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STATE REGULATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA'S EXPORTS

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The nature, direction and effectiveness of the state's foreign economic relations and the foreign economic activities of economic entities largely depend on the foreign trade policy. Foreign trade policy:

- an integral part of the state's foreign economic policy aimed at the development and regulation of economic relations with other countries;
- a set of measures of state influence aimed at regulating export or import operations in order to increase their economic efficiency within the framework of the state-developed concept of economic development (and protection of the internal market);
- government policies that influence foreign trade through taxes, subsidies, and direct restrictions on exports and imports;
- a system of economic, organizational, and legal measures to regulate and develop foreign trade relations of a given country or group of countries; includes determining the volume of geographical and commodity structure of exports and imports;
- establishes and regulates the country's relations with foreign states in the field of foreign trade activities, which cover the international exchange of goods, works, services, information, and the results of intellectual activity.

Summarizing various interpretations of the concept of foreign trade policy, we will form the author's definition: foreign trade policy is a set of measures aimed at protecting the domestic market or stimulating the growth of foreign trade, changing its structure or direction of commodity flows. In the context of foreign trade policy, the state legislates certain rules of foreign trade, which are subject to both residents (exporters and importers) and related non-resident partners.

The main goals of foreign trade policy are: ensuring economic growth; equalizing the balance of payments structure; ensuring the stability of the national currency; changing the strategy and tactics of the country's inclusion in the international division of labor; preserving the country's political and economic independence.

State regulation of foreign trade policy is understood as all forms of activity of the state and its bodies to regulate foreign economic activity and foreign economic relations, including the conclusion of international agreements, the development of national legislation, as well as law enforcement activities in this area.

Government regulation foreign trade policy is carried out taking into account the following basic principles : implementation of foreign trade policy as an integral part of the unified foreign policy of the state; ensuring national security of the state; unity of the customs territory of the state; priority of economic measures of state regulation of foreign trade activities; non-interference in private affairs in the course of foreign trade activities, except in cases where such interference is carried out on the basis of legal norms in the

interests of national security, public order, public health, protection of morals, rights and freedoms of other persons; ensuring the fulfillment of obligations assumed by the state under international treaties, and the realization of rights arising from international treaties of the state; the use of measures of state regulation of foreign trade policy in relation to another state (group of states), taking into account reciprocity, etc. State regulation of foreign trade policy is carried out through the following methods: customs and tariff regulation; non-tariff regulation..

State regulation of foreign trade policy is carried out through the following methods: customs and tariff regulation; non-tariff regulation. Special protective, anti-dumping and countervailing measures are becoming the main means of protecting national producers.

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STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOURISM INDUSTRY

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International tourism, as part of the process of global development and integration, has become one of the influential factors on which depend the economy growth, the increase in the country's competitiveness in world markets, and improvement of the population's welfare. Currently, the field of tourism employs more than 250 million people, i.e., every twelfth employee in the world.

Today, international tourism is one of the most affected sectors of the economy due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. However, the global COVID-19 pandemic has determined other priorities for international tourism development. Global stress related to the COVID-19 pandemic has become a stimulus for innovative development of new technologies based on computerization, automatization and robotization. Since the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic robots have helped fight against it, disinfecting surfaces, asking people to stay at home, scanning faces, cleaning floors, and delivering food.

International tourism industrial structure refers to the economic and technological relations and proportional relations among major industries in the tourism industry, which are composed of travel agencies, restaurants, catering, transportation and tourist attractions as the core. It is also known as the "internal industry structure of tourism". Generally, tourism mainly includes tourism transportation, tourism hotels and travel agencies. They are known as the three pillars of tourism. But from the view of the six elements of tourism, the tourism industry should also include tourism entertainment industry, tourism commodity industry, development and management of tourist attractions. At present, the research on tourism industry structure in China mainly includes deviation-share analysis, grey system correlation analysis, concentration analysis and so on. Many scholars in China use grey system theory to analyze and study the regional tourism industry structure, and put forward some suggestions for the adjustment of local tourism industry structure. It can be seen that