Turnitin Originality Report

285 by 18 Rdt

From Quick Submit (Quick Submit)

Processed on 18-Nov-2014 13:02 EET
ID: 479314909
Word Count: 3688

Similarity Index	Similarity by Source	
11%	Internet Sources:	8%
	Publications:	4%
	Student Papers:	7%

sources:

1 1% match (student papers from 13-May-2014)
Class: Quick Submit
Assignment:
Paper ID: 426895041

2 1% match (Internet from 04-Mar-2014)
http://www.ijsrp.org/print-journal/ijsrp-sept-2012-print.pdf

3 1% match (publications)
Construction Innovation: Information, Process, Management, Volume 8, Issue 4 (2009-10-02)

4 1% match (student papers from 13-Nov-2013)
Submitted to HTMI/Hotel Management School on 2013-11-13

5 1% match (student papers from 07-Jul-2013)
Submitted to Montana State University, Bozeman on 2013-07-07

6 1% match (Internet from 28-Feb-2007)
http://www.econ.fbe.usp.ac.fj/fileadmin/files/schools/ssed/economics/working_papers/2003/wp2003_05.p

7 1% match (publications)
Jatuliavičienė, Gražina, and Aida Mačerinskienė. "New Concept of Tourism Product: Matching Supply Aspects", The 7th International Scientific Conference "Business and Management 2012" Selected papers, 2012.

8 1% match (student papers from 07-Jul-2014)
Submitted to Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava on 2014-07-07

9 1% match (student papers from 25-Aug-2013)
Submitted to Edith Cowan University on 2013-08-25

10 1% match (Internet from 19-Jan-2014)
http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-0912.php?rp=P09200

11 < 1% match (student papers from 14-Jul-2011)
Submitted to Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava on 2011-07-14

12 < 1% match (Internet from 08-Oct-2010)
http://neue-waldschloesschenbruecke.de/content/unesco/05_unesco_OpGuide.pdf

13 < 1% match (Internet from 10-Jan-2008)
http://www.eumap.org/topics/minority/reports/roma_education/national/romania/romeduc_romania.pdf

14 < 1% match (Internet from 22-May-2011)
http://geografie.ubbcluj.ro/Postuniversitare/docs/TematicaGrad12011.pdf

15 < 1% match (student papers from 20-Oct-2014)
Submitted to Swinburne University of Technology on 2014-10-20

16 < 1% match (Internet from 17-Jan-2013)
http://www.tourage.eu/index.php?mact=News,cntnt01,detail,0&cntnt01articleid=26&cntnt01origid=64&cntnt01returnid=57

17 < 1% match (Internet from 13-May-2013)
http://humangeographies.org.ro/abstracts/62/627.html

18 < 1% match (Internet from 09-Jun-2011)
http://rahmadhaniandlife.blogspot.com/

19 < 1% match (Internet from 02-Sep-2005)
http://www.saskmuseums.org/resources/show_subcat.php?subcatid=44

20 < 1% match (Internet from 04-Nov-2014)
http://core.kmi.open.ac.uk/download/pdf/16410925.pdf

21 < 1% match (Internet from 06-Jul-2013)
http://finance5.net/Market-trends-pdf.pdf

22 < 1% match (Internet from 07-Jun-2012)
http://www.citeulike.org/tag/tourism

paper text:

ASSESSING THE TOURISTIC POTENTIAL VALUE IN

1**SATU MARE (ROMANIA) AND SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG (HUNGARY)**

COUNTIES Abstract The present **paper**

aims to provide an assessment of the touristic potential value

1**from the two** adjoined **counties of Satu Mare** (Romania) **and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg** (Hungary). **The**

