



MULTILEVEL ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

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Annotation

The article is devoted to study the practical significance of transnational corporations in international economic relations, and also due to the growing role of TNCs in the process of international capital flows. Transnational corporations ensure the development of production, set prices in the markets and often the budgets of the largest of them exceed the budgets of some countries.

Keywords: transnational corporation, capital, labor, industry, international relations.

To date, there is not a single significant process in the world economy that would occur without the participation of TNCs. They take direct and indirect part in the global political process, they act as the main force that shapes the modern and future image of the world. TNCs act as direct participants in the entire spectrum of world economic relations, as "locomotives" of the world economy.

Transnational companies, on the one hand, are the product of rapidly developing international economic relations, and on the other hand, they themselves represent a powerful mechanism for influencing them. Actively influencing international economic relations, transnational corporations (TNCs) form new relations, modify their existing forms.

The most common reason for the emergence of TNCs can be considered the internationalization of production and capital based on the development of productive forces that outgrow national-state boundaries. The export of capital is the most important factor in the formation and development of international (transnational) corporations (TNCs). Also, an equally important reason for the emergence of TNCs was the desire for excess profits. Among the specific reasons for the emergence of TNCs should be attributed to their economic efficiency, due to the large scale of production in many industries. The need to survive in the competitive struggle contributes to the concentration of production and capital on an international scale. As a result, activity on a global scale becomes justified.

The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in the world economy can be analyzed in different aspects - political and economic, production and trade, entrepreneurial, systemic, macroeconomic. The development of TNCs has a profound impact on the world economy of individual states. As evidenced by UNCTAD experts' reports, international giants have deeply infiltrated the economic structure of developing states. In many of them, given the aggravation of the raw materials and energy crisis, they are going to cooperate with the governments or entrepreneurs of these countries in the development of enterprises in the extractive industries of the economy. Assessing the desire of developing countries to put an end to economic backwardness, international corporations create branches and subsidiaries in the manufacturing industry in these countries. At the same time, based on their interests, TNCs transfer



Academicia Globe: Inderscience Research

ISSN: 2776-1010 Volume 3, Issue 11, Nov., 2022

labor-intensive, energy-intensive and material-intensive industries, as well as environmentally hazardous industries to developing countries. The activity of transnational corporations is closely connected with the interests of the states of their origin. The vast majority of modern states have a pronounced national orientation. Their goal is to ensure a high level, quality and life expectancy of their citizens, as well as their personal and public safety and respect for human rights. donative support of the language, culture, concern for the number and territory of the nation's settlement. Achieving the goals of state development occurs in the interaction of countries, which, in fact, forms international relations. In connection with the ongoing policy of achieving these goals, objective contradictions arise between states, the basis of which is the struggle for fuel, raw materials, and labor resources. In the modern period of history, competition for sales markets is of particular importance. Although the goals of states have changed little since their inception, the methods for achieving them have been modified. Thus, thanks to progress in the creation of nuclear missile technology, global wars have become a less acceptable means of resolving interethnic conflicts than it was before the middle of the 20th century. Although the threat of the use of force still exists, nevertheless, the center of gravity of resolving interethnic conflicts has fundamentally shifted to the sphere of the global economy, in the functioning of which transnational corporations occupy an important place. Thus, the fundamental interests of states and transnational corporations based on their territory objectively coincide. In an era when direct political control over the territories of other states has become impossible, transnational corporations allow states that have a technological and economic advantage to gain access to the resources of other countries.

In addition, in cases where other states can apply a protectionist policy against the goods of an industrialized country, then in this case, transnational corporations, by locating production abroad, relieve their states of the need to overcome protectionist barriers and thereby retain this market space for them in system of the international division of labor.

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