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INTERSECTORAL ASPECTS OF CAPITAL CONCENTRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL COMPETITION

Global competition in the modern economy is becoming one of the most important factors determining the direction of capital development, including its concentration in different industries. The dynamics of changes in the global economy, the development of digital technologies, and the strengthening of transnational ties pose new challenges to traditional capital management mechanisms. In this context, intersectoral concentration of capital becomes particularly relevant, as it allows to adapt to rapid changes and increase the competitiveness of enterprises in the global market.

The main problem that arises in the process of cross-sectoral capital concentration is finding the best ways to combine resources from different industries to achieve synergies. Transformation processes in the economy are leading to an increase in the role of such industries as IT, financial services and en ergy, resulting in a redistribution of capital between them. This raises the question of how to ensure the effective integration of resources to increase overall efficiency and maintain the stability of individual sectors in the process of concentration. A significant challenge is also the development of regulatory mechanisms to avoid monopolization and excessive concentrations that could harm economic development. The analysis of the cross-sectoral aspects of capital concentration shows that this process has both positive and negative consequences for the economic system.

One of the main advantages of intersectoral concentration is the synergistic effect that arises from combining resources from different sectors. In particular, the redistribution of capital from traditional industries to high-tech sectors, such as information technology and biotechnology, allows for the stimulation of innovation, increased production efficiency, and the creation of new markets. The study by J. Dunning [1, p. 21] emphasizes that globalization contributes to a significant increase in transnational activity, which, in turn, stimulates capital to seek new opportunities, which improves the conditions for the development of innovative industries.

The high tech sector is of particular importance for the development of the modern economy, as it is where the greatest potential for introducing new products and services is concentrated. For example, information technology companies can significantly increase productivity by using automation and analytical tools to process large amounts of data. J. Markusen & A. Venables [3] report that foreign direct investment in information technology acts as a catalyst for the development of other sectors of the economy, as evidenced by an increase in industrial development and overall productivity growth.

However, the concentration of capital in high-tech sectors can have negative consequences for other industries. Reduced investment in sectors such as industry or agriculture may lead to

a decline in employment and a deterioration in the socioeconomic situation in certain regions. This is especially true in countries with a developed agricultural sector, where capital reallocation may cause labor migration to urban centers and leave agricultural regions without adequate economic support. As Lall [2, p. 11] points out, successful development requires the creation of mechanisms that allow for the integration of different sectors of the economy on the basis of an equitable distribution of investments and resources, avoiding the decline of less profitable sectors.

Another important aspect of intra-industry concentration is the need for effective government policies that would promote an even distribution of capital. In the context of global competition, many governments are trying to implement policies to promote innovation and high-tech production by giving preferences to large corporations. However, this can lead to monopolization of markets and increase inequality between industries. S. Fischer and J. Stiglitz emphasize that to avoid such risks, it is necessary to ensure transparent mechanisms of capital regulation to avoid market domination by a few companies and ensure sustainable development of the national economy [5, p. 78].

Global processes of capital concentration stimulate the development of multinational corporations that are able to accumulate resources from different countries and industries, which contributes to their growth and international expansion. According to research conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, about 80 % of global GDP is accounted for by large corporations that have significant financial and intellectual resources. This confirms the thesis that global capital concentration is a key driver of economic growth, but at the same time requires the introduction of effective tools to control the distribution of resources to avoid social and economic imbalances [4].

Eventually, the inter-sectoral redistribution of capital requires improved coordination mechanisms between the state and business. This is especially important in the context of the growing role of the digital economy, when it is necessary to ensure synergies between traditional and new industries. International organizations and financial institutions play an important role in promoting global standards for regulating capital flows and stimulating the development of cross-sectoral partnerships.

A study of the cross-sectoral aspects of capital concentration shows that this process is most likely to create new opportunities for innovation and productivity. The transfer of capital from traditional industries, such as industry and agriculture, to the high-tech and service sectors allows for the acceleration of the modernization of production processes and increased global competitiveness.

However, this process is often accompanied by a number of negative consequences, such as increased economic inequality between industries, regions, and individual enterprises. The lack of balance in capital concentration can lead to a curtailment of investment in less profitable sectors, which threatens to cause the decline of traditional industries and employment. This, in turn, requires improved mechanisms of state regulation and coordination at the international level, as global competition poses new challenges for governments to ensure sustainable economic development.

Thus, intersectoral concentration of capital in a globally competitive environment is a key factor in economic development that promotes innovation and productivity growth. However, this process requires a balanced approach to minimize negative consequences, such as economic inequality and the decline of less competitive industries. It is important to ensure that regulatory mechanisms are in place to promote a fair distribution of capital across industries and regions, to stimulate innovation, and to increase the overall efficiency of the economy in a globally competitive environment.

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