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The Formulas and indicators of contemporary international economic relations: An analytical study

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Abstract : The formulas of contemporary international economic relations take two traditional forms, which are represented by the movement of international trade, in both its commodity and service parts, while the modern one is embodied in the movements of capital and people internationally, the importance of research is concentrated in the extent of the ability of the state's government programs to deepen its economic relations with its regional and international surroundings. In order to clarify the formulas and indicators of contemporary international economic relations, the research was divided into three sections, the first dealt with international trade in goods and services; and the second section dealt with the movement of capital internationally and direct foreign investments by reviewing relevant data, and the third topic dealt with the movement of people internationally. The study came out with a set of conclusions and recommendations.

Among the most prominent conclusions that came in agreement with the validity of the research hypothesis, is that the historical legacy of the developed countries made them impose, in many cases, the formulas of contemporary international economic relations.

Introduction: What distinguishes international economics from other sciences is the extent of the interest it received from economists to present economic theories in the field of liberalizing international trade and financial exchange between different countries of the world in order to increase the economic and social welfare of their people, by enabling them to obtain the necessities of living and luxury. On the basis of this, ideas began to be put forward continuously and sequentially and in long stages with regard to international cooperation, which led to the development of trade exchange and international specialization. In this regard, the formulas of international economic relations that we are witnessing in our modern era have crystallized as follows:

- **Traditional**: It was represented in the form of international trade movement, with its two parts, commodities and services.
- **Modernity**: embodied in two forms, which are the international movements of capital and people.

Based on this, our research deals with the formulas of international economic relations in order to identify the actors in those formulas and indicate their indicators according to the comparative advantage that makes each party enjoy the most advantages and gains at the expense of the lesser party.

The importance of research: International economic relations are at the forefront of international and national interest, and they evaluate the ability of the state's governmental programs to deepen those relations regionally and internationally, and this is the guarantee of success and failure.

Research problem: Not all parties and actors working in international economic relations gains and privileges on an equal footing. Developed countries usually outperform other international groups in influencing the directions of those relations.

Research hypothesis: The research stems from the hypothesis that (that the formulas of international economic relations took their current reality as a result of the historical legacy that made the developed countries the authority that often imposes these formulas).

Research methodology: The inductive approach was adopted (moving from the general to the specific) by reviewing the indicators of the formulas of international economic relations in order to reach the special situation of the parties to these relations to show the effectiveness of each party.

Research division: The research was divided into three sections:

The first topic: international trade in goods and services.

The second topic: international capital movement and foreign direct investment.

The third topic: the movement of people internationally.

The First Topic

Trade in Goods and Services

First: The reasons for the establishment of foreign trade.

The explanation of the reasons for establishing foreign trade between countries goes back to the roots of the economic problem (the problem of relative scarcity). In our world today, no matter how different the political systems of all countries of the world are, they cannot follow the policy of self-sufficiency completely and for a long period of time, because the country that follows that policy will produce all its needs even if its economic and geographical conditions do not enable it to do so, and this is illogical because it will isolate the state from other countries and it cannot produce all the goods it needs, or the production of some goods will be very expensive. Which requires that each country specialize in the production of commodities according to its natural and economic conditions that qualify it for that, and then exchange them for the products of other countries that cannot produce them within their borders or can produce them, but at a high cost and expense, and here import from abroad becomes preferable. Hence the importance of specialization and the division of labor between countries, which is closely linked to the phenomenon of international trade (Al-Assar & others, 2000, p.15). On the basis of this, the interpretation of the establishment of foreign trade is due to the following most important reasons:

- Limited economic resources compared to the different uses of them in satisfying the renewed and growing human needs, in addition to the lack of optimal exploitation of existing resources.
- The inability to achieve self-sufficiency for residents.
- There is a surplus in the production of material goods.
- Obtaining financial revenues.
- Raising the standard of living for residents.
- Variation in costs, prices of factors of production and local prices for each country.
- Different production conditions make some tropical countries to specialize in the production of a specific commodity such as coffee and tea, and some countries with a desert climate such as the Arabian Gulf are characterized by the presence of oil in abundance, so they will specialize in this type in light of this, commercial exchange takes place (Dawood & others, 2002, pp:16-17).
- Different tendencies and tastes of people push them to obtain the goods they need from anywhere in the world, and this also contributes to the establishment of trade.
- The level of technology used in production differs from one country to another, and this is consistent with the production of countries that possess advanced technology that can produce commodities that are difficult for other countries to produce (Suleiman, 2004, p.42).
- International specialization makes each country specialized in the production of commodities in which it has a comparative advantage, and this leads to an increase in its production and the existence of a surplus in it, and then replacing them with other commodities from countries that enjoy the advantage of producing them (Al-Sous, 2008, p.11).

