TWINNING CONTRACT

BA 15 IPA SR 01 17

Support to the reform of the statistics system in Bosnia and Herzegovina





MISSION REPORT

Component 3: Balance of Payment and IIPs

Activity 3.11: Establishing dashboard for CBBH and training of staff

Mission carried out by Morten-Bo Paulsen, Danmarks Nationalbank

4 - 15 November 2019

Version: Final









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List of Abbreviations

BHAS Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina

BiH Bosnia and Herzegovina

CBBH Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina

EC European Commission

EU European Union

FBiH Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

FIS Institute for Statistics of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

MS EU Member State

RSIS Institute for Statistics of Republika Srpska

RTA Resident Twinning Adviser

ToR Terms of Reference

1. General comments

This mission report was prepared within the EU Twinning Project "Support to the reform of the statistics system in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

The purposes of the mission were:

- Adjust dashboard for CBBH based on Danish Central Bank system
- Teach and advise CBBH staff on maintenance and development going forward
- Discussions and recommendations for future work

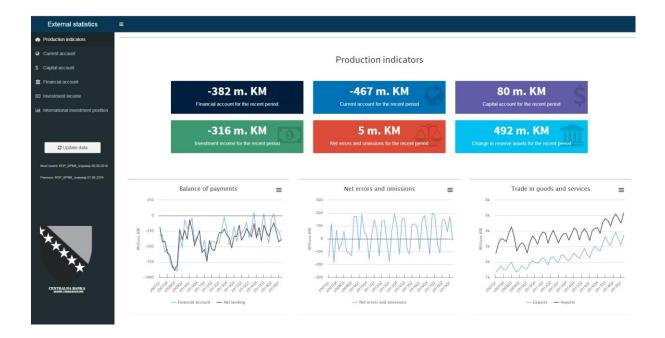
The consultant would like to express his thanks to all officials and individuals met for the kind support and valuable information that was received during the stay in Bosnia-Herzegovina and which highly facilitated the work of the consultant.

This views and observations stated in this report are those of the consultant and do not necessarily correspond to the views of EU, BHAS, FIS, RSIS, CBBH, Statistics Denmark, Danmarks Nationalbank, INSEE, Statistics Finland and Croatian Bureau of Statistics.

2. Assessment and results

Adjust dashboard for CBBH based on Danish Central Bank system:

A dashboard was successfully created based on the codes and interfaces that are used in the Danish Central Bank. In the process, valuable discussion of data compilation and dissemination as well as data structures and IT resources were discussed with staff members. Most work was then focused on transforming the current data sources to a database-like structure that is necessary in order to make the reading of data and subsequent coding of the dashboard convenient.



After achieving a database for balance of payments data as well as data for the international investment position, a dashboard was developed containing interactive charts and tables to display trends in the current account, capital account, financial account, investment income and international investment position. The charts allow the user to select between different instruments, to display series on a credit/debit or asset/liability basis, as well as other customization choices. In addition, the dashboard calculates the differences between two versions of the data, which allow the user to keep track of data revisions.

Teach and advise CBBH staff on maintenance and development going forward:

The staff has been informed about the prerequisites for the dashboard to run. In addition, there has been teaching of how data is transformed and read into the dashboard. There has also been discussion about the version control of packages and IT staff has been involved in order to facilitate that the dashboard can run on a local IP-address. A guide has been drafted so as to assist staff in maintaining the dashboard onwards (see Annex 3).

3. Conclusions and recommendations

In conclusion, the mission successfully achieved its objectives. The results were presented to the section with the participation of the head of the statistics department as well as vice governor of the respective sector. It is expected that the staff will be able to maintain and develop further on the dashboard that has been set up. It is recommended, that the staff ensures that the dashboard can continue to run in its current format from the equipment that is currently available. It is advised that staff become familiar with the way that data is transformed and read into the dashboard as described in the guide (see annex 3). Staff may further seek out further education in R-programming, in particular to become familiar with the "shiny package". Furthermore, it is recommended that staff takes into consideration the possibility of running the dashboard on a server rather than from a local IP-address. As the staff becomes more familiar with R-programming, it can be recommend to seek out assistance in terms of using code collaboration tools such as GitLab.

Actions needed for moving forward as well as for preparing the next mission –add rows as needed.

Action	Responsible person
Coordinate with IT department	СВВН
whether dashboard can continue	
to run on an IP-address	
Ensure that necessary software	СВВН
and checkpoint of version	
control are set up (cf. dashboard	
guide)	
Ensure that excel sheets	СВВН
maintain same format (same	
SDMX and instrument codes)	
and that they are located in	
correct folders	
Seek further education in R-	CBBH
programming, mainly how to	
use the "shiny" package	

Annex 1. Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

EU Twinning Project BA 15 IPA ST 01 17

Component 3: Balance of Payment and IIPs 04 - 15 November 2019

Activity 3.11: Establishing dashboard for CBBH and training of staff

Annex 2. Persons met

Central Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina (CBBH)

- Zelimira Raspudic, Vice Governor
- Amir Hadžiomeragić, Head of Statistics and Publications Department
- Vedran Milisav, Head of BoP statistics section
- Aida Kalco, Economist/Statistician in BoP statistics section
- Masa Kamenica, Economist/Statistician in BoP statistics section

MS Experts

Morten-Bo Paulsen, Danmarks Nationalbank

Twinning Project Administration

- Katja Møller Hjelvang, RTA
- Đemka Šahinpašić, RTA Assistant

Annex 3. Dashboard guide

Case no.: 190134 Document no.: 1956955

12th. November 2019

CBBH - dashboard guide

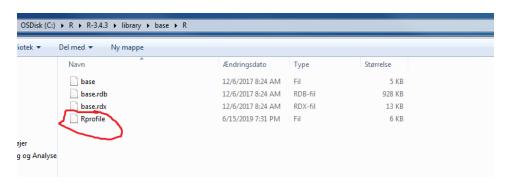
Morten-Bo Paulsen Financial Statistics Balance of payments and securities statistics

Prerequisites to run dashboard:

You need Rstudio and R installed (preferably version 3.4.3 due to bugs in newer versions). It is convenient to have both programs installed in the same folder (e.g. Programs folder on your C-drive). After the installation it is convenient to set at checkpoint date in the RProfile-file. This ensures that R always loads the same version of packages (if packages change some codes may not work).

Do the following:

Open the RProfile-file from your installation folder of R (the base-folder in the library folder):



Open the folder in Notepad and add the following to the end of the file: checkpoint::setSnapshot("2018-03-01"):

```
local({
    br <- Sys.getenv("R_BROWSER", NA_character_)
    if(!is.na(br)) options(browser = br)
    tests_startup <- Sys.getenv("R_TESTS")
    if(nzchar(tests_startup)) source(tests_startup)
    ca_cert <- Sys.getenv("CURL_CA_BUNDLE", NA_character_)
    if(!is.na(ca_cert) &&
        file.exists(ca_path <- file.path(R.home("etc"), "curl-ca-bundle.crt")))
        Sys.setenv(CURL_CA_BUNDLE = ca_path)
})

#Sætter standardbibliotek til pandoc
Sys.setenv(RSTUDIO_PANDOC = "C:/Program Files/RStudio/bin/pandoc")
#Sætter repository til 1. marts 2018
checkpoint::setSnapshot("2018-03-01")</pre>
```

Next we need to ensure that all required packages are installed:

The first package to be installed is the one used for the "checkpoint" at it should be installed like this:

```
install.packages("checkpoint", repos = "http://cran.r-project.org")

install.packages("checkpoint", repos = "
```

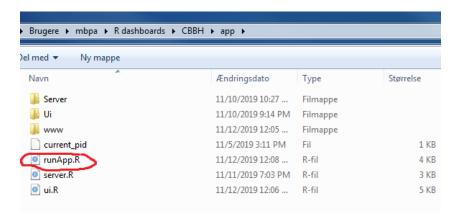
Now we have ensured that all packages that we install will always stick to the version as of 1th March 2018.

