[1]University of Florence, [2]University of Prague, [3]University of Bergamo, [4]Istat

Graph Analysis of International Trading Network

Main Author

Fabbrico Davide[1], Khateeb Ahmad Arsalan[2] and Pagnoncelli Diego[3]

Istat Reference Tutor

Bruno Mauro[4], Causo Maria Serena[4] and De Fausti Fabrizio[4]

1 Abstract

In our analysis we are interested in the graph analysis of the International trading network between 2019 and 2021. To compute our analysis we exploited the "Comext Data". In particular our data are Transport HS and Transport NSTR. We also made use of data about distances among countries which was generated by using QGIS software which was provided by our reference tutor, De Fausti Fabrizio. In order to better understand the commercial connection we decided to create an index which tells us how several means of transportation affects pollution in different places in the world throughout the year. The name of our index is "Greeness". To compute the index, we started from the dependent variable which is "pollution" that is define as follows: fuel (fuel used per kilometers run), mean of transport (we created a dummy variable that contains: 'Road', 'Air', 'Post', 'Sea', 'Rail'), type of product traded, distance (km run) and the error term. We analyze two type of **Greeness**, a local metric and a global metric. One other motivation why we

From an early analysis, we have found that:

Our main function takes as input a set of data (dataframe), the month and year of interest for the analysis, the product involved, the type of flow (import or export), type of transport (Rail, Air, Road, etc...) and a threshold to control the percentage of imports/exports within the analysis, in particular the user can choose to manage euros or quantities in kilograms. This function filters the data set for each user choice through the appropriate forms and returns a direct graph with the previously desired filters. The graph G, which represents an instance for each product traded, represented below (Figure 1) is a doublet (V, E) in which V is the set of nodes which represent each country and E is the set of edges that connect two countries if an exchange has taken place between them. The edges also contain weights which indicate the distance between the two connected countries. The data have been aggregated, that is, if we have two imports from Italy to the Czech Republic, always under the assumption of the same product and the same period, these two imports will be added in the quantity of kilograms and the quantity of euros. After we have the data relating to the fuel consumption for each vehicle, we can calculate how many liters of fuel it has consumed and consequently the level of pollution for each transport. Once the liters of fuel have been calculated, the nodes corresponding to each country will have another attribute called **Total Liter**. This measure will be calculated as the sum of the weights (which will subsequently become liters of fuel and no longer distances) of the edges exiting the node (out-degree).
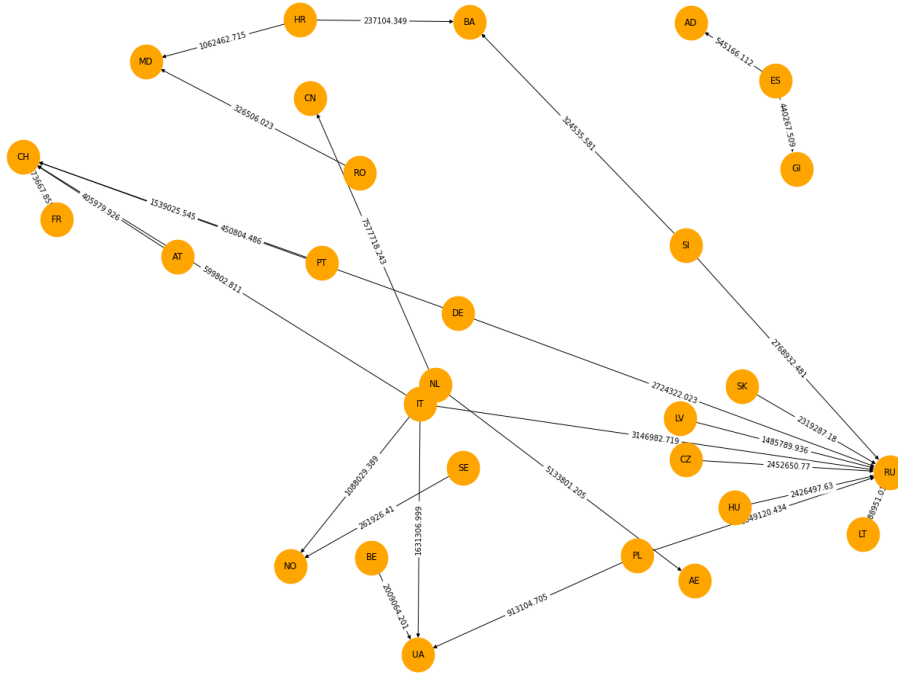

Figure 1: Graph relating to the export via Road of 20 percent of the flow of product number 220110 of the period October 2019, ordering by quantity of euros.