Second: The Factors Affecting International Trade.

Foreign trade is affected by a number of factors, most notably the following:

1- **The level of economic development:** countries with economic stagnation and backwardness are more keen to put in place a restrictive policy for foreign trade, unlike what is the case in a developed and advanced economy with a strong economic base, as it is characterized by flexibility in foreign trade policy, so this factor determines the areas of foreign trade (Abd al-Wafa, 2000, p.4).

2- **The conditions of the local and global economy:** Some countries resort to foreign trade in order to upgrade their national industry by importing what they need of materials such as raw materials, intermediates, etc. Also, there are some countries in which the consumer side is highly concentrated, so they import large quantities of commodities of this kind, and both of them play a role in determining the foreign trade policy of the state (Hatem, 2005, p. 32).

3- **Poor distribution of natural resources between countries:** the concentration of wealth sources in some countries, which leads to a strong concentration corresponding to foreign trade, as many countries that contain raw materials such as oil, coal and iron, whose importance is increasing as producers of these materials or possessing fertile soil, and therefore these countries specialize in the production of agricultural products (Diab, 2010, p.14).

4-**Technological development:** Technological development contributes to the development of production processes and overcoming the problems of labor shortage, which leads to saving time and effort and providing high quality products, which affects trade exchange.

In addition to these factors, economic openness, the emergence of modern states, and international gatherings are all factors that have affected the movement of international trade (Jerfi & others, 2021, p.96).

Third: The volume of Contemporary International Trade.

Trade has gone through several stages since the beginning of commercial theories that explain how it is established between countries bilaterally, then international trade began to take new forms after the development of economic relations and the increase in regional and sub-regional interdependence Exchange of services, such as transportation, insurance and tourism services. In addition to these factors, economic openness, the emergence of modern states, and international gatherings are all factors that have affected the movement of international trade. International, in other words the world began witnessing the establishment of free trade zones and trade and economic blocs that include more than one country, for example the European Union* and the ASEAN group of countries*, but in general, contemporary international trade is dealt with according to international groups, which are currently divided according to the classification of multilateral international trade institutions into the group of developed countries, which includes the trade of first countries SED (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), headquartered in Paris, which was established in 1948, and the Group of Developing and Emerging Countries. Where this topic deals with contemporary international trade between the mentioned international groups as follows:

1- International Trade in Goods and Services:

Trade in goods is part of international trade. The main difference between goods and services is that goods are tangible, but services remain intangible. Trade between countries often includes four main forms, namely: (Al-Ashqar, 2017)

- **Exchange of physical goods,** such as cotton, textiles, machinery, and automobiles.
- **Exchange of capital,** such as foreign direct investments in the form of establishing foreign projects within the political borders of the state.
- **Exchange of services,** such as transportation, insurance and tourism services.
- **Exchange of labor,** which is intended for the state to have labor outside its borders.

Commodity trade means the process of buying and selling or exchange between commodities. In general, commodities are divided into two types: (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FtW1Z_no9L8)

➢ **Free commodities,** which are available in large and unlimited quantities, such as sunlight.

➢ **Economic commodities,** which are paid commodities, which require obtaining them to pay an appropriate price for them, and they include consumer commodities and capital commodities.

It should be noted that the terms of international trade for commodities in developing countries dependent on the export of basic commodities are closely linked to the prices of those commodities, and therefore a sudden drop in them could lead to a shock in the terms of trade that would negatively affect output and then growth prospects. Table No. (1) indicates international merchandise trade for the years (2020) and (2021).

