

Chapter 7

Regional Input-Output Data

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This chapter documents the input-output (I-O) tables used in constructing the GTAP 8 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 for each country contribution is included in the unabridged version¹ of the GTAP 8 Data Base Documentation as sub-chapters of this chapter². In this chapter we describe what's new in the contributed I-O tables in the GTAP 8 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 8?

Compared with the GTAP 7 Data Base, version 8 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 8 Data Base includes data for 129 regions. Of these 129, 109 are primary regions developed from contributed I-O tables; the remaining 20 are composite regions. This is a substantial increase over the GTAP 7.1 Data Base which contained 112 regions, 93 of which were primary regions. Table 7.1 summarizes the sources and reference period for all the regional I-O tables underpinning the GTAP 8 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).

¹ The GTAP 8 Data Base Documentation is available on the GTAP website at: https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/v8/v8_doco.asp.

² Note that documentation for countries contributed prior to the GTAP 8 Data Base can be found in the relevant documentation for the version to which they were contributed. 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/v8/v8_regions.asp.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of new countries added to the GTAP 8 Data Base, including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates (contributed by David Green), Israel (Khalid Siddig), Namibia, Mongolia (Michael Begg), Cameroon (Christian Emini), Kenya (Peter Wobst), Ghana (Charles Adjasi and Emmanuel Kinful), Cote d'Ivoire (Kone Youssouf and Souleymane Diallo), Honduras, El Salvador (Jose Duran), and Nepal (Selim Raihan and Bazlul Khondker).

Equally important is the number of older I-O tables being updated, these include: Australia (Patrick Jomini, Simon Hone, and Alexandra Strzelecki), Brazil (Joaquim Bento), the Philippines (Erwin Corong), Mexico (Aida Gonzalez-Mellado and Claudia Octaviano), Venezuela (Roberto Ferrer, Agustin Velasquez and Jorge Hernandez), Norway (Glen Peters), India (Rajesh Chadha and Anjali Tandon), China (Liu Yu and Li Xiangyang), Malaysia (Nhi Tran), Uganda (Isabel Teichmann), Thailand (Tosapol Apaitan) and Switzerland (Renger van Nieuwkoop and Carsten Nathani). Of these, the Malaysia, Venezuela, and Uganda tables were listed in the Chopping Block³. Besides these 28 new/updated IO tables, three tables, Bolivia, Ethiopia, and Zimbabwe were subject to minor adjustments in their mapping from original sectors to GTAP sectors.

New country contributions have led to significant disaggregation of previously aggregated regions in the Middle East, Central America, and Africa. Specially funded projects have been an important factor in the increased regional coverage of the GTAP 8 Data Base. The Center received funding from the Bank Netherlands Partnership Program (BNPP) via the World Bank and the European Commission to create the Africa Data Base. As a result we now include the IO tables for Cameroon, Kenya, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire in the GTAP 8 Data Base. Further improvements in the coverage of African countries are expected as more work is undertaken to develop a second version of the African GTAP Data Base.

Similarly, the progress in Latin America continues with the update of the Brazil, Bolivia, Mexico, and Venezuela tables, and the inclusion of the new Honduras and El Salvador tables thanks to the special efforts of José Durán, Gonzalo Véliz, Carlos Ludeña, and Mauricio Pereira.

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:

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

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 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 8 Data Base.

⁴ Only 4 countries have less than 30 sectors, these are Panama, Sri Lanka, Nigeria and Namibia. Panama is the country with the least number of sector with 27, other three countries have 29 sectors each. In these cases, data were not available and the contributors felt that they could not improve upon the techniques used at the Center to disaggregate sectors.

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, agricultural production was targeted for the Organization for Economic Cooperation (OECD) I-O tables in the data base. In the GTAP 8 Data Base, this targeting has continued (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.

Forth, 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 8 Data Base provides details on 57 sectors – no new sectors have been added since GTAP 5. Of the contributed tables, 86 do not contain all 57 sectors and required disaggregation, of which 55 required agricultural disaggregation and 85, 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 and 2007. 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.

