



EU trade: understanding deviations in MCIO tables and their implications for trade policy

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*The opinions expressed in this presentation are the authors' own and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Commission.

Introduction

- During the last two and a half decades various pilot projects for compiling **world coverage inter-country input-output (ICIO)** databases were conducted:



- These allowed performing a wide range of innovative and far-reaching socio-economic and environmental **assessments on the impacts of international trade...**

- Since the early 2020s, the **European Commission's FIGARO database** is pioneering in providing official ICIO databases on a regular basis, which are **fully consistent with official** national input-output **statistics** and main NA aggregates and detailed tables.
- Other international organisations continued or started to produce global ICIO tables but with different time frequencies: **OECD, IMF, UN-ECLAC** and **ADB**.
- GIANT initiative (2023-)**

The role of MCIO construction methods

- **Deviations** among them are **frequent** and **noticeable**.
- **Literature mainly focused on identifying the factors** affecting deviations and/or evaluation using **cross-entropy** methods.
- Jones et al. (2014); Owen et al. (2014); Arto et al. (2014); Tarne et al. (2018); Fusacchia and Salvatici (2022); Abd Rahman et al. (2023).
- However, **none of them addressed the role of the construction methods and data availabilities** in explaining the deviations.
- The current literature only acknowledges the need to do it.
- This paper provides **insights into how different MCIO compilation methods (trade) may affect MCIO values** and their corresponding **indicators** (TiVA, footprints...).

Focus on trade and jobs indicators

- **EU exports and EU imports**, split by **intra-EU** and **extra-EU** trade flows.
- **Foreign value added content of exports** (*aka GVC backward participation*).
- **Domestic and foreign value added content of exports**.
 - **intermediate use**
 - **final use**.
- **Employment content of EU exports** to non-EU countries.

Key elements in the compilation process

- Breakdown of exports between **intermediate** and **final** uses (UN BEC; Use import tables);
- Breakdown between domestic exports and **re-exports** (SUT, Comtrade, Comext -> QDR).
- The way **confidential** values are replaced by guess-estimates;
- The way **trade asymmetries** are balanced, for goods and services, separately; and
- The way the breakdown of products and their geographical allocation is handled (**domestic** and **national concepts**; **cross-border** and **ownership** principles)

To balance imports or not to balance imports

- For the final balancing of a MCIO tables, **imports by product** (from the supply tables) can constitute one of the balancing targets, together with the **total imports by industry** from the use table.
- Imports by product are converted from **cif to fob** and **broken down by country of origin** with proportional assumptions, i.e. **same product shares across origins**, but different by industry/user.
- **Domestic exports** by exporter countries and product are **endogenously determined** to match the desired import target totals by product **but do not necessarily** match those of the national domestic use tables.

To balance exports or not to balance exports

- For the final balancing of a MCIO tables, **domestic exports** are assumed to be part of the production processes (and their output) and therefore better reflect the value added generated and jobs supported at the **product level**.
- Instead, one would assume the **same industry/user's shares of exports across countries of origin (from their use import tables in fob)**, but different by product.
- As a result, **imports by industry would differ from national import use tables** but not at an aggregated level (cif and fob).

Methods & Data: databases

Eurostat databases

1. **International Trade in Goods, and the International Trade in Services** from the Balance of Payments (BoP) - ITGS
2. **Balanced View of Trade** (bITGS)
3. **Figaro** ICIO Tables (edition 2022) industry by industry.
4. **Employment** data (Eurostat)

Other ICIO databases

1. **OECD-ICIO** tables release 2021 (domestic concept)
 2. **WIOD** release 2016 ('World Input Output Database')
 3. **GTAP** version 10.1 ('Global Trade Analysis Project')
- Year **2014**, → in **Euros** (exc. rate 1.329 \$/euro)

Methods & Data: measurements

Deviations

- Weighted Average Percentage Error (**WAPE**)

$$WAPE = \frac{\sum_{i,j} |C_{i,j} - R_{i,j}|}{\sum_{i,j} |R_{i,j}|}$$

- $R_{i,j}$ is the **reference value**, and $C_{i,j}$ is the value we are comparing against the reference.
- **Reference** (FIGARO) database vs. Comparison database

- ad hoc **concordance tables** to a common industry and country classification were developed



- to the **minimum common classification** between the **two databases** under comparison, and not to the minimum common classification for all databases

Table 1. EU exports and EU imports across databases in 2014 (billion euros).

