

the international capital movement. A transnational corporation is an enterprise that is involved with the international production of, foreign investments, or income and asset management in more than one country [1].

The current tendency in the development of world trade is the *increasing role of developing countries* and the *rapid development of trade between them*. Developing countries have been a key driving force since the early 2000s, when the global economy recovered from the global economic crisis in 2008–2009. The economy of many least developed countries relies mainly on primary natural resources and their exports, does not create incentives for trade between neighboring countries, which often have similar natural conditions and resource base. However, at the beginning of this century, thanks to rising commodity prices, the share of the least developed countries, whose economies depend on this commodity group, in world exports increased from 0.6 % in 2001 to 1.1 % in 2010 [2, p. 13].

Another important trend in international trade is its *regionalization*, which is expressed in the concentration of world trade within the framework of the most important integration groupings. These days there are such agreements, according to which their participants remove all or the overwhelming majority of barriers to mutual trade. I think this is a great way to reduce tension in the international market and increase turnover.

Summing up we can say that the multiplicity and mutual influence of the existing trends on the development of world trade are an objective complication of world economic relations system. TNCs as the leading force in the modern world economy contribute to the emergence of the latest trends in the development of international trade.

References

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PROGRESS OF COLLECTIVE ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES IN BELARUS

Tourism development is one of the priority areas of socio-economic evolution of the Republic of Belarus. This industry has been taken under

its special care and concern. The state program «Hospitable Belarus» in 2016–2020 provides an increase in tourism services export, an increase in the number of organized local tourists and excursionists within the country and an increase in the number of foreign citizens visiting Belarus [1].

The purpose of this research is to study tourism development in our country based on the analysis of collective accommodation facilities.

While considering the data on the main indicators of *collective accommodation facilities* for the period 2015–2019, we noticed that its number tended to increase every year with the growth rate of 107.40 %. At the same time, the growth rate of hotels and similar accommodation facilities outstrips the growth rate of facilities in sanatoriums and specialized health resorts (110.76 % and 103.58 %, respectively).

Naturally, with the increase in the number of collective accommodation facilities the *number of rooms* also went up (the growth rate was 104.12 %). However, it increased to a lesser extent than the previous figure. This suggests that, on average, the number of rooms per establishment has decreased. Upon closer examination, it becomes clear that this conclusion is valid only for hotels: the growth rate of the room stock is significantly lower than the growth rate of other accommodation facilities (102.12 % versus 110.76 %). It means that new hotels have significantly smaller room stock than the existing ones.

As for sanatorium and health-improving organizations facilities, the dynamics is reversed: the growth rate of the room stock outstrips the growth rate of the number of accommodation facilities (106.23 % versus 103.58 %), which means that the average number of rooms per one accommodation facility is growing.

The growth rate of the «*placed people number*» indicator (124.66 %) significantly outstrips the growth rates of the previous data, which shows the growing load of collective accommodation facilities. The growth rate of the «*bed-days in collective accommodation facilities*» indicator (109.86 %) is slightly lower than that of the previously considered indicator, which allows us to conclude that although the number of people who visited collective accommodation facilities has increased, the duration of their accommodation decreases.

There is also a great increase in *revenue* from accommodation facilities in hotels (up to 450.47 %). Since this indicator is significantly ahead of the previously considered data, it can be argued that the cost of services is growing. A similar situation is observed in the *cost of sold vouchers* by sanatoriums and health resorts facilities (150.26 %), but in this situation there is not such a significant increase in cost.

Concluding our research, we see that the tourism sector in Belarus tends to grow: collective accommodation facilities, rooms stock and the number of customers are increasing. This leads to the increase in services price and in revenue.

It should be noted that the tourism business stimulates the growth of different economy sectors (construction, trade, agriculture, consumer

goodsproduction, communications, etc.) and is very important for the development of Belarus economy.

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IDENTIFICATION AND SECURITY OF CONSUMER PRODUCTS

The purpose of the work is to study the theoretical foundations of food identification and acquire practical skills necessary for detecting falsification of food products.

The word «identification» refers to work that determines the conformity of a product item with the help of technical and regulatory documents, labels and instructions. These attributes can affect the authenticity of both food and non-food products. This work is important for detecting fraud. In food products, falsification is particularly dangerous for customers, because the quality of these products is reduced, and they may not correspond to the declared properties, as well as the name [1].

Identification is carried out according to the characteristics, indicators and requirements that are necessary to confirm the conformity of the product to the sample or description. Standards, product documentation (delivery agreement, purchase and sale agreement), labels and other documents describing the product are used for identification.

Product safety is the condition of the product under normal conditions of its use, storage, transportation and disposal, in which the risk of harm to the life and health of the consumer is limited to an acceptable level.

When purchasing a product or service, the consumer has the right to ensure that this product or service, under appropriate storage, use, transportation and disposal conditions, is safe for his life and health.

One of the main indicators of product safety is, of course, its quality. This applies to both food and non-food products. The quality and safety of the product are directly interrelated, since the violation of the manufacturing technology of the product, the use of low-quality raw materials, violation of the terms and rules of storage of the product leads to the fact that it can harm the consumer when consumed.