2016 Report on the Regional Input-Output Tables in the GTAP 9.1 Data Base[1]

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1. Introduction

The geographical coverage of the GTAP Data Base depends on the Input-Output Table (IOT) statistics contributed by members of the GTAP network. The accuracy of the GTAP Data Base is contingent on the quality of the contributed IOTs.[2] There are three ways in which the GTAP Data Base can be further improved:

1. Updating current IOTs with more recent data,
2. Identifying and correcting common errors in existing IOTs, and
3. Contributing new IOTs for countries currently in a composite region.

The purpose of this report is to examine which countries the Center should be focusing on obtaining new contributions. First, we examine the IOTs currently used to produce GTAP Data Base 9, and those who are in store for the production of interim release 9.1. Furthermore, we highlight those regions where updated contributions are desirable and whether an IOT is listed for inclusion in the "chopping block". We examine the year upon which the IOT is based, the version to which it was contributed, and a number of common flaws in IOTs. 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 IOTs

2.1 Version, Base Year, and Level of Disaggregation

Table 1 (under *References*) provides a list of the sources and contributors of IOTs for the GTAP 9.1 Data Base, which reflects the global economy for three years 2004, 2007, and 2011. Recent contributions include new table Tajikistan and 10 updates: China, India, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Switzerland, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, New Zealand and Uganda.

[1] Prepared for the GTAP Advisory Board Meeting held in June 13 2016, Washington, DC, USA. Based on previous Regional IOTs and the GTAP Data Base.

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

However, the IOTs for 6 of the 121 distinct countries are from 1995 or older.[3] The countries with the oldest base years for their IOTs are listed in Table 2. One of these regions, Hong Kong, has an IOT that is older than 1990. This is the only region for which there has not been an IOT update since Version 1. Hong Kong has not been removed due to its importance in global trade. Similarly Zimbabwe and Botswana will not be removed because there are no more recent IOTs. Nonetheless, we have contacted National Statistical Offices and various research networks with regards to our IOT call for contributions. We have received letters of intent for Bangladesh and have already received the Tunisia IOT and will be included in the next release. For Croatia, it will be part of the EU IOTs contributions later this year.

Table 2: Regions with oldest data years in version 9

No.	Region	Data year	Initial release
1	Hong Kong	1988	1
2	Zimbabwe	1991	5
3	Bangladesh	1994	5
4	Botswana	1994	5
5	Croatia	1995	5.2
6	Tunisia	1995	6

Another shortcoming of the IOTs in the GTAP Data Base is that not all the tables have all 57 GTAP sectors and therefore additional disaggregation is required during the database construction process.[4] In total, there are 105 IOTs for which data are not available for all 57 GTAP sectors (Table 3). 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 aggregated sectors. The number of IOTs with less than 57 sectors has increased significantly since version 6 with the increase in the number of countries in the data base.

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

[4] See Appendix A for complete listing of sectors.

Table 3: Regions with less than 57 sectors

No.	Description	Total	Version	Year
1	Panama	27	7	1996
2	Sri Lanka	29	7	2000
3	Benin	29	8.1	2003
4	Namibia	29	8	2004
5	Dominican Republic	30	8.2	2005
6	Armenia	30	7	2002
7	Guinea	30	8.1	2005
8	Senegal	30	8.2	2005
9	Togo	30	8.1	2006
10	**Uganda**	**30**	**9.1**	**2007**
11	Lao People's Democratic Republic	31	7	2002
12	Kyrgyzstan	31	7	2003
13	Egypt	31	6.2	2003
14	**Tunisia**	**31**	**9.1**	**2005**
15	**Switzerland**	**32**	**9.1**	**2011**
16	Pakistan	32	8.2	2007.08
17	Bolivia	32	7	2004
18	Azerbaijan	32	7	2001
19	Kenya	33	8	2001
20	Mongolia	34	8	2005
21	Brunei Darussalam	34	8.2	2005
22	Nicaragua	34	7	2000
23	Kazakhstan	34	7	2004
24	Cote d'Ivoire	34	8	1998
25	Rwanda	34	8.1	2006
26	Jamaica	35	8.2	2007
27	Paraguay	36	8.2	2009
28	Malawi	36	8.1	2007
29	Zambia	36	8.1	2007
30	Hong Kong	37	1	1988
31	Norway	37	9	2011
32	Bahrain	37	8	2005
33	Kuwait	37	8	2005
34	Oman	37	8	2005
35	Qatar	37	8	2005
36	Saudi Arabia	37	8	2005
37	United Arab Emirates	37	8	2005
38	Mozambique	37	8.1	2007
39	**Tajikistan**	**37**	**9.1**	**2011**

