

B - common areas, C - hotel equipment, D – comfort of living, E – service, F - the availability for the disabled people and people with reduced mobility. Hereby these F facilities will give the hotel 4-5 stars, which will positively influence the prestige and image of the hotel.

Annually World Economic Forum together with International Air Transport Association, World Travel and Tourism Council and United Nations World Tourism Organization makes a list of the most attractive countries for tourists. This year Belarus was the only European country which wasn't included. This list is made on the basis of 14 different criteria. While making this list they also contact organizations for the Rights of People with Disabilities. So it's not difficult to guess that this aspect also seriously influenced the decision about Belarus.

Let's now clear out the situation with hotel facilities for the wheel chaired tourists in Belarus, in particular in Minsk. In the course of our study we found out that there are only 8 hotel rooms equipped for the handicapped in the hotels of Minsk. They are available in the following hotels:

1. IBB*** – 3 rooms (295,000 blr/night)
2. Yubileiny*** – 2 rooms (from 100\$/night)
3. Victoria**** – 1 room (180\$/night)
4. Europe**** – 1 room (320€/night)
5. Crown Plaza***** – 1 room (280€/night)

These figures leave much to be desired and show a very low level of interest to the problems of wheel chaired travelers from the point of view of hoteliers. Although, these people would like to travel like common tourists without any motion limits or barriers.

Some people say in their defense that travelers aren't supposed to spend all their time in hotel rooms. But this is a physical necessity that can't be ignored and each of us wants his stay to be satisfactory. Providing the facilities for the wheel chaired will bring more money to the sphere of tourism that is still badly developed.

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THE ROLE OF CUSTOMS IN ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The problem of economic security is increasingly worrying humanity in the modern world, as it affects the national security of each country to a variable degree. Economic security determines functioning condition of the economy and government institutions, which guarantees protection of national interests, harmonious and socialized development of the country. Thus, the aim of the research is to identify the role of customs in ensuring economic security of the Republic of Belarus.

Customs Service plays an important role in providing economic interests of the state. Customs Service is one of the basic institutions of the economy. In modern conditions, more than half of the government revenues, about 50-60%, of the Republic of Belarus are replenished by effective work of the customs authorities.

Customs Service protects the national economy and makes it more stable and secure using reasonable protective measures. State conducts an active and integral policy in the economic field, and the customs authorities carry out tasks connected with ensuring economic security and protection of economic interests of the country, with the help of an effective mechanism of customs and tariff regulation.

Currently, the export of goods to foreign markets has become a leading sector of the national economy, while the import satisfies a significant part of the demand on the domestic market. At the same time, excessive transparency of some product groups undermines the internal competitive advantages of domestic producers.

The share of imported products exceeds an economic safety threshold. In order to protect domestic producers, imported goods are subject to import customs duties, which are measures of customs and tariff regulation. Effective carrying out of customs and tariff regulations of foreign trade depends on the consideration of all the factors determining the validity of setting the rates of customs duties. The Customs tariff, as the most common tool of state regulation of foreign trade, is to perform protective function. However, overuse of the customs tariff as a tool to obtain revenue by collecting customs duties leads to the appearance of such negative effects of economic and social kind as shortage of goods on the domestic market, higher prices for certain types of goods, illicit trafficking of goods and vehicles, etc. So the economic role of customs tariffs is to create cost barriers that increase the price of imported goods. This confirms the fact of goal-oriented application of duties to stimulate the development of certain economic sectors, to align the structure of the economy.

The activities of customs bodies affect not only the development of international trade relations, but also domestic economic processes. The most important tasks are the correctness of the determining of customs duties and taxes, as well as the efficiency of identification of smuggled goods. The solution of these problems prevents "unfair" competition of the counterfeit goods on the domestic market, which are sold at unfair prices. Thus, the customs authorities play an important role in ensuring the economic security of the country.

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WORKING ABROAD AND ISSUES OF PENSION PRO VISION

According to Ministry of Internal Affairs, the number of working migrants going abroad to work on a labour contract basis in 2013 came to 5 715 people. The results of the research project "The impact of migration on the socio-economic indicators: the experience of Belarus", carried out with the support of Belorussian public policy fund, showed that the outflow of migrant workers that remain unregistered is 30 times as big as registered labour migration.

Generally, the primary incentive for labour migration is the desire to improve the financial position. As a rule the present consumption is valued higher than the