

## **РАЗДЕЛ 4**

### **МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ТУРИЗМ.**

### **ТАМОЖЕННОЕ ДЕЛО**

#### **Spanish festivals declared World Heritage**

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In 2003, the UNESCO committee designated the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, highlighting a heritage that goes beyond monuments: oral traditions, social practices, rituals and knowledge linked to a specific place on the planet [1]. The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage entered into force on 20 April 2006. Spain ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2006 and since then has carried out a very active work, which in 2011 materialized in the National Plan for Intangible Cultural Heritage.

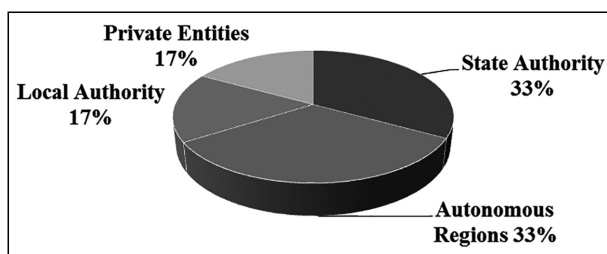
Funding for the implantation of the Plan for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage is drawn from various sources. The amount contributed by National Government, through the Ministry of Culture, and specifically the Spanish Institute of Cultural Heritage, together with the funds from other state authority bodies, should be similar to that contributed overall by the autonomous regions. Local government should also make investments through provincial and local councils, the amount of which could be estimated at least 17% of the total expected budget. The same amount could be contributed to the Plan by foundations, associations and private individuals.

**Table 1.** – Funding for the implantation of the Plan for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2012–2016

	Institutions	2012	2013–2016
1	Ministry of Culture and other state bodies	400.000	1.716.000
2	Autonomous Regions	400.000	1.716.000
3	Local Authorities	200.000	884.000
4	Foundations, Associations and private individuals	200.000	884.000
	Total	1.200.000	5.200.000

*Source:* [National plan to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, 2011]

**Diagram 1.** – Funding for the implantation of the Plan for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2012–2016 in percentage distribution by institution



*Source:* [National plan to safeguard intangible cultural heritage, 2011]

Spain became the fourth country with the most elements (17) recognized. 6 Festivals of Spain have been listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO:

The festival “Las Fallas of Valencia” which takes place in March is a symbolic expression of the Valencian regional identity.

The month of May brings the “Festival of the Courtyards in Cordoba” which promotes the function of the courtyard as an intercultural meeting place and encourages a sustainable collective way of life, stimulating the acquisition of knowledge and respect for nature.

The Festival “La Patum in Berga” (Barcelona) is held between May and June. Associated with the traditional feast day of Corpus Christi, this event has preserved its mixture of secular and religious roots.

One of the most striking aspects of the Human towers or “Los Castells” (Catalonia) is that all kinds of people take part in their performance, regardless of age, gender, social background or even origin. This event is a good reflection of the society and a school of values such as diversity and teamwork.

The festival of the “Mare de Déu de la Salut” (Our Lady of Health) is celebrated in the municipality of Algemesí, Valencia.

The “Caballos del Vino” is a very beautiful and symbolic tradition in the Region of Murcia.

The benefits of world heritage status are:

**Funding:** The site gets funds from a global body for its protection and conservation.

**Tourism:** once listed, it brings international attention to the site. Hence, ensures economic benefits to the nation.

Access to global project management resources, as they will be more willing to participate with such projects.

## Литература

1. Browse the Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Register of good safeguarding practices [Electronic Resource]. – Mode of access: [https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?country\[\]=00069&multinational=1&term\[\]=vocabulary\\_thesaurus-522&display1=inscriptionID#tabs/](https://ich.unesco.org/en/lists?country[]=00069&multinational=1&term[]=vocabulary_thesaurus-522&display1=inscriptionID#tabs/). – Date of access: 08.04.2022.

2. Text of National Plan to Safeguard Intangible Cultural Heritage. – Mode of access: <https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/planes-nacionales/textos.html>. – Date of access: 08.04.2022.

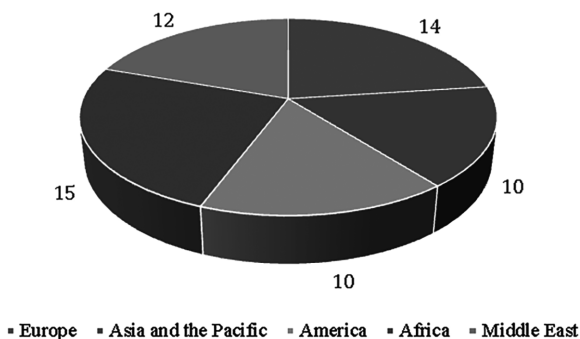
3. A journey through the fiestas and traditions designated as Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO [Electronic Resource]. – Mode of access: <https://www.spain.info/en/discover-spain/fiestas-spain-unesco-intangible-cultural-heritage/>. – Date of access: 09.04.2022.

4. What does it mean for a site to be inscribed on the World Heritage List? – Mode of access: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/faq/20>. – Date of access: 09.04.2022.

## Business Tourism: Specific Facets in Translating MICE Development Issues

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Business tourism is viewed in tourism industry as a travel for business purposes. Business travelers are businessmen and government officials who travel on different missions for attending a convention. Business travel is one of the most stable working and highly profitable part of world tourism, and one of the youngest, too [1].



**Graph 1.** – The popularity of business tourism in the regions (2018)

*Note:* based on the source [2]