Our purpose is to create an international quarterly database for the Euro area that could be updated automatically. We want to build the following series:

- Foreign demand (without trade between Euro area countries)
- · Foreign interest rate
- Oil prices
- · Real effective exchange rate
- · Import and export

To construct these series we use data from DBnomics. The DBnomics API is called using the rdbnomics package. All the code is written in R, thanks to the RCoreTeam (2016) and RStudioTeam (2016).

Foreign demand

We want to build a series that describes the evolution of the foreign demand for the Eurozone, without trade between Euro area countries. We proceed in three steps:

- we calculate the growth of imports in volume of main trading partners;
- we calculate the relative importance of each trading partner in Eurozone exports;
- we sum over the growth rates of imports weighted by the relative importance of each trading partner.

Imports of goods and services of Eurozone main commercial partners (volume, quarterly, seasonally adjusted)

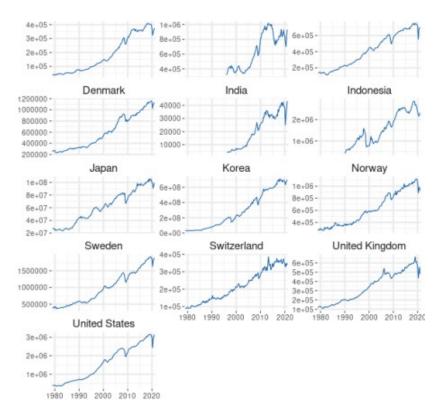
First of all, we need to compute the variation of the demand originating from each trading partner of the Euro area. We select 14 trading partners that channel most of Eurozone's exports.

General case

Data comes from the OECD Economic Outlook database: we use imports of goods and services in volume.

```
partner country iso3 <- c('USA','GBR','DNK','NOR','</pre>
SWE', 'CAN', 'CHE', 'JPN', 'AUS', 'BRA', 'IND', 'IDN', 'KOR', 'CHN')
partner country name <- c('United-States','United-Kingdom','Denmark','Norway','</pre>
Sweden', 'Canada', 'Switzerland', 'Japan', 'Australia', 'Brazil',
'India', 'Indonesia', 'South Korea', 'China')
url country iso3 <- paste0(partner country iso3,collapse = "+")
filter <- paste0(url country iso3,".P7.VOBARSA.Q")
df <- rdb("OECD","QNA",mask=filter)</pre>
imports <-
 df %>%
  select(period, value, country=Country) %>%
  filter(year(period)>=1979) %>%
  mutate(country = plyr::mapvalues(country, from = partner_country_iso3, to =
partner country name))
ggplot(imports ,aes(period,value)) +
  geom line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
  facet_wrap(~country, ncol = 3, scales = "free_y") +
  scale x date(expand = c(0.01, 0.01)) +
  theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
  ggtitle("Imports of goods and services", subtitle="(volume, seasonally
adjusted, national currency)")
```

Imports of goods and services (volume, seasonally adjusted, national currency)



China special case

Data series of imports of goods and services from China are not available in our dataset. We decide to take Chinese imports of goods and services from the WEO database (IMF). As it is annual, we use a spline interpolation to obtain a quarterly series.

```
df <- rdb(ids="IMF/WEO/CHN.TM RPCH")</pre>
imports cn <-
  df %>%
  select (period,
         value) %>%
  na.omit() %>%
  arrange(period) %>%
  mutate(value=100*cumprod(1+value/100)) %>%
  bind rows (data.frame (period=as.Date ("1997-01-01"),
                        value=100)) %>%
  arrange (period)
imports cn q <-
  tibble(period=seq(min(imports_cn$period),
                     length.out=nrow(imports cn) *4,
                     by = "quarter")) %>%
  left_join(imports_cn,by="period") %>%
  mutate (value=na.spline (value),
         country="China")
```