Table 3: Regions with less than 57 sectors

No.	Description	Total	Version	Year
40	Mexico	38	8	2003
41	El Salvador	38	8.1	2000
42	Puerto Rico	38	8.2	2000
43	Burkina Faso	38	8.1	2005
44	Ethiopia	39	7	2002
45	Tanzania	39	8.1	2007
46	Belarus	40	8.1	2010
47	Ecuador	41	7	2004
48	Russian Federation	41	7	2003
49	Ghana	41	8	2005
50	South Africa	41	7	2005
51	Honduras	42	8	2004
52	Turkey	42	8.2	2002
53	Mauritius	42	6.1	1997
54	Singapore	43	8.1	2007
55	Trinidad and Tobago	43	8.2	2000
56	Iran Islamic Republic of	43	7	2001
57	Israel	43	8	2004
58	Chile	44	7	2003
59	**China**	**45**	**9.1**	**2012**
60	Jordan	45	8	2006
61	Australia	46	9	2009.1
62	Malaysia	46	8	2005
63	Peru	46	7	2004
64	Ukraine	46	7	2004
65	Morocco	46	7	2004
66	**New Zealand**	**47**	**9.1**	**2007**
67	Viet Nam	47	7.1	2005
68	**Venezuela**	**49**	**9.1**	**2007**
69	**India**	**50**	**9.1**	**2007-08**
70	Uruguay	50	7	1997
71	Guatemala	50	7	2001
72	**Thailand**	**51**	**9.1**	**2010**
73	Canada	51	7	2003
74	Brazil	52	8	2005
75	Philippines	52	9.1	2006
76	Indonesia	53	7	2004
77	Austria	54	7.1	2000
78	Belgium	54	7.1	2000

Table 3: Regions with less than 57 sectors

No.	Description	Total	Version	Year
79	Cyprus	54	7.1	2000
80	Czech Republic	54	7.1	2000
81	Denmark	54	7.1	2000
82	Estonia	54	7.1	2000
83	Finland	54	7.1	2000
84	France	54	7.1	2000
85	Germany	54	7.1	2000
86	Greece	54	7.1	2000
87	Hungary	54	7.1	2000
88	Ireland	54	7.1	2000
89	Italy	54	7.1	2000
90	Latvia	54	7.1	2000
91	Lithuania	54	7.1	2000
92	Luxembourg	54	7.1	2000
93	Malta	54	7.1	2000
94	Netherlands	54	7.1	2000
95	Poland	54	7.1	2000
96	Portugal	54	7.1	2000
97	Slovakia	54	7.1	2000
98	Slovenia	54	7.1	2000
99	Spain	54	7.1	2000
100	Sweden	54	7.1	2000
101	United Kingdom	54	7.1	2000
102	Bulgaria	54	7.1	2000
103	Romania	54	7.1	2000
104	Korea	55	9	2010
105	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 data. However as the project continues to grow, we need to make every effort to maintain high data quality, 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.

In order to address some of these concerns the Center will clean the database of older IOTs and encourage the contribution of new ones. The criteria used to decide which countries are to be included on the 'chopping block' are:

a) the age of the IOT (1995 or older); and

b) the version to which the table was submitted (prior to version 6).

