

**The mechanism of China's export influence on main macroeconomical indicators in Ukraine**

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[3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]

( 1-8):

$$y_t = a_0 + a_1 g_t + a_2 r_t + a_3 q_t + a_4 y_t^*, \quad (1)$$

$$m_t - p_t = c_0 + c_1 y_t - c_2 i_t, \quad (2)$$

$$r_t = i_t - (E_t p_{t+1} - p_t), \quad (3)$$

$$q_t = e_t - (p_t - p_t^*), \quad (4)$$

$$i_t = i_t^* + E_t e_{t+1} - e_t, \quad (5)$$

$$y_t^* = a_0 + a_1 g_t^* + a_2 r_t^* - a_3 q_t + a_4 y_t, \quad (6)$$

$$m_t^* - p_t^* = b_0 + b_1 y_t^* - b_2 i_t^*, \quad (7)$$

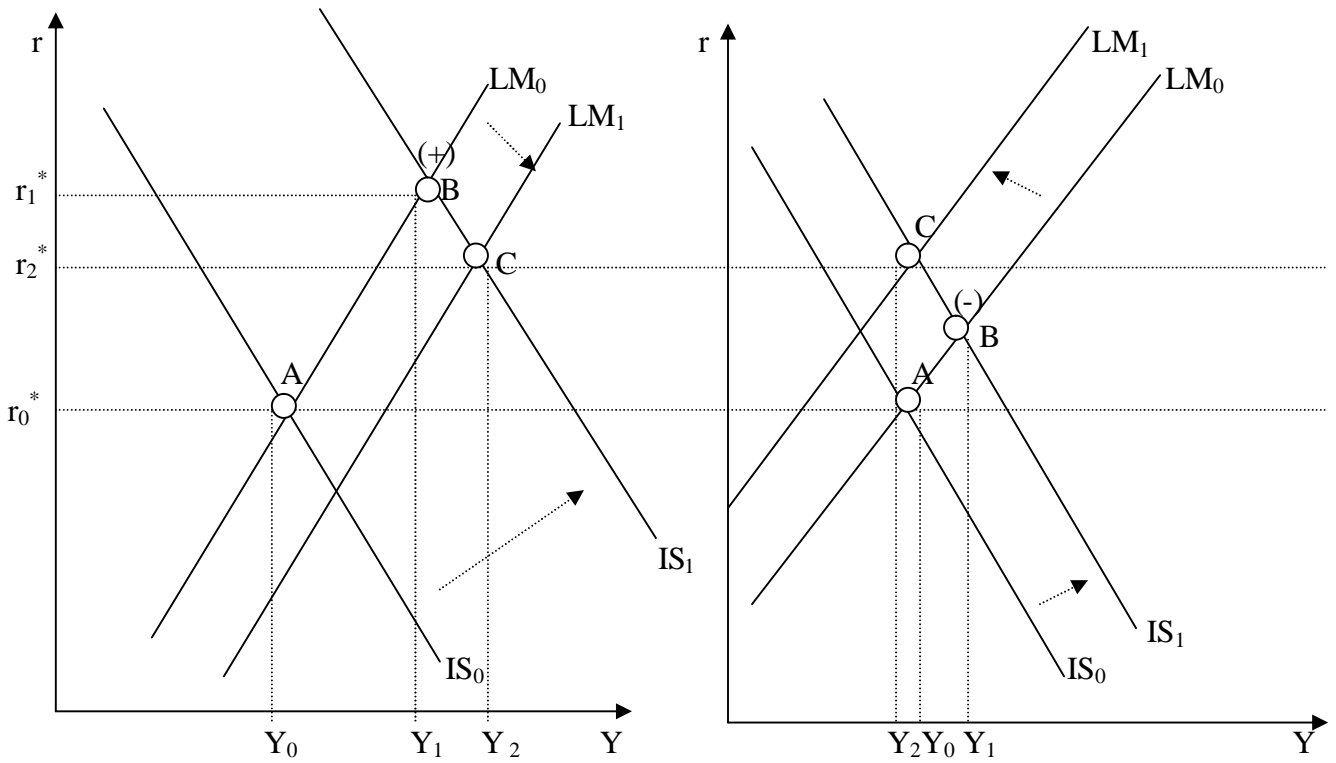
$$r_t^* = i_t^* - (E_t p_{t+1}^* - p_t^*), \quad (8)$$

