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INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL, CURRENCY RELATIONS BETWEEN G20 COUNTRIES

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Abstract

One of the characteristic phenomena of the modern world economy is the movement of capital between countries. The international movement of capital is based on its international division as one of the factors of production - the historically established or acquired concentration of capital in various countries, which is a prerequisite for the production of certain goods by them, economically more efficient than in other countries.

Keywords: integration, globalization, economy, economic society.

The international division of capital is expressed not only in the different provision of countries with accumulated stocks of material resources necessary for the production of goods, but also in differences in historical traditions and production experience, levels of development of commodity production and market mechanisms, as well as simply monetary and other financial resources. Having sufficient savings (capital in cash) is an essential prerequisite for investment and expansion of production.

Capital is a self-increasing value in productive and monetary forms.

International movement (migration) of capital is the movement of capital owned by legal entities and individuals of one country to other countries in order to make a profit (income), strengthen one's position in a foreign economy, to fight for sales markets and resources.

The movement of capital differs significantly from the movement of goods:

- Foreign trade is reduced to the exchange of goods as use values.
- The export of capital is the process of withdrawing part of the capital from the national circulation in a given country and moving it in commodity or monetary form into the production process and circulation of another country.

At first, the export of capital was peculiar to a small number of industrialized countries. Now the process of export of capital is becoming a function of any successfully developing country. Capital is exported by the leading countries, and the middle-developed countries, and developing ones. Especially NIS. The reason for the export of capital is the relative excess of capital in a given country, its overaccumulation.

The most important of them are:

1) The discrepancy between the demand for capital and its supply in various parts of the world economy;

2) The possibility of developing local commodity markets;

3) Availability in countries where capital is exported, cheaper raw materials and labor;

4) Stable political environment and generally favorable investment climate in the host country, preferential investment regime in special economic zones;

5) Lower environmental standards in the host country than in the capital donor country;

6) The desire to penetrate in a roundabout way into the markets of third countries that have established high tariff or non-tariff restrictions on the products of one or another international corporation.

Factors contributing to the export of capital and stimulating it:

1) The growing interconnection and interconnection of national economies;

2) international industrial cooperation;

3) The economic policy of industrialized countries, which seek to give a significant impetus to their economic development by attracting foreign capital;

4) Important stimulators are international financial organizations that direct and regulate the flow of capital;

5) An international agreement on the avoidance of double taxation of income and capital between countries, promotes the development of trade, scientific and technical cooperation.

The subjects of the movement of capital in the world economy and the sources of its origin are:

1) Private commercial structures;

2) State, international economic and financial organizations.

The movement of capital, its use is carried out in the following forms:

1. According to the sources of origin, the capital in motion on the world market is divided into official and private.

- Official (state) capital - funds from the state budget, transferred abroad or received from abroad by decision of governments, as well as by decision of intergovernmental organizations.

The source of official capital is the state budget, that is, in the end, taxpayers' money. Therefore, decisions on the movement of such capital abroad are made jointly by the government and representative authorities (parliament).

This category of capital movement includes all government loans, loans, assistance that are provided by one country to another country on the basis of intergovernmental agreements.

Capital is also considered official, which is managed by international organizations on behalf of their members (loans from the IMF, the World Bank, UN expenses for maintaining peace, etc.)

- Private (non-state) capital - funds of private companies, banks and other non-governmental organizations, transferred abroad or received from abroad by decision of their governing bodies and their associations.

The source of this capital is the funds of private firms that are not related to the state budget. But, despite the relative autonomy of firms in making decisions about the international movement of their capital, the government usually reserves the right to regulate and control it.

This category of capital flows includes capital investments abroad by private firms, the provision of trade credits, and interbank lending.

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