
Zimbabwe	zwe	4,424	355	12.45	0.014	0.874	1991	5
Rest of Eastern Africa	xec	55,065	867	63.52	0.002	0.945		
Botswana	bwa	12,386	6,545	1.89	0.013	1.000	1993.94	5
Namibia	nam	8,806	4,216	2.09	0.023	1.000	2004	8
South Africa	zaf	286,301	5,983	47.85	0.017	0.998	2005	7
Rest of South African Customs	xsc	4,527	1,422	3.18	0.017	0.983		
Rest of the World	xtw	123	18,661	0.01	0.033	0.766		