Table (1)

The volume and proportions of foreign merchandise trade for developed and developing countries for the years (2020) and (2021)

2020							
Data international group	**Exports**		**Importation**		**Foreign trade volume (total exports and imports)**		**trade balance (Exports - Imports) $ billion**
	the value Billion $	**exports by country / total exports %**	**the value Billion $**	**exports by country / total imports %**	**the value Billion $**	**The value of foreign trade according to developed and developing countries / the value of total trade for world countries %**	
Advanced countries	**10045**	**56.92**	**10810**	**60.46**	**20855**	**58.70**	**-765**
Developing countries	**7604**	**43.08**	**7069**	**39.54**	**14673**	**41.30**	**353**
Total countries of	**17649**	**100.00**	**17879**	**100.00**	**35528**	**100.00**	

* The European Union includes twenty-seven countries (Spain, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Bulgaria, Poland, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, France, Finland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Greece, and the latest is Croatia, which joined on July 1, 2013.

* ASEAN, founded on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, includes (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Cambodia).

the world							
2021							
Advanced countries	**12410**	**55.58**	**13319**	**58.97**	**25729**	**58.70**	**-909**
Developing countries	**9918**	**44.42**	**9268**	**41.03**	**19186**	**41.30**	**650**
Total countries of the world	**82232**	**100.00**	**22587**	**100.00**	**44915**	**100.00**	

It was prepared based on:
Source: World Trade Statistical Review, 2022, pp. 108-112.

From the previous table, it is noted that in 2020 the value of the world's total exports amounted to about (17649) billion dollars, and the value of the exports of developed and developing countries out of that total was about (10045) and (7604) billion dollars, respectively, with rates for each of them amounting to about (56.92%, 43.09%). 810) billion dollars, at a rate of (60.46%), and among developing countries, at about (7069) billion dollars, at a rate of (39.54%). On the basis of this we get the following:

1- The volume of foreign trade: The countries of the world recorded a trade volume of (35528) billion dollars, part of which belonged to developed countries at a value of (20855) billion dollars at a rate of (58.70%), and the rest belonged to developing countries at a value of (14673) billion dollars at a rate of (41.30%).

2- The trade balance: The trade balance of the developed countries was a loser with a deficit amounting to negative about (-765) billion dollars, while the developing countries had a profitable trade balance with a surplus amount of about (535) billion dollars.

When analyzing the data for the year 2021, we note that the exports and imports of developed countries increased from 2020 to record values of about (12410) and (13319) billion dollars, respectively, but their percentages decreased to (55.58%, 58.97%) for each of them, and this left an impact on both the volume of trade, which increased to (25729) billion dollars, at a rate lower than the previous year by about (57.28%) of the total trade volume amounting to about (44%). 915) billion dollars, and on the trade balance, which increased its deficit to reach about (909) billion dollars. On the other hand, the exports and imports of developing countries also increased for the year 2020, to record values of about (9918) and (9268) billion dollars, respectively, at rates that increased from the previous year and amounted to (44.42%, 41.03%), This was reflected in an increase in the volume of trade to (19186) billion dollars, and an increase in the percentage to (42.72%) of the total volume of trade, as well as an increase in the trade balance surplus by about (650) billion dollars.

for each of them from all of the above, we include the following:

1- That developing countries achieved a growth in the volume of their share in foreign trade in 2021 by (1.4%) compared to 2020, at the expense of developed countries that recorded a decrease by (-1.4%) in the volume of their foreign trade, The reason for the improvement in the volume of trade of developing countries is primarily due to the exit of these countries from the pressures imposed by the governments of countries during the years before 2021 as a result of the (COVID-19) epidemic, in addition to the support of the Chinese economy to the least developed countries, as well as the increase in the volume of trade transfers between developing countries that are part of the economic blocs.

2- The trade balance of the developed countries in the volume of merchandise trade during the years 2020 and 2021 was a loser, as it recorded a deficit in 2020 of (765) billion dollars, while the deficit in 2021 reached more, reaching (909) billion dollars. While the developing countries had a profitable trade balance, their trade balance recorded a profit of (535) billion dollars in 2020, then rose to (650) billion dollars in 2021. This is due to the growth of foreign exports of goods and services from developing countries, whether to the markets of developed countries or between them, in addition to that, the rise in energy prices affected the import side for the developed countries, which increased the size of the aforementioned deficit.

