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ABSTRACTS IN ENGLISH

Sino-US Trade Imbalance and Sino-US Economic Gap

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ABSTRACT: Since the Sino-US trade imbalance is regarded as the core content of the global economic imbalance, it has always been controversial and caused frequent bilateral trade disputes and frictions. Superficially it seems that China has gained tremendous trade benefits from China's huge surplus with the United States, which is also a significant cause for China's rapid economic growth. However, from the results of other scholars, it does not seem to be this. Actually, China is at a disadvantage in the distribution of trade benefits, which makes the economic gap between China and the United States widening. This paper aims to explain this phenomenon by judging the distribution of trade benefits from the overall impact of trade on a country's economy.

KEYWORDS: Sino-US trade, trade benefits, economic gap

JEL Codes: F10

The motivations of South Korean foreign direct investment in the automotive and electronics industries of the V4 countries

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ABSTRACT: South Korea is one of the world's leading FDI home countries. The global FDI stock of South Korean companies has been growing at a rapid pace, especially since 2006. Between 1990 and 2018, 16.7 percent of the foreign direct investments of South Korean companies went to the EU, 10 percent of which targeted the V4 countries. South Korean investments in V4 countries are primarily concentrated in the automotive and electronics industry. This study investigates the motivations of investments in these two sectors and the pull factors of host countries. The evidences show that market-seeking and efficiency-seeking motivations are behind these investments. The main pull factors of the V4 are the following: free access to the EU market, relatively low-cost production base, skilled labour, government incentives, relatively developed infrastructure, anti-dumping measures of the EU, and presence of large home-country purchasers of components manufacturers.

KEYWORDS: South Korea, chaebols, automotive industry, electronics industry

JEL Code: F21, F23

Detailed Description on the Three Dimensions of Deprivation

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ABSTRACT: This study introduces a method for measuring standard of living, based on a three-dimensional model. The authors argue that their proposed indicators (and items) can more realistically capture people's inability to afford an adequate way of living than the ones Eurostat uses and recommends. The commonly used deprivation measuring method has a unidimensional perspective and provides only a general overview of those living in deprivation. The authors' multidimensional approach, however, considers not only the well-known aspects of human life but also others, giving a more extensive view of individuals' needs. The calculations are based on the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions database provided by Eurostat and the relevant Turkish database from the Turkish Statistical Office. The decomposite method introduced in the study measures standard of living using three dimensions, economic strain, living conditions, and housing and environmental conditions.

KEYWORDS: poverty, deprivation, multidimensional deprivation

JEL Codes: C40, I32

Controlling challenges at time the pandemic (Covid-19) – redesign and prior

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ABSTRACT: People (companies) do not believe in a crisis until they see it with their own eyes until they feel it on their own skin. In my opinion, the ongoing pandemic has accelerated Industry 4.0 and, in this context, seized the opportunities. The task of the present and the coming years is to take advantage of the opportunities of new technologies and concepts, of course tailored to the company, to the individual. In this study, I would like to briefly present the key areas of Industry 4.0, the stages of crisis management, possible tools and trends, scenario analysis and management techniques, and which areas businesses need to focus on. In fact, it is not the processes that need to serve the change, but, conversely, the change that needs to help the business processes. Particular attention should be paid to ranking, i.e. what tasks need to be solved, within what timeframe, or what technologies and processes are given priority. The controller has a key role to play in this work. Controllers' tasks have also changed; the focus has shifted slightly towards to online work and digital services. The changes and the home office type work – that has become part of everyday life – affect the application and service of the technology at the same time, as well as HR, the work and its culture are changing, digitization is no longer an option but a priority.

KEYWORDS: change, digitalisation, controlling

JEL Codes: D81, M10, O10

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