

11.A

Overview of Regional Input-Output Tables

Terrie L. Walmsley and Robert A. McDougall

This chapter documents the input-output (I-O) tables used in constructing the GTAP 6 Data Base. As noted in chapter 2, 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. The bulk of this chapter, sub-chapters 11.B to 11.Q, documents these contributors' work. In this sub-chapter, 11.A, we describe what's new in the contributed I-O tables in GTAP 6 and outline the screening and preliminary adjustments we make to the contributed tables.

11.A.1 What's New in Version 6?

Compared with GTAP 5, the GTAP 6 Data Base has more regional but the same sectoral detail. 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 6 Data Base includes data for 87 regions. Of these 87, 69 are primary regions developed from contributed I-O tables; the remaining 18 are composite regions. This is a substantial increase over the GTAP 5 Data Base which contained 66 regions, 57 of which were primary regions. Table 11.A.1 summarizes the sources and reference period for all the regional I-O tables underpinning the GTAP 6 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 the GTAP technical paper on this subject (Huff, McDougall, and Walmsley, 2000).

There has been a considerable increase in the number of new countries added to the GTAP 6 Data Base. As in GTAP 5, there have been some special projects undertaken by contributors to expand the coverage of the GTAP Data Base to include more countries such as the Russian Federation and countries from Central and Eastern Europe, and to improve the data of existing countries in South East Asia. In addition to these special projects we have a number of individual contributions which have increased the regional coverage (Tunisia and Madagascar) or updated existing I-O tables (Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, India, Colombia, Argentina, Brazil, The Netherlands, and Turkey).

The GTAP 6 Data Base provides details on 57 sectors – no new sectors have been added since GTAP 5. However many of the contributed I-O tables now contain details on all 57 sectors. Only 20 regions required disaggregation – 16 agricultural and all 20 non-agricultural disaggregation. Table 11.A.2 lists the contributed I-O tables and the level of disaggregation required. Most of the I-O tables which require disaggregation are those which were contributed prior to the GTAP 5 Data Base.

You may notice in Table 11.A.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-yearly 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 2001. The procedure used to update the I-O tables is described in chapter 19. We believe that the resulting estimated domestic data bases are of reasonably high quality in almost all cases.

11.A.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 were improved and formalized during the production of the GTAP 5 Data Base. Further details about the checking procedures are provided in Huff, et al. (2000).

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. 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.

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 this check 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).

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.

11.A.3 Initial Processing

After the checking process, the I-O tables go through a number of stages before being incorporated into the GTAP 6 Data Base. First, despite all the preliminary checks made, some cleaning of the I-O tables may be required to remove any minor problems or deviations in sign or balance. 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 14) as a linear combination, giving each region's I-O table its appropriate GDP weight. The tables that do not have the full 57-sectors, we disaggregate, as described in chapter 13.

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 14.

At this point we have a set of tables covering all GTAP regions. We make further significant adjustments to ensure that the I-O table matches the external macroeconomic, trade, protection, and energy data (chapter 19).

The 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 18.C and 18.D).

11.A.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 remaining sections of this chapter, 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.