We can now install the remaining packages:

```
install.packages("highcharter")
install.packages("tidyverse")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("janitor")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("bizdays")
install.packages("bizdays")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("shiny")
install.packages("shiny")
install.packages("shinyis")
install.packages("shinyis")
install.packages("bor")
install.packages("br")
install.packages("br")
install.packages("lazyeval")
install.packages("lazyeval")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("kableExtra")
install.packages("sparkline")
install.packages("sparkline")
install.packages("sparkline")
install.packages("viridisLite")
install.packages("zoo")
```

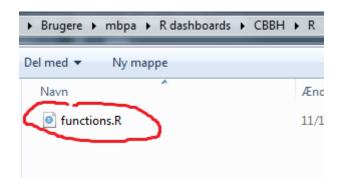
How to launch dashboard:

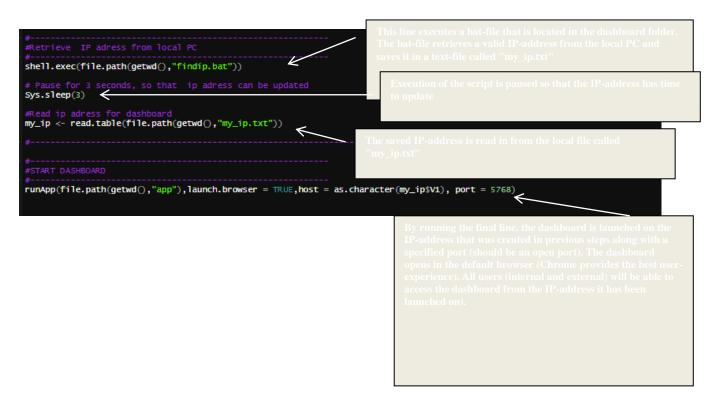
The CBBH dashboard is launched by executing all the lines in the script called "runApp.R", which is located in the "app" folder



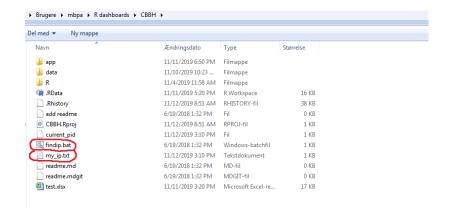
The execution of the lines in the "runApp.R" script does the following:

Location of the "functions.R" script:





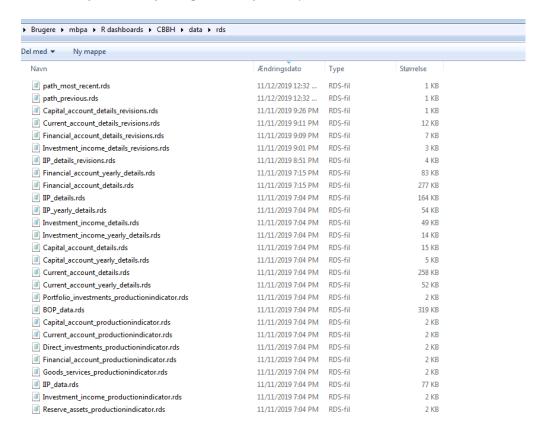
Location of the files "findip.bat" and "my_ip.txt":

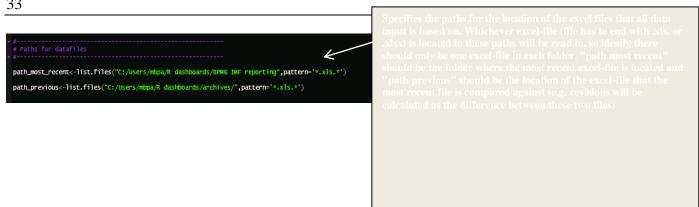


Contents of the "functions.R" script:

The script contains pre-defined settings, functions and values that are convenient to refer to rather than having to write the same codes multiple times. The contents of the "functions.R" script are as follows:

Location of the RDS-files (path is defined by "save_dir"):

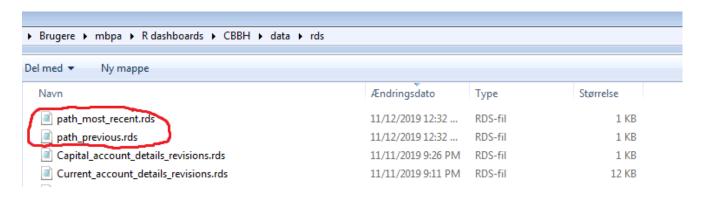




Example of how "path_most recent" and "path_previous" points to the relevant excel-files:



RDS-files with relevant path names are saved to the RDS-folder (as defined by "save_dir"):

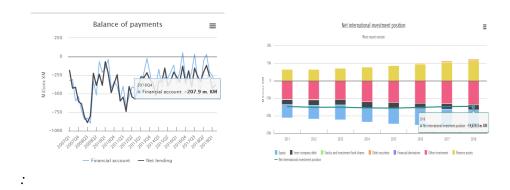


```
#Basic trim functions

| left <- function(s, amount) {
| return(substr(s, 1, amount)) }
| right <- function(s, amount) {
| return(substr(s, nchar(s)-amount+1, nchar(s))) }
| mid <- function(s, offset, amount) {
| return(substr(s, offset, amount) {
| return(substr(s, offset, offset+amount-1)) }
| return(substr(s, offset, offset+amount-1)) |
```

Example of trim-function "left":

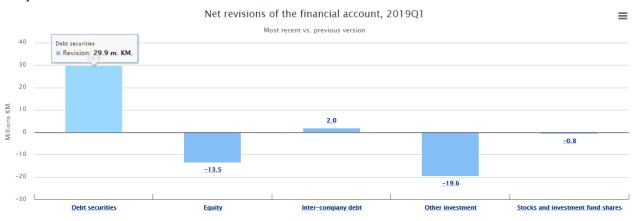
Example of "highcharts" created with the "hc" function defined in the "functions.R" script as shown above



13

```
### Provided Control of Pr
```

Example of "drilldown-chart" created with the "hc_drill" function defined in the "functions.R" script as shown above