Based on current information we would potentially remove Bangladesh and Croatia from GTAP Data Base 10. Contributors, however, are currently working with us and we expect to receive them before public release of version 10. In the past this encouragement proved to be useful 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. The Tunisia table would have been removed in version 10 if not for the timely contribution by Lacina Balma. 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 IOT. Both of these researchers have again contributed more recent IOTs for these countries. Another four countries (Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia) were listed to be removed from version 9, but were *rescued* thanks to the contributions through a project funded by the World Bank and the Netherlands Partnership Program.

In addition to removing old data from the GTAP Data Base, the Center will also give greater consideration to updating large economies when data exist. For example, for version 10 we must obtain the latest US IO table available from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. We have been working with the contributor and expect to include it in version 10.

2.3 Peer-review Process

In version 8 we began performing IOT peer-review process. 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 IOT 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 valuable information on the quality of the table which was then forwarded to the original contributor, the review process itself took considerable time which would not normally be available during a hectic release

schedule. In addition, the documentation usually comes at a later stage of the IOT contribution process and without this a good review is impossible. Due to these timing issues, we decided that future peer-reviews will be seek in cases where there is concerns about the data (e.g., the table has less than the required number of sectors) 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.

For version 9, three IOTs (Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq) were reviewed because they less than 30 sectors, the minimum required. Using these reviews, the data team decided that the tables should not be accepted into the GTAP Data Bases. The contributors found the feedback useful and are currently working on improving their data.

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

2.4. Common IOT Flaws

Aside from a recent base year, the other desirable feature of an IOT is the accuracy of the data. The GTAP Data Base 9 was scrutinized for known common problems with the regional IOTs.[5]

Share of Dwellings

Dwellings (*dwe*) are defined as imputed rents. In some IOTs dwellings are set equal to zero because these data is not available. An examination of the dwellings shares reveals that 29 IOTs have *dwe* less than 1% (see Appendix B). Table 4 reports countries with a *dwe* flaw. Countries with no dwellings sector have appeared in all versions, regardless of their reference year (recent or not).

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 IOTs that do contain dwelling sectors to analyze the feasibility of

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

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%. Ten countries have a capital share below 40%, these are Ghana, Zambia (32% each), Russia (25%), Argentina and Senegal (22% each), Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan (18% each), Tanzania (14%), and Sri Lanka and Brunei (0% each).

Table 4: Regions with share of dwelling flaw

Country Name	Year	Version
Azerbaijan	2001	7
Belarus	2010	8.1
Brunei Darussalam	2005	8.2
Cameroon	2003	8
Colombia	2007	8.1
Cote d'Ivoire	1998	8
Croatia	1995	5.2
Kazakhstan	2004	7
Kuwait	2005	8
Kyrgyzstan	2003	7
Latvia	2000	7.1
Madagascar	1999	6
Malta	2000	7.1
Mauritius	1997	6.1
Nicaragua	2000	7
Nigeria	2006	8.1
Oman	2005	8
Paraguay	2009	8.2
Peru	2004	7
Qatar	2005	8
Russian Federation	2003	7
Saudi Arabia	2005	8
Senegal	2005	8.2
Singapore	2007	8.1
Sri Lanka	2000	7
Thailand	2005	8
Trinidad and Tobago	2000	8.2
Turkey	2002	8.2
Ukraine	2004	7

Agricultural Cost Shares

Another issue related to the IOT 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 dairy products.

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

a) Previously the Center encouraged contributors to disaggregate their own IOT 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 determine which regions do not have country-level IOTs included in the database. Individual countries in GTAP account for 98.05% of total world GDP and 92% of global population, a jump from version 8 that covered approximately 90.45% of the global population. The rest of the population (8%) is included in countries that are incorporated within the 20 aggregated regions.

