

## References

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## **THE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF THE WORLD COARSE GRAIN TRADE**

### **Тенденции развития мировой торговли фуражным зерном**

The purpose of this research is to analyze import prospects for the global coarse grain market.

World coarse grain trade is projected to increase by 36.9 million tons (17 percent) between 2020/21 and 2029/30. Expansion of livestock production in feed-deficit countries continues to be the main driver of growth in coarse grain imports. Key growth markets are the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia, and Latin America (except for Argentina and Brazil). Corn trade is expected to account for about 82.5 percent of the world's coarse grain trade through 2029/30, with barley's share expected to increase slightly to 14.5 percent. By 2029/30, the world's largest coarse grain importers are Mexico, EU, Japan, China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Vietnam, and South Korea.

China's coarse grain imports are projected to increase by 2.3 million tons by 2029/30, due to increased imports of mostly barley, and small increases of corn and sorghum. Corn imports are projected to be 6.9 million tons in 2020/21 and to rise slightly to 7.0 million tons by 2029/30, as China's feed and industrial processing demand grow while stockpiles diminish. China's corn output is limited by curbs on production in erodible and drought-prone regions, but imports are also limited by a quota. Imports of relatively lower priced sorghum and barley increase over the projection period.

Together, Africa and the Middle East account for about 40 percent of the growth in world coarse grain imports through 2029/30. Population growth and rising

incomes foster strong demand growth for livestock products, while limited arable land and water constrain domestic grain production. By 2029/30, these regions will together account for 32.3 percent of world coarse grains imports. Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt are projected to account for 19 percent of world coarse grain imports by 2029/30.

Imports by Mexico account for 10.8 percent of the increase in global coarse grain trade by 2029/30. Growing demand for livestock products supports higher domestic meat production, which in turn requires additional feed. Mexico's corn imports increased each of the past seven years, reaching 17.5 million tons in 2019/20, and are projected to rise from 18.4 million tons in 2020/21 to 24.7 million tons in 2029/30, which would make Mexico the world's largest corn importer. Mexico's sorghum imports are projected to remain steady at 600,000 tons over the projection period.

Together South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Oceania coarse grain imports rise 35.5 percent to 28.2 million tons by 2029/30 in response to increased demand from livestock producers. These three regions account for 20.1 percent of the growth in world corn imports. Vietnam, Indonesia, and Thailand are among the fastest growing corn-importing countries in this region. Bangladesh has recently increased corn imports to provide feed for its expanding poultry production. Indonesia has implemented policies to limit imports of both corn and feed wheat to support domestic corn production.

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## **LABOR MIGRATION: IMPACT ON THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

### **Трудовая миграция: влияние на мировую экономику**

The purpose of the study is to determine the degree of influence of labor migration on international business.

International labor migration is the movement of people across national borders in order to enter into employment relations with employers in another country.

The regulation of international migration has two opposite tendencies: freedom of movement and protectionism, which are reflected in a state legislation and international legal acts. Depending on the chosen trend, there are immigration policy (intended to protect the national market from an uncontrolled influx of immigrants) and emigration policy (aimed at creating a favorable climate for attracting new labor).