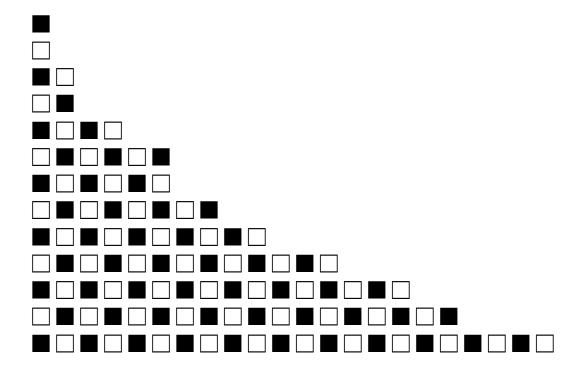
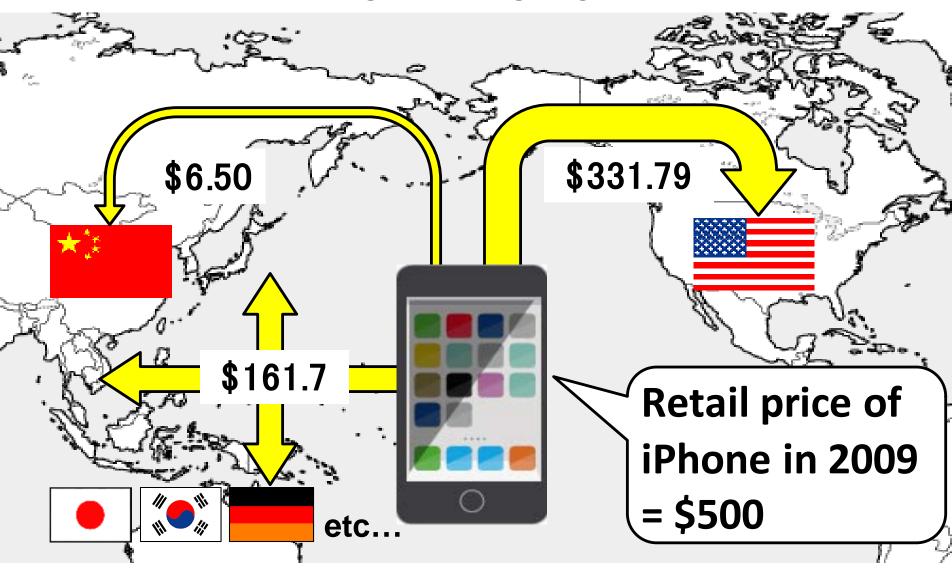
Trade in Value-added: Its concept and application