References

- Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2001. Input-Output Tables, 1996-97. Cat. no. 5209.0, Canberra, Australia.
- Austrian Central Statistical Office. 1994. Input-Output-Tabelle 1983. Band 2, Technologiematrizen, Heft 1.138/2, Wien, Austria.
- Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies. 1998. An Input-Output Table for Bangladesh Economy, 1993-94. Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Bank of Korea. 2003. Input-Output Tables of Korea 2000. Seoul, Korea.
- Biro Pusat Statistik. 1999. Table Input-Output Indonesia 1995. Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Burfisher, Mary, Karen Thierfelder, and Kenneth Hanson. 1992. "Data Base for a Computable General Equilibrium Analysis of the U.S.-Mexico Free Trade Agreement," USDA, ERS, Staff Paper No. AGES92-25.
- Bussolo, M. and D. Roland-Holst. 1993. "A Detailed Input-Output Table for Morocco, 1990," OECD Technical Paper. No. 90, Paris, France.
- Central Statistical Office, H.M.S.O. 1995. Input-Output Tables for the United Kingdom. London, United Kingdom.
- Central Statistics Office, Ireland. 1997. Input-Output Tables 1990. Cork, Ireland.
- Department of National Economy Accounting, State Statistical Bureau (SSB). 2000. Input-Output Table of China - 1997. China Statistics Press, Beijing, China.
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia. 1994. Input-Output Tables 1987, Department of Statistics Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Department of Statistics, Singapore. 1995. Singapore Input-Output Table 1995. Singapore.
- Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS). 2001. 1999 Input-Output Tables. Executive Yuan, R.O.C. Taipei, Taiwan.
- Dorosh, P., S. Haggblade, C. Lungren, T. Razafimanantena, and Z. Randriamiarana. 2003. "Economic Motors for Poverty Reduction in Madagascar," Cornell Food and Nutrition Policy Program (CFNPP), Working Paper 144, May 2003, <http://www.he.cornell.edu/cfnpp/images/wp144en.pdf>.
- Government of India. 2000. Input-Output Transactions Table, 1993-94. Central Statistical Organization, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.
- Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann. 1999. SPEL/CEEC Data. Unpublished data base, Bonn.
- Huff, K., McDougall, R. and Walmsley, T. 2000. "Contributing Input-Output Tables to the GTAP Data Base," GTAP Technical Paper No. 1, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

- International Monetary Fund. 2000. "Albania: Statistical Appendix," IMF Staff Country Report No. 00/87, Washington, D.C.
- INSTAT (The Institute of Statistics). 2000. Structural Survey of Economic Enterprises. The Institute of Statistics, Tirana, Albania.
- INSTAT. 2003. Matrice de la Comptabilite Sociale de Madagascar en 1999. National Institute of Statistics, Antananarivo, Madagascar.
- Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques. 1996. Comptes et Indicateurs Economique; Rapport sur les Comptes de la Nation 1995. Paris, France.
- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). 1999. Matriz de Insumo-Produto do Brasil-1996. Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Portugal. 1996. National Accounts. Lisbon, Portugal.
- Instituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italy. 1996. National Accounts. Rome, Italy.
- Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office). 1999. Magyarország Nemzeti Számlái (National Accounts Hungary) 1995-1997. Budapest, Hungary.
- Management and Coordination Agency. 2000. 1995 Input-Output Tables for Japan: Summary in English. Tokyo, Japan.
- National Statistics Office and National Statistical Coordination Board. 1988. Input-Output Accounts of the Philippines. Unpublished Electronic Data, Manilla, Philippines.
- Nielsen, Chantal Pohl. 2001. "Social Accounting Matrices for Vietnam: 1996 and 1997," Working Paper No. 8/2001, Danish Institute of Agricultural and Fisheries Economics (SJFI), Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister. 2000. Input-Output Table of Thailand 1995. Bangkok, Thailand.
- Republic of Albania, Ministry of Finance. 2001. Fiscal Statistics of Government. Tirana, Albania.
- The Russian Federation State Statistics Committee. 2001. Input-Output Tables, 1996-1997. Moscow, Russian Federation.
- Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock-Farming, Fisheries and Food Industry. The 2000 Agri-food Social Accounting Matrix. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- State Institute of Statistics. 2001. The Input-Output Structure of the Turkish Economy 1996. , Ankara, Turkey.
- Statistiska Centralbyran, Sweden. 1992. Input-Outputtabeller för Sverige 1985. Orebro, Sweden.
- Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus. National Account and Trade Statistics: Input-Output Tables.

11.A - 6

Statistics New Zealand. 1996. Interim Release of Tables, New Zealand Inter-Industry Study.
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/>

Tormey, J.. 1993. "Creating Synthetic Single Region Input-Output Data for SALTER: Hong Kong and the Rest of the World," SALTER Working Paper No. 20, Industry Commission, Canberra.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. 1997. Survey of Current Business, Washington, D.C.