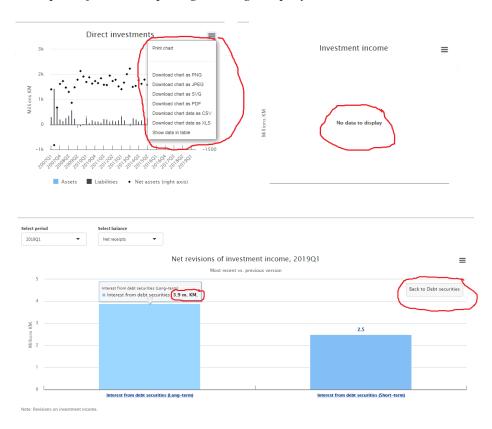
```
#Highcarts settings
hcoptslang <- getOption("highcharter.lang")
hcoptslang$fownloadPNG <- "Download chart as PNG"
hcoptslang$downloadPFG <- "Download chart as JPEG"
hcoptslang$downloadSVG <- "Download chart as SVG"
hcoptslang$downloadSVG <- "Download chart as PDF"
hcoptslang$downloadSVS <- "Download chart as PDF"
hcoptslang$downloadSts <- "Download chart data as CSV"
hcoptslang$vownloadSts <- "Download chart data as XLS"
hcoptslang$viewData <- "Show data in table"
hcoptslang$viewData <- "No data to display"
hcoptslang$resetZoom <-"Back"

Specifies different settings to determine what text should be displayed in charts (e.g. export-options).

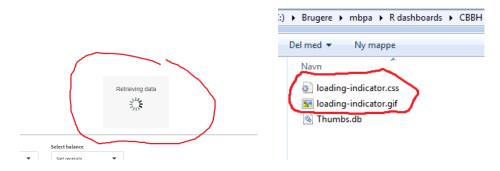
Specifies different settings to determine what text should be displayed in charts (e.g. export-options).

Specifies that is desirated in the control of the control of
```

Examples of how "hcoptlang" settings display in dashboard:



Example of "loading indicator" as defined in "functions.R" as above and location of relevant files that function refers to:



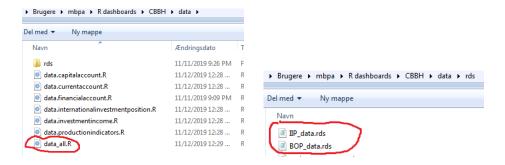
How data is prepared for the dashboard:

All data input comes from the two excel-files that are specified by the paths "path_most_recent" and "path_previous" as previously shown above.



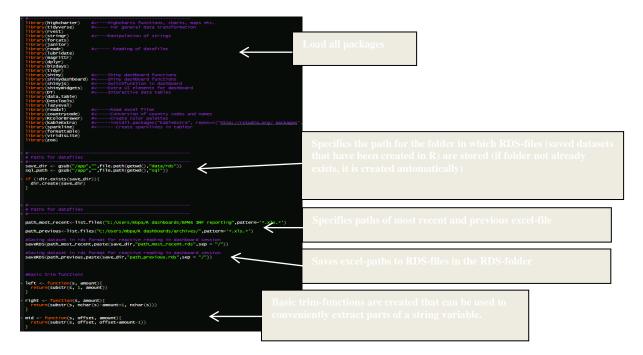
The relevant content from the excel-files is read into R via the script called "data_all.R" which is located in the data-folder. The objective of this script is to select the balance of payments data (from the sheet called "BPM6BOPForm") and the international investment positon data (from the sheet called "IIP_Kvartalni") from the excel files and transform the data structure to a database-like structure and save the datasets as RDS-files to be found in the RDS-folder. Details of "data all.R" follow below:

Location of "data_all.R" script and the RDS-files that the script generates:



Contents of the "data_all.R" script:

The script begins by loading all required packages, specifies the "save_dir" (location of RDS-folder), specifies the paths for the excel-files ("path_most_recent" and "path_previous"), saves the excel-paths as RDS-files in the RDS-folder and defines the basic trim-functions.



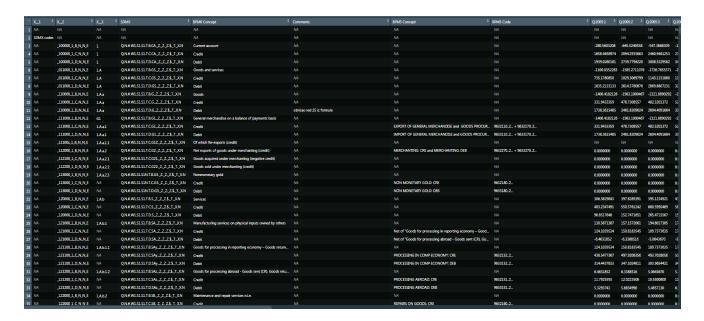
Next, the balance of payments data is read into R from the most recent excel-file (as defined by "path_most_recent") using the sheet "BPM6BOPForm". The first 7 rows are skipped because we want the periods to appear as variable names (see below). The data is saved as a temporary data frame in the global environment called "BPM6BOPForm_df".

```
# BPM6B0PForm
BPM6B0PForm_df <-read_excel(paste0(path_most_recent), sheet = "BPM6B0PForm", skip=7)</pre>
```

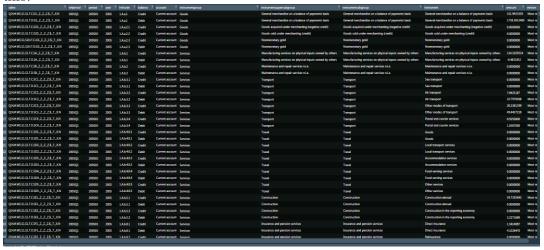
By skipping the first 7 rows from the "BPM6BOPForm" sheet, the values on the 7th row will be used as variables names:

A	В	С	D	E	V	W	X	γ	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
1				▼										
2														
3				Country: Bosnia & Herzegovina										
4				Currency: National Currency										
5				Scale: Millions										
				Balance of Payments 6 Conversion Table										
6				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,										
7					2008-Q2	2008-Q3	2008-Q4	2009-Q1	2009-Q2	2009-Q3	2009-Q4	2010-Q1	2010-Q2	2010-Q3
8			SDMX	BPM6 Concept	Q:2008:2	Q:2008:3	Q:2008:4	Q:2009:1	Q:2009:2	Q:2009:3	Q:2009:4	Q:2010:1	Q:2010:2	Q:2010:3
9														
11	100000 1 B N N E	1	O.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.B.CA. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Current account	-916.4	-980.5	-889.1	-311.4	-477.8	-328.9	-470.2	-160.6	-328.5	-583.2
12	100000 1 C N N E	î	O.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.C.CA. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Credit	3,238.6	3,529.7	3,027.7	2,562.7	2,725.5	3,015.1	2,742.5	2,588.0	3,092.3	3,297.5
13	100000 1 D N N E	1	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.D.CA. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Debit	4.154.9	4,510.1	3,916.8	2,874.0	3,203.3	3,344.0	3,212.7	2,748.6	3,420.8	3,880.7
14	011000 1 B N N E	1.A	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.B.GS. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Goods and services	-2,116.4	-2,279.3	-2,092.2	1,347.8	-1,575.7	-1,464.6	-1,496.3	-1,013.8	1,334.5	-1,600.3
15	011000 1 C N N E	1.A	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.C.GS. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Credit	1,792.9	1,984.2	1,564.9	1,351.8	1,503.7	1,775.7	1,570.8	1,566.6	1,921.7	2,074.4
16	011000 1 D N N E	1.A	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.D.GS. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Debit	3,909.3	4,263.4	3,657.1	2,699.6	3,079.3	3,240.2	3,067.2	2,580.5	3,256.2	3,674.6
17	_110000_1_B_N_N_E	1.A.a	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.B.G. Z. Z. Z.S. T. X.N	Goods	-2,632.9	-2,760.8	-2,565.6	-1,749.9	-1,952.1	-1,854.8	-1,879.5	-1,381.1	-1,778.4	-2,013.7
18	_110000_1_C_N_N_E	1.A.a	Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.C.GZZZ.\$TX.N	Credit	1,105.4	1,143.2	977.0	807.7	907.0	1,022.9	1,018.6	1,071.4	1,305.7	1,319.5
	110000 1 D 31 31 D	4.4	ANT HITTOGRAM TO A TO TAKE THAT	B-15	2 720 2	20010	2.542.7	0.000.0	2.070.1	2 222 2	2 200 1	0.450.5	2.004.1	2 222 2

