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### POZITÍVNY VPLYV VODNÉHO DIELA GABČÍKOVO NA ROZVOJ REKREÁCIE A CESTOVNÉHO RUCHU V REGIÓNE

V regióne Bratislavy a Podunajska trvalo rastie počet domácich i zahraničných návštevníkov, ktorí prejavujú záujem o vodné dielo Gabčíkovo. V roku 1996 to bolo celkovo 9 miliónov zahraničných návštevníkov, čo predstavuje takmer tretinu zahraničných turistov Slovenska. Pre návštevníkov sa pripravuje výstavba rekreačno-sportových areálov v Jarovciach, Čuňove, Hamuliakove, Šamoríne-Čilistove, Vojke, Bodíkoch, teda v lokalitách, ktoré majú priamu väzbu na vodné dielo. Realizácia týchto rozsiahlych zámerov si vyžiada spoluprácu všetkých zúčastnených podnikateľských subjektov. Preto bude treba založiť lokálne, okresné aj regionálne združenia turizmu. Rozšírenie ponuky rekreačných a turistických miest pre návštevníkov po celom úseku Dunaja si postupne vyžiada aj trvalú vzájomnú spoluprácu regionálnych, resp. národných združení turizmu vo všetkých podunajských štátoch.



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### COMMON HERITAGE OF MANKIND AND THE NEW CONCEPTS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Common heritage of mankind has now become one of the mostly pronounced concepts of modern environmentalism. Its scope has been steadily widening and its protection is becoming gradually the subject of environmental ethics and international environmental law at the same time. However, depending upon its definition and different ethical approaches, the importance attributed to the concept of common heritage changes from person to person and over time. The variable character of the concept is further complicated by the nature of the responsibility towards its protection and development.

On the other hand, the International Environmental Law is still far from having concrete rules to ensure the proper implementation of the rule of the common heritage of mankind. The protection and utilisation of transboundary watercourses is one of the most important examples in this context, which is of great concern for the international community. Upper riparian states often interfere with the flow of watercourses in various ways and distort the ecological balance as a result of pollution disregarding their international responsibilities.

Therefore, an attempt will be made, within the context of this paper, to review the main concepts such as the common heritage and responsibility, and to emphasise the need for bilateral and multilateral efforts to protect the common heritage of mankind.



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### FISH BIODIVERSITY OF THE GABČÍKOVO WATERWORKS

The historical full list of fish species of the Danube between mouth of the Morava and Ipel rivers had been prepared through decades. It consisted of 66 - 69 species, which never appear here all at the same time. After 1971, since the Iron Gate on the Yugoslavia - Romania border had been put in function the migration of the big acipenserids was fully stopped. On the other side introduction of new species of fish continuously increased. However, the number of original species consisted of 57 species.

In the Danube the occurrence of 45 species from 50 and in the Slovak side arms system 31 species from 56 species were confirmed since 1992 after damming of the Danube. The new full list of species will be achieved only gradually and no species occurring before the damming will be absent. Up to the present time there are no evidence about extinction of any species. In opposite, there is no doubt, that the old - new species like trouts, danube salmon and others are occurring now again in the main channel of the river namely. New microhabitats as rocky chutes and submerge weirs have created very convenient living conditions together with very reach sources of food (gammarids) and clear substrate on depositing their eggs when spawning.

The Čuňovo rocky chute is fully inhabited with common rheofils like: trouts, barb, chub, dace, burbot, and with rare and by law protected: bulkhead, streber, zingel, and long whiskered gudgeon which during last 50 years was found only three times at the Slovak - Hungarian stretch of the Danube river.

After finishing the Danube - Main - Rhine canal, the Black Sea and the Atlantic systems have been connected. Despite that the ship locks are considered to be insurmountable barriers for fish, some experts believe in equalisation of the species potentials of fish of these systems within next 50 years.