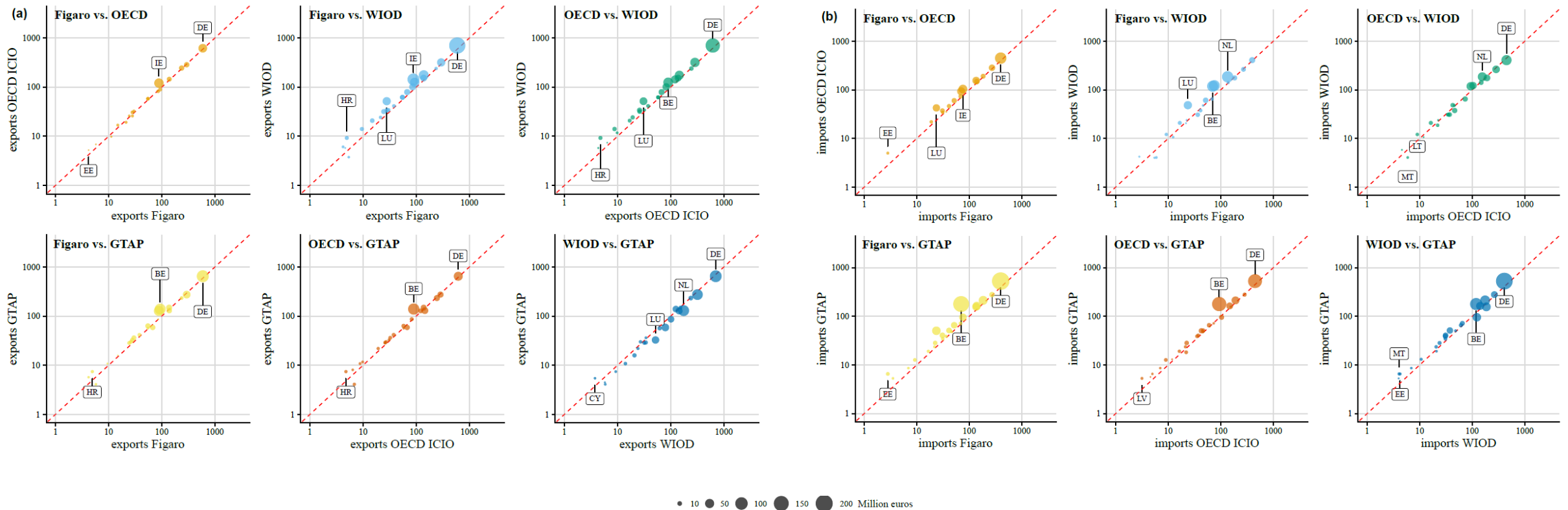
Flow	FIGARO		ITGS		bITGS		OECD		WIOD		GTAP	
Extra EU exports	2,102	48%	2,088	40%	2,267	43%	2,304	50%	2,485	51%	2,260	49%
Intra EU exports	2,241	52%	3,078	60%	3,056	57%	2,296	50%	2,385	49%	2,394	51%
Total EU exports	4,342	52%	5,166	52%	5,323	51%	4,601	52%	4,870	53%	4,654	50%
Extra EU imports	1,728	44%	1,878	39%	2,094	41%	2,010	47%	1,901	44%	2,171	48%
Intra EU imports	2,241	56%	2,941	61%	3,056	59%	2,296	53%	2,385	56%	2,394	52%
Total EU imports	3,969	48%	4,818	48%	5,150	49%	4,306	48%	4,285	47%	4,566	50%
EU trade balance	373	4%	348	3%	173	2%	295	3%	585	6%	88	1%
Total	8,311		9,985		10,473		8,907		9,156		9,220	

In bold % over total trade.