In order to show the extent of the trade interdependence between the two groups of countries, we present Table No. (2), which shows the matrix of global exports, the results of which are summarized by the fact that the volume and percentage of world exports takes place between developed and developed countries, and then between developed and developing countries. The first usually exports industrial commodities, and the second most of its exports of raw materials and raw materials, while exports between (developing - developing) countries are not somewhat large after the improvement that occurred in them in recent years as a result of trade blocs and free trade zones between the latter countries.

Table (2)
Matrix of world exports for the selected years (2011), (2016) and (2021)
(billion/percentage)

Years	The world			The advanced countries		The developing countries	
	the value billion dollar		Ratio Centennial	the value billion dollar	Ratio Centennial	the value billion dollar	Ratio Centennial
2011	advanced	10641	58%	7540	71%	3101	29%
	developing	7557	42%	3691	49%	3866	51%
	18198		100%	11229	62%	6979	38%
2016	advanced	9262	58%	6482	70%	2780	30%
	developing	6627	42%	3105	47%	3522	53%
	15889		100%	9584	60%	6305	40%
2021	advanced	12410	56%	8687	70%	3723	30%
	developing	9918	44%	4562	46%	5356	54%
	22328		100%	13249	59%	9079	41%

It was prepared based on:
<u>Source</u>: World Trade Statistical Review, 2022, p.106.

2- International Trade in Services.

As for trade in services and diversification of trade in services, it was not included in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade until 1986 when negotiations began in Uruguay, which ended with the establishment of the World Trade Organization in 1994 to enter into force in January 1995.Under this agreement, the United States of America demanded its inclusion in the World Trade Agreement, and this resulted in the (General Agreement on Trade in Services), which is the first time that an agreement deals with trade in services within a multilateral framework in which many service sectors have been included, such as tourism services and transportation services of all kinds (sea, air and land), as well as telecommunications services and financial services that include insurance services, banking services, etc., and education and health services [(Al-Marzouk & Mohsen, 2007, p.104)].

The data of Table No. (3) indicates the volume of international trade in the services sector in developed and developing countries during the years 2019 and 2021.

Table (3)
The volume of international trade in services in developed and developing countries for the years (2019) and (2021)
(Billion dollar)

The data the international group	2019					2021				
	Exports		Importations		Trade balance	Exports		Importations		Trade balance
	Millard's $	%	Millard's $	%	Millard's $	Millard's $	%	Millard's $	%	Millard's $
Advanced countries	4505	71.61	3971	65.82	534	4421	72.81	3799	67.19	622
Developing countries	1786	28.39	2062	34.18	-276	1651	27.19	1855	32.81	-204
the world	6291	100%	6033	100%	258	6072	100%	6623	100%	418

It was prepared based on:
<u>Source</u>: World Trade Statistical Review, 2022, p.60.

From the previous table, it is noted that the proportion of developed countries' exports in 2019 in services trade is greater than the exports of developing countries, as the share of developed countries reached (71.61%), with a value of (4505) billion dollars, while the share of developing countries reached (28.39%), with a value of (1786) billion dollars, out of the total volume of global exports in services trade, amounting to (6291) billion dollars. In 2021, the share of exports of developed countries increased to (72.81%), equivalent to (4421) billion dollars. As for the developed countries, their participation in exports of service goods amounted to (27.19%), or at a value of (1651) billion dollars.

With regard to imports, the proportion of developed countries' imports in services trade amounted to (65.82%) in 2019, which is equivalent to (3971) billion dollars, in contrast, the percentage of imports of developing countries amounted to (34.18%), which is equivalent to (2062) billion dollars, out of the total volume of global imports amounting to (6033) billion dollars

While the share of developed countries in imports increased in 2021 to reach (67.19%), i.e. (3799) billion dollars of total global imports, while the proportion of developing countries' imports in 2021 amounted to about (32.81%), Whatever it's worth (1855) billion dollars of total global imports in services amounting to (6623) billion dollars in 2021.

