

Chapter 7

Regional Input-Output Data

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This chapter documents the input-output (I-O) tables used in constructing the GTAP 9 Data Base. The GTAP Data Base consists mainly of I-O data, and the primary source for this data is a large collection of single-country I-O tables contributed to GTAP by researchers from around the world. This chapter summarizes this collection process. Detailed documentation is available for each updated or new country I-O tables in Version 9. Documentation for countries contributed prior to the GTAP 9 Data Base can be found in the relevant documentation for the version to which they were contributed.¹

In this chapter we describe what's new in the contributed I-O tables in the GTAP Data Base and outline the screening and preliminary adjustments we make to the contributed tables. We also briefly discuss the processing of these tables. Finally we provide some summary statistics of the contributed I-O data in this chapter and summary data is available on the GTAP website.

7.1 What's New in Version 9?

Compared with the GTAP 8 Data Base, version 9 has more regional detail, but the same sectoral coverage. The lists of regions and sectors are provided in Chapter 2. The additional detail provides considerable scope for users of the GTAP Data Base to investigate a variety of issues related to these new regions.

The GTAP 9 Data Base includes data for 140 regions. Of these 140, 120 are primary regions developed from contributed I-O tables; the remaining 20 are composite regions. Version 8 had 129 regions, 109 of which were primary regions. Table 7.1 summarizes the sources and reference period for all the regional I-O tables underpinning the GTAP 9 Data Base.

The inclusion of a new country into the data base is driven by the needs of the users of the GTAP Data Base. Country I-O tables are prepared by contributors who have a particular interest in including the country in the GTAP Data Base. Users interested in contributing I-O tables are referred to GTAP Technical Paper No. 01 on this subject (Huff, McDougall, and Walmsley, 2000).²

With respect to GTAP 8, there are 11 new countries added to the GTAP 9 Data Base: Benin contributed by Badri Narayanan, Burkina Faso, Guinea and Togo contributed by Lacina Balma, Rwanda contributed by Zekarias Hussein, Brunei Darussalam contributed by Ken Itakura, Jordan contributed by Hedi Bchir, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Puerto Rico contributed by Carlos Ludeña.

¹ In addition, links to country-specific documentation can also be found in the summary documentation of each country, which can be obtained via: <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/regions.asp?Version=9.211>

² This is available from: https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/resources/res_display.asp?RecordID=304

Equally important are the 20 other I-O tables being updated, these include: Australia (Daniel Marshall), China (Liu Yu), Colombia (Gabriel Piraquive Galeano), Japan (Suzumu Suzuki), Korea (Jong-Hwan Ko), New Zealand (Anna Strutt), Nigeria (Khalid Siddig), Norway (Glen Peters), Pakistan (Dario Debowicz), Paraguay (Martin Cicowicz), Senegal (Angel Aguiar), Singapore (Nhi Tran), Taiwan (Hsing-Chun Lin), Turkey (Mustafa Acar), Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia (Zekarias Hussein). Of these, the Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia tables were listed in the Chopping Block.³ Besides these 31 new/updated IO tables, two tables, Belarus (Csilla Lakatos) and Brazil (Joaquim Bento), were subject to minor adjustments by the contributor.

New country contributions have led to significant disaggregation of previously aggregated regions in the Caribbean and Africa. Specially funded projects have been an important factor in the increased regional coverage of the GTAP 9 Data Base. The Center received funding from the World Bank and Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP) and the European Commission to create the Africa Data Base. As a result, apart from the updates to Nigeria, Senegal, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia, we now include new I-O tables for Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Togo and Rwanda in the GTAP 9 Data Base.

Similarly, the progress in Latin America continues with the new Caribbean countries I-O tables (i.e., Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and Puerto Rico) and the update of the Paraguay I-O table thanks to the special efforts of Carlos Ludeña.

7.2 *Checking the I-O Tables*

After receiving an I-O table, we first check that it satisfies certain formal requirements. If there are serious deviations from these requirements, we advise the contributor and request changes. The procedures for checking the I-O tables are continuously being reviewed and improved during the production process. Further details about the checking procedures are provided in Huff, et al. (2000) and on the contributors' website.

There are 5 groups of checks made on the I-O tables. These include:

Data structure. This includes a number of checks. Firstly, we ensure that there are at least 30 sectors and that agriculture and energy are separate from other sectors.⁴ Secondly, we check that the contributor has mapped the original data to the sectors according to the concordances; and finally, we ensure that there are no serious data omissions.

