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МАРИУПОЛЬСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ НАУКИ ТА ОСВІТИ

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## **ВИСТУП В.О. РЕКТОРА МАРІУПОЛЬСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ**

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### **METHODICAL APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CENTRES**

The most important cities, which are the world's leading financial centres, operate in terms of tough competition, the objects of which are: international capital flows that are redistributed through financial centers; investments; client base. Being located unevenly on the spatial grounds, international financial centres create special conditions for the national and regional financial markets, contributing to the redistribution of financial flows between the countries and regions of the world. According to Sidenko S., at the end of the XX century, significant changes occurred in the geography of financial centers and their role in the world economy, and the tendency to form new regional international financial centers, which grew out of national ones, intensified. Dozens of regional and offshore financial centers emerged, hubs of financial capital were formed on the periphery. Together, they form a new structure of spatial organization of finance which is based on the financial hubs and centers of different strength [1].

Thus, in terms of globalization, not only financial institutions and international financial centres but also regions of the world can compete in the global financial market. Therefore, there is a need to find out the changes in the regional distribution of the international financial centres and to define regional peculiarities of a global financial centres network.

An assessment of the level of regional concentration and the shifts in the regional distribution of the international financial centres can be based on the Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI) rating [2]. This methodology is developed by Z/Yen Group (City of London) and used to determine the level of financial centres power and competitiveness since 2007. The GFCI is updated twice a year and is calculated each time for different number of financial centres (for instance, in the second edition of 2007, the index is calculated for 50 centres, in 2012 – for 77 centres, in 2017 – for 92 centres, in the beginning of 2018 – for 96 centres). Taking into account the volatile number of valuation objects, in order to obtain more precise results of the analysis of changes in the regional distribution of financial centres over the years, 50 (or another stable number) leading international financial centres can be selected as target objects of evaluation.

Another methodic approach that evaluates the competitive positions of the international financial centres and forms a financial centres rating is the International Financial Centers Development Index, developed by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange and Dow Jones company [2]. The first edition of “Xinhua-Dow Jones International Financial Centers Development Index” was published in 2010. The developers of this methodic approach announced the annual publication of the results of the International Financial Centers Development Index calculations, but for now, the last edition was published in 2014. Methodically, the calculation of this index differs from the Global Financial Centers Index as far as the number of financial centres that are evaluated is constant and is formed as follows: 10 centres from America, 21 – from Europe, 12 – from Asia-Pacific, 2 – from Africa and Middle East. Thus, monitoring the IFCD Index does not allow to determine the changes in the regional distribution of financial centres, but clearly demonstrates changes in the competitive positions of financial centres from different regions.

The status of international financial centres makes cities more vulnerable to economic shocks. One of the most influential factors that caused the redistribution of competitive power in the international financial centres system was the global economic crisis of 2008-2009. Given this fact, and also taking into account the availability of relevant statistics, for a comparative analysis of the financial centres distribution by regions the following periods can be selected: pre-crisis period, immediately after the crisis and actual period.

To assess the degree of regional concentration of the international financial centres, it is proposed to use the regional concentration index, the Herfindahl-Hirschman index and the Linda index. The index of the international financial centres regional concentration makes it possible to identify the share of the most important financial centres that are allocated in the regions having the greatest number of the leading centres in their territory. The regional concentration index can be calculated taking into account the shares of two regions allocating the greatest number of financial centres according to the following formula (1):

$$RCR2 = \sum_{i=1}^2 S_i \quad (1)$$

where RCR2 – index of the international financial centres regional concentration;

$S_i$  – the shares of two regions that are most saturated by the leading financial centres.

Giving a general idea of the financial centres concentration within the two leading regions, at the same time, the regional concentration index ignores the structure of financial centres distribution among the regions included in the index calculation. That is why, additionally to the index of the financial centres regional concentration, it is proposed to use the Herfindahl-Hirschman index. Calculation of the Herfindahl-Hirschman index, which takes into account the shares of all regions where the leading financial centres are located, can be carried out according to the formula (2):

$$HHI = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^2 \quad (2)$$

where HHI – Herfindahl-Hirschman index;

$S_i$  – the share of each region by the number of leading financial centres;

$n$  – number of regions where leading international financial centres are located.

If the Herfindahl-Hirschman index does not exceed 0.1, the distribution of international financial centers can be considered as low concentrated. The Herfindahl-Hirschman index value in the range of 0.1 to 0.18 indicates a moderate regional concentration of financial centres. If the Herfindahl-Hirschman index exceeds the figure of 0.18, the financial centres are considered to be highly concentrated in the regional dimension.

To further analyze the differences in the distribution of financial centres between the regions allocating the greatest number of them, the usage of the Linda index can be offered. Calculation of this index for the two regions most saturated with the international financial centers can be carried out according to the formula (3):

$$IL = \frac{S_1}{S_2} \times 100\% \quad (3)$$

where IL – Linda index;

$S_1$  – the share of the region that is most saturated by the leading financial centres;

$S_2$  – the share of the region that runs second for the number of the leading financial centres.

To confirm and explain the results of the assessment of the international financial centres concentration, it is also proposed to use the indices mentioned above to analyze the regional concentration of the global financial assets components (in particular, banking assets, market capitalization of stock exchanges and official foreign exchange reserves).

Although these indices are usually used as the indicators of market concentration and tools to assess the market competition, they can be also successfully used and practically applied as tools for financial and regional studies.

### **Література**

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