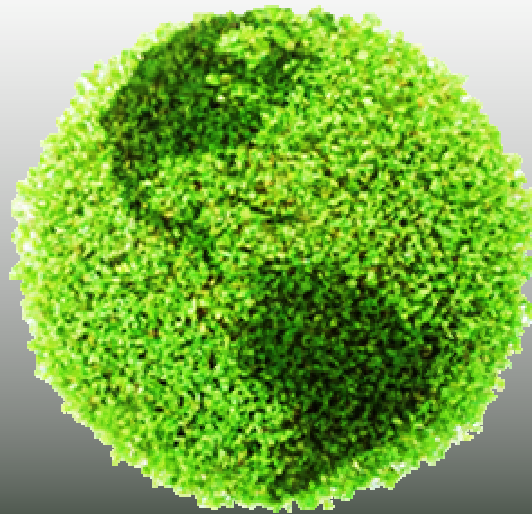


THE REAL ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS  
– EFFECTS IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT,  
CONFLICTS AND SUSTAINABILITY

Proceedings of the ASERS First on-line Conference on

*The Real Environmental Crisis – Effects in Tourism  
Development, Conflicts and Sustainability*



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“The Real Environmental Crisis – Effects in Tourism Development,  
Conflicts and Sustainability”**

30 November, 2010

**e-BOOK of ABSTRACTS**

**CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS OF ISO14001 EMS:  
WHAT RESEARCHERS MUST DO?**

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**Abstract:**

An environmental management system (EMS) provides the framework for continual environmental improvement through effective management of an organization’s environmental impacts. The most well-known and accepted EMS is the ISO 14001 standard on environmental management established by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The key components that impact on EMS implementation are a synergistic blend of ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ elements. The elements of soft EMS are essentially dimensions of human resource management (HRM), while the ‘hard’ elements are more technical-oriented. To ensure successful environmental management, the ‘hard’ elements of an EMS must be accompanied by equal attention to the ‘soft’ elements. Despite of the growing interest in the voluntary environmental management standards, little empirical information exists on the critical success factors of environmental management (i.e. EMS implementation). Indeed more broad empirical studies and large sample surveys methodologies will be required for exploring the relationship of specific environmental management practices to environmental performance. Such empirically validated measurement instruments are essential to undertaking the development and testing of predictive theories of environmental management. In particular more effort should be placed in formulating theoretical models that can represent the complex EMS practices-environmental performance relationships. At the present time, the nature of the relationship between the soft elements, hard elements and environmental performance remains unclear. This paper aims to provide a motivation for investigating the link between the soft and hard elements to environmental performance.

**Keywords:** ISO 14001 EMS, soft elements, hard elements, human resource management (HRM), environmental performance.

## LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ENVIRONMENT ACCORDING TO EUROPEAN CONVENTIONS – Especially in South-Eastern Balkan Countries –

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### Abstract

This paper work pretends to testify the risks the environment has been facing with for decades in the global aspects and at the same time the reaction of the human society that by strong legal means to impact in the protection of this system. Now when the global social-economical development has shown an unforeseen growth before, we have silently ascertained that in parallel alongside with this progress the environment where we live has been degraded and destroyed not thinking at all that the future generations have the right to live normally as well. The seventieth of XX Century indicate the intensification and mobilization of responsible governments for environment protection programs. Gradually this issue has moved to international instances and institutions which have issued series of declarations, directives, and conventions and they recommend and enforce governments of countries to approximate their national legislations with the principles and standards provided by these significant documents. In addition, due to increase of the high social risk and the dynamic of environment destruction two other conventions have been issued which enforce countries to regulate their responsibility for environment protection with the Civil Law and Penal Law, this way qualifying and considering the destructive activities of subjects towards the environment.

**Keywords:** Legislation, environment, civil and penal responsibility, convention, directive.

**JEL Classification:** K, K3, K32.

## RATIONAL AND EFFECTIVE USEGE OF GEORGIAN REGION ARSENIC INDUSTRIAL WASTE FOR OBTAINING OF COMPOUNDS AND MATERIALS WITH SPECIFIC PROPERTIES

