***Секція:*** *Глобальна економіка та міжнародні економічні відносини*

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**TOOLS FOR ASSESSING COUNTRIES FOREIGN TRADE INTERESTS**

In modern conditions, there is no method of assessing countries foreign trade interests, which complicates the application of a single approach to their analysis for the following reasons: there are no border indicators in foreign trade, because for each country trade plays a different role. In this context, we can talk about the country foreign trade openness, but it reflects only the share of foreign trade in GDP, but does not indicate structural changes; there are no indicators of the risk realization of foreign trade interests, which would allow to assess the protection level of national foreign trade interests. In this case, the most accessible for evaluation can be considered an index approach, in which international organizations and think tanks develop and calculate indices that indicate, in particular, the speed of goods across the border, the level of globalization, the state of tax burden on foreign trade and customs logistics etc. At the same time, it is problematic to assess the coherence of the interests of foreign trade countries, as more and more often in international practice there are contradictions and courts over trade law violations, in particular through arbitration courts of the World Trade Organization or international arbitration courts [1].

The country as a subject of international economic relations has many interests, among which are dominant and derivative, which affects the level of their involvement in the international trade system. We propose to assess foreign trade interests in two areas: quantitative and qualitative. For quantification, the volume level of foreign trade flows of goods and services for exports and imports is acceptable [2]. They provide an opportunity to assess the activity of trade, and consequently the realization of country interests. Qualitative assessment should be carried out on the following components: 1) sectoral and geographical structure of foreign trade in goods and services. This approach makes it possible to assess the interest of national economies through export flows, to determine the structure of these flows, whether there is trade in raw materials or finished products, to identify the geographical structure of imports of goods and services, etc .; identify priority foreign partners; 2) achievement of tasks that are realized as a result of foreign trade, through the assessment of the impact of export and import flows of goods and services on economic growth (GDP per capita dynamics), attracting foreign direct investment and human development. The algorithm for assessing the implementation of foreign trade interests should cover both the motivated needs of the country in foreign trade, taking into account foreign trade potential, institutional adaptability, and analysis of risk factors formed by domestic and external environment in accordance with the asymmetry of foreign trade interests [3]. External risks are important for countries, given the growing level of globalization and increasing participation of countries in international economic relations. The main blocks of this algorithm are shown in figure 1.

ІІІ Block: monitoring of threats to foreign trade interests

ІІ Block: assessment of foreign trade interests

І Block: formation of foreign trade interests

Risks of countries foreign trade interests

National environment

Global environment

Internal threats

External threats

Quantitative assessment

Qualitative assessment

Influence of interests on

macroeconomic indicators

Foreign trade interests

Аsymmetries

Opportunities

Needs

Country

**Figure 1. Algorithm for the formation and evaluation of foreign trade interests of countries**

*\* Note: built by the author.*

As confirmed by the study of theoretical and conceptual approaches to foreign trade interests and the developed algorithm for their formation and evaluation, it is impossible to quantify "interest" with mathematical tools, so only a comprehensive approach allows to quantify it. At the same time, the use of quantitative evaluation methods ensures the validity and reliability of the conclusions and proposals of the study.

**References**

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