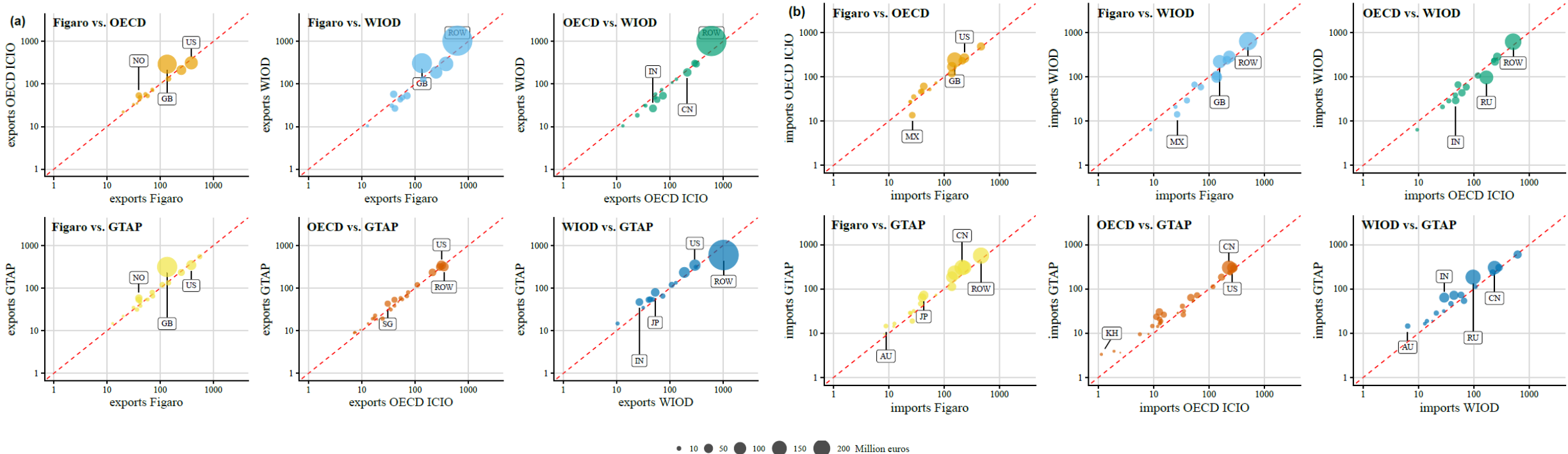
Table 2. WAPes at different aggregation levels for EU trade flows in 2014.

Deviations level	Flow	Figaro vs. OECD	Figaro vs. WIOD	Figaro vs. GTAP	OECD vs. WIOD	OECD vs. GTAP	WIOD vs. GTAP	Mean
Deviations at total level	Extra EU exports	3%	18%	7%	15%	4%	9%	9%
	Extra EU imports	12%	10%	25%	1%	12%	14%	13%
	Intra EU trade	3%	6%	7%	10%	10%	0%	6%
Deviations at Member State level	Extra EU exports	6%	18%	11%	15%	9%	11%	12%
	Extra EU imports	16%	23%	29%	17%	15%	18%	20%
	Intra EU trade	6%	12%	8%	15%	13%	8%	10%
Deviations at Member State and industry levels	Extra EU exports	23%	32%	46%	31%	44%	41%	36%
	Extra EU imports	48%	63%	69%	49%	54%	55%	56%
	Intra EU trade	27%	27%	44%	40%	60%	39%	40%
Deviations at Member State, industry, and partner levels	Extra EU exports	49%	71%	66%	59%	60%	61%	61%
	Extra EU imports	65%	79%	87%	65%	71%	70%	73%
	Intra EU trade	40%	44%	54%	49%	67%	49%	51%
Deviations at full resolution	Extra EU exports	74%	132%	100%	119%	93%	112%	105%
	Extra EU imports	90%	124%	116%	105%	102%	120%	110%
	Intra EU trade	65%	101%	85%	99%	94%	103%	91%