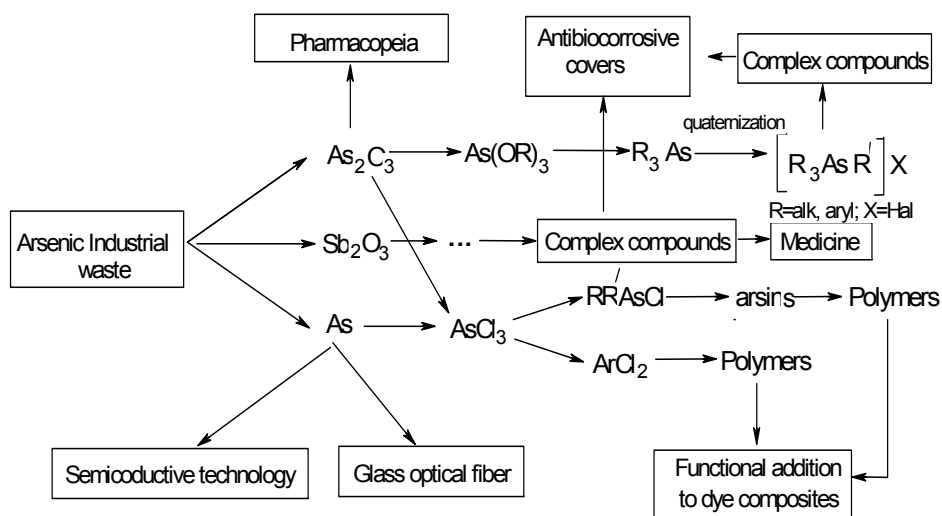
Nodar **Lekishvili**, Maia **Rusia**, Tea **Lobzhanidze**, Lili **Arabuli**, Rusudan **Gigauri**,  
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### Abstract:

Utilization and purposeful use of industrial waste and secondary raw materials present significant technical-economical backlog for many countries. There are important reserves in Georgia to extract arsenic from industrial wastes (arsenic-pyrite, realgar-uripigment processing and

pyrometallurgical industry) in various forms in order to produce relatively cheap but important compounds and materials with specific properties.

Based on arsenic and stibium compounds obtained by transformation of arsenic industrial waste [arsenic(III) and stibium oxide, arsenic(III) and stibium chlorides and alkoxides] we synthesized and studied new cationic-anionic complexes and chelates. By using of obtained non-volatile complexes we created and tested new cheap anti-microbe means and fungicides for protection of archaeological items and museum exhibits, leather and biological stuffed. Based on the organic hetero-chain polymers modified by carbo-functional siliconorganic oligomers we created relatively cheap anticorrosive covers and conservants for woodwork, goods from plastics and leather (Scheme). We studied the possibility of the obtaining of siloxane-arsenic oligomeric additions for underwater dye composites. There is also real perspective to manufacture pharmacevta preparates, anthelmintes, semi-conductors, optical glass-fibers and biomedical nano composites based on Georgian region arsenic industrial waste.



The solve of such projects will speed to integration of Georgia in European democratic stuctures and search of new work plases that will improve the life level of South European region population.

**Keywords:** industrial waste, arsenic and stibium compounds, Georgia.

## THE IMPACT OF TOURISM ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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### Abstract:

Tourism is an economic activity which directly and indirectly affects the economic development of a country. Analyses of studies are the best indicator of how tourism affects the economic development of regions and districts of a country. To develop tourism in each country there are some preconditions. Countries with potential in tourism must make it functional, part of tourist offer. In this way tourism development affects the establishment of economic development by raising the local GDP and changing the physiognomy of the landscape of different regions and tourist areas.

**Keywords:** tourism, economic development, economic effects, the sectors of tourism, GDP.

## INSTRUMENTS OF DATA ACCESS AND ANALYSIS TO BASE THE DECISIONS IN THE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

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### Abstract:

To the global measuring of the pollution effects, evaluation procedures of impact upon environment have been established which consist in the quantification of the human activity and of natural processes upon the environment, of the human health and security. This state of facts imposes the knowledge of some instruments of data access and analysis because an increased importance is given to the way of reporting information and results by applying to the synthetic form of collected data, in order to provide a view on the decisional factors.

The data obtained after the application of divert procedures of transformation are compared with the specific standards for the water quality, of air and soil. To analyze the environment quality and to adopt some operational and correct decisions the statistical analysis is done, the graphic representation of results and also the generation of reports for the decisional factors, so as a monitoring and control management can be developed on a long term. The data synthesizing, their centralization according to specific criteria is a well-known process and it is used to make synthesis situations, periodical reports created to inform the managers and it is constituted in the support on which these rely their decisions on.

In the modern informational technology, the problem of data centralization refers to the classic techniques which use programs dedicated to exploit the flexibility of the procedural languages after certain criteria of data synthesizing but also interrogations that group the data after

the required criteria and apply functions on the domains thus created. The great volume of data that need to be explored makes that classic technologies be difficult to be applied because of the time needed for processing.

The modern access technologies and those of data analysis, as well as Data Warehousing and Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) start to be used more and more, as long as the software instruments which include them gain support as data bases for the transactional systems.

