

Development and Challenge of the Japan-Korea-China International Input-Output Table

Topic: 714A Special session: Competitive and Complementary Economic Relationships between Korea and Japan

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The globalization of the economies has strengthened the interdependence among countries in the world. This interdependence can be analyzed by using the international IO tables. IDE-JETRO and the METI in Japan have led in this field so long time. In recent years, the international IO tables have obtained the increasingly growing interests, from the view point of the value-added trade and the value chain. The development of The WIOD / OECD IO databases is well known. Yokohama National University, Global IO database in Japan has also been recently open to public.

The WIOD and YNU-GIO databases intended to cover relatively wide areas including more than 30 countries, though the sector classification is not so detailed. On the other hand, METI tried to build bilateral IO tables; 2000/2005 Japan-US table and 2007 Japan-China table. The Japan-US tables have adopted relatively detailed sector classification with more than 170 sectors, though the Japan-China table has 77 sectors. The Asian IO of IDE has moderate size in regions, 10 regions, with relatively large size of sectors, 76 sectors.

We are conducting to construct the 2012 international IO table of Japan, Korea, and China to analyze their interdependence, which is highly increasing through the direct investment and the international commodity trade. After reviewing the recent experiences of the international IO databases, we discuss about the framework of our IO table, the characteristics of sector classification, the advantage and disadvantage of it comparing with the other international IO tables, and what analyses are able to be expected.