

processes, including and military conflicts, the desire to expand the boundaries of personal freedom and democracy, efforts to provide better living conditions, education, health care, etc. However, such beliefs are often subjective and not supported by formal analysis. Therefore, the study examined the impact of a set of socio-economic characteristics of host countries on the influx of migrants by comparing international rankings and measuring the closeness of the correlation.

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**Candidate of Economic Sciences Stavytska A., Septa M.**

*Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Ukraine)*

**PROSPECTS FOR THE EXPANSION OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES  
IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

Globalization, as an economic phenomenon and phenomenon, is an objective law of human development, which constantly attracts the attention of many scientists and economists. Characteristic features of the processes of globalization of international economic relations are [1]:

- developed sphere of international exchange of goods on the basis of international trade;
- developed sphere of international movement of factors of production (capital, labor, technology);
- international forms of production at enterprises located in several countries;
- independent international financial sphere, not related to servicing the international movement of goods and factors of production;
- system of interethnic and supranational, interstate and non-state mechanisms of international regulation in order to ensure balance and stability of economic development;
- economic policy of states, based on the principles of open economy.

The main approaches to the spread of globalization are the following:

- global forms of human interaction based on the realization of economic interest;
- internationalization, which strengthens the interdependence of the world;
- industrialization, which accelerates the historical, economic and cultural interdependence of the world;
- capitalism, which ensured the formation of a single integrated economic system, within which a system of global relations was formed [2].

Globalization leads to the creation of a fundamentally new economic system with new productive forces, production and financial relations, a specific organization of production. Global civilizational transformations of the last decade have led to the formation of new conditions for the existence of the economy in the global environment, which differ significantly from those inherent in the industrial economy.

Prospects for the transformation of international economic relations in the context of globalization are as follows:

- building a socially oriented market economy that will ensure a proper standard of living;
- greening of production, reduction of man-caused load on the environment and material consumption, transition to new methods of anthropogenic activity, which are based on environmentally friendly technologies;
- increasing the level of balance of the economy due to the reorientation of production processes in relation to the means of production to meet the needs of the population [3,4].

The prospect of changing the role of countries in the global economic system requires the formation of efficient production in combination with changes in consumption patterns, primarily in industry, agriculture and energy. This will ensure economic growth while reducing energy, raw materials and waste. At the same time, the international community must actively support the efforts of developing countries to promote economic cooperation [5].

In the long run, globalization will continue and reflect the objective and absolutely inevitable phenomenon of modernity, which can be suspended by means of economic policy. Countries must respond adequately to globalization processes to adapt to new conditions and seize the opportunity provided by the internationalization of the world economy. In the context of globalization and anti-globalization, key regions of the world will show economic growth in the future. Prospects for the spread of globalization will actively influence the further development of international trade, which will acquire new features under its influence.

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**Candidate of Economic Sciences Stavytska A., Skomoroha K.**

*Oles Honchar Dnipro National University (Ukraine)*

### **TRENDS AND PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT**

The international movement of capital is the location and functioning of capital abroad, primarily for the purpose of its self-growth. Investing abroad, the investor makes foreign investments.

Regarding the definition of foreign investment, the range of interpretation of this category is much wider. This is due to the fact that each country has its own level of economic development, its own investment attractiveness, culture and so on. If we consider the concept of "foreign investment" in a broad sense, they can be defined as any investment in another country made by an individual or company in contrast to state aid. Some researchers believe that "international investments are those, the implementation of which involves the interaction of participants who belong to different countries (residents and non-residents in relation to a particular country)" [1].

The mechanism of functioning of the international movement of capital is carried out in three main forms: export of entrepreneurial capital, export of loan capital, international economic assistance.

International capital movements are closely related to international lending and depend on a number of factors: the purpose of the loan, the ratio of supply and demand for similar loans, the size of the contract, national legislation, traditional lending practices, interstate agreements. Credit is an important means of competition in world markets [2].

Today, the subjects of international economic relations have the most modern basis for the formation of large-scale and globalizing international capital movements. In addition, a large number of multinational corporations, which have their subsidiaries outside one country, carry out international investment, which establishes a kind of financial relationship between the countries. All these aspects determine the relevance of the work and the need to consider current trends in international capital movements as an integral part of the system of international economic relations [3].