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## **AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY OF BELARUS**

### **АГРАРНЫЙ СЕКТОР ЭКОНОМИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

Agriculture is a vital branch of Belarussian economy. The aim of my research is to find the latest information about the economic reform in agrarian sector. Agriculture produces more than 11% of the gross national product of the republic. State and private farms and enterprises represent Belarussian agrarian business. Large collective and state farms are the main commodity producers in our country. Large-scale production has always been a priority in the development of the agriculture and food industry. A large part of agricultural production is made by agricultural enterprises: collective farms, state farms, private farms, joint-stock companies, limited companies.

Belarusian government approved the state program concerning the development of agrarian business for the years 2016-2020. The state program for a five-year period takes into account economically viable volumes of agricultural production considering the needs of the domestic market and effective export. It outlines the directions, measures and mechanisms according to which the authorities plan to develop the agrarian sector of the economy of Belarus.

The state program has been developed to improve the economic efficiency of the agricultural sector, the quality and competitiveness of domestic agricultural products and foodstuffs, as well as the formation of market-based management in agricultural production.

Belarus belongs to the area of so-called unstable farming. A short growing season, the lack of fertile soils and other factors make farming difficult, that is why farmers must apply organic and mineral fertilizers to get high yields of crops. Also as a result of the Chernobyl disaster in 1986, 20% of farmlands were subjected to radioactive pollution and were excluded from agricultural use.

The climatic conditions in Belarus are favorable for growing grain crops, vegetables, fruit trees and bushes, which are common for moderate climate zones of East Europe, especially for cultivating potatoes, grains, sugar beets, flax, grass and fodder root crops, vegetables. The most important branch is grain; more than a half of the crop area is under cereals. Winter rye and wheat are of the greatest importance. Barley and oats are the most important fodder cereals. Additional crops, grown in

Belarus, are cabbage, carrots, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers. Fruit crops include apples, pears, plums, cherries.

The main species of livestock are cattle, pigs, sheep, goats and poultry. Most of the farms have mixed crop and livestock farming. A powerful cattle breeding has been created in Belarus to manufacture dairy and meat products. Now the country has more than four thousand dairy farms. Almost 40% of them are equipped with modern facilities and milking robots. Belarus is also constantly modernizing pig and poultry farms.

Belarusian agriculture produces not only farm products to meet domestic needs, but it is also a traditional exporter of agricultural products. Among them are pork, beef, chicken, animal oil, cheese, eggs, flax, vegetables. Belarusian agricultural products are supplied to thirty-five countries. In 2015, the export of Belarusian agricultural products amounted to more than \$4 billion.

Nowadays the volume of agricultural production per capita in Belarus corresponds to the level of the developed countries and in many respects production figures are higher than those of the Eurasian Economic Union.

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## **CONTENT ANALYSIS OF USER-GENERATED CONTENT (UGC) IN TOURISM: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE ONLINE TOURISTS**

## **АНАЛИЗ СОДЕРЖАНИЯ ПОЛЬЗОВАТЕЛЬСКОГО КОНТЕНТА В ТУРИЗМЕ: РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ ЯПОНСКИМИ И КИТАЙСКИМИ ОН-ЛАЙН ПУТЕШЕСТВЕННИКАМИ**

With the arrival of new media, UGC on the internet has increasingly been considered a credible form of online information. UGC has revolutionized tourism and has been seen as rich information sources for tourism marketing. Past researchers studied tourism related UGC. This research aims to understand the differences between Japanese and Chinese tourists when they use UGC posts while traveling in Japan. Pictures and comments on the same Japanese tourist site posted by Japanese (Instagram) and Chinese (Weibo) tourists have been collected and sorted for analysis.