

СЕКЦІЯ 14. ЕКОНОМІКА, МЕНЕДЖМЕНТ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИЙ БІЗНЕС

AN INDEX OF REALIZED EXPORT COMPLEMENTARITY

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Trade Complementarity Index (TCI) is significant for prospective analysis of bilateral trade. It is a standard index that can be calculated for both countries (and groups of countries) analyzed. However, important question is how existing potential of trade complementarity, shown by the corresponding index, is put into practice. To answer this question we need to introduce additional rates. The one that may be used is index of realized export complementarity (RECI), that does not include total export of exporting country, but only its export to a certain importing country (or to a group of countries) [1]. Initial calculations of the index are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Complementarity Indices vs. Realized Export Complementarity Indices

	Complementarity Indices between Ukraine/Germany			Complementarity Indices between Germany/Ukraine		
	TCI	RECI	RECI and TCI point differences	TCI	RECI	RECI and TCI point differences
2013	0,4074	0,5770	0,1696	0,6138	0,7818	0,1680
2014	0,4039	0,5483	0,1444	0,5894	0,7486	0,1592
2014/2013			0,8518			0,9477

Source: own calculation based on [2].

Even at the first glance, difference between figures of commonly accepted and specially tailored indices is noticeable. Also it can be observed in dynamics that in 2013 Ukraine was ahead of Germany by percentage differences of RECI and TCI, but then in 2014, vice versa, it seriously lagged behind, which could lead to negative changes in balance of bilateral trade occurred this year. The findings are informative, but their interpretation needs the further study. The analysis can be proceeded in the project by comparing the indicators of trade complementarity, realized exports complementarity and realized imports complementarity for each of the bilateral relations parties, and also between them, as well as for Ukrainian relations with Germany and the EU. The example of research particularly shows that due to establishing supplementary indicators of implemented complementarity, analysis of bilateral trade relations can be significantly deepened and it generally confirms the appropriateness of in-depth analysis through supplementing of trade potential indicators with its implementation indicators. The resultant indicator system can bring more precise understanding of bilateral trade relations in terms of reorientation. Therefore, search for such indicators should be an important part of prospective project, which will allow you to use the advantages of in-depth analysis of bilateral trade relations development in terms of reorientation. As a matter of priority, in framework of the projects it is planned to study bilateral trade by industrial sector, which can explain differences in the value of various indicators of complementarity.

References:

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