endeavour has pursued to create an image of the regional tourism assets, granting scores for the three major categories of resources involved (namely the natural and anthropic touristic potential, as well as the related infrastructure). Cumulatively, the scores achieved by all micro-regions give an accurate image of the existent situation in the territory. Thus, the proposed assessment framework has lead to establishing different levels of touristic attractiveness, accessibility and infrastructural development in the analysed area. Hence, the application of this quantification model has revealed that the two county seats, Satu Mare and Nyíregyháza, due to their well-preserved cultural heritage values and adapted balneary establishments, represent defining elements in creating the region's tourism offer. Key words: assessment, cross-border tourism, natural and anthropic resources, tourism product, touristic potential value. JEL Classification: L83 I.INTRODUCTION "Tourism potential" represents a widely reviewed term, generally referring to the presence of natural and/or anthropic resources in a certain area, which, through adequate exploitation and arrangements, may support tourism related activities and lead to its insertion into the tourist circuit (Cocean and Dezsi, 2009). Usually used as synonymous with a region's touristic offer, tourism potential represents a fundamental indicator taken into account in every attempt to analyse or develop a tourism product. However, it is argued that the touristic offer constitutes a more practical notion, making reference to an already exploited resource, turned into a touristic product (Muntele & Iațu, 2003). Tourism resources constitute the input for new tourism products, consequently any debates on their assessment "should be rooted in the paradigm of innovation and new product creation" (Cocean, 2010, p.40). In this respect, the European Commission Report entitled

21**Sustainable tourism based on natural and cultural heritage**

(2009) designates tourism potential assessment as the first stage to be considered when developing a tourism product based on natural and cultural heritage. The assessment is later followed by defining and implementing a tourism strategy before monitoring its results and sustainability. Therefore, the situation analysis for establishing the touristic potential value of an area will carefully consider two aspects, both quantification (of natural and cultural features, stakeholders, infrastructure, legal context and tourism demand) and evaluation (capacity and also vulnerability). Due to its significant role in planning and developing tourist activities in a certain area, tourism potential has been estimated through different methods and formulas. A proposed methodology to determine tourism potential is

2**based on Weighted Sum Model (WSM), a** widely used **multi-criteria decision making** method comprising **ranking and scaling techniques** to quantify different **attributes**

(Triantaphyllou, Shu et al, 1998; Abdulla and Soumen, 2012). Other approaches take into account the

Multicriteria Analysis, carried out by measuring the identified indicators through scoring, ranking and weighting, a method used by Ashouri and Fariyadi (2010) to assess the eco-tourism potential of a region. The literature review has disclosed various attempts to evaluate both natural and cultural heritage resources. Nature-based tourism assets are also appraised through

> 18**a set of indicators** taking **a matrix form,** in which **each** resource receives **a**

score revealing the importance of that indicator (Prinskin, 2001) while built heritage makes use of economic impact assessment models, for instance the input- output modelling (Vaillancourt, 2002). Another approach to determine the touristic potential value of a region takes into account the Multiple Linear Regression method using four variables:

> 2**natural resources, cultural** assets, **tourism infrastructure and** also **general infrastructure**

(Iațu & Bulai, 2011). The results will further enable not only the development of a certain tourism product but also the differentiation of several taxonomic categories: touristic spots, settlements, centres, axes, areas, regions and provinces (Ielenicz, Comănescu et al, 2010). II.METHODOLOGY The present research has been carried out in two stages. The initial phase was focused on the study of bibliographic resources combined with field observations. This stage enabled an accurate identification and inventory of all touristic assets, completed by a classification according to their importance. During the latter stage, the quantification model proposed by Ciangă, Dezsi et al (2002) for evaluating the touristic potential in the north-western region of Romania was adopted. The grading scheme was adjusted to the existing tourism resources as it follows: ‣ the natural touristic potential was granted a value of 50, which was also detailed for all the component elements (relief 0-24 points, water resources 0-14 points, climatic factor 0-4 points and biogeographical components 0-8 points); ‣ the anthropic touristic potential was estimated in a rather similar manner. In this case two different indices were given, both qualitative (between 0-25 points, according to importance and touristic appeal of each analysed element) and quantitative (between 0-25 points, taking into account the density of man made assets in every microregion); ‣ the touristic infrastructure potential was also granted a maximal value of 50 (accommodation 0-40 points, balneary treatment equipment 0-2 points, leisure facilities 0-4 points, accessibility / connectivity 0-4 points). After assessing the above components, the cumulation of the partial scores lead to emphasizing a hierarchical system for the investigated tourism factors. Thus, four class values were achieved (table 1): Table 1. Class values achieved for tourism potential components Class value Score very high tourism potential above 30 points high tourism potential 15.1-30 points medium tourism potential 7.1-15 points low tourism potential below 7 points Furthermore, the endeavour was completed by the realisation of the cartogram, meant to emphasize the micro-regions disposing a complex touristic potential. III.EXPLORING THE TOURISTIC POTENTIAL OF SATU MARE AND SZABOLCS-SZATMÁR-BEREG COUNTIES Prior to revealing the evaluation of the three components involved in the touristic phenomenon (natural and anthropic potential, touristic infrastructure) it is essential to underline the fact that the scores were given at micro-regional level. The study aims to reveal the touristic potential of the 20 micro-regions identified in the study area, namely 12 statistical sub-regions from Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg county and 8 tourism sub-zones in Satu Mare county. While in the case of the Hungarian county, the individualisation of the touristic micro-regions was facilitated by the existence of the statistical sub- regions (kistérség), for the adjoining county, the sub- zones were identified according to the following criteria: touristic endowment, which

