Importance of Databases of Global Trade

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Abstract: This thesis mentions directions for improving the organizational and economic mechanisms for managing world trade data and international databases that can be used in the analysis of foreign trade data. In addition, the practical significance and prospects of using international databases on foreign trade are revealed.

Keywords: foreign trade, export, import, re-export, re-import, foreign economic activity, international databases on foreign trade, comtrade.un.org, trademap.org.

INTRODUCTION. Nowadays, in the world economy, global trade is gaining importance as a component of world economic development. In the course of the evolutionary development of society, this field, formed from the simplest appearance, as the most important link of economic sectors, acquires an urgent importance in the strengthening of productive forces and international relations. At this point, it is important to improve the organizational economic mechanisms of foreign trade information management. It is known that one of the traditional and most developed forms of international economic relations is foreign trade. Foreign trade accounts for 75-80 percent of the total volume of international economic relations in the world economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW. Many economists have conducted scientific research on foreign trade, foreign trade policy, and methods of foreign trade regulation. In particular, we will dwell on the opinions of economists who conducted research on foreign trade policy based on modern approaches.

Foreign trade, foreign trade policy, foreign trade strategies and related theoretical and practical issues have been developing in recent years based on different approaches. These studies are the results of the study of new situations or situations and trends in modern economies. For example, V.V.Sokolov believes that

"Export is the export of goods, services, results of intellectual property, including exclusive rights to them, from the customs territory without the obligation to bring them back abroad."[1]

V.Pankov, while researching modern features of international trade, focuses on 7 aspects. These are - a sharp increase in the volume of trade in products and services under the influence of science and technology development, a decrease in the weight of developing countries in international trade, an increase in the share of products and services with a high science capacity in the composition of world exports under the influence of science and technology development, foreign trade turnover per capita uneven distribution of assessed value, such as the emergence of new sectors and industries, the increasing dependence of more and more countries on the import of certain groups of products, and the transition from the sale of surplus products on the foreign market to the form of delivery of products on the basis of cooperation between enterprises of different countries[2].

A.S.Bulatova. and N.N.Liventseva researched the effectiveness of foreign economic activity and identified 10 indicators for its evaluation. At the same time, they also analyze the priority areas of foreign trade regulation[3].
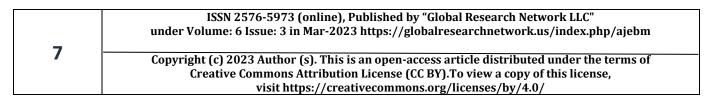
As well as, the theoretical basis for the regulation of foreign trade and customs activities was studied in the works of M.Porter, P.Krugman, R.Vernan, R.Jones, R.Drize, S.Fortreyn, S.Rabekam, T.Men, F.List, X.Johnson, Sh.Dyupen, E.Heksher, Bhagwati and others[4].

In the countries of the Commonwealth of independent states in this regard scientists such as A.V.Agrashenkov, S.N.Gamidullaev, V.E.Ribalkin, M.Ansoff, M.S.Arabyan, B.I.Bezlepkin, L.Arkhipov, A.Gorodeskiy, B.Mikhailov, S.Afontsev, L.E.Basovsky, V.A.Belyashov, I.A.Bliznes conducted research[5].

In general, recognizing the contributions of economists who conducted research in this field to the improvement of the foreign trade regulation system, it should be noted that in these studies, research and research on the use of international databases on foreign trade and the practical value of these databases were not conducted. Taking into account the importance of this direction in today's era of reforms and the introduction of digital technologies, conducting research in this direction and introducing the use of international databases on foreign trade into practice remains an urgent issue.

ANALYSES AND DISCUSSIONS. Databases of global trade. The United Nations **Comtrade** database aggregates detailed global annual and monthly trade statistics by product and trading partner for use by governments, academia, research institutes, and enterprises. Data compiled by the United Nations Statistics Division covers approximately 200 countries and represents more than 99% of the world's merchandise trade. Information can be extracted in a variety of formats, including API developer tools for integration into enterprise applications and workflows. Subscribers receive access to additional functionality to improve efficiency and specificity.

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[1]   Sokolov V.V. Trends in the development of world commodity trade // World economy and international relations. – M.: 2011.- № 2. - P. 40-47.

[2]   Pankov V. Globalization of the economy. // World economy and international relations. – M.: 2011.- № 1. - P. 16-28.

[3]   Pankov V. Globalization of the economy. // World economy and international relations. – M.: 2011.- № 1. - P. 16-28.

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Subscribers have access to additional features to increase efficiency and uniqueness. The Comtrade database includes more breakdowns (transport method, 2nd partner country, special procedure codes) and measurements (trade values in CIF and FOB, trade quantities in secondary unit codes and total weight), allowing for more detailed and targeted data analysis gives Note that the availability of these data parameters may vary according to national compilation guidelines.