The data of Table No. (3) indicates that the volume of services trade in developed countries is greater than the volume of services trade in developing countries during the years studied, as the total volume of foreign trade in services for developed countries in 2019 amounted to (8476) billion dollars out of the total international services trade amounting to (12324) billion dollars. In 2021, the trade of developed countries decreased to (8220) billion dollars, compared to (3506) billion dollars for developing countries, out of the global total of (12695) billion dollars.

The Second Topic

International Capital movement and foreign Investments

First: The Concept.

The international movement of capital has known many transformations historically, both in terms of its composition or the view of the host countries, after it was linked to economic operations, such as settling international payments (lending and borrowing) and financing international trade. Information and communication technology, so the volume of international capital flows increased with the early eighties and formed an important aspect in international economic relations that competes with and even exceeds the aspect of the movement of goods and services at the international level, as the trillions of dollars flowing annually transfer purchasing power between different countries, so that they are allocated to the regions with the greatest demand. This is done by financing international trade operations and settling international payments in general, such as lending, borrowing, debt repayment, and individual assistance, or within the framework of global political and economic bodies.

The real prosperity of the international capital movement is due to the establishment of the industrial revolution, so capital is the essential factor when studying the dilemmas facing economic development in developing countries, given that the shortage of capital allocated for investment is one of the impeding and important characteristics of the analysis of economic backwardness and one of the reasons for its perpetuation, so its importance is highlighted as one of the main factors in the process of capital formation that determines the rates of economic growth in general growth economies [(Al-Issawi, 2012, P.13)] . In the light of global economic experiences, and perhaps with the exception of England and the countries of the first boom of the industrial revolution at the end of the eighteenth century, most countries went through a stage of shortcomings in domestic financing and dependence on international financing, and this was particularly the experience of the United States of America and many Latin American countries. it has historical precedents [(El-Beblawi, 2002, P.1)].

Therefore, it can be said that capital has witnessed since the beginning of the last century an increasing movement in response to the development of trade and investment, and with the beginning of this century and motivated by floating exchange rates, financial liberalization, the growth of multinational companies and the intensity of competition in addition to the development of modern technologies for information and communication and the increase in financial creativity (the emergence of financial derivatives)The flow of capital between countries increased at rates that exceeded the growth of global trade and income, and it now occupies a significant share in the total fixed capital in a large number of countries in the world. International capital flows led to the emergence of large financial surpluses that the internal markets could not absorb, so they went looking for investment opportunities abroad, and here it is necessary to search for additions to this money, so it flowed in the first half of the nineties of the last century after the radical shifts in international economic relations that occurred at the beginning of the aforementioned decade, represented by the collapse of the bipolar system [(KRUGMAN, OBSTFELD, 2006, P.679)].

Second: Reasons for moving capital internationally.

The real reason for the transfer of capital internationally is due to the unequal distribution of capital among the countries of the world, as well as the fact that the actual demand for capital differs from one country to another, which results in the difference between countries with interest rates that are equivalent to capital, As the capital is transferred from the country with a relative abundance of capital, primarily the large industrial countries and the main oil countries, to the country with a relative scarcity of capital, the developing and emerging countries[(Al-Sawa'I, 2010, pp. 291-292)]. There are a number of reasons behind this transfer that lead to the transfer of capital internationally, including the following [(Badran, 2014, P.41)].

1- The availability of capital in one country and its scarcity in another.

2- Speculation is considered one of the important factors that lead to the movement of capital, as speculators buy foreign currencies in order to sell them when conditions improve through bilateral and multiple arbitrage operations.

3- The transfer of capital as a result of current transactions, i.e. as a result of the international transfer of goods and services. If the importer is unable to pay the price, the exporter usually gives him credit, while the opposite may happen, i.e. the importer grants credit to the exporter to enable him to purchase goods from the local market and export them to him, and this is done through international payment systems[*].

4- Various loans and official development subsidies offered by one country to another, or by people exporting their money from one country to another.

