The Contemporary Currency War

From the end of World War II onward, the question of the currency wars waged by states as a means of resolving monetary and economic conflicts has been accorded no attention by scholars. Leaving to one side the European currency crisis of the 1970s, which sprang up against the backdrop of the collapse of the Bretton Woods agreement, the issue of the manipulation of money as a result of a specific monetary and exchange rate policy has been analysed relatively rarely within the context of its impact on the radicalisation of political relations between states. However, tensions arose as a consequence of changes in the environment in which states function. These changes occurred against the backdrop of two simultaneously emerging phenomena, in other words, globalisation and liberalisation. Augmenting their wealth under these conditions, states began to make use of new methods and instruments of influence such as enable them to construct a hitherto unknown area of influence known as the geoeconomic space. It comprises the national economy alongside various places where economic activity is conducted by national and foreign entities. In effect, it leads to the emergence of a new system of relationships “(…) above and beyond the borders delimiting those places”. Currency war has the capability of being a factor of geoeconomic influence. The aim of this article is the conceptualisation of money-violence dependency within the area of research indicated. It puts forward 1) a definition of the concept of currency war as a geoeconomic tool; 2) an indication of the features, aims and mechanisms of currency destruction; and 3) a presentation of the notion of currency collaboration as method providing an alternative to the dramatic crises of force in monetary relations between states.