Resulting data frame will look like below (note that for columns with no value in row 7, the variable names will default to "X_1", "X_2" etc. In earlier versions of the "readxl" package variable names for empty columns may default to "...1", "...2" etc.):



The data frame is not very useful at this stage. The objective of the following lines of code in "data_all.R" is to transform the data frame above so it will have a database-like structure like this:



To create this structure, we do the following:

We remove empty columns if there should be any (i.e. remove any column for which all rows are *NA*):

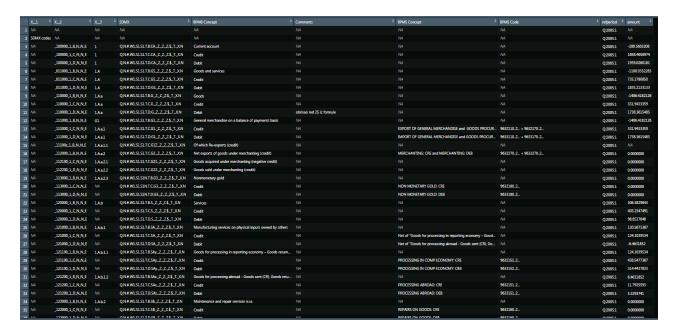
```
#Empty columns are removed

BPM6B0PForm_df<-BPM6B0PForm_df[, colSums(is.na(BPM6B0PForm_df)) != nrow(BPM6B0PForm_df)]
```

We now transform the structure from wide format to a panel data format (long format). More specifically, we want the periods (2007Q1, 2007Q2..., 2019Q1 etc.) to appear as values in a time series variable rather than having them as variable names and also to have the associated amounts listed as values in a common variable. By using the "gather" function, we can specify that variables for every time period (starting from column 9 to the last column) should be listed in a time series variable (which we call "refperiod") and the amounts for each time period should be listed in a new variable called "amount":



The data frame "BPM6BOPForm_df" now look like this:



As we can see, we now have all periods and the associated amounts listed in the new variables called "refperiod" and "amount", respectively.

We can also see that the number of observations has increased from 1154 observations to 66932 observations. This is because we have 58 periods in this example (2005Q1-2019Q2) which implies that the number of observations in the long format will be $N \times T = 1154 \times 58 = 1154 \times 1154$

66932. Also, we see that the number of variables decrease by 56 from 66 variables to 10 variables (we remove 58 variables and create two new variables "refperiod" and "amount").

```
Global Environment •

Data

BPM6BOPForm_df
List of zı

Values
Global Environment •

Data

BPM6BOPForm_df
66932 obs. of 10 variables
hcoptslang
Values
List of zı

Long format (after transformation)
```

Next, we run a couple of commands to clean up some irrelevant rows (rows with invalid periods and with no SDMX code) and making sure that all columns have proper data formats and that any "white spaces" are trimmed:

```
#Remove irrelvant periods

BPM6B0PForm_df<-filter(BPM6B0PForm_df,!(right(BPM6B0PForm_df$refperiod,3) %in% c("__1")))

#Remove white spaces from all characters and cast all amounts as numeric

BPM6B0PForm_df[,1:9] <- lapply(BPM6B0PForm_df[,1:9], str_squish)

BPM6B0PForm_df$amount<-as.numeric(BPM6B0PForm_df$amount)

#Remove rows with no SDMX code

BPM6B0PForm_df<-filter(BPM6B0PForm_df,!is.na(SDMX))
```

We now change the format of the "refperiod" variable (e.g. so "2018:Q1" becomes "2018Q1") and we also create an extra time variable called "period" where the time values from "refperiod" are converted from strings to numeric values (e.g. "2018Q1" is a string variable whereas 201803 is numeric and it is sometimes convenient to be able to refer to periods in numeric values). We also create a variable called "year" to make it easy to change the dataset from quarterly to yearly observations if needed:

```
#Convert to proper formats for periods

BPMGBOPForm_df<-mutate(BPMGBOPForm_df,period=as.numeric(gsub(":","0",substr(refperiod,3,nchar(refperiod)))))%%

mutate(refperiod=paste0(substr(refperiod,3,6), #<-----Extracting year
ifelse(as.numeric(right(refperiod,1))=1,paste0("Q!") #<------ Paste 1th Quarter if applicable
,ifelse(as.numeric(right(refperiod,1))=2,paste0("Q2") #<------ Paste 2th Quarter if applicable
,ifelse(as.numeric(right(refperiod,1))=3,paste0("Q3") #<------ Paste 3th Quarter if applicable
,paste0("Q4"))))

%>%

mutate(period=ifelse(right(period,1)=1,as.numeric(paste0(left(period,5),"3"))
,ifelse(right(period,1)==2,as.numeric(paste0(left(period,5),"6"))
,ifelse(right(period,1)=3,as.numeric(paste0(left(period,5),"9"))
,as.numeric(paste0(left(period,4),"12")))))

%>%
mutate(year=as.numeric(left(period,4)))
```

The next few lines of code are just changing the variable names to something that will be easier to refer to and also only selects the variables that will be used for the remaining transformation (the final two lines correct some errors in the instrument codes, but since we will generally be relying on the SDMX codes to identify the relevant data, this step is not that important):

```
Renaming variables

BPM680PForm_df<-BPM680PForm_df%-%setnames("SDMX","Sdmx")%>% setnames("X_3","imfcode")%>%setnames("BPM6 Concept","bpm6")

#Select relevant variables

BPM680PForm_df<-BPM680PForm_df%>%select(sdmx,imfcode,bpm6,refperiod,period,year,amount)

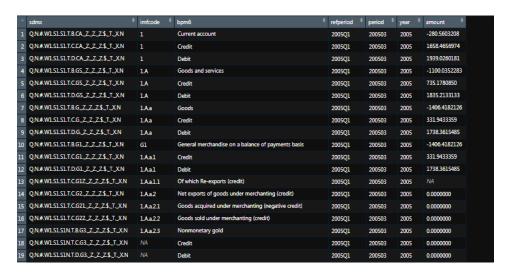
#Correcting wrong instrument codes

BPM680PForm_df<-BPM680PForm_df%>%mutate(imfcode-ifelse(sdmx %in% c("Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.C.SE1._Z._Z.$,_T._X.N","Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.D.SE1._Z._Z.$,_T._X.N"),"1.A.b.S.1",imfcode))

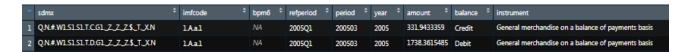
BPM680PForm_df<-BPM680PForm_df%>mutate(imfcode-ifelse(sdmx %in% c("Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.C.SE2._Z._Z.$,_T._X.N","Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.D.SE2._Z._Z.$,_T._X.N"),"1.A.b.S.2",imfcode))
```

Next, the objective is to ensure that relevant rows of data have meaningful names. For the current account and capital account data, the relevant rows will be those that identify the debits and credits on the most detailed instrument level.

For instance, if we look at the data frame "BPM6BOPForm_df" at this stage, relevant data would be rows 11 and 12, for example. Rows 11 and 12 correspond to the debit and credit values for "General merchandise on the balance of payments basis". All preceding rows (rows 1-10) are all aggregate values that will already contain the values from rows 11 and 12, among others.