We do not have individual IOTs from many of the largely populated countries since most of them are developing economies from which data are difficult to obtain, for a complete list of countries in GTAP 9 Data Base please go to:
https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/regions.asp?Version=9.211

Table 5 provides a list of top ten regions with the highest GDP in millions of 2011 US$. Four of these countries are from the Middle East, four from the continent of Africa. The remaining countries, Cuba, Serbia, and Uzbekistan, are located in the Caribbean, Europe and Asia respectively.

Table 5: Regions not in Database with Highest GDP (Millions of 2011 US$)

No.	Regions	GDP (2011 Million USD)
1	Algeria	199,071
2	Iraq	191,177
3	Angola	104,116
4	Cuba	68,234
5	Syrian Arab Republic	64,273
6	Sudan	63,997
7	Uzbekistan	45,324
8	Serbia	43,292
9	Libya	40,587
10	Lebanon	40,094

Narrowing our perspective to per capita GDP, it can be seen in Table 6, that only Liechtenstein and Monaco have per capita real GDP over a hundred thousand in this list; the rest of the countries have income levels between $90K and $25K. The regions with the highest populations are also noteworthy. Table 7 shows that among countries with top ten largest population, 4 are from Africa, 3 are from Asia, and 3 are from the Middle East.

Table 6: Regions not in Database with Highest GDP/capita (2011 US$)

No.	Regions	GDP per capita (2011 USD)
1	Liechtenstein	167,171.74
2	Monaco	163,025.86
3	Bermuda	85,973.16
4	Macao SAR, China	67,359.47
5	San Marino	65,402.24
6	Cayman Islands	58,813.84
7	Andorra	45,023.09
8	Iceland	44,030.58
9	Greenland	42,759.95
10	New Caledonia	39,638.06
11	French Polynesia	27,730.07
12	Aruba	25,354.78
13	Equatorial Guinea	23,473.44
14	Turks and Caicos Islands	22,912.06
15	Bahamas, The	21,490.36

Table 7: Regions not in Data Base with Highest Populations

No.	Regions	Population (millions)
1	Congo, Dem. Rep.	63.93
2	Myanmar	52.35
3	Algeria	37.76
4	Sudan	36.43
5	Iraq	31.76
6	Uzbekistan	29.34
7	Afghanistan	29.11
8	Yemen, Rep.	23.30
9	Syrian Arab Republic	21.96
10	Angola	20.18

4. Conclusion

Considering old data years and possible data flaws, there are several regions for which new or updated IOTs may be desirable. In terms of countries not currently included in the GTAP Data Base, Algeria and Iraq top the list in terms of GDP; in addition, DR Congo, Myanmar, Sudan, and Iraq are largely populated with over 30 million people and do not have individual IOTs listed in GTAP. The representation of many African economies is improving in part by the special World Bank funded African GTAP Data Bases. Also since countries in the GTAP Data Base covers 98% of world's GDP, the focus will now shift to updating large economies like the EU and the US data as well as obtaining data for countries that are largely populated. Finally, looking at income levels, many of the smaller regions and islands 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 IOTs may be desirable – such as Afghanistan – may make it difficult to obtain data for several years to come.

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Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	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	9.1
4	CHN	China	2012	National Bureau of Statistics of China	Yu Liu	9.1
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 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

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No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
13	IDN	Indonesia	2004	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Mark Horridge and Armida S.Alisjahbana	7
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	2006	Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)	Erwin Corong	9.1
17	SGP	Singapore	2007	Singapore Input-output tables for 2007	Nhi Tran	8.1
18	THA	Thailand	2010	2010 Input-Output Table of Thailand from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)	Tosapol Apaitan	9.1
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	2007-08	Input-output transactions table, 2007-08, (Government of India, 2008)	Rajesh Chadha, Devender Pratap	9.1
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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
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 Estadistica Geografia e Informatica (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	Maximilliano 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 Estatistica - 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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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
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	2007	Department of Macroeconomic Accounts, Central Bank of Venezuela	Francesco Leone, Roberto Ferrer, Jorge Hernández	9.1
42	CRI	Costa Rica	2011	Central Bank of Costa Rica	Francisco Monge-Arino and Henry Vargas	9.1
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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 Reasearch 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
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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	2011	Swiss Input-Output Table 2011 (Swiss Federal Office of Statistics)	Renger van Nieuwkoop	9.1
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) 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 IOTs 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
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	7

