

РАЗДЕЛ 4

МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ТУРИЗМ. ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО. ВОЕННОЕ ДЕЛО

Tourism and COVID-19

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These days information about COVID-19 disease is everywhere. This trouble has touched everyone and each of us has lost something. The effects of coronavirus lead to a global crisis, disrupting economies around the world. The impacts of the Coronavirus COVID-19 will have a very serious impacts on the global tourism, travel, transportation, hospitality industry apart from the health impact on people that are affected by the coronavirus. The main idea of my report: from my point of view that people shouldn't concentrate on only bad things of this situation, but they need to continue to live and look for new opportunities.

Tourism is currently one of the most affected sectors and UNWTO has revised its 2020 forecast for international arrivals and receipts, though emphasizes that such predictions are likely to be further revised. Considering the evolving nature of the situation, it is too early to estimate the full impact of the COVID-19 on international tourism. For its initial assessment, UNWTO takes the SARS scenario of 2003 as a benchmark, factoring in the size and dynamics of global travel and current disruptions, the geographic spread of COVID-19 and its potential economic impact. Today, UNWTO estimates that in 2020 global international tourist arrivals could decline between 20-30%. This could lead to a loss of US\$ from 30 to 50 billion in spending by international visitors. The travel industry could shrink by up to 25% in 2020. The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) estimates that up to 50 million jobs could be lost. The Global Business Travel Association estimates that if coronavirus-related travel restrictions continue, whether the travel cutbacks are self-imposed or ordered by governments, spending on travel around the world could drop by more than 37%, costing the industry a whopping \$46.6 billion loss a month and nearly \$560 billion a year.

Consequently borders are closed. Airlines are struggling. Bloomberg research shows that most airlines will have been bankrupted by the end of May. A lot of events have been cancelled such as the ITB in Berlin, the Barcelona Mobile World Congress, the International Hospitality Investment Forum and others. The hospitality industry was also impacted with places across the world shutting down. Hotels of a low level may be the exception because nowadays there are buying places for the homeless and the sick.

Analyzing the above information I can say that tourism industry is facing an unprecedented challenge from Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Most countries keep quarantine. Somebody lost the job, somebody doesn't know where to find money for future months, somebody can't come back home, somebody doesn't have the opportunity to see parents or relatives. Each of us has own problems, own fears. John Kehoe in his book "Power mind" writes: "There is no such thing as a problem, there are only opportunities". I absolutely agree with him. We should use this time to develop ourselves, understand ourselves and improve our skills. To confirm these words I would like you to follow the roadmap "Insightful roadmap towards healing" created by psychologist Robert Leahy. It consists of three zones: the fear zone, the learning zone, and the growth zone. In my opinion, people do not know how to live optimally in this situation, they need a learning zone to understand this and find a balance in these new realities and then they will come to a growth zone. At the moment many online resources such as foreign language courses, yoga, fitness, dancing, sessions of psychologists and so on are open for people. First, it is safe and second, it is convenient. How can all this affect tourism and how it can be connected with it? Due to coronavirus, people have the opportunity to visit for free popular theaters, exhibitions, concerts, museums that are located abroad. I consider this a kind of tourism. Online excursions around famous museums such as Louvre, Hermitage, British Museum and others are becoming more and more popular. Youtube channel "Rambalac" provides us with excellent tours around Japan. Due to these videos everyone has the opportunity to be a tourist walking around streets of Japan. Tourism in Belarus. If the situation with the coronavirus in Belarus is better by the summer period, most Belarusians, who usually go for a vacation to other countries, will prefer to stay at home. In my opinion, this will support the local tourism industry at such a hard time and help people to overcome their fear and anxiety.

In conclusion I consider this crisis will demonstrate the economic and social value of travel and tourism. We can show the strategic importance of the sector for regional development, employment and prosperity as well as for the wellness and wellbeing of people in general.

Literature

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Влияние таможенных органов на развитие транспортно-логистической инфраструктуры

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Развитие инфраструктуры является одним из ключевых факторов поддержания долгосрочного устойчивого и сбалансированного экономического роста любой сферы деятельности. Говоря о транспортно-логистической инфраструктуре как о факторе социально-экономического роста и развития, можно проследить ее взаимодействие с различными сферами, деятельность которых она обеспечивает.

Условием успешной организации внешнеэкономической деятельности является интеграция в едином комплексе таможенных органов, предприятий – участников ВЭД и объектов околотаможенной инфраструктуры, образующих таможенно-логистические системы. При этом околотаможенная инфраструктура представляет собой совокупность коммерческих и государственных структур, видов деятельности, информационных систем, материально-технической базы, обеспечивающих выполнение посреднических таможенных и околотаможенных услуг, способствующих повышению эффективности экспортно-импортных операций по перемещению товаров и транспортных средств через таможенную границу.

Таким образом, можно отметить непосредственную связь транспортно-логистической и таможенной инфраструктуры, представленных в виде отдельных в одинаковой степени развитых секторов, которые для достижения наибольшей эффективности и устойчивого развития имеют прямо пропорциональную зависимость (Рисунок 1).