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Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
1	AUS	Australia	2005	MMRF database derived from ABS Input Output tables, 2005-06	Patrick Jomini, Simon Hone, Alexandra Strzelecki	8
2	NZL	New Zealand	1996	Statistics New Zealand (1996)	Gerard Malcom and Allan Rae	6
3	XOC	Rest of Oceania		Composite		
4	CHN	China	2007	Input-Output Tables of China 2007	Liu Yu, Li Xiangyang	8
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1988	Tormey (1993)	SALTER project	1
6	JPN	Japan	2000	Statistics Bureau, the Ministry of Public Management, Home Affairs, Posts and Telecommunications (2004)	Hirofumi Kawasaki	6
7	KOR	Korea Republic of	2003	The Bank of Korea (2007)	Jong-Hwan Ko	7
8	MNG	Mongolia	2005	Mongolian Inter-Sector Balance Table for 2005	Michael Begg, Burmaa Chadraaval, Ragchaasuren Galindev and Esmedekh Lkhanaajav	8
9	TWN	Taiwan	1999	Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS) (2001)	Hsing-Chun Lin and Shih-Hsun Hsu	6
10	XEA	Rest of East Asia		Composite		
11	KHM	Cambodia	2003	National Institute of Statistics (2006), National Institute of Statistics (2005), and National Bank of Cambodia (2006)	Sothea Oum	7
12	IDN	Indonesia	2004	Biro Pusat Statistik (1999)	Mark Horridge and Armida S.Alisjahbana	7
13	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2002	Asian Development Bank (2005), Menon and Warr (2006), and Rao (1993)	Carlos Ludena	7
14	MYS	Malaysia	2005	Malaysian Input-output tables for the year 2005, Department of Statistics, 2009.	Nhi Tran	8
15	PHL	Philippines	2000	Input-Output Table of the Philippines (National Statistical and Coordination board)	Erwin Corong	8

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No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
16	SGP	Singapore	1996	Department of Statistics, Singapore (1995).	Ni, Houming and Toh, Mun-Heng	6
17	THA	Thailand	2005	2005 Input-Output Table of Thailand from the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)	Tosapol Apaitan	8
18	VNM	Viet Nam	2005	Vietnam General Statistics Office (GSO)	James Giesecke	7.1
19	XSE	Rest of Southeast Asia		Composite		
20	BGD	Bangladesh	1993-94	Bangladesh Planning Commission and Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (1998)	A.N.K. Noman and Jong-Hwan Ko	5
21	IND	India	2003	Input-output transactions table, 2003-04, (Government of India, 2008)	Rajesh Chadha, Anjali Tandon	8
22	NPL	Nepal	2007	An Input-output technology matrix of year 2001 from the Planning Commission of Nepal and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) which has been updated; National Accounts from CBS; Trade data from UNCOMTRADE; domestic tax data from department of inland revenue; import duties from Department of Customs. Also, Nepal Labour Force Survey and Nepal Living Standard Survey by CBS	Selim Raihan, Bazlul Khondker	8
23	PAK	Pakistan	2001/02	Dorosh, Niazi and Nazli (2008)	Mark Horridge and Paul Dorosh	6.1
24	LKA	Sri Lanka	2000	Amarasinghe and Bandara (2005), and Bandara and Kelegama (2008)	Jeevika Weerahewa and Jay Bandara	7
25	XSA	Rest of South Asia		Composite		
26	CAN	Canada	2003	Statistics Canada	Shenjie Chen and Rick Cameron	7

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No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
27	USA	United States of America	2002	Dixon and Rimmer (2001), Dixon, Rimmer, and Tsigas (2004), and Lawson (1997)	Marinos Tsigas	7
28	MEX	Mexico	2003	Matriz insumo producto 2003 released by the Mexican Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática (INEGI)	Aida Gonzalez–Mellado, Claudia Octaviano	8
29	XNA	Rest of North America		Composite		
30	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
31	BOL	Bolivia, Plurinational Republic of	2004	Instituto Nacional de Estadística (National Institute of Statistics of Bolivia)	Carlos Ludena	7
32	BRA	Brazil	2005	Brazilian 2005 IO table from Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE	Joaquim Bento Ferreira-Filho,	8
33	CHL	Chile	2003	Banco Central de Chile (2001)	Andres Schuschny and Carlos Ludena	7
34	COL	Colombia	2003	Colombian National Statistical Office (DANE)	Alvaro Perdomo	7
35	ECU	Ecuador	2004	Central Bank of Ecuador (2000)	Sara Wong and Carlos Ludena	7
36	PRY	Paraguay	1994	Central Bank of Paraguay (2006)	Carlos Ludena, Ruiz Diaz, Francisco Carlos and Gustavo Biedermann	7
37	PER	Peru	2004	Peruvian Ministry of Finance (2004)	David Roland-Holst, Saule Kazybayeva	7
38	URY	Uruguay	1997	Terra, Olivieri, Tellechea and Zaclicever (2008)	Ines Terra	7
39	VEN	Venezuela	1997	Department of Macroeconomic Accounts, Central Bank of Venezuela	Roberto Ferrer, Agustín Velázquez, Jorge Hernández	8
40	XSM	Rest of South America		Composite		