Walmsley T. L. and R. McDougall. 2004. "Using Entropy to Compare Shares," GTAP Working Paper, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

Table 11.A.1 Sources of I-O Tables in the GTAP 6 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributors	Version
1	AUS	Australia	1996-97	Australian Bureau of Statistics (2001) (and associated unpublished data supplied by the ABS) and selected shares obtained from the Monash MM144 model database.	Terry Maitland and Owen Gabbitas (Productivity Commission)	6
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	New Zealand Inter-Industry Study (1996)	Gerard Malcom and Allan Rae	6
3	XOC	Rest of Oceania	2001	Composite		
4	CHN	China	1997	Department of National Economy Accounting, State Statistical Bureau (SSB) (2000)	Zhi Wang, Fan Zhai, and Dianqing Xu	5
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1988	Torney (1993)	SALTER project	1
6	JPN	Japan	1995	Management and Coordination Agency, Japan (1999)	Mantaro Matsuya	5
7	KOR	Korea	2000	The Bank of Korea (2003)	Jong-Hwan Ko	6
8	TWN	Taiwan	1999	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (2001)	Hsing-Chun Lin and Shih-Hsun Hsu	6
9	XEA	Rest of East Asia	2001	Composite		
10	IDN	Indonesia	1995	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
11	MYS	Malaysia	1987	Department of Statistics, Malaysia (1994)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
12	PHL	Philippines	1988	National Statistics Office and National Statistical Coordination Board (1988)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
13	SGP	Singapore	1995	Department of Statistics, Singapore (1995).	Ni, Houming and Toh, Mun-Heng	6
14	THA	Thailand	1995	Office of National Economic and Social Development Board, Office of the Prime Minister (2000)	Kazuhiko Oyamada	5.3
15	VNM	Vietnam	1996	Nielson (2001)	Chantal Pohl Nielsen	5
16	XSE	Rest of Southeast Asia	2001	Composite		
17	BGD	Bangladesh	1993-94	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
18	IND	India	1993-4	Government of India (2000)	Rajesh Chadha and Devender Pratap	6
19	LKA	Sri Lanka	1989	Center of International Economics, Export Development Board, Colombo, Sri Lanka	Jay Bandara	4

Continued

Table 11.A.1 Sources of I-O Tables in the GTAP 6 Data Base (Contd)

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributors	Version
20	XSA	Rest of South Asia	2001	Composite	Channing Arndt & Bryant	4
21	CAN	Canada	1990	Statistics Canada	Fairley	
22	USA	United States	1992 (1996)	U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (1997)	Kenneth Hanson and Agapi Somwaru	5
23	MEX	Mexico	1995	Secretaria de Pramacion y Presupuesto, Mexico (1985), and Burfisher, Thierfelder, and Hanson (1992)	Mary Burfisher	3
24	XNA	Rest of North America	2001	Composite		
25	COL	Colombia	2000	Colombian National Statistical Office (DANE)	Alvaro Perdomo	6
26	PER	Peru	n.a.	n.a.	Juan Jose Echavarria & Maria Arbelaez	4
27	VEN	Venezuela	1986	Planning Agency (CORDIPLAN), Venezuela	Echavarria & Arbalaez	4
28	XAP	Rest of Andean Pact	2001	Composite		
29	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
30	BRA	Brazil	1996	Matriz de Insumo-Producto (1996)	Joaquim Bento S. Ferreira Filho	6
31	CHL	Chile	1986	Central Bank of Chile (1986)	Eugenia Muchnik	3
32	URY	Uruguay	1983	Banco Central del Uruguay, Departamento de Estadísticas Economicas (1991)	Alejandro Nin-Pratt	4
33	XSM	Rest of South America	2001	Composite		
34	XCA	Central America	2001	Composite		
35	XFA	Rest of FTAA	2001	Composite		
36	XCM	Rest of the Caribbean	2001	Composite		
37	AUT	Austria	1983 (1995)	Austrian Central Statistical Office (1994)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
38	BEL	Belgium	1995	Peeters (Limburgs Universitair Centrum LUC-Deipenbeek, Belgium)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
39	DNK	Denmark	1992 (1995)	Statistics Denmark, Copenhagen	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5

