

citizen the opportunity to spend their holidays in the desired conditions with comfort and health benefits.

Summing up, we came to the following conclusions:

1. In the period before the coronavirus, tourism developed very rapidly.

2. During the period of coronavirus, all areas related to tourism were affected.

Due to the closure of borders, many hotel chains have suffered.

3. Gradually everything is returning to normal. But according to experts, tourism will not be able to return to its previous level soon.

4. There is an increased interest in rural or agroecotourism. The attractiveness of sanatoriums and resorts associated with the restoration and strengthening of health is growing.

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## **SUSTAINABLE TOURISM CONNECTED TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN SARDINIA: THE CASE STUDY OF THE SOUTHWESTERN AREA OF SARDINIA**

### **Стабильный туризм основанный на культурном наследстве Сардинии: тематическое исследование южно-западных районов Сардинии**

Sardinia, despite the political will to seasonally adjust the tourist offer, has not yet managed to completely overcome the stereotype of an attractive destination mainly for the seaside product: 50 % of the presences continue to be concentrated in the months of July and August (80 % in the period May-October), Sired data (2019). In the southwestern area of the island, concentrated between Arbus and the Costa Verde, there is a very rich cultural heritage, which in recent years went through

a phase of economic conversion based on sustainable slow tourism development referred to abandoned mines: 113 of the total 169 abandoned mining sites are distributed in this territory.

Furthermore, net of the current problems after Covid-19, tourism in the seaside areas has stabilized and the number of Europeans is in any case destined not to grow more. Joseph Ejaque also recalled this at the Meet Forum in autumn 2019, referring to Sardinia. The cause of the concentration of seaside tourism in Sardinia is certainly not to be found in the lack of cultural sites in the region if we consider the presence of archaeological sites, museums, mining parks and inland villages rich in history and longevity records. The reasons seem to hide behind the image that tourists possess if you try to ask them some questions, as also demonstrated by the survey on the satisfaction of the tourist product conducted for the drafting of my thesis concerning mining tourism on the island. Considering the historical-cultural richness of the mining heritage and the variety of landscapes, the territory offers different possibilities for visits ranging from environmental to cultural routes, without forgetting the segment gastronomic and the active one. Within this context, various initiatives are being born and in which the mining trail of Santa Barbara is inserted, elected the best in Italy by the largest trekking community. A path of great historical value linked to slow and conscious tourism, winds through the old paths of the miners and allows you to see in addition to the natural beauties the places of memory on which the identity of the Arburese destination is based, which must be preserved over time. The Cento Torri Trail, the longest trekking in Italy, has also signed a first memorandum of understanding with the Municipality of Arbus as it is the first among the municipalities concerned for the number of linear kilometers crossed. In order to study the value of mining tourism as an alternative to seaside tourism in the destination and to understand whether the mining sites themselves can be a factor of seasonal adjustment, it was necessary to study the profile of visitors to the mines in the Arbus area.

The research was conducted in March and April 2019, 250 questionnaires collected among international tourists. Data that show that the destination, in addition to being a destination for the foreign market also «out of season», is still unknown to local tourism. As for the organization of the trip, 67 % organized the trip independently and 33 % through a travel agency or tour operator, since it also affects the answer to the question relating to the way in which the destination was discovered. 38.4 % discovered the destination through a travel agency: in fact, the active tourism offer of Sardinia is still promoted today mostly by the organized tourism chain capable of attracting flows from all over Europe. About active tourism, it is interesting to observe the slice of tourists who reached the destination in an «alternative» way: 16 % by bike and 30 % on foot. The remaining 54 % through cars (45 %), motorcycles (5 %), motorhome (4 %). The non-hotel accommodation is the prevailing sector in the choice of the sample: only 3 % stayed in hotels, 5 % rented an apartment, 24 % in a farmhouse, 30 % in camping and 38 % in a Bed & Breakfast.

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 %.