$r_t, i_t, r_t^*, i_t^*,$   
 $($   $);$   
 $E_t p_{t+1} i E_t p_{t+1}^* -$   $;$   
 $E_t e_{t+1} -$   $($   
 $t$   $t+1)$  [6, c.375].  
 $(1)$   $(6)$  IS  $,$   $.$   
 $(2)$   $(7).$   
 $t$   
 $-1 ($   $(3)$   $(8)).$   $E_t p_{t+1} - p_t$   $.$   
 $(1) - (3)$   $(6) - (8)$   
 $,$   $(4)$   $(5)$   
 $($   
 $).$   $(4)$  RER,  $(5) -$   
 $.$   
 $"$   $"$   $.$   
 $8-$   $8$   $.$   
 $:$   $t,$   $i_t^*, r_t, r_t^*, p_t,$   
 $p_t^*, m_t, m_t^*.$   $:$

$t, t^*, r_t, r_t^*, p_t, p_t^*, t, q_t$   
 ( = const),  
 $q_t$

:  $r_t = r_t [6, c.376]$ .

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1) IS ( $IS_0 \rightarrow IS_1$ ),

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LM

(LM<sub>0</sub>→LM<sub>1</sub>), ( . )

(r<sub>0</sub>→r<sub>2</sub>),

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International Finance Statistic.

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): GDP\_UKR\_SA<sub>t</sub> -

. ; EXP\_CH\_SA<sub>t</sub> -

; M2\_UKR<sub>t</sub> -

, . . ; EXP\_UKR\_SA<sub>t</sub> -

. . ; IMP\_UKR\_S<sub>t</sub> -

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( 2000 . 1 . 2008 . 2 . )

		1	2
t	t	0.84942 (0.364)	0.19254 (0.826)
t	t	8.43056 (0.006 <sup>**</sup> )	4.23303 (0.025 <sup>**</sup> )
t	t	8.65612 (0.006 <sup>**</sup> )	9.59399 (0.0007 <sup>*</sup> )
t	t	1.11858 (0.298)	0.25559 (0.776)
t	t	0.50124 (0.484)	0.86616 (0.432)
t	t	0.84382 (0.365)	0.40821 (0.669)
t	t	10.3168 (0.003 <sup>*</sup> )	0.64242 (0.534)
t	t	3.04630 (0.091 <sup>***</sup> )	2.61959 (0.091 <sup>***</sup> )
t	t	16.6651 (0.0003 <sup>*</sup> )	3.51564 (0.044 <sup>**</sup> )
t	t	0.11447 (0.737)	0.55172 (0.582)
t	t	3.88789 (0.058 <sup>***</sup> )	3.57468 (0.042 <sup>**</sup> )
t	t	0.34122 (0.563)	0.51084 (0.605)

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	EXP_CH_SA	r <sup>2</sup>	D-W
GDP_UKR_SA <sub>t-7</sub>	-0.0134 -(1.7443 <sup>***</sup> )	0.9871	2.1594
M2_UKR <sub>t-10</sub>	0.148527 (1.6640 <sup>***</sup> )	0.9860	2.4177
EXP_UKR_SA <sub>t</sub>	-0.218287 -(2.3291 <sup>**</sup> )	0.9754	1.6478
IMP_UKR_S <sub>t-2</sub>	0.120285 (2.2529 <sup>**</sup> )	0.9813	1.7025

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(\*\*\*-1%; \*\*-5%; \*10%).

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1,5 2,5.

(r-squared) – ,

( 0,5 - 0,98).

1% 10

0,15%.

1%.

– 1,5 2,5,

, r<sup>2</sup> 0,98,

1%

0,22%.

5%,

( 1,5 2,5)

$r^2$  (0,97).

1%

2

0,12%.

5%,

1,5 2,5.

( $r^2$ )

0,98,

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 “ ”. – 2008. - 5. <http://www.kontrakty.com.ua>.
  2. . - // i  
 “ ”. – 2007. – 01. <http://www.kontrakty.com.ua>.
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### Summary

The theoretical mechanism of China's export influence on the main macroeconomical indicators in Ukraine by using Mungell – Fleming model for two countries is presented. According to that investigation, increasing China's value of export leads to rising common interest rate, revaluation of China's currency (Yuan), Hryvnia's depreciation and also to increasing income in China and decline of Ukraine's economy.

The empirical testing by econometrical program Eviews showed that increasing in China's export leads to decreasing of Ukraine's GDP and volume of export and increasing import and money supply. That's why to develop national economy, government should increase export potential by modernization of leading branches of economy such as metallurgy, chemistry and light industry.