

## **DIAGNOSIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN GOODS**

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International trade as an exchange of goods and services is not only an external sign of the existence of the world market, but also the material basis of international economic relations. It is a form of communication between producers and consumers of different countries.

International trade is characterized by dynamic and structural changes, which are to some extent reflected in the statistics of key trade indicators. Thus, the basis for assessing international trade is a statistical study based on the calculation of absolute, relative and average indicators of a number of specific statistics. Using mathematical tools to obtain numerical characteristics, you can assess the foreign trade of any country, as well as compare the relevant indicators of different countries. [1].

In the modern world trade system, the leading place is occupied by developed countries with market economies, whose foreign trade policy in the global financial and economic crisis has a decisive influence on the world commodity markets.

Developed countries account for about 2/3 of world exports and imports, while in the commodity structure of international trade more than 3/4 world exports account for manufacturing products, about 40% of world exports are high-tech equipment. This structure of international trade was formed due to the innovative nature of the national economies of developed countries, occupying leading positions in the system of international economic relations [2].

The largest share of world exports is occupied by machinery and transport equipment. Other commodity groups include clothing, pharmaceuticals, steel, textiles, other office supplies and account for 13.04% of the commodity structure of exports. In the structure of imports, the leading positions are occupied by the same product groups as in the structure of imports [3].

The main factors of successful international trade are the opening and expansion of markets; specialization and cooperation on an international scale; export of capital.

The role of international trade at the present stage is very large - it mediates almost all types of international division of labor, connects all countries in a single economic whole, gives impetus to business development and thus the competitiveness of local products, so it is necessary to take maximum measures for its development.

### **References**

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