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
					Souza and Joe Francois	
93	TJK	Tajikistan	2011	Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan	Parviz Khakimov	9.1
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
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-	8

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
					Saghir Sinno, and Angel aguiar	
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
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

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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	2005	Drine, I., Y. Jmal and J. Thurlow. 2012.	Lacina Balma	9.1
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 Fisherie Resources	Lacina Balma, Dramane Bako	8.1
114	CMR	Cameroon	2003	Not specified.	Christian Arnault Emini	8
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 Kinful	8

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
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 uses 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
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	Peter Wobst, Benjamin Schraven	8

Table 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
				constructed by the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics and the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey		
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	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 1. Sources of IOTs in GTAP Data Base 9

No.	Code	Country Name	Period	Source of IOT	Contributor(s)	Version
132	UGA	Uganda	2007	Thurlow, J. 2008. A 2007 Social Accounting Matrix for Uganda. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.	Isabel Teichmann	9.1
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

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed IOTs

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture (max: 12)	Processed Food (max: 8)	Manufactures & Services (max: 37)	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
1	**AUS**	Australia	9	46	3	6	37	Basic	Available
2	**NZL**	New Zealand	9.1	47	7	4	36	Basic	Available
4	**CHN**	China	9.1	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	9.1	52	10	6	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	9.1	50	10	4	36	Basic	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
29	**MEX**	Mexico	8	38	2	2	34	Basic	Available
31	**ARG**	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed IOTs

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture (max: 12)	Processed Food (max: 8)	Manufactures & Services (max: 37)	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
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	9.1	49	7	6	36	Basic	Available
42	**CRI**	Costa Rica	9.1	57	12	8	37	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
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

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed IOTs

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture (max: 12)	Processed Food (max: 8)	Manufactures & Services (max: 37)	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
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	9.1	32	1	2	29	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
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
93	**TJK**	Tajikistan	9.1	37	1	2	34	Basic	Available

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed IOTs

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture (max: 12)	Processed Food (max: 8)	Manufactures & Services (max: 37)	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
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	9.1	31	5	2	24	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
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

Appendix A: Number of Sectors in the Contributed IOTs

No.	Code	Country Name	Version	Total	Agriculture (max: 12)	Processed Food (max: 8)	Manufactures & Services (max: 37)	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
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	8.1	39	11	5	23	Unknown	N/A
132	**UGA**	Uganda	9.1	30	4	2	24	Purchaser	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

