

I.D.E. Statistical Data Series No.79

(Asian International Input-Output Series No.52)

**Malaysia-Japan
Input-Output Joint Research Project
MIER-IDE**

**INTERNATIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT TABLE
MALAYSIA-JAPAN**

1990

日本・マレーシア国際産業連関表
1990年

March, 1997

Institute of Developing Economies
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PREFACE

One characteristic feature of the East Asian Region is the advent of economic specialization based on comparative advantage. Japan is clearly leading the league of East Asia nations by becoming a fully developed economy based on high technology and human capital intensive industrial production. Following Japan is four "tigers" of newly industrializing countries (NICs) comprising Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore, characterized by their shift towards services oriented economy and hi-tech industrialization. The ASEAN economies comprising Brunei Dares Salaam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are on the verge of becoming more mature through import-substitution and export-expansion industrialization and development of the tertiary sector. Such a development trend, aptly described as the "flying geese" theory, creates important implications for structural interdependencies among countries in the region.

In the context of Malaysia-Japan trade relations, there are great prospects for trade between the two countries to generate mutually beneficial impacts. Japan has been and continues to be one of the major trading partners. Hitherto, Japan has played an important role by supplying a range of intermediate manufactured inputs to support Malaysia's industrialization efforts, chiefly the assembly industries like transport equipment, textiles, electrical and electronic products. On the other hand, Malaysia has exported a range of primary products, including foods, crude petroleum, rubber, palm oil and timber products to support Japanese agro-based manufacturing industries. It is clear that trade between Malaysia and Japan is complementary with each country trading in those commodities in which it has comparative advantage.

There is a need to investigate further how bilateral trade between Malaysia and Japan can be enhanced for mutual benefit. The different stages of development of the two countries can offer numerous possibilities and opportunities for trade and investment. The project on bilateral Malaysia-Japan input-output table initiated by IDE can provide a useful basis for identifying these possibilities and opportunities. It will lead to the construction of an input-output statistical framework which can allow for an analysis of trade, structural and technical linkages between the two countries to provide information of policy implications and planning.

This report contains the bilateral input-output table that has been compiled through a joint-effort of IDE and MIER. It is a culmination of several years of hand work and cooperation commitment of the two organizations. The painstaking exercise could not be successfully achieved without close collaboration and understanding between the two parties. The assistance and support of the Malaysian Department of Statistics has to be duly acknowledged. It is hoped that the information provided in this publication can be effectively utilized for analyses of trade and structural interrelationships between Malaysia and Japan.

March, 1997

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