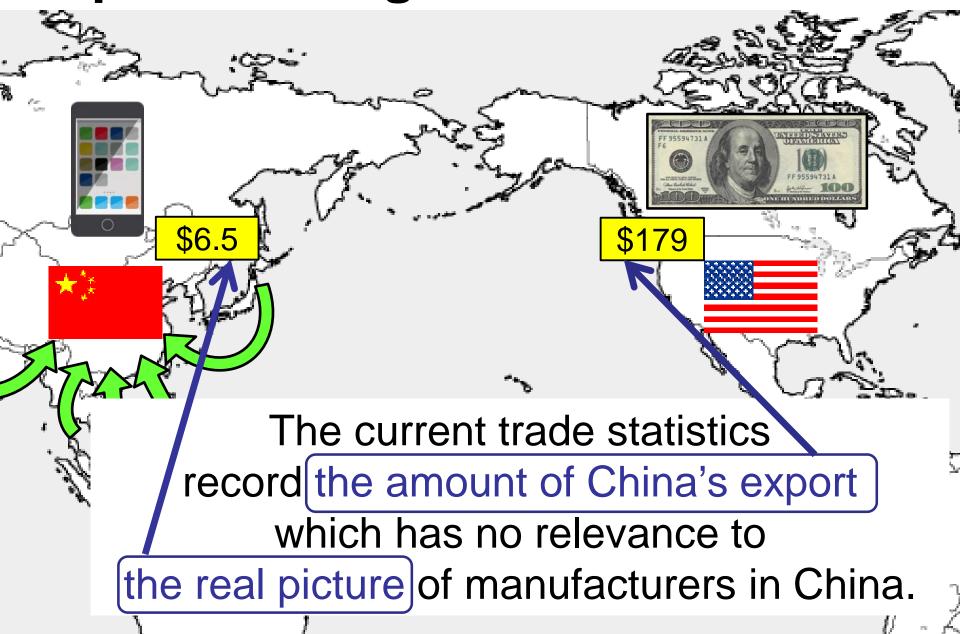
Satoshi Inomata IDE-JETRO

International value distribution of iPhone

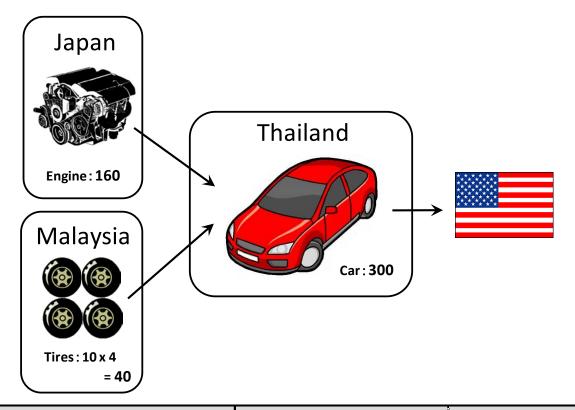


Source: Xing and Detert, 2010

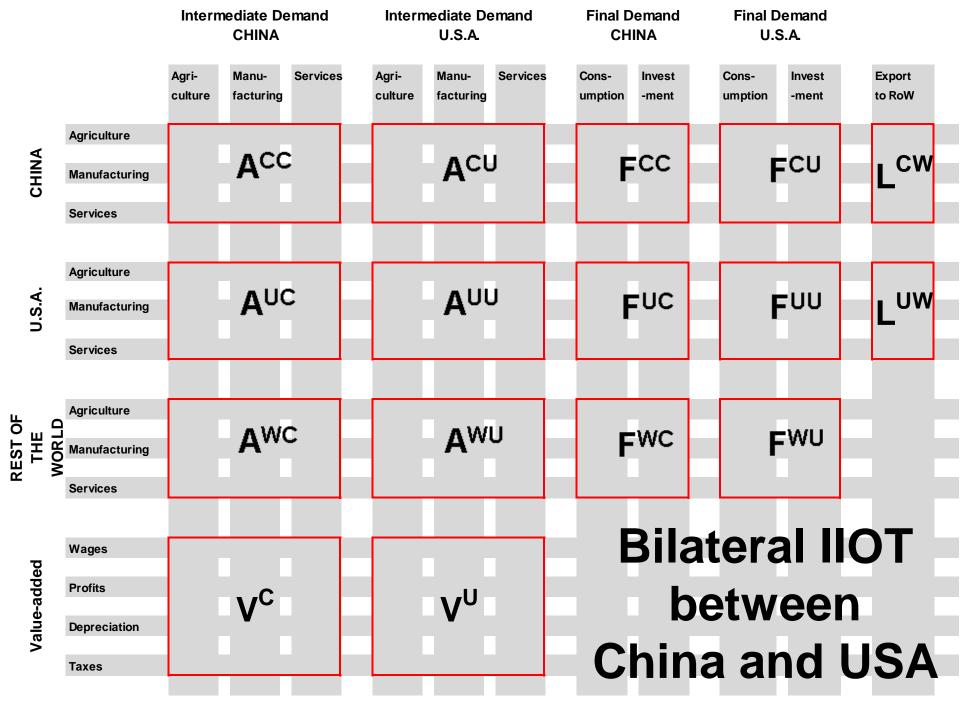
A problem of gross trade statistics



Trade in value-added measures international trade as a flow of values rather than of products.