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No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
41	CRI	Costa Rica	2002	SAM built by Sanchez (2006), based on data from Central Bank of Costa Rica	Carlos Ludena, Marco Sanchez	7
42	GTM	Guatemala	2001	Guatemalas Secretaria General de Planificacion (SEGEPLAN).	Carlos Ludena, Jose Duran	7
43	HND	Honduras	2004	Honduras 2004 SAM	José Elías Durán Lima, Gonzalo R. Véliz Marín Carlos Eduardo Ludeña Mauricio Pereira Flores	8
44	NIC	Nicaragua	2000	Central Bank of Nicaragua (2006)	Carlos Ludena, Marco Sanchez, Rob Vos	7
45	CMR	Cameroon	2003	Not specified.	Christian Arnault Emini	8
46	PAN	Panama	1996	SAM built by Marco V. Sanchez and Rob Vos based on Supply and Use Tables "Contraloría General of Panama"	Carlos Ludena	7
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
48	XCA	Rest of Central America		Composite		
49	XCB	Caribbean		Composite		
50	AUT	Austria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
51	BEL	Belgium	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
52	CYP	Cyprus	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
53	CZE	Czech Republic	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
54	DNK	Denmark	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

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

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
70	SVK	Slovakia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
71	SVN	Slovenia	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
72	ESP	Spain	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
73	SWE	Sweden	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
74	GBR	United Kingdom	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
75	CHE	Switzerland	2008	Swiss Input-Output Table 2008 (Swiss Federal Office of Statistics)	Renger van Nieuwkoop, Nathani, Carsten	8
76	NOR	Norway	2007	Statistics Norway	Glen Peters	8
77	XEF	Rest of EFTA		Composite		
78	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
79	BGR	Bulgaria	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
80	BLR	Belarus	2004	Ministry of Statistics and Analysis of Belarus (2006)	Irina Tochitskaya	7
81	HRV	Croatia	1995	Henrichsmeyer, W., J. Köckler, A. Quiring and T. Möllmann (1999)	Martin Banse and Terrie Walmsley	5.2
82	ROU	Romania	2000	Mueller, M., Pérez Domínguez, I., & Gay, S. H. (2009)	Marc Mueller, Scott McDonald, Csilla Lakatos	7.1
83	RUS	Russian Federation	2003	Rosstat (2008) and (2006)	Natalia Tourdyeva	7

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
84	UKR	Ukraine	2004	Ukrainian Input-Output table, State Statistics Committee of Ukraine	Iryna Orlova	7
85	XEE	Rest of Eastern Europe		Composite		
86	XER	Rest of Europe		Composite		
87	KAZ	Kazakhstan	2004	Abdiev (2007)	David Roland-Holst, Saule Kazybayeva	7
88	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	2003	Miles Light	Aziz Atamanov, Lucio Vinhas de Souza and Joe Francois	7
89	XSU	Rest of Former Soviet Union		Composite		
90	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
91	AZE	Azerbaijan	2001	Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic in Statistical Yearbook of Azerbaijan 2005.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
92	GEO	Georgia	2001	Unofficial table provided by the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC) in Georgia.	Jesper Jensen, David Tarr and Oleksandr Shepotylo	7
93	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
94	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	2001	Statistical Center of Iran	Farzad Taheripour	7

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
95	ISR	Israel	2004	Domestic institutions in Israel, including but not limited to: the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, the Central Bank of Israel, and the Israeli Tax Authority (ITA). See the extended documentation for more details.	Khalid Siddig, Dorothee Flaig; Jonas Luckmann; Harald Grethe	8
96	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
97	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
98	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

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
99	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
100	TUR	Turkey	1998	State Institute of statistics (2004)	Mustafa Acar, Burcu Afyonoglu, Savas Kus and Bengisu Vural.	7
101	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
102	XWS	Rest of Western Asia		Composite		
103	EGY	Egypt	2003	National Accounts, National Planning Unit of Egypt	Noura Abdelwahab and Miles Light	6.2
104	MAR	Morocco	2004	Bussolo and Roland-Holst (1993)	David Roland-Holst, Saad Belghazi	7
105	TUN	Tunisia	1995	Institut National de la Statistique, Tunisia (1998)	Denise Konan and Ari Van Assche	6

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
106	XNF	Rest of North Africa		Composite		
107	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	1998	1998 Input-Output table for Cote d'Ivoire, provided by	Kone Youssouf, Diallo, Souleymane	8
108	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
109	NGA	Nigeria	1999	Official 1990 Input-Output Table (30 sector), and an un-official 1999 Input-Output Table (18 sector) supplied by Patrick Osakwe, of the Trade and Regional Integration Division, UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Mark Horridge and Patrick Osakwe (UNECA)	6.1
110	SEN	Senegal	1996	1996 SAM prepared by Dr Mamadou Dansokho and Amadou Diouf in 1999 for the Senegal government.	Patrick Osakwe and Mark Horridge	6.2
111	XWF	Rest of Western Africa		Composite		
112	XCF	Central Africa		Composite		
113	XAC	South Central Africa		Composite		
114	ETH	Ethiopia	2002	Social Accounting Matrix 2001/02 compiled by IDS in collaboration with EDRI	Dirk Willenbockel, Sherman Robinson	7
115	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	Peter Wobst, Benjamin Schraven	8

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
				Analysis KIPPRA), SAMs for earlierbase years constructed by the Kenyan Central Bureau of Statistics and the 1997 Welfare Monitoring Survey		
116	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
117	MWI	Malawi	1994	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
118	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
119	MOZ	Mozambique	1995	MERRISA/Arndt et al.	Mark Horridge	5
120	TZA	Tanzania United Republic of	1992	MERRISA/Wobst	Mark Horridge	5
121	UGA	Uganda	2002	Uganda SAM 2002, provided by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), Kampala, Uganda	Isabel Teichmann	8
122	ZMB	Zambia	1995	MERRISA/Hausner	Mark Horridge	5
123	ZWE	Zimbabwe	1991	MERRISA/Thomas and Bautista	Mark Horridge	5
124	XEC	Rest of Eastern Africa		Composite		
125	BWA	Botswana	1993-94	McDonald	Mark Horridge	5
126	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	Michael Begg, Lelly Nghixulifwa	8

Table 7.1. Sources of I-O tables in GTAP 8 Data Base

No.	Code	Description	Period	Source of I-O Table	Contributor(s)	Version
				Economic Research Unit,		
127	ZAF	South Africa	2005	Statistics South Africa (2006)	Cecilia Punt	7
128	XSC	Rest of South African Customs Union		Composite		
129	XTW	Rest of the World		Composite		

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

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
1	AUS	Australia	8	54	11	6	37	Basic	N/A
2	NZL	New Zealand	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
4	CHN	China	8	45	2	7	36	Basic	Available
5	HKG	Hong Kong	1	37	6	5	26	Unknown	N/A
6	JPN	Japan	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
7	KOR	Korea Republic of	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
8	MNG	Mongolia	8	34	2	3	29	Market	Available
9	TWN	Taiwan	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
11	KHM	Cambodia	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
12	IDN	Indonesia	7	53	10	7	36	Basic	N/A
13	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	7	31	12	1	18	Basic	Available
14	MYS	Malaysia	8	46	6	5	35	Basic	Available
15	PHL	Philippines	8	54	11	7	36	Basic	Available
16	SGP	Singapore	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
17	THA	Thailand	8	51	9	7	35	Basic	Available
18	VNM	Viet Nam	7.1	47	6	7	34	Basic	Available
20	BGD	Bangladesh	5	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
21	IND	India	8	50	10	4	36	Basic	Available
22	NPL	Nepal	8	57	12	8	37	Market	N/A
23	PAK	Pakistan	6.1	46	8	6	32	Unknown	Available
24	LKA	Sri Lanka	7	29	5	3	21	Unknown	Available
26	CAN	Canada	7	51	8	8	35	Basic	N/A
27	USA	United States of	7	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A

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

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
		America							
28	MEX	Mexico	8	38	2	2	34	Basic	Available
30	ARG	Argentina	6	57	12	8	37	Basic	Available
31	BOL	Bolivia, Plurinational Republic of	7	32	5	5	22	Market	Available
32	BRA	Brazil	8	52	11	8	33	Basic	Available
33	CHL	Chile	7	44	3	6	33	Unknown	Available
34	COL	Colombia	7	57	12	8	37	Purchaser	N/A
35	ECU	Ecuador	7	41	5	5	31	Unknown	Available
36	PRY	Paraguay	7	51	9	7	35	Market	Available
37	PER	Peru	7	46	10	5	31	Unknown	Available
38	URY	Uruguay	7	50	12	8	30	Basic	Available
39	VEN	Venezuela	8	46	4	6	36	Basic	Available
41	CRI	Costa Rica	7	37	9	7	21	Basic	N/A
42	GTM	Guatemala	7	50	12	7	31	Market	N/A
43	HND	Honduras	8	42	7	7	28	Basic	Available in Spanish
44	NIC	Nicaragua	7	34	5	5	24	Market	Available
45	CMR	Cameroon	8	57	12	8	37	Basic	N/A
46	PAN	Panama	7	27	10	2	15	Market	N/A
47	SLV	El Salvador	8	38	7	6	25	Basic	Available
50	AUT	Austria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
51	BEL	Belgium	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
52	CYP	Cyprus	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available

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

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
53	CZE	Czech Republic	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
54	DNK	Denmark	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
55	EST	Estonia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
56	FIN	Finland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
57	FRA	France	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
58	DEU	Germany	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
59	GRC	Greece	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
60	HUN	Hungary	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
61	IRL	Ireland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
62	ITA	Italy	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
63	LVA	Latvia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
64	LTU	Lithuania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
65	LUX	Luxembourg	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
66	MLT	Malta	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
67	NLD	Netherlands	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
68	POL	Poland	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
69	PRT	Portugal	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
70	SVK	Slovakia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
71	SVN	Slovenia	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
72	ESP	Spain	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
73	SWE	Sweden	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
74	GBR	United Kingdom	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
75	CHE	Switzerland	8	30	1	1	28	Basic	Available
76	NOR	Norway	8	38	1	1	36	Basic	Available

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

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
78	ALB	Albania	5.3	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
79	BGR	Bulgaria	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
80	BLR	Belarus	7	39	1	1	35	Basic	Available
81	HRV	Croatia	5.2	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
82	ROU	Romania	7.1	54	12	8	34	Basic	Available
83	RUS	Russian Federation	7	41	4	4	33	Basic	Available
84	UKR	Ukraine	7	46	1	8	37	Basic	Available
87	KAZ	Kazakhstan	7	34	1	1	32	Basic	Available
88	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	7	31	1	1	29	Basic	N/A
90	ARM	Armenia	7	30	6	4	20	Basic	Available
91	AZE	Azerbaijan	7	32	1	1	30	Basic	Available
92	GEO	Georgia	7	57	12	8	37	Market	Available
93	BHR	Bahrain	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
94	IRN	Iran Islamic Republic of	7	43	6	6	37	Unknown	Available
95	ISR	Israel	8	43	8	4	31	Unknown	Available
96	KWT	Kuwait	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
97	OMN	Oman	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
98	QAT	Qatar	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
99	SAU	Saudi Arabia	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
100	TUR	Turkey	7	46	3	7	36	Basic	Available
101	ARE	United Arab Emirates	8	37	5	1	31	Basic	Available
103	EGY	Egypt	6.2	31	3	4	24	Unknown	Available
104	MAR	Morocco	7	46	12	6	28	Unknown	Available

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

No.	Code	Description	Version	Total	Agriculture	Processed Food	Manufactures & Services	Prices: Basic or Producer	Documentation Availability
105	TUN	Tunisia	6	37	3	5	29	Basic	Available
107	CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	8	34	2	4	28	Basic	Available
108	GHA	Ghana	8	41	7	5	29	Basic	N/A
109	NGA	Nigeria	6.1	29	2	4	23	Unknown	Available
110	SEN	Senegal	6.2	30	7	4	19	Basic	Available
114	ETH	Ethiopia	7	39	6	5	28	Basic	N/A
115	KEN	Kenya	8	33	10	2	21	Basic	N/A
116	MDG	Madagascar	6	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
117	MWI	Malawi	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
118	MUS	Mauritius	6.1	42	11	5	26	Unknown	Available
119	MOZ	Mozambique	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
120	TZA	Tanzania United Republic of	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
121	UGA	Uganda	8	33	3	2	28	Basic	Available
122	ZMB	Zambia	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	Available
123	ZWE	Zimbabwe	5	22	9	1	12	Unknown	N/A
125	BWA	Botswana	5	57	12	8	37	Unknown	N/A
126	NAM	Namibia	8	29	3	2	24	Basic	Available
127	ZAF	South Africa	7	41	3	6	32	Market	N/A