Third: The volume of foreign direct investment flow:

It is necessary to indicate the volume of inflows and outflows of direct foreign investments according to international groups, as indicated in Table No. (4) and as follows:

Table (4)

Foreign direct investment flows by international groups

(billion/percentage)

Data International group	From inside			To outside		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Advanced countries	51.60%	33.1%	47.15%	65.60%	52.30%	74.30%
Developing countries	48.40%	66.9%	52.40%	34.40%	47.70%	25.70%
world (billion dollars)	1481	963	1582	1124	780	1708
the world %	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

It was prepared based on:

Source: World investment report, 2022, p.8.

From the previous table, it is noted that in 2019, (51.60%) of the total volume of foreign investments entering the global markets, which amounted to (1481) billion dollars, entered the markets of developed countries, while developing countries benefited from it by (48.40%), Then the volume of foreign investments entering developing countries increased in 2020 to reach (66.9%) of the total volume of investments entering global markets amounting to (963) billion dollars, compared to a decline in the volume of developed countries benefiting from it to (33.1%), This is as a result of developing countries tending to invest in their internal markets, especially in light of the (COVED-19) crisis, that is, an increase in the proportion of intra-investments of developed countries. Then, in 2021, the volume of foreign capital invested in the markets of developing countries decreased to (52.85%) In contrast to the increase in the volume of funds destined for the markets of developed countries by (47.15%) of the total volume of foreign investments entering the global markets, amounting to (1582) billion dollars.

As for the global outflows in 2019, the developing countries were the largest beneficiaries, as they recorded the exit of (34.40%) of the volume of global investments to the markets of developed countries, compared to attracting about (65.60%) of the volume of foreign inflows outflows from the markets of developed countries, amounting to (1124) billion dollars In 2020, its interest rate declined to (52.30%) of the total external flows amounting to (780) billion dollars, then it returned and increased in 2021 to reach the percentage of attracting foreign capital outgoing from developed countries by (74.30%) in exchange for exporting (25.70%) of foreign capital to the markets of developed countries out of the total volume of direct foreign flows outgoing to global markets amounting to (1708) billion dollars.

In developed countries, mergers and acquisitions (mergers & acquisitions) across borders constitute an important part of the total (AM). The value of deals increased by (58%) to reach (615) billion dollars, and the increase was concentrated in the transportation and storage sectors Therefore [(I.M.F, 2022, P.25)], those operations mean that “merger is a combination of two companies in which only one company remains and the merged company ceases to exist.” In the event of a merger, the purchasing company also assumes the assets and liabilities of the acquiring company, and the previous owners may remain involved in the management team in the long term. Synergistic effects are expected from the merger decision. However, an acquisition is made when a company buys the assets of another company and the owners of the latter are paid off, without any longer participating in the decision-making process. In the future, the buyer can buy "a factory, a division, or even a whole company" [(Sabau, 2016, P.56)], And that the difference between them takes many shapes and forms, so that the choice is according to the interests of the parties, so the merger takes place when two or more parties spend on forming one institution, which may bear a new name that differs from the name of any of the two merged institutions, As for ownership, it means that one of the two institutions buys the other, and this is known as structural growth (inorganic growth) to distinguish it from what is known as organic growth, which is

[*] International payment systems, such as: the Swift system, sofit, is a global financial system that allows for smooth and rapid transfer of money across borders, which was established by American and European banks, and they wanted a single institution not to control the financial system and apply monopoly And that the main reason for imposing it on Iraq is to bypass economic sanctions by banks belonging to Iraqi political forces and personalities linked to Iran and smuggling hard currency to it to revive its collapsed economy.

done by developing the company itself by itself from within, while the merger is where the merging company owns the assets and liabilities of the merged company (Gulf Organization, 2002, P.16).

Mergers and acquisitions account for the largest share of foreign direct investment undertaken worldwide Mergers and acquisitions (M&A) accounts for more than (85%) of all international direct investment and the same applies to countries in transition in Europe, which were forcibly manufactured and did not conform to the market demands after 1990 anymore, as the majority of foreign direct investment made in former communist countries are acquisitions of former state-owned companies in various industries such as natural resources, communications, or manufacturing (Sabau, 2016, P.1).

The Third Topic

International movement of people

First: The Concept.