Rather than having the aggregate values, we would like to be able to get the aggregates by summing the rows containing the most detailed representation of the data. In order to be able to sum the rows in a meaningful way, we should also need a separate variable that identifies whether a row is a credit or a debit value. For example, we would like rows 11 and 12 from above to appear like this:

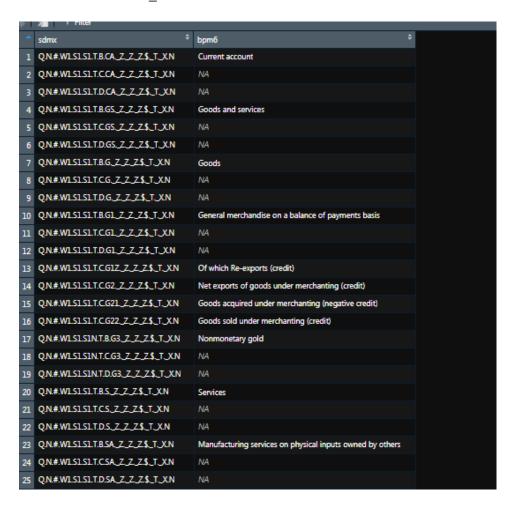


Such that we have a variable ("instrument") that describes which instrument category the amount belongs to and another variable ("balance") that tells us whether the amount is a credit or a debit.

To achieve the desired structure as discussed above, we do the following: We create a separate data frame (called "imf_fact) in which all rows under the "bpm6" variable that contains the values "Debit" and "Credit" are replace with *NA* (we select only the "sdmx" and "bpm6" variables for this data frame):

```
#Create fact table with instrument names
imf_fact<-BFM6B0PForm_df%>%mutate(bpm6=ifelse(bpm6 %in% c("Debit","Credit"),factor(NA),bpm6))
imf_fact<-imf_fact%>%select(sdmx,bpm6)
```

The data frame "imf_fact" will now look like this:

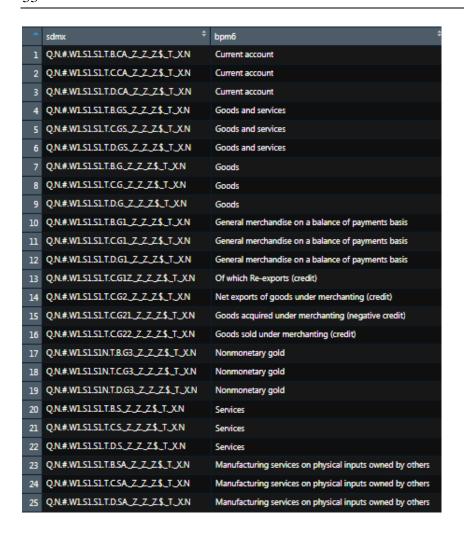


The idea now is to replace all the *NA* values, with the relevant instrument names. The relevant instrument names should correspond to the names preceding every *NA* value under the "bpm6" variable. For example, we would like the *NA* values in rows 11 and 12 to be replace with the preceding instrument name in row 10 ("General merchandise on a balance of payments basis").

The function "na.locf" does exactly this:

```
imf_fact$bpm6<-na.locf(imf_fact$bpm6)</pre>
```

Note how all NA values under the "bpm6" variable have now been replaced with the preceding names. For example, rows 11 and 12 (that previously were called "Debit" and "Credit") now has the value "General merchandise on balance of payments basis".



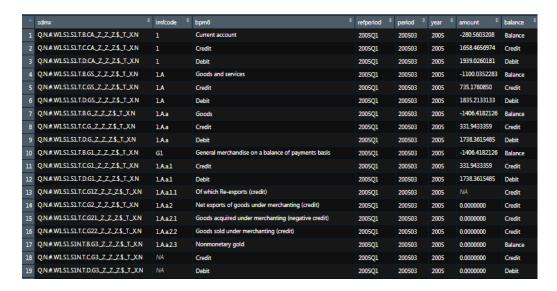
We also just change the variable name "bpm6" to "instrument" and make sure that the data frame "imf_fact" only has distinct SDMX codes (i.e. no duplicates).

```
imf_fact<-imf_fact%>%select(sdmx,bpm6)%>%distinct()%>%setnames("bpm6","instrument")
```

Next, we return to our main data frame "BPM6BOPForm_df". We now want to create the variable "balance" to indicate whether a row is a "debit" or "credit" (for the current account and capital account) or whether it is an "asset" or a "liability" (for the financial account). All net amounts will just be assigned the value "balance" (we will be removing all net amounts later anyway).

To assign the correct balance indicator, we can just rely on the fact that the SDMX codes will indicate this from the pattern "T.A" ("Asset"), "T.L" ("Liability"), "T.D" ("Debit") and "T.C" ("Credit"):

We can see by comparing the SDMX code with the newly create variable "balance" that the latter identifies correctly whether a row is a credit, debit, asset or liability (or net amount):



We now create a new temporary data frame called "CA_KA_df" for the current account and capital account (the financial account has a different structure i.e. the credit/debit representation is different from the asset/liability representation).

We first replace any NA values in the "imf_code" variable with the preceding codes, just to avoid having any NAs in this column (recall the "na.locf" function):

We then replace the "Credit" and "Debit" values in the "bpm6" column with NAs (as we just did before in the "imf_fact " data frame):

```
#Replace debit/credit with NA i bpm6 concept
CA_KA_df<-CA_KA_df%>%mutate(bpm6=ifelse(balance %in% c("Credit","Debit"),factor(NA),bpm6))
```

The idea now is that we can replace all these *NA*s, whith the relevant instrument names that we created in "imf_fact".

To enrich the "CA_KA_df" data frame with the instrument variable from the "imf_fact" data frame, we simply join (merge) the two data frames.

We do this as a "left_join" by the SDMX codes, such that instrument names from "imf_fact" are only transferred to those rows in "CA_KA_df that are matched by having identical SDMX codes (they should always identical, however, since "imf_fact" was created based on the same data, so an "inner-join" would have yielded the same result):

```
# Replace NAs with relevant instrument names
CA_KA_df<-left_join(CA_KA_df,imf_fact,by=c("sdmx"))</pre>
```

We can see that the variable "instrument" is now present in the "CA_KA_df" data frame (the "bpm6" column is now redundant since it still contains all the *NAs*).

The data frame "CA_KA_df" is now complete with instrument names, but the data frame still contains many redundant rows, such as all the aggregates, the net amounts etc. The following lines of code are meant to remove these redundant rows and create a meaningful instrument hierarchy:

We can remove all net amounts very simply (filter out all rows for which the variable "balance" contains the value "Balance". Recall that these rows effectively correspond to having the pattern "T.N" in the SDMX code):

```
#Remove net amounts
CA_KA_df<-filter(CA_KA_df,!(balance %in% c("Balance")))</pre>
```

Next, we can remove some of the main aggregates. We rely on the fact that aggregates for "Current account", "Capital account", "Financial account", "Goods and services" and "Primary income" can be easily identified by having the SDMX pattern ".CA.", ".KA.", ".FA.", ".GS." and ".IN1.", respectively.

```
#Remove account aggregates

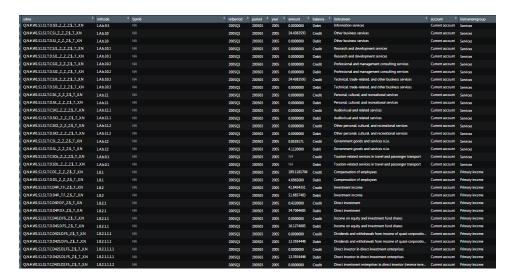
CA_KA_df<-filter(CA_KA_df,!(sdmx %like% c("%.CA.%")))%>%filter(!(sdmx %like% c("%.KA.%")))%>%filter(!(sdmx %like% c("%.KA.%")))
```