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Australia	AUS	1,387,013	62,075	22.34	0.045	0.755	2009-10	9
New Zealand	NZL	163,841	37,193	4.41	0.035	0.709	2007	9.1
Rest of Oceania	XOC	44,376	4,402	10.08	0.031	0.685		
China	CHN	7,321,876	5,447	1,344.13	0.013	0.762	2012	9.1
Hong Kong	HKG	248,515	35,143	7.07	0.013	0.877	1988	1
Japan	JPN	5,905,632	46,204	127.82	0.053	0.869	2005	8.1
Korea Republic of	KOR	1,202,462	24,156	49.78	0.023	0.819	2010	9
Mongolia	MNG	8,761	3,181	2.75	0.016	0.722	2005	8
Taiwan	TWN	464,009	20,006	23.19	0.033	0.841	2006	8.1
Rest of East Asia	XEA	52,323	2,078	25.18	0.032	0.843		
Brunei Darussalam	BRN	16,691	41,061	0.41	0.004	0.999	2005	8.2
Cambodia	KHM	12,830	878	14.61	0.023	0.873	2003	7
Indonesia	IDN	845,924	3,470	243.80	0.054	0.961	2004	7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	8,254	1,266	6.52	0.011	0.918	2002	7
Malaysia	MYS	289,259	10,058	28.76	0.010	0.643	2005	8
Philippines	PHL	224,095	2,358	95.05	0.031	0.942	2006	9.1
Singapore	SGP	274,065	52,870	5.18	0.010	0.730	2007	8.1
Thailand	THA	345,670	5,192	66.58	0.006	0.949	2005	8
Viet Nam	VNM	135,540	1,543	87.84	0.026	0.903	2005	7.1
Rest of Southeast Asia	XSE	56,480	1,056	53.47	0.012	0.917		
Bangladesh	BGD	111,906	732	152.86	0.030	0.755	1994	5
India	IND	1,880,100	1,540	1,221.16	0.020	0.952	2007	9.1
Nepal	NPL	18,850	694	27.16	0.044	0.883	2007	8
Pakistan	PAK	213,686	1,213	176.17	0.012	0.821	2007	8.2
Sri Lanka	LKA	59,178	2,836	20.87	0.005	0.887	2000	7

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Rest of South Asia	XSA	21,874	725	30.17	0.037	0.862		
Canada	CAN	1,778,628	51,790	34.34	0.032	0.873	2003	7
United States of America	USA	15,533,784	49,854	311.58	0.042	0.868	2002	7
Mexico	MEX	1,170,083	9,803	119.36	0.049	0.974	2003	8
Rest of North America	XNA	8,199	64,280	0.13	0.026	0.868		
Argentina	ARG	557,727	13,694	40.73	0.054	1.000	2000	6
Bolivia	BOL	23,949	2,320	10.32	0.018	0.922	2004	7
Brazil	BRA	2,476,695	12,576	196.94	0.032	0.943	2005	8
Chile	CHL	251,162	14,511	17.31	0.027	0.803	2003	7
Colombia	COL	335,416	7,125	47.08	0.000	0.860	2007	8.1
Ecuador	ECU	76,770	5,035	15.25	0.017	0.779	2004	7
Paraguay	PRY	25,071	3,814	6.57	0.006	0.874	2009	8.2
Peru	PER	170,564	5,759	29.61	0.001	0.748	2004	7
Uruguay	URY	47,237	13,961	3.38	0.072	0.808	1997	7
Venezuela	VEN	316,482	10,728	29.50	0.027	0.904	2007	9.1
Rest of South America	XSM	11,835	7,611	1.55	0.020	0.872		
Costa Rica	CRI	41,237	8,704	4.74	0.000	0.825	2011	9.1
Guatemala	GTM	47,655	3,240	14.71	0.090	0.927	2001	7
Honduras	HND	17,709	2,277	7.78	0.022	0.946	2004	8
Nicaragua	NIC	9,898	1,676	5.91	0.000	0.823	2000	7
Panama	PAN	33,270	8,895	3.74	0.034	0.899	1996	7
El Salvador	SLV	23,139	3,699	6.26	0.042	0.963	2000	8.1
Rest of Central America	XCA	1,489	4,708	0.32	0.011	0.770		
Dominican Republic	DOM	55,433	5,463	10.15	0.056	0.925	2005	8.2
Jamaica	JAM	14,434	5,346	2.70	0.024	0.671	2007	8.2