Migration or international migration is an ancient human phenomenon that has its roots in the dawn of history, when a person migrated from one region to another in search of food and pastures, and the heavenly religions urged people to migrate on several occasions, as it was mentioned in the Holy Qur'an a group of verses that urged Muslims, including (He who made the earth subservient to you, so walk in its slopes and eat of His provision, and to Him is the resurrection) (The Holy Qur'an, verse 15). Therefore, the movement of people or work from one country to another is of great importance in the international economy and public policy. Immigrants are the individuals who change their country to another country as citizens permanently, so tourists cannot be considered immigrants, nor businessmen, nor people seeking medical treatment, who are estimated at millions and visit foreign countries every year. The main purpose of this transition is to head towards developed countries. In the year 2000, immigrants constituted (10%) of the total population of the United States, Austria, Belgium and Germany, and constituted a high percentage of the labor force. In Canada (20%) and Australia (25%) of immigrants in its labor force (Al-Sawa'I, 2010, P.24).

Despite the different definitions of international relocation, most of them focus on a set of important criteria such as the place of residence, the country of residence, the duration of residence outside the borders of the country of origin, the reference period, the location of the family, and other factors So, international migration is defined as the movement of an individual or a group of individuals internationally. Migration can be economic in order to search for work, and it can be social migration for family gathering and other purposes, The United Nations also defines the international immigrant as every person who has the will to move at the international level. The concept of international migration does not apply to all forms of movement and movement at the international level, as every person who voluntarily decides to migrate according to a number of economic, political and social reasons and motives with the aim of maximizing returns or improving the standard of living (Sayed & others, 2022), Also international relocation can be defined as moving from one country to another to reside there permanently or in pursuit of livelihood for a specified period (Masoud, 2007, P.2). Therefore, the transition to inter-sustainable, low-carbon economies and societies becomes a powerful engine for employment creation, upgrading skills, social justice, poverty eradication, and space for climate-adapted economic growth and sustainable development.

Second: Reasons for moving people internationally

There are several reasons behind international labor migration, including economic and non-economic. Therefore, the reasons that drive people to move internationally can be divided, the most prominent of which are the following:

1- **Economic reasons:** Where people leave the countries of origin, their developing countries, which are characterized by a low per capita share of the GDP, to developed countries, which have a high per capita share of the GDP, as the people who move want to leave their countries where the standard of living is low and live in poverty or close to it, As for skilled labor, some developing countries produce highly trained people that exceed the needs of their

r countries. In this case, highly skilled people in developing countries with a high rate of unemployment decide to move to developed countries in order to search for job opportunities for (Al-Sawa'I, 2010, P. 297) .

2- **Psychological reasons:** This works either as an encouragement to emigration or as a hindrance to it. The psychological factors that encourage emigration are many. For example, citizens of advanced industrial countries may welcome emigration. Likewise, the similarity of language, origin, culture, religion and political systems helps to accept the idea of emigration, In addition, the individual's desire for adventure may make him go to another country and search for permanent work. The psychological factors that discourage migration are also multiple. People who occupy suitable positions do not think of leaving them for fear of the unknown. Likewise, the family factor often has a great impact on non-migration, as many people prefer to stay with their elderly parents rather than search for work that generates more income in other foreign countries.

3- **Political and religious reasons:** This also may be a reason for emigration or may be an obstacle to it. If the state has political or religious persecution, then many of the dissenting citizens of the state may prefer or be forced to go out to another country (Badran, 2014, PP: 51-52) .

It is worth noting that some countries of the world did not prevent their citizens from emigrating, especially holders of high technical qualifications, for example what Egypt is doing (Shehata, 2003. P.10), and the existence of strong trade unions may lead to preventing or limiting migration into the country, as these often seek to avoid competition with foreign workers who usually accept wages less than the wages of the original workers, so the combination of the expelling factors of poverty and unemployment with the factors of attraction for high wages and a high standard of living in developed countries constitutes an encouraging environment for labor migration, and these two groups of elements are necessary for the occurrence of migration (Al-Sawa'I, 2010, P. 298).

Third: the volume of global migration

It is noted from Table No. (5) the volume of international migration since 1970 in the form of batches of five years each, which is the full period for reading the volume of international migration. It also shows the proportion of international migration to the world population.