enables the development of certain types of tourism, landscape and functional criteria, as well as communication network (Zaman, Vasile et al, 2012). The touristic potential of natural resources As previously mentioned, the touristic potential of this component was estimated according to the role played by each resource type (as well as its subcomponents) in stimulating the development of tourism. After applying the described method it has been revealed that the study area does not distinguish itself as bearing outstanding natural assets, due to the predominance of plains, bordered by low hills. For this reason, none of the identified micro-regions achieved an adequate score so as to be included in the category of very high and high touristic potential. However, the endeavour has underlined that most micro-regions have a medium touristic potential of natural resources. Oaș Land for instance gained 13 points, due to the existence of mineral springs with therapeutic value (especially carbonated waters found at: Tarna Mare, Bixad, Negrești-Oaș, Certeze, Valea Mării, Orașu Nou), favourable climate conditions for developing touristic activities, geomorphological elements with attractive features (volcanic structures), completed by the presence of Pricop-Huta-Certeze, a Site of Community Interest. In this category several micro-regions were also included: Satu Mare (10), Carei and Ier Plains (9.5), Tășnad (9.5), Eco-NaTur (8) and Crasna-Codru (8), as well as Vásárosnamény (13), Nyíregyháza (12.5), Nyírbátor (11), Fehérgyarmat (10.5), Kisvarda (10), Tiszavasvári (10), Mátészalka (9) and Baktalórántháza (8), where certain hydrological and biogeographical assets were identified (mineral or thermal springs, climate, fauna, forest and protected natural areas, such as Natura 2000 Sites or Upper Tisza Ramsar Site). The micro-regions bearing a low touristic potential generally overlap the plain landforms: Ardud (5), Csenger (6.5), Someș-Codru (7), Ibrány- Nagyhalász (7) and Nagykálló (7). The achieved scores reflect the presence of certain hydrological components (such as Someș river), forest areas and favourable climate. The touristic potential of anthropic resources The estimation of anthropic touristic potential was undertaken by making use of similar methods. It is essential to underline the fact that this approach was based on the following legislative framework: Law no. 5/2000, section III, comprising values of national cultural heritage (monuments and architectural ensembles, respectively monuments and archaeological sites), Act LXIV/2001

20**(on the protection of cultural heritage** in Hungary), **the** National Register **of**

Historic Monuments (designated by the Minister of Culture and National Patrimony of Romania in 2004, approved by Order no. 2361/2010), National Archaeological Record of Romania and the List provided by National Office of Cultural Heritage in Hungary. Against this background, the endeavor pursued to accord qualitative and quantitative indices (between 0-25 points for each type). The sum of the obtained values reaches a maximum of 50 points, which according to the quantification model, is gained by the micro-region preserving an outstanding anthropic tourism patrimony. The category including monuments and architectural ensembles was awarded 0-20 points while monuments and archaeological sites was given 0-5 points, as presented in table 2. Table 2. Qualitative indices Monuments and architectural ensembles fortresses 2 points castles, manor houses, palaces 3 points urban civil buildings 2 points urban ensembles 1 point wooden churches 3 points ethnographic museums 3 points churches and monasteries 3 points traditional architectural monuments 2 points rural traditional ensembles 1 point Monuments and archaeological sites Paleolithic complex 0.5 points Neolithic and Eneolithic settlements 0.5 points Bronze Age settlements and necropolis 0.5 points Early Iron Age fortifications and settlements 1 point Dacian settlements 0.5 points Iron Age necropolis and sacred sites 1 point monuments and edifices 0.5 points medieval monuments identified on account of archaeological excavations 0.5 points The score obtained by each micro-region according to the first type of indices (qualitative) was completed by the one accorded for the density of cultural heritage monuments in the study area. The application of this