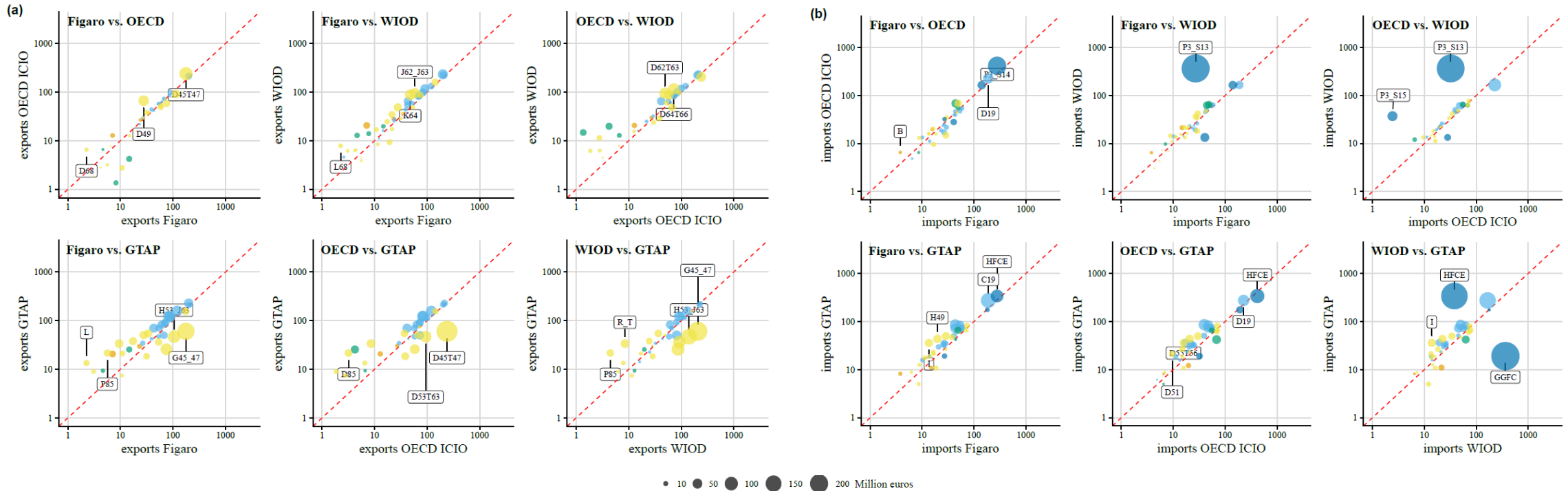
Deviations in extra-EU exports and extra-EU imports by country



