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SOME ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL MONEY CIRCULATION

In the article we considered mechanism of monetary settlements between countries in international trade transactions using equation macroeconomic equilibrium.

The aim of the research is to define the mechanism of monetary settlements between countries in international relations.

Theoretical and methodological base of research is the concept of equality of supply and demand of classical economic theory, Keynesian concept for determining national production based on total expenditures in the economy and the equation of exchange quantity theory of money, which is the basis of monetary economic theory.

The result of the study was the establishment of a mechanism of monetary relations between countries in international trading.

The number of the world's money in circulation, taking into account the rate of turnover of the monetary unit to service international trade operations is defined as follows:

$$M_Z \times V = X_E = X_i ,$$

where M_Z is the number of the world money in circulation;

X_E – world exports;

X_i – world imports.

The number of the world's money in circulation to serve the whole world production, taking into account the rate of turnover of the monetary unit equal to:

$$P_Z \times Q_{DZ} + S_Z \times V_Z = R_Z + S_Z \times V_Z = \\ = P_Z \times Q_{SZ} = Y_Z = M_{AZ} \times V_Z + S_Z \times V_Z,$$

where the subscript Z is a record for the world economy.

In the equation, there are linked global demand ($P_Z \times Q_{DZ}$), the world's costs (R_Z), the world supply ($P_Z \times Q_{SZ}$), the world's income (Y_Z), the number of world money considering the rate of turnover of the monetary unit ($M_{AZ} \times V_Z$) and world monetary savings (S_Z).

This option allows full accounting and control of the money supply in the world community. World's control and accounting is one of the main ways to prevent economic (financial) crisis in the world.