Growth rates

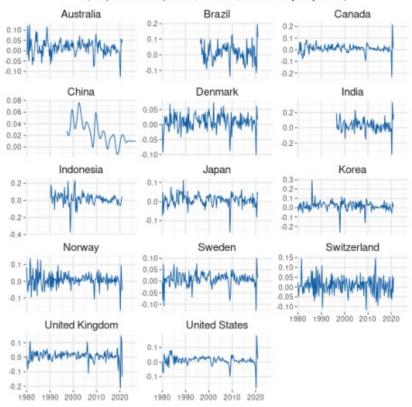
```
imports_growth_rate <-
  imports %>%
  filter(country != "China") %>%
  bind_rows(imports_cn_q) %>%
  arrange(country,period) %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  mutate(value=value/lag(value,1)-1) %>%
```

```
ungroup() %>%
filter(year(period)>=1980)

ggplot(imports_growth_rate,aes(period,value)) +
  geom_line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
  facet_wrap(~country, ncol = 3, scales = "free_y") +
  scale_x_date(expand = c(0.01,0.01)) +
  theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
  ggtitle("Growth rates of imports of goods and services", subtitle="(% quarter-on-quarter, volume, seasonally adjusted)")
```

Growth rates of imports of goods and services

(% quarter-on-quarter, volume, seasonally adjusted)



```
Mintime <-
  imports_growth_rate %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  summarize(MinTime = min(period)) %>%
  ungroup()
kable(Mintime)
```

country	MinTime
Australia	1980-01-01
Brazil	1996-01-01
Canada	1980-01-01
China	1997-01-01
Denmark	1980-01-01
India	1996-04-01
Indonesia	1990-01-01
Japan	1980-01-01
Korea	1980-01-01
Norway	1980-01-01
Sweden	1980-01-01

country MinTime
Switzerland 1980-01-01
United Kingdom 1980-01-01
United States 1980-01-01

We have uncomplete series only for Brazil, China, India and Indonesia.

Eurozone's exports of goods to main commercial partners (values US dollars, annual)

To compute the relative importance of each trading partner, we use data series of values of exports of goods (Free on board, in US dollars), from DOT database (IMF), for each Eurozone country towards extraarea countries.

```
# Exporter countries of the Eurozone
ea_country <- c("AT", "BE", "R1", "FR", "DE", "IT", "LU", "NL", "FI", "GR", "IE", "
MT", "PT", "ES", "CY", "SK", "EE", "LV", "LT", "SI")
ea country name <- c('Austria','Belgium','Luxembourg-Belgium','France','
Germany','Italy','Luxembourg','Netherlands','Finland','
Greece','Ireland','Malta','Portugal','Spain','Cyprus','Slovak
Republic', 'Estonia', 'Latvia', 'Lithuania', 'Slovenia')
url ea country <- paste0(ea country, collapse = "+")</pre>
# Importer countries outside the Eurozone
partner country <- c("US", "GB", "DK", "NO", "SE", "CA", "CH", "JP", "AU", "BR", "IN", "</pre>
ID", "KR", "CN")
url partner country <- paste0(partner country, collapse = "+")</pre>
filter <- paste0('A.',url ea country,'.TXG FOB USD.', url partner country)
df <- rdb("IMF","DOT", mask = filter)</pre>
bilatx <-
 df %>%
  select(exporter = REF AREA,
         importer = COUNTERPART AREA,
         value,
         period) %>%
 mutate(exporter = plyr::mapvalues(exporter, from = ea country, to =
ea country name),
         importer = plyr::mapvalues(importer, from = partner country, to =
partner_country name)) %>%
  filter(period >= '1979-01-01')
```