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Puerto Rico	PRI	100,352	27,221	3.69	0.113	0.672	2000	8.2
Trinidad and Tobago	TTO	23,676	17,760	1.33	0.007	0.657	2000	8.2
Caribbean	XCB	109,228	4,765	22.92	0.012	0.699		
Austria	AUT	415,983	49,485	8.41	0.032	0.850	2000	7.1
Belgium	BEL	513,316	46,464	11.05	0.029	0.847	2000	7.1
Cyprus	CYP	24,851	22,258	1.12	0.040	0.832	2000	7.1
Czech Republic	CZE	216,060	20,585	10.50	0.018	0.746	2000	7.1
Denmark	DNK	333,743	59,912	5.57	0.032	0.798	2000	7.1
Estonia	EST	22,543	16,983	1.33	0.025	0.877	2000	7.1
Finland	FIN	262,378	48,439	5.42	0.042	0.792	2000	7.1
France	FRA	2,777,495	41,426	67.05	0.042	0.898	2000	7.1
Germany	DEU	3,628,099	44,355	81.80	0.037	0.884	2000	7.1
Greece	GRC	289,888	26,062	11.12	0.053	0.929	2000	7.1
Hungary	HUN	137,451	13,784	9.97	0.024	0.919	2000	7.1
Ireland	IRL	226,034	49,387	4.58	0.010	0.837	2000	7.1
Italy	ITA	2,196,335	36,988	59.38	0.032	0.933	2000	7.1
Latvia	LVA	28,480	13,827	2.06	0.008	0.658	2000	7.1
Lithuania	LTU	43,083	14,228	3.03	0.030	0.971	2000	7.1
Luxembourg	LUX	58,009	111,922	0.52	0.014	0.796	2000	7.1
Malta	MLT	9,302	22,345	0.42	0.011	0.897	2000	7.1
Netherlands	NLD	832,751	49,886	16.69	0.027	0.824	2000	7.1
Poland	POL	515,771	13,385	38.53	0.036	0.834	2000	7.1
Portugal	PRT	237,888	22,532	10.56	0.026	0.871	2000	7.1
Slovakia	SVK	95,877	17,760	5.40	0.023	0.853	2000	7.1
Slovenia	SVN	50,250	24,479	2.05	0.030	0.795	2000	7.1

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Spain	ESP	1,454,530	31,118	46.74	0.024	0.797	2000	7.1
Sweden	SWE	535,997	56,724	9.45	0.036	0.833	2000	7.1
United Kingdom	GBR	2,462,479	38,927	63.26	0.037	0.876	2000	7.1
Switzerland	CHE	658,867	83,270	7.91	0.061	0.740	2011	9.1
Norway	NOR	490,812	99,054	4.96	0.031	0.727	2011	9
Rest of EFTA	XEF	20,126	56,628	0.36	0.039	0.806		
Albania	ALB	12,891	4,556	2.83	0.019	0.783	2000	5.3
Bulgaria	BGR	53,543	7,286	7.35	0.032	0.907	2000	7.1
Belarus	BLR	59,734	6,306	9.47	0.000	0.869	2010	8.1
Croatia	HRV	61,521	14,372	4.28	0.000	0.865	1995	5.2
Romania	ROU	182,611	9,064	20.15	0.047	0.852	2000	7.1
Russian Federation	RUS	1,904,795	13,324	142.96	0.001	0.382	2003	7
Ukraine	UKR	163,422	3,575	45.71	0.001	0.874	2004	7
Rest of Eastern Europe	XEE	7,016	1,971	3.56	0.001	0.873		
Rest of Europe	XER	104,060	7,292	14.27	0.033	0.926		
Kazakhstan	KAZ	188,049	11,358	16.56	0.001	0.333	2004	7
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	6,198	1,124	5.51	0.000	0.866	2003	7
Tajikistan	TJK	6,522	834	7.81	0.015	1.000	2011	9.1
Rest of Former Soviet Union	XSU	81,080	1,919	42.26	0.000	0.296		
Armenia	ARM	10,142	3,422	2.96	0.021	0.737	2002	7
Azerbaijan	AZE	65,952	7,190	9.17	0.000	0.867	2001	7
Georgia	GEO	14,435	3,220	4.48	0.030	0.840	2001	7
Bahrain	BHR	29,044	22,466	1.29	0.011	0.964	2005	8
Iran Islamic Republic of	IRN	528,425	7,006	75.42	0.034	0.877	2001	7
Israel	ISR	258,216	33,250	7.77	0.044	0.934	2004	8

