

Through the survey, the degree of post-visit satisfaction to the mining sites of the «arburese», key to alternative tourism in the area, was studied. The actions to be improved for the use of the territory are first of all the opening hours of the sites, probably not always congenial, followed by the improvement of the poor signage to reach the attractions, to the creation of public transport services for those who have reached the destination on foot or by bike directly from the place and accommodation where he was staying. A further criticism concerns the few cultural and dining activities accessible in the low season. There is also the difficulty in making an online booking and the lack of basic necessities including hygienic services near natural outdoor sites.

Finally, a rather curious fact with which I conclude, which offers the answer to the question that was initially posed, is the common image of the interviewees who are unable to grasp an integrated system between the services offered in the destination. This certainly suggests a series of actions to be undertaken among local operators for the construction of a network with a common strategy and objectives: among all, that of starting to promote the territory in a unitary key.

Promoting the destination all year round is therefore possible, but there are still structural problems to deal with. In conclusion, according to these analyses, the strategic role of the cultural heritage tourism, should be considered as a driving force in defining a sustainable system at the service of a slow tourist demand, based on knowledge and consistent with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

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LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF CYBERCRIMES IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Правовые последствия киберпреступлений в Республике Беларусь

The problem of cybercrimes is one of the most important nowadays as the number of such crimes is increasing. In particular, the problem of embezzlement from bank accounts is staying acute in Belarus. Of 10 thousand cybercrimes, committed in the country during the period of seven months, they make up almost 9 thousand. Relative to the same period in the previous year the number of such embezzlements has increased by more than 70 %.

The purpose of our study is to consider the legal effects of committing cybercrimes in the Republic of Belarus. To attain the objective of the research the following tasks were set:

- 1) to reveal the concept of «the computer-related crime»;
- 2) describe the rules regulating cybercrimes in the banking sector.

In accordance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Belarus «the computer-related crime» includes the following:

1) crimes directed at the unlawful appropriation, withdrawal, destruction or deterioration of computer equipment and data storage items (such actions are considered as the infringement on property and are qualified in accordance with the articles of chapter 24 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus);

2) crimes directed at the gaining of unauthorized access to the computer information, its alteration, connected with computer information misappropriation, development, usage or distribution of malicious software and etc. (such actions are considered as crimes against information security and are qualified in accordance with the articles of chapter 31 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus);

3) crimes where computers and other computer equipment are used as a means of a lucrative crime commission, and the intention of a liable person is directed at the property of another abstraction through the information alteration or through the introduction of false information into a computer system (such actions are considered as an embezzlement by means of computer equipment usage and are qualified in accordance with article 212 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus);

- 4) production and distribution of the materials with sexual content.

We should say that cybercrimes are the crimes where computer equipment may serve both as an instrument and a matter of criminal intrusion. It is important to note that the distinguishing characteristic of crimes against computer information is their multinational character.

Currently, on the grounds of chapter 31 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus «Crimes against computer security», the legislation doesn't contain any regulatory requirements, controlling cybercrimes in the banking sector, and doesn't contain any legal norms, aimed at the prevention of fraudulent activities with bank accounts. However, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus introduces a norm, whereby this computer information misappropriation might be fined, or a deprivation of right to hold specific posts may follow, or it might be forbidden to carry on certain activities, or a custodial restraint up to 3 years may follow as well as an imprisonment up to 2 years (article 352 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus).

These arguments let us to conclude that a requisite measure, aimed at the decrease in the number of cybercrimes in the Republic of Belarus, is seen in the enhancement of the existing legal norms and the introduction of the new legal norms, covering this problem.