The following list shows, for each Eurozone country, the date from which we have data on exports towards each one of the 14 trading partners selected. We show the begining of the sample for each country.

```
start_sample <-
bilatx %>%
group_by(exporter, importer) %>%
summarize(MinTime = min(year(period))) %>%
ungroup() %>%
spread(importer, MinTime)

start_sample[,1:8] %>%
kable()
```

exporter Australia Brazil Canada China Denmark India Indonesia

exporter	Australia	Brazil	Canada	China	Denmark	India	Indonesia
Belgium	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
Cyprus	1979	1982	1979	1980	1979	1979	1985
Estonia	1992	1993	1993	1992	1992	1993	1993
Finland	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
France	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Germany	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Greece	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Ireland	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Italy	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Latvia	1992	1994	1993	1992	1992	1992	1993
Lithuania	1992	1994	1993	1992	1992	1993	1994
Luxembourg	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
Luxembourg-Belgium	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Malta	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1981
Netherlands	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Portugal	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Slovak Republic	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
Slovenia	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
Spain	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979

start_sample[,c(1,9:15)] %>%
 kable()

exporter	Japan I	Norway	South Korea	Sweden	Switzerland	United-Kingdom	United-States
Austria	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Belgium	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
Cyprus	1979	1979	1980	1979	1979	1979	1979
Estonia	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992
Finland	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
France	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Germany	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Greece	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Ireland	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Italy	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Latvia	1992	1992	1994	1992	1992	1992	1992
Lithuania	1992	1992	1993	1992	1992	1992	1992
Luxembourg	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997	1997
Luxembourg-Belgium	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Malta	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Netherlands	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Portugal	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979
Slovak Republic	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
Slovenia	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993	1993
Spain	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979	1979

Special case of Belgium-Luxembourg

We have data for Belgium-Luxembourg as a single exporter until 1997. So we compute extra-area trade of Belgium and Luxembourg since 1997 to create a series for the whole period.

```
bilatx.Belux <-
  filter(bilatx, exporter %in% c('Belgium','Luxembourg')) %>%
  group_by(importer, period) %>%
  summarize(value = sum(value)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(exporter = "Luxembourg-Belgium")

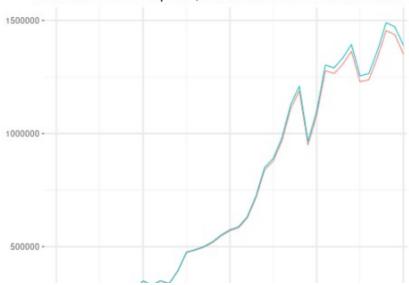
bilatx %<>%
  filter(!exporter %in% c('Belgium','Luxembourg')) %>%
  rbind(bilatx.Belux)
```

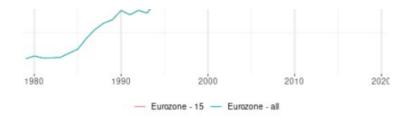
Special case of Eastern European countries

Before 1992, five countries lack some data: the Baltic states, Slovenia and Slovak Republic. On the following graph, we represent the sum of exports of the Eurozone with and without these five countries.

```
export 15 <-
 bilatx %>%
  filter(!exporter %in% c("Slovenia", "Slovak Republic", "Latvia", "Estonia", "
Lithuania")) %>%
  mutate(var = 'Eurozone - 15') %>%
  group by (var, period) %>%
  summarize(value = sum(value)) %>%
  ungroup()
export all <-
 bilatx %>%
  mutate(var = 'Eurozone - all') %>%
  group_by(var,period) %>%
  summarize(value = sum(value)) %>%
  ungroup()
plot export <-
  rbind(export_15, export_all)
ggplot(plot export, aes(period, value, colour = var)) +
  geom line() +
  scale x date(expand = c(0.01, 0.01)) +
  theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
  theme(legend.title=element blank()) +
  ggtitle("Extra-Eurozone exports, with / without Eastern countries")
```







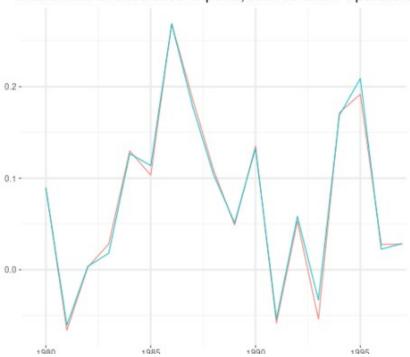
Before 2003, both series are very similar. So we choose to keep the whole dataset as it is.