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Jordan	JOR	28,840	4,666	6.18	0.041	0.711	2006	8
Kuwait	KWT	160,600	51,397	3.12	0.007	0.964	2005	8
Oman	OMN	69,972	23,133	3.02	0.005	0.964	2005	8
Qatar	QAT	169,805	88,861	1.91	0.004	0.961	2005	8
Saudi Arabia	SAU	669,509	24,116	27.76	0.006	0.962	2005	8
Turkey	TUR	774,754	10,605	73.06	0.002	0.993	2002	8.2
United Arab Emirates	ARE	348,596	39,058	8.93	0.015	0.963	2005	8
Rest of Western Asia	XWS	334,511	3,920	85.34	0.007	0.855		
Egypt	EGY	236,001	2,973	79.39	0.021	0.927	2003	6.2
Morocco	MAR	99,211	3,095	32.06	0.012	1.000	2004	7
Tunisia	TUN	45,951	4,305	10.67	0.000	0.411	2005	9.1
Rest of North Africa	XNF	234,697	5,288	44.38	0.000	0.608		
Benin	BEN	7,297	746	9.78	0.038	0.902	2003	8.1
Burkina Faso	BFA	10,396	650	16.00	0.015	0.949	2005	8.1
Cameroon	CMR	25,487	1,205	21.16	0.000	0.864	2003	8
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	24,074	1,242	19.39	0.000	0.749	1998	8
Ghana	GHA	39,564	1,594	24.82	0.018	0.671	2005	8
Guinea	GIN	5,068	454	11.16	0.017	0.988	2005	8.1
Nigeria	NGA	411,744	2,508	164.19	0.000	0.856	2006	8.1
Senegal	SEN	14,441	1,083	13.33	0.000	0.197	2005	8.2
Togo	TGO	3,756	580	6.47	0.011	0.899	2006	8.1
Rest of Western Africa	XWF	29,424	608	48.43	0.023	0.899		
Central Africa	XCF	63,540	2,735	23.23	0.003	0.980		
South Central Africa	XAC	127,949	1,521	84.11	0.021	0.979		
Ethiopia	ETH	31,368	351	89.39	0.020	0.987	2002	7

Appendix B: Regions and Data

Regions	Region Code	GDP (2011 Million USD)	GDP/capita (2011 USD)	Population (millions)	SHR Dwe in Total Production	SHR K+L Total Costs (Dwe)	Year	Version
Kenya	KEN	34,313	816	42.03	0.022	0.950	2001	8
Madagascar	MDG	9,854	455	21.68	0.000	0.712	1999	6
Malawi	MWI	5,628	364	15.46	0.010	0.729	2007	8.1
Mauritius	MUS	11,252	8,749	1.29	0.000	0.766	1997	6.1
Mozambique	MOZ	12,548	510	24.58	0.016	0.894	2007	8.1
Rwanda	RWA	6,408	575	11.14	0.031	0.830	2006	8.1
Tanzania	TZA	23,872	515	46.35	0.014	0.204	2007	8.1
Uganda	UGA	17,604	501	35.15	0.031	0.863	2007	9.1
Zambia	ZMB	19,202	1,408	13.63	0.018	0.516	2007	8.1
Zimbabwe	ZWE	10,956	820	13.36	0.027	0.878	1991	5
Rest of Eastern Africa	XEC	78,748	1,237	63.65	0.003	0.813		
Botswana	BWA	15,292	7,697	1.99	0.015	1.000	1994	5
Namibia	NAM	12,452	5,615	2.22	0.023	1.000	2004	8
South Africa	ZAF	403,892	7,830	51.58	0.017	0.993	2005	7
Rest of South African Customs Union	XSC	6,633	2,046	3.24	0.016	1.000		
Rest of the World	XTW	182	27,653	0.01	0.031	0.727		