Continued

Table 11.A.1 Sources of I-O Tables in the GTAP 6 Data Base (Contd)

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributors	Version
40	FIN	Finland	1995	Statistics Finland (Leena Kerkela)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
41	FRA	France	1992 (1995)	Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, France (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
42	DEU	Germany	1995	Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL), Braunschweig, Germany (Martina Brockmeier)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
43	GBR	United Kingdom	1990	Central Statistical Office, H.M.S.O., (1995)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
44	GRC	Greece	n.a.	n.a.	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
45	IRL	Ireland	1990 (1995)	Central Statistical Office, Ireland (1997)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
46	ITA	Italy	1992 (1995)	Istituto Nazionale di Statistica, Italy (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
47	LUX	Luxembourg	n.a.	n.a.	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
48	NLD	Netherlands	2001	Statistics Netherlands	Boudewijn Koole (LEI) and Nico van Leeuwen (CPB)	6
49	PRT	Portugal	1993 (1995)	Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Portugal (1996)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
50	ESP	Spain	1994 (1995)	Universidad de Deusto, San Sebastian, Spain (Azier Minondo)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
51	SWE	Sweden	1985 (1995)	Statistiska Centralbyran, Orebro, Sweden (1992)	Myrna van Leeuwen (LEI)	5
52	CHE	Switzerland	1990 (1995)	Laboratoire d'economie appliquee, University of Geneva (scaled to 1995 at Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)	Markus Lips and Renger van Nieuwkoop	5
53	XEF	Rest of EFTA	2001	Composite		
54	XER	Rest of Europe	2001	Composite		
55	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
56	BGR	Bulgaria	1996	National Statistical Institute of Bulgaria (NSI)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2

Continued

Table 11.A.1 Sources of I-O Tables in the GTAP 6 Data Base (Contd)

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributors	Version
57	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring, and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
58	CYP	Cyprus	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
59	CZE	Czech Republic	1996	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
60	HUN	Hungary	1991 (96)	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal (Central Statistical Office) (1999)	Martin Banse	5
61	MLT	Malta	1986	Statistical Offices in Central Europe, Malta and Cyprus	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
62	POL	Poland	1997	Central Statistical Agency, Warsaw, Poland (2000)	Martin Banse	5
63	ROM	Romania	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
64	SVK	Slovakia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
65	SVN	Slovenia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
66	EST	Estonia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
67	LVA	Latvia	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
68	LTU	Lithuania	1997	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
69	RUS	Russian Federation	1997	The RF State Statistics Committee (2001)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley Sergey Kiselev & Roman Romashkin	5.4
70	XSU	Rest of Former Soviet Union	2001	Composite		
71	TUR	Turkey	1995	State Institute of Statistics (2001)	Mustafa Acar	6
72	XME	Rest of Middle East	2001	Composite		
73	MAR	Morocco	1990	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	Aziz Elbehri	4

Continued

Table 11.A.1 Sources of I-O Tables in the GTAP 6 Data Base (Contd)

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributors	Version
74	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6
75	XNF	Rest of North Africa	2001	Composite		
76	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
77	ZAF	South Africa	1995	Industrial Development Corporation, South Africa	Mark Horridge	5
78	XSC	Rest of South African Customs Union	2001	Composite		
79	MWI	Malawi	1994	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
80	MOZ	Mozambique	1995	MERRISA/Arndt et al.	Mark Horridge	5
81	TZA	Tanzania	1992	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
82	ZMB	Zambia	1995	MERRISA/Hausner	Mark Horridge	5
83	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	MERISSA/Thomas and Bautista	Mark Horridge	5
84	XSD	Rest of SADC	2001	Composite		
85	MDG	Madagascar	1999	INSTAT (2003), also documented in Dorosh, P., S. Haggblade, C. Lungren, T. Razafimanantena, and Z. Randriamarana (2003)	Simon Njaka Randrianarivelo and Shuby Andriamanajara Adam Blake	6
86	UGA	Uganda	1992	Ugandan National Statistics Department (UNSD)		5
87	XSS	Rest of Sub Saharan Africa	2001	Composite		