Balance condition. Each table should be balanced. A check is made to ensure that total sales equal total costs for each sector in the contributed I-O table.

Sign. There are certain requirements about the signs of elements in the tables. For example, the value of capital services must be positive reflecting the normal return to capital services.

Tax rates. A check is made to ensure that there are no ridiculous tax rates implied by the data.

Other. We also check that the other government services (osg) and dwellings (dwe) sectors have been treated in the preferred way and therefore that the I-O table is consistent with the other I-O tables. Both of these problems are prevalent in many of the tables. In the case of

³ See <https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/contribute/> for GTAP's Chopping Block and GTAP's Most wanted list.

⁴ The Center has instituted a peer-review system for countries with less than 30 sectors.

government services modifications have been made in the construction process to rectify tables with this problem (see Chapter 8.E). Because the data on owner occupied dwellings is scarce, we are currently working on an estimation technique to supplement the Data Base with an alternative source of dwelling information.

I-O structure. Finally we compare the I-O structure to that of an average I-O table to ensure that there are no ridiculous unexplainable entries. The results of these checks are then given to the contributor, who then satisfies him/herself that any substantial differences are explainable or, in the case of errors, these are fixed. Further details on the method used to compare an I-O table to the average I-O table can be found in Walmsley and McDougall (2004). We increasingly rely on these entropy measures to highlight errors in mappings and in the underlying I-O tables. In some cases, where shares are exceedingly strange, tables have been rejected.

In general, we require substantive, but not rigorous compliance with all these conditions. For example, we accept tables with negative entries in cells that should have non-negative entries but only if we judge that the negative values are economically insignificant; that is, that we can remove them without substantially altering the I-O structure. Then in our initial processing of the tables, we remove these minor defects.

7.3 *Processing of I-O Tables*

Once accepted, the I-O tables go through a number of stages before they can be integrated into the GTAP Data Base.

First, despite all the preliminary checks made, we do accept tables with minor deviations; hence some cleaning of the I-O tables is usually required to remove any minor problems or deviations in sign or balance.

Second, agricultural production targets are applied to certain I-O tables before the main data construction phase. In the GTAP 5 Data Base, the data for European Union (EU) member countries contained considerable inaccuracies in levels and international distribution of agricultural production. As a result, since GTAP version 6, we have been targeting agricultural production in I-O tables based on data from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD, (see Chapter 8.C).

Third, as mentioned above many tables contain inappropriate treatment of government services. Under standard national accounting conventions (U.N. 1993), government consumption includes the outputs of “non-market processes of production” and excludes their inputs, these being accounted as intermediate usage by various industries, notably, public administration and defense. Most I-O tables contributed to GTAP apply this convention, but some do not. For those that do not, modifications have been made in the construction process to rectify the problem. The procedure is outlined in Chapter 8.E.

Fourth, having cleaned the I-O tables as required, we take those that have the full 57-sector GTAP sectoral classification and calculate from them a representative table (see Chapter 8.F) as a linear combination, giving each region’s I-O table its appropriate GDP weight.

Fifth, for the tables that do not have the full 57 sectors, we disaggregate, as described in Chapter 8.D. The GTAP 9 Data Base provides details on 57 sectors – no new sectors have been added since GTAP 5. Of the contributed tables, 105 do not contain all 57 sectors and required disaggregation, of which 74 required agricultural disaggregation and 102, non-agricultural

disaggregation. This is an increase on the number of regions requiring disaggregation and is the result of two developments: first, the increase in the number of regions where quality disaggregated data is unavailable; and second, increased quality controls by the Center which have led to us discourage disaggregation by contributors. Table 7.2 lists the contributed I-O tables and the level of aggregation. This disaggregation is done for agricultural and food sectors separately from other goods. The disaggregation of agricultural and food commodities is undertaken using a database constructed by Everett Peterson and described in Chapter 8.A. For the non-agricultural commodities we use the representative I-O table to disaggregate the sectors (see Chapters 8.D and 8.F).

Finally, for each region where we have no contributed table, we calculate a composite table, as a linear combination of I-O tables for selected primary regions. We make a different selection of primary regions for each composite region, matching as closely as possible the composite region's income level and production pattern, as described in Chapter 8.F.