Since we will focus on the current account and capital account at first, it is convenient to be able to distinguish which to rows that belong to each account. We create a new indicator variable (called "account") and we rely on the fact that all items that has an instrument code (values of the variable "imfcode") starting with "1","2" and "3" will correspond to the current account, capital account and financial account, respectively (Note that this is the only time we will be relying on the instrument codes in the variable "imfcode". We will rely on SDMX codes for all subsequent filtering)

Now, since we removed the aggregates in the previous step, we still would like to have an indicator of which instrument group our remaining instrument names belong to. For instance,

we would like to know that "General merchandise on balance of payments basis" belongs to "Goods", that "Local transport services" belong to "Services" and so forth. The next step creates this indicator variable ("instrumentgroup"), to indicate which groups each item in the "instrument" variable belong to (again we rely on the common patterns in the SDMX codes):

We can see in the resulting "CA_KA_df" data frame that items belonging to the service account, for instance, have now been assigned the value "Services" in the "instrumentgroup" variable and items belonging to "Primary income" is identified by having the value "Primary income" in the "instrumentgroup" variable:



Next, we can remove all rows belonging to the financial account (we will prepare the financial account data in later steps). We also remove any NA values from the newly-created "instrumentgroup" variable (Note that the assignment of groups in the definition of the "instrumentgroup" variable above should have captured all items belonging to the current account and capital account, so that any remaining *NA*s that we remove should merely be redundant aggregates)

```
#Select only current account and capital account
CA_KA_df<-CA_KA_df%>%filter(!(account %in% c("Financial account")))
#Remove redundant instrument groups
CA_KA_df<- CA_KA_df[!is.na(CA_KA_df$instrumentgroup),]</pre>
```

Now, the next many lines of code are meant to remove any redundant aggregates on the current account and capital account while assigning relevant aggregate groups under the "instrumentgroup" variable. At the same time, a new group variable "instrumentsubgroup" is created to add information to the instrument hierarchy. We will not go through all the lines of

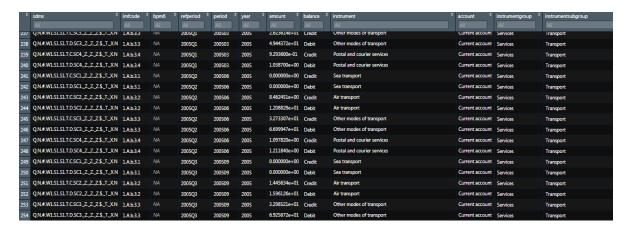
code but just show an example of how the instrument hierarchies for the variables "instrumentgroup" and "instrumentsubgroup" are defined:

For example, in this step we are removing redundant aggregates related to transport service" and instead the remaining rows related to transport services are identified by assigning the value "Transport" to the "instrumentgroup" variable.

```
#Remove redundant aggregates

CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-CAMA_df<-
```

We can see that in the resulting data frame "CA_FA_df", we now have a very complete instrument hierarchy for transport services. Specifically, we have that the variable "instrument" represents the most detailed information related to transport services. For instance, we have "Sea transport", "Air transport" etc. listed under the "instrument" variable. The "instrumentsubgroup" variable then tells us that these items belong to "Transport". The variable "instrumentgroup" tells us that the items belong to "Services" and finally the "account" variable tells us that the items are part of the "Current account".



The subsequent lines of code basically aim to create this kind of instrument hierarchy for all relevant items on the current account and capital acount.

When we get to the investment income on primary income, there is a need to add yet another instrument layer to the hierarchy, as the items on investment income has some additional instrument information that is similar to the representation on the financial account (e.g. "equity", "inter-company debt" can be grouped as "direct investment", "portfolio equity" and "debt securities" can be grouped as "portfolio investment" etc.). We add this information under a new variable called "instrumentuppersubgroup":

```
# Add Financial account layer on instrument hierachi for investment income

CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<-CAJA_df<
```

Once all hierarchies (i.e. "account", "instrumentgroup", "instrumentuppersubgroup", "instrumentsubgroup" and "instrument") have been defined for the current account and the capital account, we can select the relevant variables from the resulting data frame "CA KA df":

#Select relevant variables

CA_KA_df<-CA_KA_df%%select(sdmx,refperiod,period,year,imfcode,balance,account,instrumentgroup,instrumentuppersubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrument,amount)

The data frame "CA_KA_df" should now look like this:

sdmx	† refperiod	period	* year	imfcode	balance	account *	instrumentgroup	instrumentuppersubgroup [‡]	instrumentsubgroup	instrument	amount a
QN#.WLSLSLT.CGL.Z.Z.Z.\$_T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa1	Credit	Current account	Goods	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	331.9433359
QN#WLS1S1TDGLZZZ\$JTXN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa1	Debit	Current account	Goods	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	1738.3615485
Q.N.#.WLS151.T.CG21_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa21	Credit	Current account	Goods	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	0.0000000
QN#WLS151T.CG22_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa22	Credit	Current account	Goods	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	0.0000000
QN#.WLSLSINT.CG3_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa23	Credit	Current account	Goods	Nonmonetary gold	Nonmonetary gold	Nonmonetary gold	0.0000000
QN#.WLSLSINT.D.G3, Z, Z, Z\$, T, XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa23	Debit	Current account	Goods	Nonmonetary gold	Nonmonetary gold	Nonmonetary gold	0.0000000
QN#WLSLSLT.CSA_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab1	Credit	Current account	Services	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	124.1039534
QN#.WLSLSLT.D.SA_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab1	Debit	Current account	Services	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	-6.4631852
QN#WLS1SLT.CSB.Z.Z.Z\$_T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab2	Credit	Current account	Services	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.0000000
QN#WLS151T.DS8_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab2	Debit	Current account	Services	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.0000000
QN#.WLS1.S1.T.CSC1_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab31	Credit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Sea transport	0.0000000
QN#WLS1S1T.DSC1_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab31	Debit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Sea transport	0.0000000
QN#.WLS1S1T.CSC2_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab32	Credit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Air transport	7.6425187
QN#WLS1SLT.DSC2_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab32	Debit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Air transport	10.7978566
QN#.WLS1S1T.CSC3_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab33	Credit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Other modes of transport	26.2361399
QN#WLS151T.DSC3_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab33	Debit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Other modes of transport	49.4437218
QN#.WLS1S1T.CSC4_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab3.4	Credit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Postal and courier services	0.9293600
QN#.WLS1.S1.T.D.SC4_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab3.4	Debit	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Postal and courier services	1.0387000
QN#WLS1SLT.CSD1_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab401	Credit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Goods	0.0000000
QN#WLS151T.DSD1_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab401	Debit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Goods	0.0000000
QN#.WLS151.T.CSD2_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab402	Credit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Local transport services	
QN#WLS1S1TDSD2_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab402	Debit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Local transport services	
QN.#.WLSLSLT.CSD3_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab4.03	Credit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Accommodation services	
QN#WLSLSLT.DSD8_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab403	Debit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Accommodation services	
QN#.WLS151T.CSD4_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab404	Credit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Food-serving services	
QN.#.WLSLSLT.D.SD4_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab404	Debit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Food-serving services	
QN#WLS1SLT.CSDS_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab405	Credit	Current account	Services	Travel	Travel	Other services	0.0000000
ON#WISISITESES 7 7 75 T XN	200501	200503	2005	146405	Date	Current account	Canáras	Travel	Travel	Other services	0.0000000

As we can see, we have kept the SDMX codes in the variable called "sdmx", we have created three time series variables ("refperiod", "period" and "year") and we have kept the instrument codes in the "imfcode" variable. We have an indicator variable to tell us whether a row represents a "credit" or "debit" value (as indicated by the variable "balance"). We then have the instrument hierarchy that was explained above as indicated by the variables "account", "instrumentgroup", "instrumentuppersubgroup", "instrumentsubgroup" and "instrument". And finally, we have the "amount" variable containing the numeric value of each row. From this data structure, it is easy to add the net amounts while still maintaining the same data structure.

