Abstract

Export of Visegrad countries to China is not only direct but is often realized via third countries. Sometimes this export is simply reexported, sometimes it enters the domestic economy as an input in production of exports of the third country and then we speak about indirect export. Due to data availability, however, it is very difficult to accurately track these flows for every single product and therefore they must be estimated from national input-output tables. This paper calculates the reexports and indirect exports of Visegrad goods led through Germany, as it is the most dominant export destination of all the Visegrad countries and also the main exporter to China in the whole EU. The results show that the V4 exports to China in fact more than suggested by the official statistics. Attributing reexports and indirect exports via Germany increases total exports by 68%. Measured values also show that 55% of Visegrad exports to Germany are not intended to cover domestic consumption but for further exports.

Keywords

Export, reexport, indirect export, Visegrad countries, Germany, China, statistical discrepancies, Rotterdam effect, input-output analysis