quantification method highlighted a hierarchy with four levels, corresponding to the categories of anthropic touristic potential. The category of very high anthropic touristic potential (scoring above 30 points) includes only two micro-regions: Nyíregyháza (31.5) and Satu Mare (31). The cultural heritage monuments concentrated in the area (buildings and architectural ensembles, churches, cathedrals, statuary and museums with various profiles) have become a impulse for cultural tourism practice. Their position within the hierarchy is justified by the significant heritage legacy consisting in monuments of national importance, depicting the ethnic and confessional interference specific to the Romanian-Hungarian border area. Achieving a score ranging between 15.1 and 30, the following micro-regions fall into the category with high anthropic tourism potential: Oaș Land (20), Carei and Ier Plains (19), Crasna-Codru (15.5), Fehérgyarmat (19.5) and Vásárosnamény (17). In the current case, the attributed values reflect a rich cultural inheritance: medieval and wooden churches under historic building protection, ethongraphic museums, manors, monuments and rural traditional ensembles, archaeological sites. The category with medium anthropic touristic potential groups a considerable number of micro- regions which gained a score between 7.1 and 15. Their touristic appeal is supported by the presence of built heritage elements, such as castles, fortresses, manors, museum houses, urban civil buildings and religious monuments: Someș-Codru (11), Tășnad (9.5), Eco-NaTur (8.5), Nyírbátor (13), Tiszavasvári (11.5), Mátészalka (9.5), Kisvárda (9.5) and Csenger (8.5). The micro-regions of Ardud (5.5), Ibrány- Nagyhalász (6) and Nagykálló (5) possess few types of assets relevant for the undertaken quantification and therefore were included in the last category, bearing a low anthropic touristic potential. Estimating the potential of touristic infrastructure The primary touristic supply, including natural attractions and historic sites, is completed by the secondary touristic supply: accommodation and catering units, general infrastructure and transport services, recreational facilities, treatment equipments. Among these, the accommodation facilities represent fundamental grounds for developing touristic activities and at the same time, key-elements of modern tourism (Gheorghilaș, 2008; Cocean and Dezsi, 2009). In order to assess the potential of the touristic infrastructure from Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár- Bereg counties a total score of 50 points was given, detailed below: ? accommodation units: 40 points granted according to type, comfort and size; ? cure and treatment facilities: 2 points for balneary resorts, on account of importance (international, national, regional and local); ? leisure and recreational endowments: 4 points, according to their complexity and density. The highest score was achieved by thermal baths with modern waterparks and also the future resort dedicated to winter sports at Luna Șes (Negrești-Oaș); ? communication potential: 4 points, assigned differently, in compliance with the accessibility degree of the accommodation units, their location in relation to highway segments, European or national roads, railroads and other road categories. The results confirm that when it comes to the touristic infrastructure, none of the examined micro-regions are characterised by a very high potential. Only in the case of Nyíregyháza the obtained value is situated closer to the threshold of 30. The micro-regions with high touristic potential are represented by Nyíregyháza (26) and Satu Mare (21.5) due to their diverse accommodation units (hotel, hostel, motel, villa, guest house, campings), accompanied by various treatment facilities, wellness services and water parks. In the present case, the study has disclosed a superior communication potential, conferred by their favourable location in relation to the M3 highway and the European road E81. The category with medium potential of touristic infrastructure includes Tășnad, obtaining 12 points due to the resort of local interest exploiting chloro-sodic, bromoiodide hyperthermal springs of 72 0C (Mărușca, 2008). The resort provides cure opportunities in outdoor baths and also accommodation units with health centres (Alystra Hotel 3*, Marissa Motel 3*). This category also groups the following micro-regions: Oaș Land (11 points, the touristic infrastructure mainly comprising two hotels, motels, guest houses and the winter sport resort from Luna-Șes); Carei and Ier Plains (10.5); Vásárosnamény (12); Nyírbátor (12); Fehérgyarmat (10); Kisvarda (11.5); Mátészalka (9.5) which possess touristic-purpose arrangements of regional and local interest and balneary endowments (Atlantika waterpark, Szilva Wellness and Thermal Baths at Vásárosnamény, Sárkány SPA and waterpark at Nyírbátor; thermal baths with SPA and treatment services in the remaining