Deviations in extra-EU exports and extra-EU imports by trading partner



Deviations in extra-EU exports and extra-EU imports by industry/user



Deviations in TiVA indicators, for intermediate and final uses

	FIGARO				OECD				FIGARO vs. OECD				WIOD				FIGARO vs. WIOD				GTAP				FIGARO vs. GTAP			
	Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final	
	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign
AT	26	4	21	3	29	4	21	3	4	0	0	1	32	5	22	3	7	0	1	1	31	7	21	5	5	3	1	1
BE	48	12	28	6	45	10	28	6	3	1	0	0	61	19	34	9	14	8	6	3	63	31	31	14	15	19	3	8
BG	5	2	3	1	4	2	3	1	1	0	1	0	7	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
CY	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
CZ	12	3	12	3	14	3	13	3	2	0	1	0	15	3	13	3	3	0	1	0	16	5	12	4	4	2	1	1
DE	262	44	247	37	288	46	247	36	26	2	0	1	317	49	291	44	56	5	44	7	283	67	243	55	21	22	4	18
DK	28	12	21	6	31	7	24	5	3	5	3	1	33	10	28	8	5	2	6	2	29	6	20	4	1	6	1	1
EE	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	0
ES	63	14	51	9	62	14	52	10	2	0	2	0	67	18	57	10	4	4	7	1	67	18	52	12	4	4	2	3
FI	19	5	12	3	19	4	12	2	1	0	0	0	22	5	12	2	3	0	0	0	22	6	11	3	3	1	1	0
FR	137	24	111	21	133	22	112	19	4	2	1	2	149	25	121	22	12	1	10	1	117	26	105	25	20	2	6	4
GR	13	6	7	3	12	6	7	2	1	1	0	0	17	6	8	2	5	0	2	0	10	8	7	4	2	2	0	1
HR	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	3	0	1	0	1	0
HU	11	3	10	3	12	3	10	2	1	0	1	0	11	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	12	4	11	4	1	1	1	1
IE	31	11	33	13	44	18	40	17	13	7	8	4	52	32	35	24	21	21	3	11	61	25	28	13	30	14	4	0
IT	96	21	100	19	101	18	109	16	5	3	9	3	100	18	106	15	4	3	5	3	99	24	90	19	3	3	10	0
LT	5	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	6	2	4	1	2	1	2	0	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	0
LU	12	5	8	3	12	8	6	4	1	3	2	1	17	18	8	9	5	13	0	5	10	14	5	5	2	9	3	2
LV	3	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MT	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
NL	65	19	43	12	72	17	46	11	7	2	3	1	91	25	45	14	26	6	2	2	60	21	37	12	5	3	6	0
PL	26	4	21	4	27	5	22	4	2	1	1	0	30	5	23	4	5	1	2	0	26	6	20	4	1	2	1	1
PT	11	3	9	2	11	2	11	2	0	1	2	0	17	3	10	2	6	0	1	0	13	3	10	2	2	0	2	0
RO	11	1	8	1	9	1	8	1	2	0	0	0	14	2	7	1	3	1	1	0	12	2	7	1	1	1	1	0
SE	41	7	33	5	42	7	29	5	1	0	4	0	52	9	34	5	11	3	1	1	45	10	27	5	4	3	6	0
SI	3	1	3	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
SK	5	1	6	2	7	2	6	2	1	0	0	0	8	1	9	2	3	0	3	1	5	1	7	2	1	0	1	1
EU	940	206	796	159	993	202	821	154	53	4	25	5	1141	263	893	188	200	57	97	29	1006	293	763	198	65	87	33	39

Table 4. Absolute decomposition of the gross exports of EU Member States in value added terms, by origin (€ bn.).