Table (5)
Global migration during the period (1970-2020). (person of the world)

Year	Number of immigrants around the world (person)	growth rate (*)	Percentage of immigrants in the world's population
1970	84460125	……	2.3%
1975	90368010	7%	2.2%
1980	101983149	13%	2.3%
1985	113206691	11%	2.3%
1990	152986157	35%	2.9%
1995	1611289976	5%	2.8%
2000	173230585	7%	2.8%
2005	191446828	11%	2.9%
2010	220983187	15%	3.2%
2015	247958644	12%	3.4%
2020	280598105	13%	3.6%

It was prepared based on:

Source: UN World Migration Report 2022. Geneva, 19, Switzerland. p.23

(*) Growth rate = (base year - comparison year)/(base year) * 100

It is noted from the previous table that the number of immigrants in the world tends to increase in general, as in 1970 the number of immigrants around the world reached (84,460,125) immigrants, then it increased by (81%) in 1990 compared to 1970, bringing the number of immigrants during it to (152,986,157) people, and this represents a rate of (2.9%) of the total immigrants in the world. Table No. (5) shows that the year 1990 witnessed the largest wave of emigration during the period (1970-2020), at which time it reached (35%) compared to 1985. The reason for this is due to the radical changes in the world witnessed by the global arena after the collapse of the Soviet Union, which led to a large emigration from the (formerly) socialist countries and the occurrence of a large emigration from the (formerly) socialist countries to Western countries.

Then the number of immigrants increased gradually during the years following 1990, as the number of immigrants in 2010 reached (220,983,187) immigrants, with a growth rate of (15%) compared to 2005, as the number of immigrants in 2010 reached about (3.2%) of the total world population.

Then the number of immigrants in the world increased significantly in 2020 to reach (280,598,105) people, with a change rate of (13%) compared to 2015, as in 2020 the number of immigrants represented (3.6%) of the total world population, and migrations are often caused by the search for job opportunities, or they may be due to wars and problems that occur in countries and regions with long conflicts.

Conclusions:

1- The hypothesis has been proven that the historical legacy of developed countries has made them impose in many cases the formulas of contemporary international economic relations.

2- Foreign trade effectively enhances the main characteristics of the economic structure, balance and interdependence between economic sectors, and plays an important role in accelerating the economic development of both developed and developing countries in the world.

3- One of the reasons for the emergence of foreign trade is the difference in comparative advantage, and the goal of specialization and the international division of labor and trade between countries is the optimal use of economic resources.

4- A large percentage of world trade takes place between (developed - developed) countries, while trade between (developing - developing) countries is not at the required level, while trade between developed and developing countries is large and in favor of developed countries.

5- The relative importance of trade in productive services in the total volume of world trade is increasing, and these services have become a new area of competition between international groups.
6- The benefits of financial transfers for workers supporting economic growth depend on the use of these transfers to develop the efficiency of financial institutions and markets, because if these transfers are made through official channels and banking facilities, their effects will be positive and lead to savings and investment, and improve economic growth rates.
7- Human capital is part of (intellectual capital) as it is manifested in the international transfer of individuals with relevant skills and experience to create wealth for partners, and it is said that it is an intangible element that is always expressed through the current knowledge and creative capabilities of the company's employees, beyond the true value of the company's tangible assets.

Recommendations:

1- It is necessary to strengthen economic cooperation in all fields between countries (developing - developing) and what is called cooperation between (South - South) in order to strengthen its economic and political position in the international multilateral economic and financial institutions.
2- In order for trade to have a positive impact, appropriate and well-thought-out economic policies must be followed.
3- Work on the use of advanced means of communication in commodity trade, which helps reduce distance and time and increase the flow of goods and services in global markets.
4- Conducting and conducting economic research on trade in services between technologies and services helps to promote economic growth and economic development.
5- Expatriate workers of developing countries should be encouraged to transfer through official channels by reducing the cost of transferring funds and improving the investment environment so that the last countries can use these transfers to bring about economic and social development.
6- Emphasizing the importance of improving and increasing the wages of highly qualified and experienced people who work in their countries to prevent them from searching for suitable jobs at the international level, thus increasing economic efficiency and achieving economic growth by increasing the knowledge and experience of individuals, and preventing the migration of those human competencies.

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