At this point we have a set of tables covering all GTAP regions and the I-O tables are ready to be incorporated into the GTAP Data Base and reconciled with the other macroeconomic datasets. First, you may have noticed in Table 7.1 that the reference periods for the regional I-O tables vary across regions. The reason for this is that I-O tables for most of the regions are available at five year or longer intervals and they are often published several years after the data have been collected. This means that it is impossible to keep source data up-to-date. Fortunately the I-O coefficients tend to change relatively slowly, and the data are updated to reflect macroeconomic aggregates, trade, energy, and protection targets for 2004, 2007, and 2011. The procedure used to update the I-O tables is described in Chapter 15. We believe that the resulting estimated domestic data bases are of reasonably high quality in almost all cases.

In the final stages, revisions are made to the value-added in the I-O table. You may have noticed that contributed I-O tables only contain data on the aggregate value of labor. Using other data sources, we split these values between skilled and unskilled labor, and also revise primary factor usage in agriculture and resource-intensive industries (Chapter 12).

7.4 *Concluding Remarks*

So far, we have not mentioned the work undertaken by the contributor in preparing an I-O table for incorporation into the GTAP Data Base. There are numerous problems and issues that a contributor has to consider when preparing an I-O table. In the sub-chapters of this chapter, available on the GTAP website, the contributors provide detailed information about the source of the data, how it was prepared, and any problems encountered and how they were dealt with.

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 9 Data Base

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
1	AUS	Australia	2009	Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) 2009 10 IO tables	Daniel Marshall, Philip Harslett, Patrick Jomini	9
2	NZL	New Zealand	2007	Statistics New Zealand. (2012). National Accounts Input-Output Tables: Year ended March 2007. Statistics New Zealand, Wellington.	Anna Strutt and Papu Siameja	9
4	CHN	China	2010	National Bureau of Statistics of China	Yu Liu, Chen Jie	8.2
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 Internal Affairs and Communications	Susumu Suzuki, Shiro TAKEDA	8.1
7	KOR	Korea Republic of	2010	The Bank of Korea. 2014. Input-Output Tables of Korea 2010. Seoul.	Jong-Hwan Ko	9
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	BRN	Brunei Darussalam	2005	Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office, Brunei Darussalam; publicly available at http://www.depd.gov.bn/home.html	Ken Itakura	8.2
12	KHM	Cambodia	2003	National Institute of Statistics (2006), National Institute of Statistics (2005), and National Bank of Cambodia (2006)	Sothea Oum	7
13	IDN	Indonesia	2004	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Mark Horridge and Armida S.Alisjahbana	7

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
14	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002	Asian Development Bank (2005), Menon and Warr (2006), and Rao (1993)	Carlos Ludeña	7
15	MYS	Malaysia	2005	Malaysian Input-output tables for the year 2005, Department of Statistics, 2009.	Nhi Tran	8
16	PHL	Philippines	2000	Input-Output Table of the Philippines (National Statistical and Coordination board)	Erwin Corong	8
17	SGP	Singapore	2007	Singapore Input-output tables for 2007	Nhi Tran	8.1
18	THA	Thailand	2005	2005 Input-Output Table of Thailand from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)	Tosapol Apaitan	8
19	VNM	Viet Nam	2005	Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO)	James Giesecke	7.1
21	BGD	Bangladesh	1994	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
22	IND	India	2003	Input-output transactions table, 2003-04, (Government of India, 2008)	Rajesh Chadha, Anjali Tandon	8
23	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
24	PAK	Pakistan	2007	Dario Debowicz, Paul Dorosh, Hamza Syed Heider and Sherman Robinson 'A 2007-08 Social Accounting Matrix for Pakistan' IFPRI PSSP Working Paper N.1.	Dario Debowicz, Sherman Robinson, Hamza Syed Heider and Paul Dorosh	8.2
25	LKA	Sri Lanka	2000	Amarasinghe and Bandara (2005), and Bandara and Kelegama (2008)	Jeevika Weerahewa and Jay Bandara	7
27	CAN	Canada	2003	Statistics Canada	Shenjie Chen and Rick Cameron	7