To calculate net amounts, we will be summing all the rows of the "amount" variable grouped by every other variable. If we multiply all "debits" by -1 and sum the rows, we will effectively get the net amounts.

We first have to replace all NAs in the "amount" variable with "0" (because we cannot sum NAs):

```
#Replace NA amounts with zero
CA_KA_df$amount[is.na(CA_KA_df$amount)] <- c(0)</pre>
```

We then do the calculation where we sum the rows (multiplying debits by -1) and store the results in a temporary data frame called "CA_KA_df_net". We also make sure that the

"balance" variable always takes the value "Net receipts" in this data frame (so that we can distinguish the net amounts from the debits and credits):

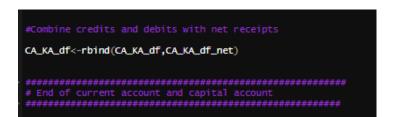
```
# Create net amounts

CA_MA_dfinet<-CA_MA_dfinexselect(sdmx,refperiod,period,year.imfcode,balance,account.instrumentgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instrumentsubgroup,instr
```

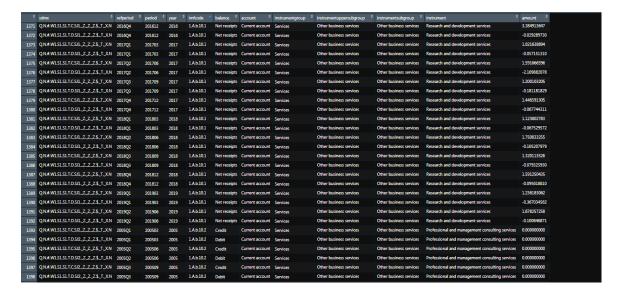
The data frame "CA_KA_df_net" will look like this:

* sdmx \$	refperiod [‡]	period ²	year ‡	imfcode [‡]	balance ‡	account \$	instrumentgroup ÷	instrumentuppersubgroup ‡	instrumentsubgroup \$	instrument ‡	amount ‡
1 QN#WLS1SLTCD1_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.81	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees	Compensation of employees	189.1161704
2 QN#.WLSLSLT.CD2.Z.Z.Z.S.T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.83.1	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other primary income	Other primary income	Taxes on production and imports	0.0000000
3 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CD3,Z,Z,Z\$,T,XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.83.2	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other primary income	Other primary income	Subsidies	0.0000000
4 QN#.WLS1SLT.CD410.RAT.\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.8232	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other investment	Interest from loans and deposits	Interest	22.5494351
5 QN#.WLS1S1T.CD41PF3L\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	182222	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Portfolio investment	Interest from debt securities	Long-term	0.0000000
6 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CD41PF3.S.\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	182221	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Portfolio investment	Interest from debt securities	Short-term	0.0000000
7 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CD41.RFT.\$XL_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.8242	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Reserve assets	Interest (Reserve assets)	Interest	18.6225000
8 QN#.WLS1S1T.CD42PFS1_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	182211	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Portfolio investment	Dividends on equity excluding investment fund shares	Dividends on equity excluding investment fund shares	0.0000000
9 QN#.WLS1S1T.CD422OFS_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	18231	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other investment	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	Withdrawals from income of quasi-corporations	0.0000000
10 QN#.WLS1.S1.T.CD42S.D.FS_Z.\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	182111	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Direct investment	Income on equity and investment fund shares	Dividends and withdrawals from income of quasi-corporatio	0.0000000
11 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CD43S.DF5_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	182112	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Direct investment	Income on equity and investment fund shares	Reinvested earnings	0.0000000
12 QN#.WLS1SLT.CD4431PF52_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1822121	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Portfolio investment	Investment income attributable to investment fund sharehol	Dividends	0.0000000
13 QN#.WLS1SLT.CD4482PF52_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1822122	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Portfolio investment	Investment income attributable to investment fund sharehol	Reinvested earnings	0.0000000
14 QN#.WLS1SLT.CD44POF6_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.8233	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other investment	Investment income attributable to policyholders in insuranc	Investment income attributable to policyholders in insuranc	0.0000000
15 QN#WLS1SLT.CD45_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.83.3	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Other primary income	Other primary income	Rent	0.0000000
16 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CD4QDFL_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	18212	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Direct investment	Interest from inter-company debt	Interest	0.4320000
17 QN#.WLS1SLT.CD4SRFS_Z\$XL_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1.8241	Net receipts	Current account	Primary income	Reserve assets	Income on equity and investment fund shares (Reserve asse	Income on equity and investment fund shares	0.0000000
18 QN#.WLS1SLT.CGL_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa1	Net receipts	Current account	Goods	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	General merchandise on a balance of payments basis	331.9433359
19 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CG21_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa21	Net receipts	Current account	Goods	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	Goods acquired under merchanting (negative credit)	0.0000000
20 QN#.WLS1.SLT.CG22_Z_Z_Z_S_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Aa22	Net receipts	Current account	Goods	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	Goods sold under merchanting (credit)	0.0000000
21 QN+WLS1SLT.CNP.Z.Z.Z\$_T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005		Net receipts	Capital account	Gross acquisitions (DR.) / disposals (CR.) of nonproduced no	Gross acquisitions (DR) / disposals (CR) of nonproduced no	Gross acquisitions (DR) / disposals (CR) of nonproduced no	Gross acquisitions (DR.) / disposals (CR.) of nonproduced no	0.0000000
22 QN#WLS1SLTCSA_Z_Z_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1A61	Net receipts	Current account	Services	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	124.1039534
23 QN#.WLS1SLT.CSB.Z.Z.Z\$,T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab2	Net receipts	Current account	Services	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	0.0000000
24 QN#WLSLSLTCSCLZ.Z.Z.S.T.XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab31	Net receipts	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Sea transport	0.0000000
25 QN#.WLS1.S1.T.CSC2_Z_Z_Z_\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	1Ab32	Net receipts	Current account	Services	Transport	Transport	Air transport	7.6425187

We now simply have to union the two data frames "CA_KA_df" and "CA_KA_df_net" to a common data frame (we just call this "CA_KA_df" as well) which is readily done with the "rbind" function:



Hence, the final data frame "CA_KA_df", containing all relevant data (on a credit, debit and net basis) for the current account and capital account, will have a database-structure like this:



The data for the current account and the capital account has now been prepared and the next step now is to create a similar data structure for the financial account.