Special case of Brazil, China, India and Indonesia

We saw in the previous section that we have uncomplete series of imports of goods and services for Brazil, China, India and Indonesia, with a lack of data before 1997. As these specific countries developed their imports mainly after 1997, we want to check the growth rates of extra-area exports with and without these partners before 1997.

```
import_10 <-</pre>
 bilatx %>%
  filter(!importer %in% c("Brazil","China","India","Indonesia")) %>%
  group_by(period) %>%
  summarize(value=sum(value)) %>%
  ungroup() %>%
  mutate(var= "Importers - 10")
plot export2 <-
  bind rows(mutate(export all, var="Importers - all"),
            import 10) %>%
  group by(var) %>%
  mutate(value2=value/lag(value)-1) %>%
  filter(year(period) <=1997)</pre>
ggplot(plot export2, aes(period, value2, colour = var)) +
  geom line() +
  scale x date(expand = c(0.01, 0.01)) +
  theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
  theme(legend.title=element blank()) +
  ggtitle("Growth rate of extra-area exports, with 10 and 14 partners")
```

Growth rate of extra-area exports, with 10 and 14 partners



Before 1997, both series are very similar. So we choose to compute weights of 14 commercial partners after 1997 but of only 10 partner before 1997 (without Brazil, China, India and Indonesia).

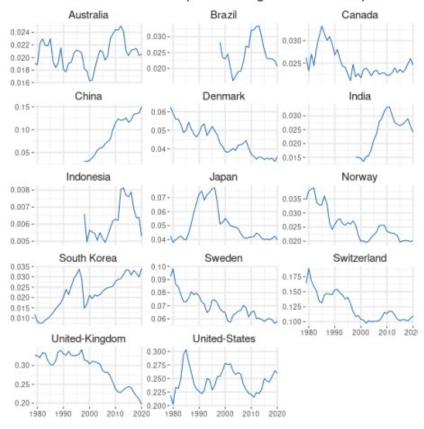
Weights of main commercial partners in Eurozone's exports

For each commercial partner \(i\), we compute \(\alpha_i\), the share of EA exports \(X\) among all EA exports towards these partners, at time \(t\):

```
\ \alpha {i,t} = \frac{ X {i,t} }{ \sum i X {i,t} } $$
#Sum of exports of Euro area by importer
bilatx %<>%
  group_by(importer,period) %>%
  summarize(value = sum(value)) %>%
  ungroup()
#Sum of exports of Euro area to 14 importers
sumX EA importer all <-</pre>
 bilatx %>%
  group by (period) %>%
  summarise(xsum = sum(value)) %>%
  mutate(exporter = 'Eurozone') %>%
  ungroup()
alphas importer all <-
  left join(sumX EA importer all, bilatx, by = 'period') %>%
  mutate(alpha = value/xsum) %>%
  select(period,country=importer,alpha)
#Sum of exports of Euro area to 14 importers
sumX EA importer 10 <-</pre>
 bilatx %>%
  filter(! importer %in% c("Brazil","China","India","Indonesia")) %>%
  group by (period) %>%
  summarise(xsum = sum(value)) %>%
  mutate(exporter = 'Eurozone') %>%
  ungroup()
alphas importer 10 <-
  left join(sumX EA importer 10,
            filter(bilatx,! importer %in% c("Brazil", "China", "India", "
Indonesia")),
            by = 'period') %>%
  mutate(alpha = value/xsum) %>%
  select(period,country=importer,alpha)
alphas <-
 bind rows (
    filter(alphas importer 10, year(period) <= 1997),
    filter(alphas importer all, year(period) > 1997)
  )
ggplot(alphas, aes(period, alpha)) +
  geom line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
  facet_wrap(~country, ncol = 3, scales = "free_y") +
```

```
scale_x_date(expand = c(0.01,0.01)) +
theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
ggtitle("Share of Eurozone exports among all Eurozone exports")
```