Deviations in TiVA indicators, for intermediate and final uses

	FIGARO				OECD				FIGARO vs. OECD				WIOD				FIGARO vs. WIOD				GTAP				FIGARO vs. GTAP			
	Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final		Intermediate		Final	
	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign	Dom.	Foreign
AT	47%	8%	39%	6%	51%	7%	37%	5%	9%	9%	6%	21%	52%	7%	36%	4%	12%	6%	8%	29%	49%	11%	33%	7%	4%	38%	15%	14%
BE	51%	12%	30%	6%	50%	11%	32%	7%	2%	9%	5%	9%	49%	16%	28%	8%	4%	25%	8%	18%	45%	22%	23%	10%	12%	79%	25%	56%
BG	44%	17%	31%	8%	44%	19%	29%	8%	0%	9%	6%	1%	57%	16%	22%	5%	30%	7%	28%	41%	46%	19%	26%	9%	4%	13%	15%	10%
CY	47%	19%	24%	10%	51%	14%	27%	8%	8%	24%	10%	16%	52%	9%	33%	5%	11%	51%	35%	43%	41%	14%	35%	10%	14%	23%	43%	5%
CZ	41%	10%	39%	10%	42%	9%	39%	9%	4%	8%	1%	11%	45%	9%	37%	9%	10%	10%	5%	12%	43%	13%	34%	10%	6%	24%	14%	3%
DE	44%	8%	42%	6%	47%	8%	40%	6%	5%	0%	4%	8%	45%	7%	41%	6%	2%	7%	1%	0%	44%	10%	37%	9%	2%	37%	10%	36%
DK	42%	18%	31%	9%	47%	11%	36%	7%	11%	40%	13%	19%	42%	13%	35%	10%	0%	26%	11%	12%	49%	10%	34%	7%	16%	45%	7%	15%
EE	55%	10%	29%	6%	52%	12%	27%	8%	5%	24%	6%	38%	56%	11%	26%	7%	2%	13%	11%	12%	42%	16%	30%	11%	23%	67%	1%	96%
ES	46%	10%	37%	7%	45%	10%	38%	7%	3%	0%	3%	2%	44%	11%	38%	7%	4%	15%	2%	4%	45%	12%	35%	8%	2%	18%	5%	17%
FI	50%	12%	31%	7%	52%	11%	31%	6%	4%	8%	0%	13%	53%	12%	29%	6%	7%	3%	7%	12%	53%	13%	27%	6%	7%	13%	14%	6%
FR	47%	8%	38%	7%	47%	8%	39%	7%	0%	7%	4%	9%	47%	8%	38%	7%	0%	6%	1%	2%	43%	10%	38%	9%	9%	18%	2%	26%
GR	45%	22%	24%	9%	45%	21%	26%	8%	0%	2%	5%	11%	51%	17%	25%	7%	14%	21%	4%	29%	35%	26%	25%	14%	21%	21%	2%	49%
HR	51%	8%	36%	5%	47%	6%	42%	5%	7%	29%	18%	3%	52%	9%	35%	4%	2%	10%	2%	21%	46%	8%	39%	6%	9%	4%	9%	27%
HU	41%	11%	37%	10%	43%	10%	38%	9%	3%	8%	2%	13%	42%	10%	37%	11%	1%	8%	1%	7%	40%	13%	35%	12%	4%	21%	6%	19%
IE	35%	13%	37%	15%	37%	15%	34%	15%	5%	18%	9%	4%	37%	22%	25%	17%	4%	74%	34%	10%	48%	20%	22%	10%	36%	55%	40%	33%
IT	41%	9%	43%	8%	42%	7%	45%	6%	2%	18%	5%	18%	42%	7%	44%	6%	3%	17%	4%	18%	43%	10%	39%	8%	5%	18%	9%	2%
LT	50%	15%	27%	8%	45%	12%	35%	8%	11%	19%	27%	9%	45%	16%	32%	7%	9%	5%	16%	7%	37%	21%	31%	11%	25%	42%	13%	38%
LU	42%	17%	29%	12%	40%	27%	20%	14%	4%	56%	32%	10%	33%	34%	16%	17%	21%	99%	45%	40%	29%	42%	14%	15%	29%	146%	53%	20%
LV	59%	9%	27%	5%	54%	7%	35%	4%	8%	24%	27%	9%	57%	10%	27%	5%	2%	11%	1%	2%	50%	14%	28%	8%	14%	46%	4%	62%
MT	27%	18%	33%	23%	28%	17%	37%	19%	6%	7%	12%	19%	28%	18%	36%	18%	7%	1%	10%	21%	36%	25%	25%	15%	34%	39%	25%	34%
NL	47%	14%	31%	9%	49%	11%	31%	8%	6%	15%	1%	13%	52%	14%	26%	8%	11%	5%	17%	7%	46%	16%	28%	9%	1%	22%	9%	6%
PL	47%	8%	39%	7%	47%	9%	38%	7%	0%	9%	2%	2%	49%	8%	37%	6%	5%	0%	4%	8%	46%	11%	35%	8%	1%	41%	10%	16%
PT	46%	11%	36%	8%	44%	8%	42%	7%	5%	30%	17%	8%	54%	9%	32%	5%	19%	18%	12%	36%	46%	10%	37%	8%	1%	12%	3%	1%
RO	52%	6%	38%	4%	48%	5%	43%	5%	8%	10%	12%	8%	59%	9%	28%	4%	15%	51%	28%	6%	54%	9%	32%	5%	4%	51%	15%	15%
SE	48%	8%	39%	6%	51%	8%	36%	6%	6%	3%	8%	1%	51%	9%	34%	5%	8%	20%	13%	5%	52%	11%	31%	6%	9%	45%	21%	4%
SI	46%	9%	37%	8%	49%	9%	36%	6%	5%	6%	2%	15%	53%	8%	34%	5%	14%	13%	8%	32%	46%	11%	34%	9%	0%	18%	7%	14%
SK	37%	10%	41%	12%	39%	11%	38%	11%	6%	14%	7%	6%	39%	6%	43%	12%	5%	32%	4%	4%	30%	8%	47%	15%	18%	14%	13%	22%
EU	45%	10%	38%	8%	46%	9%	38%	7%	2%	5%	0%	6%	46%	11%	36%	8%	3%	8%	5%	0%	44%	13%	34%	9%	1%	32%	11%	16%