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
28	USA	United States of America	2002	Dixon and Rimmer (2001), Dixon, Rimmer, and Tsigas (2004), and Lawson (1997)	Marinos Tsigas	7
29	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
31	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
32	BOL	Bolivia	2004	National Statistics Institute of Bolivia	Carlos Ludeña and Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE), Government of Bolivia	7
33	BRA	Brazil	2005	Brazilian 2005 IO table from Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE	Joaquim Bento Ferreira-Filho	8
34	CHL	Chile	2003	Banco Central de Chile (2001)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludeña	7
35	COL	Colombia	2007	The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)	Gabriel Piraquive Galeano, Erick Céspedes Rangel	8.1
36	ECU	Ecuador	2004	Central Bank of Ecuador (2000)	Sara Wong and Carlos Ludeña	7
37	PRY	Paraguay	2009	The contribution is based on a 2009 social accounting matrix documented in Cicowiez and Santander (2013). Construcción de una Matriz de Contabilidad Social para Paraguay para el año 2009. The SAM was built using supply and use tables for the year 1997 (latest available) combined with National Accounts, fiscal, trade, and balance of payments data for the year 2009.	Martin Cicowoez, Horacio Santander, Carlos Ludeña	8.2

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
38	PER	Peru	2004	Peruvian Ministry of Finance (2004)	David Roland-Holst and Saule Kazybayeva	7
39	URY	Uruguay	1997	Terra, Olivieri, Tellechea and Zaclicever (2008)	Ines Terra	7
40	VEN	Venezuela	1997	Department of Macroeconomic Accounts, Central Bank of Venezuela	Roberto Ferrer, Agustín Velázquez, Jorge Hernández	8
42	CRI	Costa Rica	2002	SAM built by Sanchez (2006), based on data from Central Bank of Costa Rica	Carlos Ludeña and Marco Sanchez	7
43	GTM	Guatemala	2001	Secretaria General de Planificación (SEGEPLAN).	Carlos Ludeña and Jose Duran	7
44	HND	Honduras	2004	Honduras 2004 SAM	José Elías Durán Lima, Gonzalo R. Véliz Marín Carlos Eduardo Ludeña Mauricio Pereira Flores	8
45	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua (2006)	Carlos Ludeña, Marco Sanchez, and Rob Vos	7
46	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
47	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	DOM	Dominican Republic	2005	Banco Central de la República Dominicana	Carlos Ludeña and Mark Horridge	8.2
50	JAM	Jamaica	2007	Hope Perkins, Statistical Institute of Jamaica	Carlos Ludeña and Mark Horridge	8.2

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51	PRI	Puerto Rico	2000	Nelson D. López Esquerdo, Programa Planificación Económica y Social de Puerto Rico	Carlos Ludeña and Mark Horridge	8.2
52	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	2000	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)	Carlos Ludeña and Mark Horridge	8.2
54	AUT	Austria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
55	BEL	Belgium	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
56	CYP	Cyprus	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
57	CZE	Czech Republic	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
58	DNK	Denmark	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
59	EST	Estonia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
60	FIN	Finland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
61	FRA	France	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
62	DEU	Germany	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1

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63	GRC	Greece	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
64	HUN	Hungary	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
65	IRL	Ireland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
66	ITA	Italy	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
67	LVA	Latvia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
68	LTU	Lithuania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
69	LUX	Luxembourg	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
70	MLT	Malta	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
71	NLD	Netherlands	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
72	POL	Poland	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
73	PRT	Portugal	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1

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74	SVK	Slovakia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
75	SVN	Slovenia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
76	ESP	Spain	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
77	SWE	Sweden	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
78	GBR	United Kingdom	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
79	CHE	Switzerland	2008	Swiss Input-Output Table 2008 (Swiss Federal Office of Statistics)	Renger van Nieuwkoop, Nathani, Carsten	7.1
80	NOR	Norway	2011	Statistics Norway	Glen Peters	9
82	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
83	BGR	Bulgaria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
84	BLR	Belarus	2010	2010 I-O tables from the Belarus Statistical Committee	Csilla Lakatos, Irina Tochitskaya	8.1
85	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2

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86	ROU	Romania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, and Csilla Lakatos	7.1
87	RUS	Russian Federation	2003	Rosstat (2008) and (2006)	Natalia Tourdyeva	7
88	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
91	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2004	Abdiev (2007)	David Roland-Holst and Saule Kazybayeva	7
92	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003	Miles Light	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	7
94	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
95	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic in Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2005.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
96	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
97	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
98	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
99	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).	Khalid Siddig, Dorothee Flaig; Jonas Luckmann; Harald Grethe	8
100	JOR	Jordan	2006	Social Accounting Matrix for Jordanian Economy	Mohamed Hedi Bchir, Sandra El-Saghir Sinno, and Angel aguiar	8
101	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
102	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
103	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

