

# Proceeding(Part I)of The 8<sup>th</sup> Int'l Joint Conference

“Green Growth Strategy of SMEs  
(Small and Medium sized Enterprises)  
In the New Silk Road Countries”



Korean Association of Logos Management  
Kumoh National Institute of Technology



June 3-7, 2010  
KIT, Gumi,  
Korea

Green Growth Strategy of SMEs

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**Akmal Umartaev** (Tashkent State Technical University, Uzbekistan)  
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- ❖ **Varkulevich Tatyana V.** (Vladivostok State University, Russia)  
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- ❖ **Chontoev D.T.** (Kyrgyz Economic University, Kyrgyzstan)  
**Abakirov Azamat** (Kyrgyz Economic University, Kyrgyzstan)  
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- ❖ **Abdrakhmatov K.E** (Kyrgyz Economic University, Kyrgyzstan)  
**Abakirov Azamat** (Institute of Seismology, National Academy of Science, Kyrgyzstan)  
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- ❖ **Stukun V.P.** (Vladivostok State University of Economy and Service, Russia)  
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## MODERN APPROACHES TO AN ESTIMATION OF INFLUENCE OF CHEMICAL PRODUCTIONS ON ECOLOGY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

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Ecology is a science about mutual relations of organisms among themselves and environment. Problems of interaction of the person and biosphere move to the forefront in modern conditions, in connection with the development of the industrial technologies causing environmental pollution.

Migration of population of unknown scales in cities is observing recently. more than three quarters of all world's population will live in cities by 2050. The similar urbanization makes the highest demands to an infrastructure in all areas: from transport and public health services to public safety and ecological stability. The infrastructure of cities of the world becomes more reasonable and demands all-round studying.

According to the All-Russian nongovernmental organisation "Green patrol" Primorski Territory takes the thirtieth place in an ecological rating of subjects of the Russian Federation. The nature protection index of Primorski Territory makes 41 %. The Industrially-ecological index of Primorski Territory makes 42 %. Including the science and technologies of 100 %, the industrial environment makes 34 %, firm household and industrial wastes of 66 % (according to the indicator histogram).

To solve ecological problems and to prevent environmental disasters in the world all countries and regions develop measures on industrial technologies perfection.

The basic criteria of an estimation of level of impurity of objects of environment are: maximum permissible concentration, high pollution, extremely high pollution, pollution of atmospheric air, quality of atmospheric air.

In Russia quality of air is evaluated according to the standards accepted by Ministry of Health - maximum permissible concentration which are entered for an estimation of a condition of air from the point of view of health protection of people.

There is a constant threat of pollution of water pool, soil and atmospheric air as a result of ability to live of a city conglomeration.

Amur bay and its catchment basin concerns one of the most unique areas of Russia. It is presented by a natural complex black-fir - wide-leafy woods, in a northeast part of pool - the rests of Ussuriisk wide-leafy-cedar woods, in the northwest - oak woods with light forests. The largest river of Primorski Krai Razdolinaya runs into a gulf in the north. Pacific salmons come into the majority of the rivers of its western coast on spawning. Within pool are located reserve "Cedar wood" and the most part of "Ussuriisk reserve".

The pool of Amur bay is the most mastered in edge. There are cities like Vladivostok and Ussuriisk, one of the largest in the Far East resort zones are located. In pools of the rivers running into a gulf, there are mining enterprises. The agriculture is developed in a valley of the river Razdolinaya. Economic activities development during the period with 60 for 90th years was not accompanied by building enough effective treatment facilities that has led to emission of crude drains in gulf waters.

The basic sources of pollution of a Amur gulf are:

- crude industrial and household dumps of Vladivostok and its suburbs;
- mineral oil from vessels on road parking;
- agricultural dumps and the crude drains of Ussuriisk arriving in Amur gulf with the Razdolinaya river waters;
- receipt of fouling substances with an atmospheric precipitation and storm drains.

According to results of Official body researches «Primorskiy Management on hydrometeorology and environment monitoring» as of March, 20th, 2010 the contents in air due-oxide of nitrogen on the average in Vladivostok has exceeded an admissible sanitary code in 2,3 times, and formaldehyde — in 2,7 times. The basic sources of nitrogen oxides pollution are industrial, power productions and motor transport.