Table 3. Relative decomposition of the gross exports of EU Member States in value added terms, by origin.

GVC backward participation

- **FIGARO** and **OECD-ICIO** well aligned.
- **WIOD** (x10) and **GTAP-MRIO** (x14), different results in difference at EU level.
- **LU, IE** -> Confidentiality
- **BE** -> Re-exports; Asymm.
- **EE, HR** vs. **FR, DE, IT**

	Figaro	OECD	WIOD	GTAP	Figaro vs. OECD		Figaro vs. WIOD		Figaro vs. GTAP	
	€ bn.	€ bn.	€ bn.	€ bn.	%	€ bn.	%	€ bn.	%	€ bn.
AT	8	7	7	11	10%	0.77	6%	0.44	46%	3.62
BE	18	16	29	45	7%	1.21	64%	11.31	156%	27.42
BG	3	3	2	3	7%	0.19	14%	0.39	17%	0.47
CY	2	1	1	1	31%	0.47	64%	0.98	12%	0.19
CZ	6	6	6	8	2%	0.12	2%	0.14	38%	2.28
DE	82	82	93	122	1%	0.63	14%	11.81	50%	40.45
DK	18	12	18	10	33%	5.95	1%	0.26	43%	7.70
EE	1	1	1	2	60%	0.40	63%	0.42	142%	0.94
ES	23	24	28	30	2%	0.39	19%	4.39	28%	6.43
FI	7	6	7	8	10%	0.74	2%	0.16	16%	1.14
FR	45	41	47	51	10%	4.75	4%	1.68	13%	6.02
GR	9	8	8	12	12%	1.02	7%	0.62	34%	2.93
HR	1	1	1	1	22%	0.14	83%	0.54	69%	0.45
HU	6	5	6	8	8%	0.43	2%	0.12	37%	2.03
IE	25	36	56	38	46%	11.19	127%	31.08	56%	13.76
IT	39	33	33	43	15%	6.08	16%	6.46	9%	3.61
LT	2	2	3	3	16%	0.35	50%	1.07	60%	1.29
LU	8	12	26	19	51%	4.15	224%	18.27	135%	11.01
LV	1	0	1	1	24%	0.16	33%	0.22	48%	0.32
MT	2	2	2	2	3%	0.06	11%	0.25	30%	0.71
NL	31	28	39	33	10%	3.12	27%	8.26	8%	2.53
PL	8	9	9	11	10%	0.81	9%	0.70	34%	2.74
PT	5	4	4	5	16%	0.71	2%	0.10	8%	0.37
RO	2	2	3	3	12%	0.25	45%	0.96	40%	0.87
SE	11	11	15	15	2%	0.26	30%	3.38	29%	3.35
SI	1	1	1	2	19%	0.23	18%	0.22	31%	0.37
SK	3	4	4	4	17%	0.54	17%	0.55	13%	0.43
EU	365	356	451	491	2%	8.80	24%	85.83	35%	126.22

Table 5. GVC backward participation (in € bn.) and absolute values of deviations.