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
104	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
105	TUR	Turkey	2002	“The Input-Output Structure of the Turkish Economy 2002,” published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) in March 2008.	Mustafa Acar, Levent Aydin	8.2
106	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
108	EGY	Egypt	2003	National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
109	MAR	Morocco	2004	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	David Roland-Holst and Saad Belghazi	7
110	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
112	BEN	Benin	2003	Base de données MCS 2003 du Bénin	Badri Narayanan	8.1
113	BFA	Burkina Faso	2005	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic and Fisheries Resources	Lacina Balma, Dramane Bako	8.1
114	CMR	Cameroon	2003	Not specified.	Christian Arnault Emini	8

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 9 Data Base

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
115	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	1998	1998 Input-Output table for Cote d'Ivoire	Kone Youssouf, Diallo, Souleymane	8
116	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
117	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
118	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
119	SEN	Senegal	2005	Diagne, Abdoulaye, François Joseph Cabral, Fatou Cissé, and Anne-Sophie Robilliard. 2011. Country Study: Assessing Development Strategies to Achieve the MDGs in the Republic of Senegal. United Nations Department for Social and Economic Affairs, March. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/capacity/output_sam.shtml	Angel Aguiar	8.2
120	TGO	Togo	2006	Unpublished research by a PEP network team member.	Lacina Balma, Damien AGBODJI	8.1
124	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

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 9 Data Base

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
125	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
126	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
127	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
128	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
129	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
130	RWA	Rwanda	2006	Arnault, E. C. 2007. "The 2006 Social Accounting Matrix of Rwanda: Methodology Note." Unpublished memo, University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon.	Zekarias Hussein	8.1
131	TZA	Tanzania United Republic of	2007	Xinshen D., J. Thurlow, S. Benin, and S. Fan (eds) 2012. Strategies and priorities for African agriculture: economy wide perspectives from country studies. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	Zekarias Hussein, James Thurlow	8.1

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP Version 9 Data Base

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
132	UGA	Uganda	2002	Uganda SAM 2002, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), Kampala, Uganda	Isabel Teichmann	8
133	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
134	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
136	BWA	Botswana	1994	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
137	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
138	ZAF	South Africa	2005	Statistics South Africa (2006)	Cecilia Punt	7

Table 7.2. Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
1	AUS	Australia	9	46	3	6	37	Basic	Available
2	NZL	New Zealand	9	47	7	4	36	Basic	Available
4	CHN	China	8.2	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 Republic of	9	55	11	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	BRN	Brunei Darussalam	8.2	34	1	1	32	Basic	N/A
12	KHM	Cambodia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
13	IDN	Indonesia	7	53	10	7	36	Basic	N/A
14	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7	31	12	1	18	Basic	Available
15	MYS	Malaysia	8	46	6	5	35	Basic	Available
16	PHL	Philippines	8	54	11	7	36	Basic	Available
17	SGP	Singapore	8.1	43	2	5	36	Unknown	Available
18	THA	Thailand	8	51	9	7	35	Unknown	Available
19	VNM	Viet Nam	7.1	47	6	7	34	Unknown	Available
21	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
22	IND	India	8	50	10	4	36	Basic & Purchaser	Available
23	NPL	Nepal	8	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	N/A
24	PAK	Pakistan	8.2	32	8	5	19	Unknown	Available
25	LKA	Sri Lanka	7	29	5	3	21	Unknown	Available
27	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
28	USA	United States of America	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A