Share of Eurozone exports among all Eurozone exports



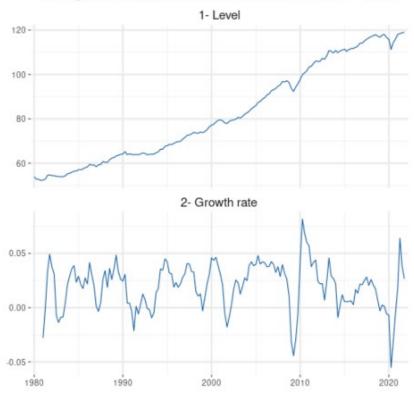
Final index

We sum over the growth rates of imports in volume weighted by the relative importance of each trading partner during the previous year. Then we create a global index.

```
imports growth rate %<>% mutate(year=year(period))
alphas %<>% mutate(year=year(period)+1) %>%
  select (-period)
wd <-
  right join(alphas, imports growth rate, by = c("year", "country")) %>%
  mutate(value = alpha * value) %>%
  na.omit() %>%
  select(period, value, country) %>%
  group by (period) %>%
  summarise(value = sum(value)) %>%
  mutate(value = cumprod(1+value))
wd index2010 <-
  wd %>%
  mutate(year = year(period)) %>%
  filter(year == "2010") %>%
  group by(year) %>%
  summarize(value = mean(value)) %>%
  ungroup()
wd_index <-
  wd %>%
  mutate (period,
```

ggtitle("Foreign demand for the Eurozone, base 100 = 2010")

Foreign demand for the Eurozone, base 100 = 2010



Foreign interest rate

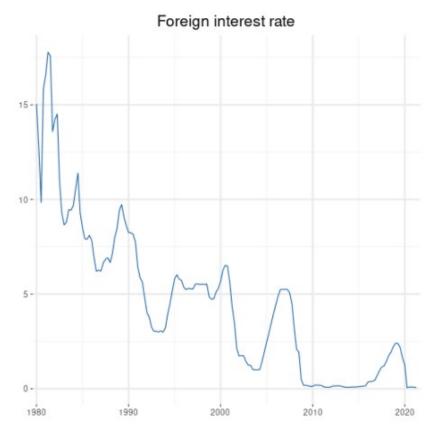
theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +

We use the US federal funds rate overnight as a proxy for the foreign interest rate.

```
df <- rdb(ids="FED/H15/129.FF.O")
shortrate <-
    df %>%
    mutate(period=paste(year(period), quarter(period), sep="-")) %>%
    group_by(period) %>%
    summarise(value=mean(value)) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    mutate(period=yq(period)) %>%
    filter(period >= "1980-01-01")

ggplot(shortrate, aes(period, value)) +
```

```
geom_line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
scale_x_date(expand = c(0.01,0.01)) +
theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
ggtitle('Foreign interest rate')
```



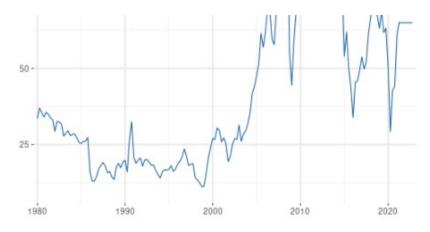
Oil prices

We need to download a series that reflects oil prices to build a foreign block. We take the series from the OECD Economic Outlook database.

```
df <- rdb(ids = "OECD/EO/OTO.WPBRENT.Q")
oil_prices <-
   df %>%
   select(period, value) %>%
   filter(period >= "1980-01-01")

ggplot(oil_prices,aes(period,value)) +
   geom_line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
   scale_x_date(expand = c(0.01,0.01)) +
   theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
   ggtitle('Crude oil prices')
```



