to the chant for democracy, work opportunities, better living conditions...etc. The Arab spring has sprung as a peaceful demonstration in the beginning asking for basic human rights only for it to turn into an armed conflict leading to a civil war, such as Syria; refugees that spread out to all seven continents, they sought UK in order to get a better opportunity (work, life, individuality, political view). In addition, before Brexit, they valued human rights and would provide shelter. In the UK, human rights are protected by the Human Rights Act 1998. Only public authorities must follow the Human Rights Act.

Unfortunately, the UK didn't feel very hospitable for long. Brexit refers to the withdrawal process of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU). It was heavily influenced by immigration. EU law guarantees that citizens of one EU country have the right to travel, live, and take jobs in other EU countries. On July of 2021, the Nationality and Borders Bill was introduced to Parliament. It contains provisions about nationality, asylum, immigration, victims of slavery and human trafficking. At the Refugee Council, Bill that relates to refugees and people seeking asylum. The Government has stated that the reforms in the Bill are about saving lives and breaking the economic model of people. In conclusion, passing a bill in order to stop illegal migrants from passing through their shores. Violates several human rights, not to mention, international humanitarian law, for migrants as an individual and for refugees who have the right to live, seeking asylum from their conflict infested country that threatens their existence.

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THE USE OF MODERN INFORMATION TOOLS IN TOURISM

Использование современных информационных технологий в туризме

In the context of globalization of the world economy, tourism is very important for the development of States and regions. Despite the fact that tourism is facing problems due to the tense situation in the world because of the epidemiological and political situation, it remains one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy

Previously, only tour operators were engaged in the compilation of tourist routes. Now, thanks to the development and further implementation of various technical means and information resources, independent organization of an individual travel has become available

The above conditions the relevance of this work, the purpose of which is to consider possibilities of using information tools in tourism activities.

According to statistics, every year the percentage of people choosing independent search and route planning is growing rapidly. Now, about 40% of people prefer to plan their own trip [1].

An important aspect of tourism development is the development of mobile applications and Internet portals. Today's travelers prefer to leave a toothbrush at home, but not a mobile phone. A study conducted by Visa (Visa's Global Travel Intention Study) showed that 80% of tourists making trips necessarily use mobile phones for everything from hotel search and booking to social networks. [1].

The countries of Europe and America have become the most widespread independent travel organization. That is why most of the applications are developed in these countries.

The list of the most popular foreign applications includes: Google Maps, Maps.me (they help you find your way quickly and easily in any corner of the world); booking.com (online booking of hotels, air tickets, car rental); foursquare (guide to places and surrounding places); TripAdvisor (route planning and viewing reviews); skyscanner (buying air tickets); rome2rio (planning complex routes); citymapper (tracking public transport); izi.Travel (audio guide), etc. Все эти приложения работают на платформах IOS и Android.

There are also mobile applications in Belarus that provide information about catering facilities, transport schedules, accommodation facilities, as well as tourist guides. The most popular of them are "Globe of Belarus", "Belarus Guide by Triposo" (map of attractions and their description), "Hiking in Belarus" (search for unusual places in the country), "Belarus: Offline Guide", "Krokapp" (tourist guides in Belarus), "Hello Minsk" (carsharing).

It should be noted that young people most often use mobile applications, which is why the information provided in the applications should be directed specifically to this audience. In addition, children should not be neglected, because they will be the users of such information resources soon enough.

In the future, independent tourism will come to the fore and will dominate over other types of tourism. In Belarus, it is necessary to expand the base of mobile applications and websites that will allow people to enjoy independent planning with maximum convenience. This would contribute to a greater interest of foreigners in the tourist product of Belarus.

In conclusion, it should be noted that investing in mobile technologies could be the best way to increase tourist satisfaction. Today, we should not neglect travel agencies. However, if all factors are taken into account when developing mobile offers, then we can assume that the prospect of replacing travel agencies with mobile phones will become a reality in a few years.

References

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