Table 7.2. Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
29	MEX	Mexico	8	38	2	2	34	Basic	Available
31	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
32	BOL	Bolivia	7.1	32	5	5	22	Unknown	Available
33	BRA	Brazil	8.1	52	11	8	33	Basic	Available
34	CHL	Chile	7	44	3	6	35	Unknown	Available
35	COL	Colombia	8.1	56	12	7	37	Purchaser	N/A
36	ECU	Ecuador	7	41	5	5	31	Unknown	Available
37	PRY	Paraguay	8.2	36	6	6	24	Purchaser	Available
38	PER	Peru	7	46	10	5	31	Unknown	N/A
39	URY	Uruguay	7	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
40	VEN	Venezuela	8	46	4	6	36	Basic	Available
42	CRI	Costa Rica	7	37	9	7	21	Basic	N/A
43	GTM	Guatemala	7	50	12	7	31	Purchaser	N/A
44	HND	Honduras	8	42	7	7	28	Basic	Available
45	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Purchaser	Available
46	PAN	Panama	7	27	10	2	15	Purchaser	N/A
47	SLV	El Salvador	8	38	7	6	25	Basic	Available
49	DOM	Dominican Republic	8.2	30	4	4	22	Basic	N/A
50	JAM	Jamaica	8.2	35	6	5	24	Basic	N/A
51	PRI	Puerto Rico	8.2	38	4	4	30	Basic	N/A
52	TTO	Trinidad and Tobago	8.2	43	6	7	30	Basic	N/A
54	AUT	Austria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
55	BEL	Belgium	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
56	CYP	Cyprus	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
57	CZE	Czech Republic	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
58	DNK	Denmark	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available

Table 7.2. Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
59	EST	Estonia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
60	FIN	Finland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
61	FRA	France	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
62	DEU	Germany	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
63	GRC	Greece	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
64	HUN	Hungary	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
65	IRL	Ireland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
66	ITA	Italy	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
67	LVA	Latvia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
68	LTU	Lithuania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
69	LUX	Luxembourg	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
70	MLT	Malta	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
71	NLD	Netherlands	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
72	POL	Poland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
73	PRT	Portugal	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
74	SVK	Slovakia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
75	SVN	Slovenia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
76	ESP	Spain	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
77	SWE	Sweden	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
78	GBR	United Kingdom	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
79	CHE	Switzerland	8	30	1	1	28	Basic	Available
80	NOR	Norway	9.0	37	1	1	35	Basic	Available
82	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
83	BGR	Bulgaria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
84	BLR	Belarus	8.1	40	12	1	27	Basic	N/A
85	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A

Table 7.2. Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
86	ROU	Romania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
87	RUS	Russian Federation	7	41	4	4	33	Basic	Available
88	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
91	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	34	1	1	32	Basic	N/A
92	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
94	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
95	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
96	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	Available
97	BHR	Bahrain	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
98	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	7	43	6	6	37	Unknown	Available
99	ISR	Israel	8	43	8	4	31	Unknown	Available
100	JOR	Jordan	8.2	45	4	7	34	Basic	N/A
101	KWT	Kuwait	8	37	5	1	31	Producer	Available
102	OMN	Oman	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
103	QAT	Qatar	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
104	SAU	Saudi Arabia	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
105	TUR	Turkey	8.2	42	1	6	35	Basic	Available
106	ARE	United Arab Emirates	8	37	5	1	31	Purchaser	Available
108	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
109	MAR	Morocco	7	46	12	6	28	Unknown	Available
110	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
112	BEN	Benin	8.1	29	6	1	22	Unknown	N/A
113	BFA	Burkina Faso	8.1	38	8	6	24	Basic	N/A
114	CMR	Cameroon	8	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
115	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	8	34	2	4	28	Basic	Available
116	GHA	Ghana	8	41	7	5	29	Basic	Available

Table 7.2. Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
117	GIN	Guinea	8.1	30	8	3	19	Purchaser	N/A
118	NGA	Nigeria	8.1	29	2	4	23	Unknown	Available
119	SEN	Senegal	8.2	30	7	4	19	Producer	Available
120	TGO	Togo	8.1	30	3	4	23	Purchaser	N/A
124	ETH	Ethiopia	7	39	6	5	28	Basic	N/A
125	KEN	Kenya	8	33	10	2	21	Basic	Available
126	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
127	MWI	Malawi	8.1	36	9	4	23	Unknown	N/A
128	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available
129	MOZ	Mozambique	8.1	37	9	3	25	Unknown	N/A
130	RWA	Rwanda	8.1	34	9	4	21	Purchaser	N/A
131	TZA	Tanzania United Republic of	8.1	39	11	5	23	Unknown	N/A
132	UGA	Uganda	8	33	3	2	28	Producer	Available
133	ZMB	Zambia	8.1	36	9	4	23	Unknown	Available
134	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5.1	22	9	1	12	Unknown	N/A
136	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
137	NAM	Namibia	8	29	3	2	24	Basic	Available
138	ZAF	South Africa	7	41	3	6	32	Purchaser	N/A

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