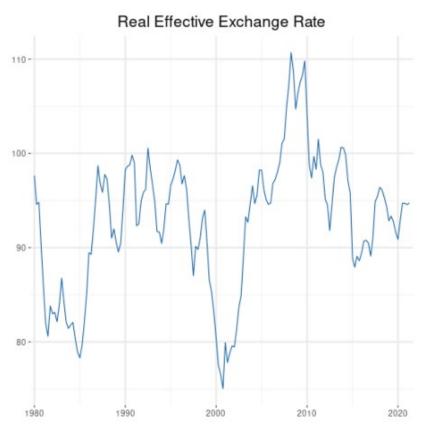


Real effective exchange rate

```
df <- rdb(ids = "BIS/EERI/M.R.N.XM")

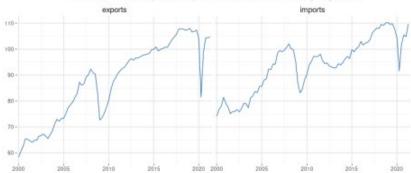
reer <-
    df %>%
    mutate(period=paste(year(period), quarter(period), sep="-")) %>%
    group_by(period) %>%
    summarize(value=mean(value)) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    mutate(period=yq(period)) %>%
    filter(period >= "1980-01-01")

ggplot(reer, aes(period, value)) +
    geom_line(colour = blueObsMacro) +
    scale_x_date(expand = c(0.01,0.01)) +
    theme + xlab(NULL) + ylab(NULL) +
    ggtitle('Real Effective Exchange Rate')
```



Extra Euro area imports and exports

Extra euro area imports / exports, in volume, seasonally adjusted



Final international database for the Euro area

We eventually build an international database for the Euro area.

```
rawdata <-
bind_rows(
   mutate(wd_index, var = 'world_demand'),
   mutate(shortrate, var = 'foreign_rate'),
   mutate(oil_prices, var = 'oil_prices'),
   mutate(reer, var = "reer"),
   trade)</pre>
```

We can check the last date available for each variable.

```
maxDate <-
  rawdata %>%
  group_by(var) %>%
  summarize(maxdate=max(period)) %>%
  arrange(maxdate)
kable(maxDate)
```

var	maxdate
exports	2019-07-01
imports	2019-07-01
foreign_rate	2019-10-01
reer	2019-10-01
world_demand	2019-10-01

```
maxdate
var
            2021-10-01
oil prices
minmaxDate <- min(maxDate$maxdate)</pre>
EA Open rawdata <-
  rawdata %>%
  filter(period <= minmaxDate) %>%
  spread(var, value)
EA Open rawdata %>%
  write.csv("EA Open rawdata.csv", row.names=FALSE)
So we filter the database until 2019 Q3. You can download all the raw series here.
sw03 <-
  read.csv("http://shiny.nomics.world/data/EA SW rawdata.csv") %>%
  mutate(period=ymd(period))
EA Open data <-
  EA Open rawdata %>%
  inner join(sw03,by="period") %>%
  transmute (period,
            world_demand,
             foreign rate,
             oil prices,
             reer,
             imports,
             exports)
EA Open data %>%
  mutate(period=gsub(" ","",as.yearqtr(period))) %>%
  write.csv(file = "EA_Open_data.csv",row.names = FALSE)
```

You can download ready-to-use data for the estimation here.

Appendix

Chain

This function chain two series, using the growth rate of the historical one to deduce new points on the original series. It allows to go further back in time with one series while keeping the most recent points.

```
chain <- function(to_rebase, basis, date_chain) {
   date_chain <- as.Date(date_chain, "%Y-%m-%d")

valref <- basis %>%
   filter(period == date_chain) %>%
   transmute(country, value_ref = value)

res <- to_rebase %>%
   filter(period <= date_chain) %>%
   arrange(desc(period)) %>%
   group_by(country) %>%
   mutate(growth_rate = c(1, value[-1]/lag(value)[-1])) %>%
   full_join(valref, by = "country") %>%
   group_by(country) %>%
   transmute(period, value = cumprod(growth rate)*value ref)%>%
```

```
ungroup() %>%
bind_rows(filter(basis, period > date_chain)) %>%
arrange(period)

return(res)
}
```