

**О. Nakushenko**

**О.С. Накушенко**

Филиал БГЭУ «Минский торговый колледж» (Минск)

*Научный руководитель Е. Г. Далидчик*

## **ECO-TOURISM IN BELARUS**

## **ЭКОТУРИЗМ В БЕЛАРУСИ**

In the 21st century, nature remains one of Belarus' biggest assets. With its fabulous natural beauty, primeval forests and marshlands, crystal-clear lakes and rivers, a great diversity of flora and fauna, Belarus is certainly worth seeing. Tourists are invited to visit the famous national parks and reserves, natural monuments and simply picturesque places that are abundant all over the country. For example, Belarus is home for some of Europe's biggest and deepest lakes that were left by ancient glaciers. Belarusian bogs, many of which are unique, for sure considered to be the "lungs" of the continent.

Therefore, the object of the research is to find information about the development of eco-tourism in Belarus. According to the definition of the World Wildlife Fund, ecotourism is a journey to undisturbed natural areas with a careful attitude towards the environment, the goal of which is the enjoyment of nature and the study of cultural attractions. Ecotourism not only helps nature conservation, but also encourages active social and economic involvement of local residents, as well as the benefits they receive from this type of activity.

The development of ecological tourism in Belarus is supported by international organizations such as European Union and UNDP "Promoting the transition of the Republic of Belarus to a green economy". One of the results of the project will be the possibility to use services on the Internet through popular electronic payment systems.

Now for the tourists many things are available: walks on swamps, searching for wild animals, training in diving, rafting, observation of an auroch in natural conditions, photo hunting. The most interesting Belarusian national parks for Eco tourist are: «Berezinsky» Biosphere Reserve, Belovezhkaya Pushcha, National Park "Narochansky".

«**Berezinsky**» Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 85,149 hectares of forest. It was established in 1925. It is home for mammals, such as: brown bear, lynx, wolf, otter, beaver and elk. In 1979, Berezinsky was awarded the status of Biosphere Reserve, and in 1995 it was awarded the Diploma of the Council of Europe, which was subsequently renewed in 2000 and 2005. Today the reserve is a fully fledged nature protecting scientific research establishment with a staff of scientists.

**Belovezhskaya Pushcha** is a forest complex, characterized by high natural and historical values. The last fragments of a primary forest and the largest population of free auroch survived in Belavezha. With the exception of a few, kept in open-air enclosures, these animals roam freely within the reservation. Modern attraction is the seat of Belarusian Father Frost. It is a favorite place for children and adults during the winter holidays. Belovezhskaya Pushcha is the unique historical and cultural heritage of the Republic.

**National Park "Narochansky"** is the crown jewel of the Belarusian Lake District. Picturesque forest landscapes, beautiful blue lakes and rivers, meadows and swamps attract many tourists. Lake Naroch undoubtedly is the most precious object. Nature lovers will find plenty of attractions for everyone: hunting, fishing, eco-tour routes, including ornithological ones. National Park Narochansky also offers health tourism. Wellness program aim is to improve health and strengthen the body. Suitable climate, mineral springs, excellent therapeutical procedures attract 60,000 visitors a year.

In conclusion I'd like to mention that today Belarus is becoming more and more popular as a tourist destination.

**E. Nekrashevich, A. Zubkov**  
**Е. И. Некрашевич, А. С. Зубков**  
БГУ (Минск)  
*Научный руководитель С.В. Соловьёва*

## **TO THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE DPRK**

### **К ПРОБЛЕМЕ НАРУШЕНИЯ ПРАВ ЧЕЛОВЕКА В КНДР**

For the time being, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the DPRK), commonly referred to as North Korea, stands high on the international agenda in view of the escalating conflict involving the Republic of Korea (popularly known as South Korea), Japan and the United States of America regarding the threat of a nuclear attack. However, in our research we focused not on the geopolitical situation but on the systematic violations of human rights inside North Korea as we believe they have served as a prerequisite for the building up of the country's unfavorable image in international relations and consequently translated into the recent humanitarian crisis. Our purpose was to analyze in what way the current situation with human rights in the DPRK impedes the development of the country. The subject of the research was to work out possible solutions.

Despite the fact of being a United Nations member state, a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the DPRK does not fulfill the relevant