	Figaro	OECD	WIOD	GTAP	Figaro vs. OECD		Figaro vs. WIOD		Figaro vs. GTAP	
	th. jobs	th. jobs	th. jobs	th. jobs	%	th. jobs	%	th. jobs	%	th. jobs
AT	560	625	659	643	12%	65	16%	99	13%	83
BE	762	774	984	860	2%	13	29%	222	10%	98
BG	710	630	738	677	11%	80	5%	28	4%	32
CY	61	56	68	91	8%	5	13%	8	45%	30
CZ	835	864	940	970	3%	29	12%	104	14%	134
DE	6732	7153	7804	7113	6%	422	15%	1072	5%	381
DK	402	450	491	468	12%	48	20%	89	13%	65
EE	91	107	138	116	18%	17	44%	47	18%	25
ES	2140	2107	2000	2133	2%	33	7%	140	0%	7
FI	350	366	403	416	5%	16	15%	53	16%	66
FR	3080	3093	3306	2752	0%	13	7%	226	10%	328
GR	434	435	571	427	0%	2	32%	137	1%	7
HR	193	165	329	263	15%	28	82%	135	21%	70
HU	631	706	719	776	12%	75	12%	88	20%	145
IE	440	599	691	645	36%	159	42%	251	30%	205
IT	2920	3179	3218	3098	9%	259	9%	298	6%	178
LT	253	236	342	247	6%	16	38%	89	2%	6
LU	106	92	141	95	13%	14	37%	34	8%	11
LV	158	150	185	142	5%	8	18%	26	9%	16
MT	42	52	52	48	25%	11	20%	10	13%	7
NL	1317	1606	1862	1239	22%	288	34%	544	4%	78
PL	2103	2059	2327	2162	2%	44	11%	224	3%	59
PT	550	604	668	630	10%	54	20%	118	12%	80
RO	1271	1225	1411	1388	4%	46	11%	140	8%	116
SE	727	708	871	740	3%	19	20%	144	2%	13
SI	157	142	170	169	9%	15	10%	14	7%	12
SK	342	356	417	348	4%	14	21%	74	1%	6
EU	27,367	28,540	31,503	28,656	4%	1,173	14%	4,136	4%	1,289

Employment content of EU exports

- **FIGARO** and **WIOD**, more than 4 mio. jobs!
- **FIGARO** and **OECD-MRIO**, well aligned.
- **IE** -> Confidentiality
- **NL** -> Re-exports
- **EE, CY, HR** vs. **FR, DE, IT**

Table 6. Employment supported by EU exports by country in thousand jobs, and absolute values of deviations.

Concluding remarks

Possible explanations for the deviations:

a) **Extra-EU** trade values

- How much intra-/extra-EU trade flows?
- How much of these are produced in the EU (vs. re-exports)?
- How much of these are intermediate/final exports?

b) Balancing of trade **asymmetries** in trade statistics (incl. cif/fob).

c) **Confidentiality** treatment

d) **National Accounts concepts**: processing services, merchanting, DPA...

➡ **Much less on different structures of the Leontief inverse** and other components of the MCIO tables but **more on assumptions & data inputs.**

➡ **Key source data: National SUIOTs, bp, dom and imp**

Relevance and policy implications

- **Deviations** occurring in **international trade** in general and in **EU trade** in particular, across MCIO tables (intra – and –extra EU trade)... and **with FIGARO**.
- **Qualitative technical discussion** on the drivers of such discrepancies that is novel in that it identifies the **underlying drivers** of the differences found, which are narrowly linked to the different **compilation methods**.
- **Complemented with** a standard (quantitative) **comparative analysis** that showcase the relevance of the different compilation methods and data in explaining the differences across MCIO datasets.
- **Policy implications** of such revealed differences in relation to the **employment** and value-added content of international trade.
- Call for **GIANT initiative** (2023-).

Thank you!

Varah bodah shukuriyyaa!!

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