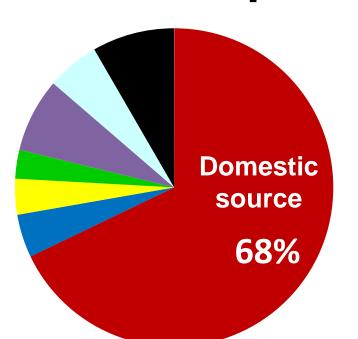


	Traditional Value-added	
	measurement	measurement
 Japan→Thailand 	160	0
② Malaysia → Thailand	40	0
③ Thailand→USA	300	100
④Japan→USA	0	160
(5) Malaysia → USA	0	40
6 Total traded values	160+40+300=500	100+160+40=300

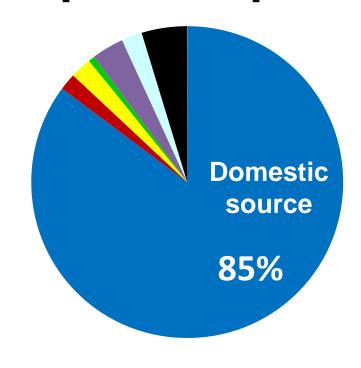


The origins of value-added embodied in export (2008)

China's export

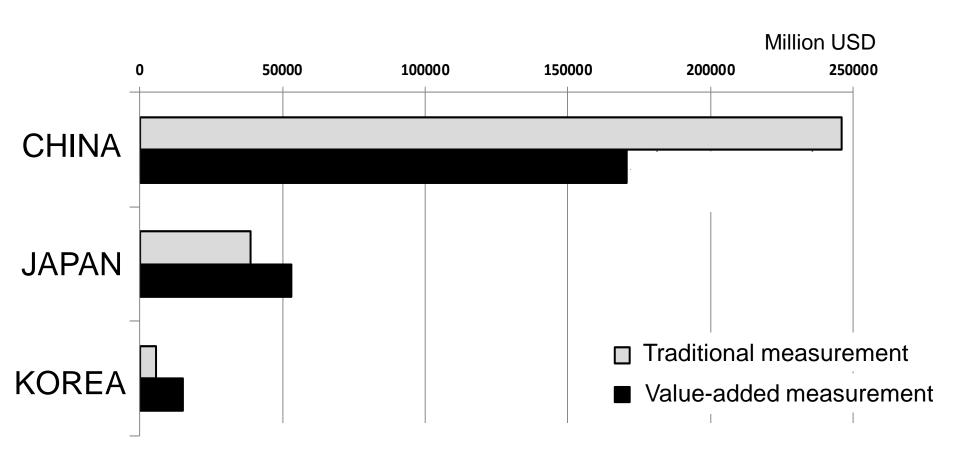


Japan's export





US trade deficit with selected Asian countries (2008)



Database	Number of	Number of industries and	Years	Availability
Name	countries	products		of data
AIIOT	10 (8 for 1975	76 products (56 for 1975	1975, 1985, 1990,	Yes
	table)	table, 77 for 1985 table)	1995, 2000, 2005	
EORA	187	Varying across countries;	1990-2012	Yes
		simplified version with 26		
		industries		
EXIOBASE	43 countries;	220 products; 163 industries	2000, 2007	Yes
	5 world regions			
FIGARO	28 EU countries;	64 industries; 64 products	2010; 2010-2017 (in	Yes
	USA; Rest of the		progress)	
	World			
GTAP-MRIO	140 GTAP regions	57 GTAP commodities	2004, 2007, 2011	Only to GTAP
				members
OECD-ICIO	64 (including Rest	34 industries; 34 products	1995, 2000, 2005,	Yes (TiVA
	of the World)		2008-2011; nowcasted	indicators
			for 2012-2014	only)
WIOD	41 (including Rest	35 industries; 35 products	1995-2011	Yes
(2013 release)	of the World)			
WIOD	44 (including Rest	56 industries; 56 products	2000-2014	Yes
(2016 release)	of the World)			