The paper in extenso will discuss the most known OLAP instruments which will allow users to make up ad-hoc interrogations on the data warehouse but also instruments to make reports, data mining instruments to show knowledge, instruments to ensure data quality, data support decisions instruments but also of alert and exceptions generating ones.

**Keywords:** pollution effects, OLAP instruments

## **TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, QUALITY MANAGEMENT REQUISITE FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

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### **Abstract:**

Tourism nowadays as an economic activity with a constant growth in the whole world, and this expectation is the same for tourism in Kosovo and in the region countries in near future. For a number of developed countries in world, tourism is treated as a significant exporter, and also as an absorbent of the workforce this branch is important in alleviating unemployment. The Total quality management in tourism industry and catering as a branch of tourism has its own specifics. A great attention should be paid to standards dealing with quality and safety of goods supplied in hotels, and those offered in tourism services. Attention for quality is being placed in the top priority, for most of successful tourist enterprises. Here it should be noted that there is connection among quality, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty. This paper describes total quality in tourism and catering. Total Quality Management is one of management models which is applied by business enterprises for the purpose of usage, maintenance and improvement of quality of services and tourism product. We can conclude that tourism development in Kosovo in general has not been proportionally in whole country, and that was because of the fact that the locations and tourist destinations are scattered everywhere, so there is dispersion in space across the country, which is the caused by many factors like, diverse socio-economic development across regions. Whether it is better for tourism development to be concentrated or distributed geographically, theoretically a final conclusion cannot be given. This is because each way of development, even the one when tourism and catering has a major and faster development growth in some regions than in others. Even when the tourism and catering development is concentrated in regions all around at the same time, or at the country level, has its own comparative advantages, and disadvantages, so the reasoning suggests that the development either concentrated or spread-dispersive has to be verified in concrete cases, being aware of the socio-economic targets which we desire to achieve with this development. Given the description of tourism and quality in tourism, we continue describing

standards that are in application in tourism and catering, we carry one with different kinds and types of quality and its progress, and the booster that quality gives to the growth of businesses. The future of the catering is in small hotels that will be the pillar of tourism development. However it is suggested that they should care about safety standards and the health preservation of hotel guests. A great attention should be paid to standards dealing with quality and safety of goods supplied in hotels. Certainly that conclusion is that tourism and hospitality in Kosovo have a perspective, but this should be achieved by efforts to reach total quality standards, most important is that once they achieved standards, to maintain them and consistently introduce innovations. We used in this work deductive and inductive methods.

**Keywords:** Tourism, quality, standards, management, development,

**JEL Classification:** L15, L83, M11

## THE MODELLING OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCENTRATION OF PESTICIDES ON THE JIU RIVER COURSE

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### **Abstract:**

Pesticides are among the most widely used chemicals in the world, and also among the most dangerous to human health. Pesticides can also have chronic health effects both because of acute poisonings and chronic exposure. Many studies have shown adverse health effects on humans. Many of the commonly used household insecticides are organophosphates. These have been linked in many studies to neurological damage in humans. The classic measurements used for pollution evaluation include the biological consumption of oxygen in a 5 days period of time and the chemical oxygen consumption, the amount of oxygen extracted from water by bacteria when agents of pollution are decomposing. The more organic matter can be found in discharged effluents the more the amount of oxygen necessary for decomposition of such pollutants increases and, consequently, the higher the pollution.

In this paper, a mathematical model of the evolution of concentrations of pesticides is widely studied. This model is a dynamic bi-dimensional system with three parameters. The variables of the system are the concentration of pollutant and the level of oxygen from water. We achieve this thing by determining both the time trajectories and the evolution of the degrees of oxygenating the waters as a function of the quantity of pollutant for various values of the parameters.

**Keywords:** pesticides, environment, dynamic bi-dimensional system, GC-MS.

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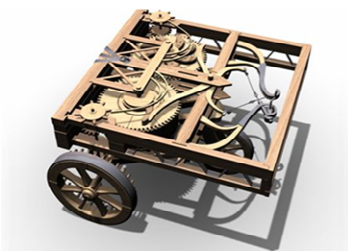
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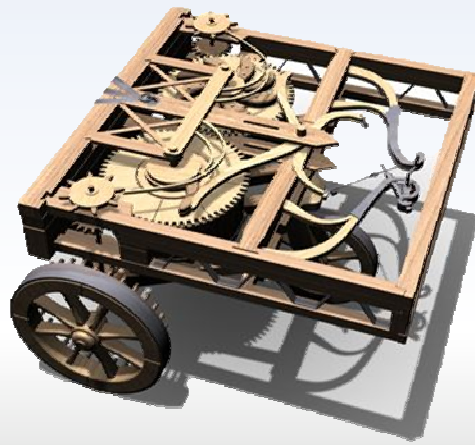
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