Starting in 2018, the UN Comtrade database has updated its trade data processing system, resulting in improved features and functionality of the UN Comtrade database. Depending on their national requirements, countries can report the type of transport at one, two or three-digit levels or create more detailed breakdowns.

Customs authorities generally use a system of codes that allows identification of a flow of goods for entry or exit into general or special trade and prevents double counting of goods that have passed through multiple customs procedures. In the case of importation, the country of consignment is the country from which the goods are shipped to the importing country without any commercial transactions or other operations that change the legal status of the goods taking place in any intermediate country. If the goods enter one or more other countries before arriving in the importing country and such operations or operations are carried out, the country of consignment shall be the last intermediate country in which such operations or operations are carried out. In export, the country of consignment is determined symmetrically. That is, it is a country that changes the legal status of the goods during the shipment of the goods by the exporting country, without being the subject of any commercial transactions or other operations.

Comtrade now supports dissemination of the full list of trade flows below:

➢ Import

➢ Export

➢ Domestic Exports

➢ Re-import

➢ Re-export

➢ Import of goods for inward processing

➢ Export of goods after inward processing

➢ Import of goods after outward processing

➢ Export of goods for outward processing

➢ Import on intra-firm trade

➢ Export on intra-firm trade

As noted in the section on customs procedure codes (see sectionIII.B), some of these trade flows are associated with a certain customs procedure code. If a reporting country does not record a symmetrical trade flow forthe customs procedure code and reported trade flowin a certain record, UNSD contactsthe reporting country for confirmation as needed and/oradjuststhe trade flow accordingly to match the customs procedure codewhich is more detailed.

As noted in the Customs Procedure Codes section, some of these trade flows are associated with specific Customs Procedure Codes. If a reporting country does not record a symmetrical trade flow for a customs procedure code and reports a reported trade flow on a specific request, the UN Statistics Division will

contact the reporting country to confirm as necessary or adjust the trade flow to match a more detailed customs procedure code. In addition, the UN Comtrade database has many more opportunities and areas of analysis. Through the analysis of this base data, it is possible to compare the prices of goods entering our Republic with the export prices of foreign countries, and to study the corridors for the export of goods in order to increase the state's export potential.

Trade Map provides - in the form of tables, graphs and maps - indicators on export performance, international demand, alternative markets and competitive markets, as well as a directory of importing and exporting companies.

Trade Map covers 220 countries and territories and 5300 products of the Harmonized System. The monthly, quarterly and yearly trade flows are available from the most aggregated level to the tariff line level.

Trademap is designed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD/WTO) to conduct strategic market research, monitor national and product-specific trade indicators, identify comparative and competitive markets, product diversification, and develop trade development programs for firms and trade support institutions. The Trademap database's annual data for Harmonized System 2-, 4- and 6-digit level products is based on the Comtrade database, the world's largest trade statistics database maintained by the United Nations Statistics Division. These data are supplemented by national sources when not available in the UN Comtrade database. Quarterly and monthly data are obtained from national and regional sources. A footnote indicates the source used in the table shown. Data are also available for countries that do not report their national trade statistics to the Comtrade database. Based on the data of the partner countries, the trade data of these countries was restored. This data is called reflected data. Monthly sales data will be posted to the Trademap database within a week of receiving the data. Some countries submit data to the Trademap database monthly, while others submit data quarterly or biannually. The average difference between the received month and the actual month is 3-4 months. In practice, export statistics rarely exactly match the import statistics of partner countries.

There are more than 30 reasons for this. The main reasons include:

➢ Trading systems

➢ Quantitative measurement units

➢ Time delay

➢ Improper distribution

➢ Re-export

➢ Transport and insurance prices

All of these reasons relate to each country's data collection methodology.

By using these databases, good results can be achieved in the management of foreign trade data.

CONCLUSION. The main goal of the measures set by each country during the implementation of Global trade is aimed at ensuring the smooth integration of its economy into the world economy while protecting the country's economic interests. For this reason, it is of great importance to use international databases on foreign trade and further develop them based on international standards.

In conclusion, the following results can be achieved by using the capabilities of the UN Comtrade database and the Trademap database from international databases on foreign trade:

1. Identifying deficiencies in export-import operations through the differences that can be created by comparing national foreign trade data and data from international databases on foreign trade;

2. To prevent the entry of goods at low prices by comparing export prices in international databases on foreign trade with the prices of goods imported into our country;

3. By analyzing these data bases, to determine the directions of export to foreign countries and to direct Global trade entities to these directions.

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