We start off by filtering the "BPM6BOPForm_df" that we previously created. We rely on the fact that all items belonging to the financial account can easily be identified through the pattern ".FA." in the SDMX codes:

The next many lines of codes are more or less the same that were used to prepare the "CA_KA_df" (the current account and capital account), though with a few modifications given that the financial account representation is different from the current and capital account representation.

However, the resulting data structure will be the same as can be seen here:

sdmx ÷	refperiod	period :	year	imfcode '	balance [©]	account ⁹	instrumentgroup	instrumentuppersubgroup	† instrumentsubgroup †	Instrument	° amount °
Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2013Q2	201306	2013	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.130311e+02
03 Q.N.#.WI.SI.SI.T.LFA.DI.FSA.Z.\$_T_X.N	2013Q3	201309	2013	31111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.161218e+01
68 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2013Q4	201312	2013	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2.867100e+02
Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T_X.N	2014Q1	201403	2014	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-4.340156e+00
998 Q.N.#.WI.SI.SI.T.LFA.DI.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2014Q2	201406	2014	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.235079e+02
63 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T_X.N	2014Q3	201409	2014	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.074882e+02
28 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2014Q4	201412	2014	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	3.636692e+01
93 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA_Z\$_T_X.N	2015Q1	201503	2015	3.111.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.481459e+01
958 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.F5A_Z\$_T_X.N	2015Q2	201506	2015	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	4.605862e+01
Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.F5A_Z\$_T_X.N	2015Q3	201509	2015	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2.090176e+01
88 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2015Q4	201512	2015	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2.293475e+02
53 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA_Z\$_T_X.N	2016Q1	201603	2016	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2.532560e+01
P18 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.D1.F5A.Z.\$_T_X.N	2016Q2	201606	2016	3.111.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-3.322675e+01
83 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2016Q3	201609	2016	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.305218e+02
48 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA_Z\$_T_X.N	2016Q4	201612	2016	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.724642e+02
13 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2017Q1	201703	2017	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	8.012325e+01
78 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.D1F5A.Z.\$_T.X.N	2017Q2	201706	2017	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	3.288000e+01
43 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA.Z.\$_T_X.N	2017Q3	201709	2017	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	6.641241e+01
08 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2017Q4	201712	2017	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.711369e+02
973 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA_Z\$_T_X.N	2018Q1	201803	2018	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.609333e+01
38 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2018Q2	201806	2018	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.776437e+02
03 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2018Q3	201809	2018	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	1.066459e+02
08 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2018Q4	201812	2018	3.1.1.1	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	2.473225e+02
33 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA.Z.\$_T.X.N	2019Q1	201903	2019	3.1111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	3.784463e+00
98 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2019Q2	201906	2019	31111	Liabilities	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	3.010052e+02
09 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.AFA.D1.F5A_Z\$_T_XN	2005Q1	200503	2005	3.1111	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0.000000e+00
083 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA.Z.\$_T_X.N	2005Q1	200503	2005	3.1.1.1	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-8.393500e+01
08 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.A.FA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2005Q2	200506	2005	31111	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	0.000000e+00
22 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.LFA.DLFSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2005Q2	200506	2005	3.1.1.1	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-1.136710e+02
47 Q.N.#.WLS1.S1.T.AFA.D1.F5A_Z.\$_T_XN	2005Q3	200509	2005	31111	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	3.910000e-01
61 Q.N.#.W1.S1.S1.T.LFA.D1.FSA_Z.\$_T_X.N	2005Q3	200509	2005	31111	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-9.720100e+01
86 Q.N.#.WLSLSLT.AFA.DLF5A_Z\$_T_XN	200504	200512	2005	3.1.1.1	Net assets	Financial account	Direct investment	Equity	Equity and investment fund shares	Direct investor in direct investment enterprises	-1.577000e+00

We now have a complete data frame called "FA_df" that contains all relevant data from the financial account, along with the SDMX codes ("sdmx"), instrument codes ("imfcode"), time series variables ("refperiod", "period" and "year"), "balance" indicator (indicating whether a row is an "Asset", "Liability" or "Net asset"), the instrument hierarchy ("account", "instrumentgroup", "instrumentuppersubgroup", "instrumentsubgroup" and "instrument") and the "amount" variable.

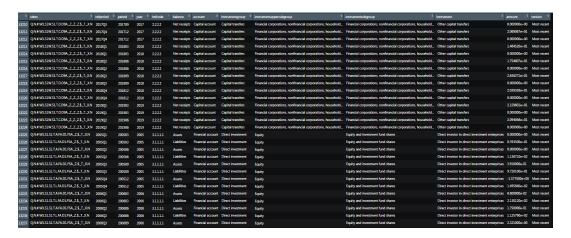
We can now combine the final data for the current account and capital account with the data for the financial account. Hence, we combine the data frames "CA_KA_df" and "FA_df" via the "rbind" function and store it in a new data frame called "BOP_most_recent" (we add a new variable "version" to indicate that this is the most recent data):

```
#Combine all accounts

#BOP_most_recent<-rbind(CA_KA_df,FA_df)%>%mutate(version="Most recent")

#End of most recent data
```

We now have the most recent balance of payments data ready in a database-like structure looking like this:

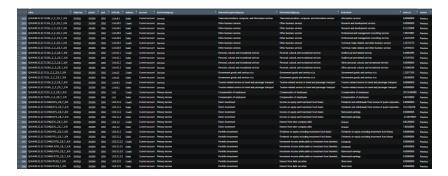


We now have to do the same for the previous data.

We first read in the relevant excel file (the one specified by "path_previous") and store it in a temporary data frame called "BPM6BOPForm_revision":

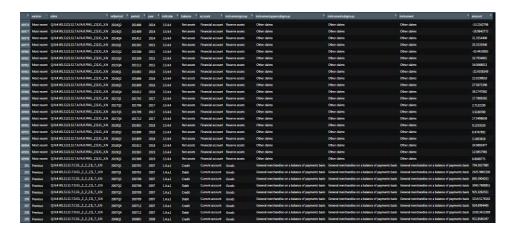
Based on this data frame, we basically just repeat all the codes that were used to create the data frame "BOP_most_recent".

The resulting data frame is called "BOP_revision" and contains all balance of payments data in a database-like structure. We ensure to add the value "Previous" to the "version" variable in order to indicate that all values in the "BOP_revision" data frame are based on the previous excel-file. The resulting data frame "BOP_revision" looks like this:



We can now combine the most recent balance of payments data with the previous version in a common data frame called "BOP_data":

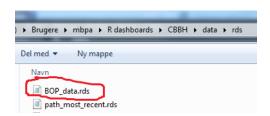
The final data frame "BOP_data" will look like this:



The dataset for the balance of payments data is now complete and we can now save the final data frame as an RDS-file to be located in the RDS-folder:

```
#Saving dataset in rds format for reactive reading in dashboard session
saveRDS(BOP_data,paste(save_dir,"BOP_data.rds",sep = "/"))
```

Location of the RDS-file with all the relevant balance of payments data:



We can now remove the temporary data frames that were used to create "BOP_data".

```
Remove old dataframes
rm(list=c("80P_most_recent","80P_revision","8PM680PForm_df","8PM680PForm_revision","CA_KA_df","CA_KA_df_net","CA_KA_revision","CA_KA_revision_net","FA_df","FA_df_net",

"FA_revision","FA_revision_net","imf_fact_revision"))
```

The final part of the "data_all.R" scripts now aims to create a similar database-like structure for the most recent and previous version of the international investment position data. The resulting data frame called "IIP_Kvartalni_df" is saved as an RDS-file in the RDS-folder:

