How to Read the Tables

Table 1:
Evaluation to Consistency of Basic
AID-XT Trade Statistics in East Asian
Countries and Regions

This table is the consistent table of the adjusted
AID-XT trade data by the way of 4 digits level
classification code correction for China, Japan, the
Asia Newly Industrialized Economies (NIEs) of
South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore;
four of the ASEAN nations (Indonesia, Malaysia,
the Philippines, and Thailand), and the United
States. We looked at their imports and exports
from 1962 to 1999, although the information is not
necessarily complete for the countries and re-
gions.

This table is baed on the problems of exami-
nating and correcting of these world trade matrices
in terms of sum checks of the commodity classifi-
cation and partner countries for each reporting
country of import and export daya.

By reporting countries and direction of trade,
the items of the table is shown from the left side, y,
represented as year, x_{TW} transaction of com-
modity total and partner country World, $e[mdcc]$
as total error under $mdcc$ classification codes,
$\{d_1 \cdots d_6\}$ as the number of frequencies of k
digits level commodity classification,
$$e_c[mdcc] + e_{c,p}[mdcc]$$
as the error of commodity classification,
$$e_p[mdcc] + e_{c,p}[mdcc]$$
as the error of partner countries.

Refer to Chapter 3 "Evaluation and Revision
to Consistency of Compiling World Trade Matri-
ces" for details about consistent table and method
of data correction.

Table 2:
World Trade Matrix : Time Series of
Transaction Values by 24 Sectors for Inter-
national Input-Output Table

Table 2 is compiled by taking the trade statistics
from the United Nations, OECD, and Taiwan and
generating world trade matrices from them on the
basis of the 24 sectors for the tables established by
Compiling of the International Input-Output Ta-
bles Project of the Institute of Developing Econo-
mies. The 11 countries and regions covered are
nearly the same as those in the Project, namely
China, Japan, the Newly Industrialized Economies
(NIEs) of South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and
Singapore; four of the ASEAN nations (Indonesia,
Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand), and the
United States. We looked at their imports, exports,
re-exports from,

1965,70,75,80,85,90,95, and 2000,2001

although the information is not necessarily com-
plete for all 11 countries and regions.

This table is a data presentation type table,
and the order of presentation is direction of trade,
IO24 sector classification, country reporting, part-
ner countries, and year reported. The items of
headings in this table should be read as follows:
(1) Direction of trade: IMP (imports), EXP (ex-
ports), REX (re-exports), RIM(re-import), (2)
IO24 sector clas sification (refer to 2.2 "IO24
Sector Classification"), (3) Reporting countries,

Table 2.1 Reporting countries of trade Statistics in East Asian countries and regions, and organization of compilation, system of commodity classification

Countries	Organization	SITC-R1	SITC-R2	SITC-R3	HS-O	HS-R1
China	u(88-97,00-01), o (98-99)	-	88-91	92-94	95	96-01
Hong Kong	u	62-84	85-91	92-93	94-95	96-01
Indonesia	u	67-84	85-88	89-94	95	96-01
Japan	o	62-77	78-87	88-93	94-95	96-01
Korea	u(62-94), o (95-01)	62-84	85-87	88-94	95	96-01
Malaysia	u	68-84	85-87	88-93	94-96	97-01
Philippines	u	62-84	85-90	91-95	96-99	00-01
Singapore	u	62-84	85-88	89-94	95-96	97-01
Thailand	u	62-84	85-87	88-93	94-98	99-01
Taiwan	u(63-70),t(71-89,00-01), o (90-99)	63-88	-	89	90-99	00-01
USA	o	62-77	78-88	89-93	94-95	96-01

Source: Table 6 in chapter 1 of this book

Ccomment: Countries are shown in order of ISO 3 digits alphabetical, u indicates UN with years in ( ),o indicates OECD,t indicates Taiwan. 00 and 01 mead 2000 and 2001, respectively.

(refer to 2.3 "Categories of Countries and Custom Areas"), (4) Partner countries (refer to 2.3). For example, a heading that reads

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        IMP/TL/CHN/WLD
    85   39, 795, 245
    90   53, 345, 133
    95  132, 083, 539
    00  225, 093, 731
    01  243, 552, 881
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indicates the total value 39,795,245 (in units of US$1,000) of imports in commodity total (TL) that China imported from the entire world in 1985.

2. 1 . Sources of Data

AID-XT: Ajiken Indicators of Developing Economies Extended for Trade Statistics, the data system adjusted, maintained and administered by the Institute of Developing Economies, is composed of trade statistics from the United Nations, the OECD, and Taiwan, and IDE unification codes make it possible to use the unique characteristics of the data that arise from its having been generated by different organizations.

Data of the reporting countries used in the tanle2 are extracted from the basic AID-XT trade statistics and the organization where original trade statistics are compiled and systems of commodity classification are showen by reporting countries in table 2.1. For example of China, data of 1988 to 1997、 and 2000 to 2001 are obtained from UN, and data of 1998 to 1999 are obtained from OECD. As system of commodity classification, data of 1988 to 1991 are compiled in SITC-R1、 data of 1992 to 1994 in SITC-R2, data of 1992 to 1994 in SITC-R3, data of 1995 in HS-O (HS 1988 version), data of 1996 to 2001 in HS-R1 (HS 1996 revision) .

The Taiwan trade statistics are included in the UN trade statistics in from 1963 to 1971, and having been converted into content and formats based on the

Table 1 24 Sector Classification of Asian International Input-Output Table by Institete of Developing Economies

IO24	Description	IO24	Description
TL	Commodity total	11	Pulp, paper and printing
01	Paddy	12	Chemical products
02	Other Agriculture	13	Petroleum and its products
03	Livestock	14	Rubber products
04	Forestry	15	Non-metallic mineral products
05	Fishery	16	Metal products
06	Crude petroleum and natural gas	17	Machinery
07	Other mining	18	Transport equipment
08	Food, beverage and tobacco	19	Other manufacturing products
09	Textile, leather and the products thereof	20	Electricity, gas and water supply
10	Lumber and wooden products		

(Sourde) Institute of Developing Economies, *Asian International Input-Output Table* 1995

UN trade statistics according to the Institute of De.veloping Economies's own methods in from 1971 to 1989 and from 2000 to 2001. Taiwan trade statistics in 1990 to 1999 are OECD trade statistics as non-OECD members1996 revi sion) .

The Taiwan trade statistics are included in the UN trade statistics in from 1963 to 1971, and having been converted into content and formats based on the UN trade statistics according to the Institute of Developing Economies's own methods in from 1971 to 1989 and from 2000 to 2001. Taiwan trade statistics in 1990 to 1999 are OECD trade statistics as non-OECD members.

2.2 IO24 Sector Classification

The IO24 classification used in Tables 2 were determined by taking the 24 divisions of classifications on the Asian International Input-Output Tables set by IDE and making them correspond to 20 categories related to commodity trade. They are listed in Table 2.1 based on reference materials [1]. Note that "TL"

refers to commodity total..

2.3 Categories of Countries and CustomsAreas

Countries and customs areas are listed by the following abbreviations, which are based on the three-letter country codes set by the ISO (International Standardization Organization), with the addition of some unique codes, such as WLD, OTA, EUR, and OTH). The order of presentation on the tables is not alphabetic but instead follows the order given below. In other words, the order is world total, China, Japan, The Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, the ten members of ASEAN, other Asian countries, Australia, the United States, and the fifteen members of the European Union.

WLD	World total	(p)
CHN	China	(r,p)
JPN	Japan	(r,p)
KOR	The Republic of Korea	(r,p)
TWN	Taiwan	(r,p)

HKG	Hong Kong	(r,p)
IDN	Indonesia	(r,p)
MYS	Malaysia	(r,p)
PHL	Philippines	(r,p)
SGP	Singapore	(r,p)
THA	Thailand	(r,p)
BRN	Brunei	(p)
VNM	Vietnam	(p)
LAO	Laos	(p)
MMR	Myanmar	(p)
KHM	Cambodia	(p)
OTA	Other Asian countries	(p)
AUS	Australia	(p)
USA	United States	(r,p)
EUR	Fifteen member nations of the European Union	(p)
OTH	Other	(p)

The term "Other Asian countries" includes the following countries and regions: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Macao, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, North Korea, and East Timor. The fifteen member nations of the European Union are Austria, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, the United Kingdom, Greece, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden.

The letters "r,p" appearing after the name of a country or region indicate that it is both a reporting country and a partner country, while "p" indicates a country or region that is only a partner country. For the data whose source is from UN , partner region "Other Asia" is interpreted to partner country Taiwan.

2.4   Correspondences between the SITC/HS Commodity Classification and the IO24 Sector Classification

The conversion table that we used to convert the original data from the SITC/HS commodity classification (see   2.1) to IO24 Sector classification was a conversion table for SITC 5-digits product categories and IO20 based on reference materials [2]. When reconverting data that was subject to conversion errors, we used an average distribution formula. For details about the average distribution formula, please see Chapter 2 "Converting of Trade Statistics to Commodity Classification: Operation of conversion of error data"

Reference

［1］ Asian International Input-Output Project, *Trade matrix for Asia-Pasific Region* 2000, I.D.E. Statistical Data Series No.85, Institute of Developing Economies, 2003

［2］FURUKAWA, Shun'ichi and NODA Yosuke, co-authors. *Cross Reference between Standard International Trade Classification and Industrial Classification*, IDE Statistical Data Series, No.80, IDE, 1998.