Table 11.A.2 Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables

Number	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Foods	Manufactures & Services
1	AUS	Australia	6	57	12	8	37
2	NZL	New Zealand	6	57	12	8	37
4	CHN	China	5	42	2	3	37
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1	37	6	5	26
6	JPN	Japan	5	57	12	8	37
7	KOR	Korea	6	57	12	8	37
8	TWN	Taiwan	6	57	12	8	37
10	IDN	Indonesia	5.3	40	6	6	28
11	MYS	Malaysia	5.3	40	6	6	28
12	PHL	Philippines	5.3	40	6	6	28
13	SGP	Singapore	6	57	12	8	37
14	THA	Thailand	5.3	40	6	6	28
15	VNM	Vietnam	5	45	4	6	35
17	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37
18	IND	India	6	40	4	3	33
19	LKA	Sri Lanka	4	27	3	3	21
21	CAN	Canada	4	37	6	5	26
22	USA	United States	5	57	12	8	37
23	MEX	Mexico	3	37	6	5	26
25	COL	Colombia	6	57	12	8	37
26	PER	Peru	4	50	12	8	30
27	VEN	Venezuela	4	50	12	8	30
29	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37
30	BRA	Brazil	6	57	12	8	37
31	CHL	Chile	3	37	6	5	26
32	URY	Uruguay	4	50	12	8	30
37	AUT	Austria	5	57	12	8	37
38	BEL	Belgium	5	57	12	8	37
39	DNK	Denmark	5	57	12	8	37
40	FIN	Finland	5	57	12	8	37
41	FRA	France	5	57	12	8	37
42	DEU	Germany	5	57	12	8	37
43	GBR	United Kingdom	5	57	12	8	37
44	GRC	Greece	5	57	12	8	37
45	IRL	Ireland	5	57	12	8	37
46	ITA	Italy	5	57	12	8	37
47	LUX	Luxembourg	5	57	12	8	37
48	NLD	Netherlands	6	57	12	8	37
49	PRT	Portugal	5	57	12	8	37
50	ESP	Spain	5	57	12	8	37
51	SWE	Sweden	5	57	12	8	37
52	CHE	Switzerland	5	46	12	8	26
55	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37
56	BGR	Bulgaria	5.2	57	12	8	37
57	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37
58	CYP	Cyprus	5.2	57	12	8	37
59	CZE	Czech Republic	5.2	57	12	8	37

Continued

Table 11.A.2 Number of Sectors in the Contributed I-O Tables (Contd)

Number	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Foods	Manufactures & Services
60	HUN	Hungary	5	57	12	8	37
61	MLT	Malta	5.2	57	12	8	37
62	POL	Poland	5	57	12	8	37
63	ROM	Romania	5.2	57	12	8	37
64	SVK	Slovakia	5.2	57	12	8	37
65	SVN	Slovenia	5.2	57	12	8	37
66	EST	Estonia	5.2	57	12	8	37
67	LVA	Latvia	5.2	57	12	8	37
68	LTU	Lithuania	5.2	57	12	8	37
69	RUS	Russian Federation	5.4	57	12	8	37
71	TUR	Turkey	6	46	3	7	36
73	MAR	Morocco	4	45	10	6	29
74	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29
76	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37
77	ZAF	South Africa	5	57	12	8	37
79	MWI	Malawi	5	57	12	8	37
80	MOZ	Mozambique	5	57	12	8	37
81	TZA	Tanzania	5	57	12	8	37
82	ZMB	Zambia	5	57	12	8	37
83	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	57	12	8	37
85	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37
86	UGA	Uganda	5	36	3	6	27