

A. Gordionok

А.А. Гордионук

БГСХА (Горки)

Научный руководитель И.П. Макаренко

OVERTOURISM AND ITS ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

Массовый туризм и его экономические последствия

Tourism has always been considered a positive activity: it has brought wealth to lesser-known communities, has allowed the conservation of endangered species and the restoration of historic cities in ruins. Overtourism occurs when there are too many visitors in a given destination: «too many» is a subjective term, which varies from destination to destination, but we can talk about overtourism when destinations are no longer able to manage the hospitality – due to lack of tools or because there are no adequate governance policies – and we get to the «collapse».

The purpose of the work is to study the concept of overtourism and its economic consequences.

It's called «destructive mass tourism» and represents a new form of cheap travelling, visiting as many places as possible in a hit-and-run style. This is mass tourism 4.0, an alarming phenomenon that sees the gradual but systematic destruction of the most beautiful places in the world, without understanding its essence. This form of tourism has been favoured by low-cost airlines, that allowed tourists with a low spending power to reach places they never visited before. This phenomenon exists since 2012, although never before this period there have been so many protests from local residents.

This kind of tourist has no historical interest in the territory, speaking loudly in churches and museums, dressing inappropriately in holy places and not respecting the environment leaving behind a trail of litter and trash.

Another significant problem is the gentrification of neighbourhoods that were traditionally populated by the working class. The progressive real estate speculation, together with the rent increases, caused the expulsion of economically disadvantaged people from the new tourist areas. Another consequence of this unfettered tourism is the progressive emptying of useful services to citizens (such as hardware store, sewing shops or artisan shops) to make room for bars, restaurants and made in China souvenir shops.

To respond to the demands of an increasingly «photographable» tourism, we're witnessing the loss of identity of the localities: for example, Trastevere in Rome, which is experiencing a depopulation of its true natives to make room for short-term rents, bars and restaurants.

Finally, the increase of the competition – due to the opening of new accommodation facilities (hotels and non-hotels) – triggers a downward war on prices, that doesn't benefit the individual facilities nor the whole destination: offering rooms at bargain prices, along with low-cost flights, attracts tourism that doesn't spend and that generally has no respect for the environment.

Many locations are moving to limit the impact that the high number of tourists have on their heritage.

The first city ever to implement tourism containment policies is Amsterdam, where there are new forms of respect for locals to prevent residents from leaving neighbourhoods: Airbnb rentals cannot exceed 60 days, no permits will be granted for the construction of new hotels in the metropolitan area, and will be prohibited new openings of souvenir shops and waffle houses (which have a fairly good success among tourists but none among local residents).

Conclusion. We can't find a valid solution for everyone, because every destination has its own peculiarities. What's certain, however, is that each of them should identify solutions to their own problems. But mostly, we need good governance and political strategies from local governments able to reduce tourist flows adequately.

Today, promoting destinations without worrying about reception management is no longer possible. We need to start wondering within what limits tourism ceases to bring benefits but only social costs.

D. Hrybovski, A. Drozd

Д.А. Грибовский, А.С. Дрозд

БГТУ (Минск)

Научный руководитель А.Ф. Круталевич

CRYPTOCURRENCY IN BELARUS: LEGAL ENVIRONMENT AND IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT

Криптовалюта в Беларуси: правовая среда и значимость развития

Cryptocurrency has become one of the most widely discussed financial innovations worldwide. In Belarus, its legal status and usage opportunities are regulated at the state level. This article examines the legal methods available to citizens and businesses for working with cryptocurrency, the existing laws governing this sphere, and the significance of cryptocurrency for both the state and society. Purpose of our study is to analyze cryptocurrency market in Belarus and answer the question: is it profitable sphere for citizens and in which way government makes it legal?

Legal Methods of Working with Cryptocurrency in Belarus. Belarusian citizens and companies have access to licensed opportunities to interact with cryptocurrency. One of the most popular tools is the BITCASH wallet, which allows users to securely store and manage digital assets. Additionally, the Whitebird exchange service offers the ability to exchange cryptocurrencies for fiat currency. Both services are licensed by the High Technology Park (HTP), which provides additional security and legality for transactions.

Legislative Regulation of Cryptocurrencies in Belarus. The regulation of cryptocurrencies in Belarus began with Presidential Decree № 8, «On the Development of the Digital Economy» in 2017, which legally recognized cryptocurrency and blockchain activities. The decree allows citizens and businesses to buy, sell, and exchange