

- недостаточность финансовых ресурсов лизинговых организаций – за 2020 г. за счет собственных средств лизинговыми организациями было приобретено только 46,3 % предметов лизинга [1];

- на протяжении двух последних лет наблюдается резкое уменьшение чистых иностранных активов за счет увеличения иностранных пассивов (обязательств перед нерезидентами) и сокращения иностранных активов.

В качестве перспектив развития лизинговой отрасли следует отметить:

- возобновление роста объема нового бизнеса после стабилизации экономической ситуации, вызванной пандемией, но меньшими темпами, так как рынок входит в стадию насыщения;

- структура предметов лизинга, в которой преобладают транспортные средства, должна сохраниться, исходя из сложившейся ситуации на более развитых рынках лизинга – европейском и американском.

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## ASSESSMENT OF THE MAIN TRENDS IN WORLD TRADE

**Zhuchkevich V., Senior Lecturer, Guo Min, graduate student**

*Vitebsk State Technological University,  
Vitebsk, Republic of Belarus*

In 2019 the value of world merchandise trade declined by 2,8 per cent after two consecutive years of increase. Global exports amounted to US \$ 18,9 trillion. In 2019 global exports were distributed in almost equal shares between the 'North' and the 'South'. Developing and transition economies jointly contributed US \$ 9,1 trillion and developed economies US \$ 9,9 trillion to the world total.

In Europe, Central America, Southern Africa and South-Eastern Asian economies, merchandise exports seldom accounted for less than 20 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), where as in the Caribbean and in Central and Eastern Africa that rate was typically below 10 per cent. Indicators of trade in goods by groups of economies are presented in Table 1.

In 2019 consumer prices increased relatively quickly in several economies in North-Eastern Africa and Western Asia. In most economies, however, including all developed economies, growth of consumer prices remained between 0 and 5 per cent. In same time consumer price indexes compared to 2010 were: China –125 %, United States of

America – 117 %, Germany – 113 %, Japan – 105 %, United Kingdom – 120 %, India – 180 %, Switzerland – 100 %, etc. [2].

**Table 1 – Dynamics of exports and imports by groups of economies**

Group of economies	Export			Imports			Trade balance, billions of US \$
	Value, billions of US \$		Annual growth rate, %	Value, billions of US \$		Annual growth rate, %	
	2014	2019	2019	2014	2019	2019	
World	19 007	18 933	-2.8	19 056	19 263	-2.8	-330
Developing economies	8 482	8 406	-3.0	8 033	8 053	-3.5	354
– Africa	561	470	-3,8	643	580	-0,3	-110
– America	1084	1056	-2,7	1159	1081	-4,1	-25
– Asia and Oceania	6837	6880	-3,0	6231	6392	-3,6	488
Transition economies	762	652	-3,3	552	515	4,6	138
Developed economies	9764	9874	-2,5	10470	10696	-2,7	-822
Developing economies excluding China	6139	5907	-4,4	6074	5974	-3,7	-67

Source: [1].

COVID-19 had strong impact on international trade. The sharpest drop in international trade occurred in the second quarter of 2020 – by more than 20 per cent relative to the same quarter of 2019. Notably, the relative recovery in the second half of 2020 was largely driven by China. The sharp decline in international trade during 2020 has been widespread but more pronounced in developed countries, especially in relation to exports. Trade among developing countries (South-South) has been slightly more resilient than overall trade. The relatively lower drop of developing countries' trade is largely due to the trade resilience of East Asian countries. While no developing country region has been spared from the decline in international trade. In the same time the value of international trade for a few countries in the West African region has increased.

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