cases). The category with low potential of touristic infrastructure includes micro-regions possessing a modest accommodation endowment and a lower degree of accessibility. Ardud, Crasna-Codru, Someș-Codru, Eco-NaTur, Csenger, Nagykálló, Baktalórántháza, Ibrány-Nagyhalász have gained scores below the threshold of 7 points. The total touristic potential The total touristic potential was calculated by summing the three partial scores attributed to the above components: the primary touristic offer (natural and anthropic touristic potential) and the secondary touristic supply (tourism infrastructure), which lead to a situation pursuant to the existent territorial reality. In compliance with the applied methodology, four classes have been obtained, illustrating the total touristic potential (table 3): ? very high tourism potential: above 50 points; ? high tourism potential: between 30-49.9 points; ? medium tourism potential: between 15-29.9 points; ? low tourism potential: below 15 points. Table 3. Total touristic potential value Satu Mare county Score Szabolcs-Szatmár- Bereg county Score Satu Mare 62.5 Nyíregyháza 70 Oaș Land 44 Vásárosnamény 42 Carei and Ier Plains 39.5 Nyírbátor 36 Tășnad 31 Fehérgyarmat 34.5 Crasna-Codru 30 Kisvárda 31 Eco-NaTur 22 Tiszavasvári 30.5 Someș-Codru 20 Mátészalka 28 Ardud 14.5 Záhony 25 Baktalórántháza 23 Csenger 20 Ibrány-Nagyhalász 17.5 Nagykálló 17 Within the first class value of micro-regions bearing a very high touristic potential, only Nyíregyháza and Satu Mare are included, as a result of their valuable anthropic potential and complex arrangements related to the hidromineral resources. A significant plus for Nyíregyháza consists in the presence of several assets: Sóstó salty lake exploited for balneary and recreational purposes, the open-air ethnographic museum, the Zoo (which is the second largest in the country), completed with the accessibility factor conferred by the M3 highway. The category of high touristic potential comprises micro-regions possessing manifold and valuable resources: remarkable built heritage, thermal and mineral springs, water bodies, protected and forest areas encountered in Carei and Ier Plains, Oaș Land, Nyírbátor, Vásárosnamény and Fehérgyarmat. In the last two cases, the study has emphasised the high density of churches with wooden bell towers, richly decorated ceilings, well-preserved frescoes and carved pulpits, dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. Thus, the churches from Tákos, Lónya, Csaroda, Márokpapi or Nyírbator, due to their unique heritage value, have been submitted on the Tentative List and are considered

12**for inscription on the World Heritage List (http://whc.unesco.org/en/** tentativelists/1501/). **The**

following category groups several micro- regions with medium touristic potential: Someș-Codru (possessing anthropic assets such as monasteries, manor-houses, ethnographic museum), Eco-NaTur (the main touristic resources are represented by the two castles from Livada and Turulung, the Tur River natural protected area – site of national and also community importance). Similar cultural-religious values reason the position occupied by the micro- regions from the Hungarian side of the investigated area: Baktalórántháza, Mátészalka, Záhony and Csenger. In the last mentioned case, the town of Csenger could become a cross-border destination for cultural tourism, encompassing several buildings designed by Makovecz Imre, an exponent of the organic architecture: the Greek-Catholic and the Adventist churches, the elementary school, the Sports Hall, to which another invaluable heritage tourism resource an be added, namely the Calvinist church, bearing the imprint of the Gothic style. Achieving below 15 points, Ardud represents the only micro-region possessing a low tourism potential. Two notable touristic attractions were identified in the area, the Roman-Catholic church and Károlyi Fortress from Ardud town, the latter recently renovated and reintroduced into the touristic circuit. The scores representing the total touristic potential value are also presented in figure 1. Figure 1 – The touristic potential value of Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg micro-regions IV. CONCLUSIONS The estimation of the touristic potential value for all 20 micro-regions identified in Satu Mare and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg counties has provided

a clear image on the assets which lie at the base of tourism product development. In brief, based on the obtained results, one may conclude the following: ? the micro-regions of Satu Mare and Nyíregyháza emerge as touristic areas, able to support the development and promotion of different tourism types (curative and recreational tourism based on the existent hyperthermal springs and the related arrangements, cultural tourism which is encouraged by the valuable heritage legacy: ecclesiastical buildings, synagogues, museums and galleries, urban ensembles); ? the most suitable micro-regions for developing cultural-religious routes are, as mentioned before, Vásárosnamény, Fehérgyarmat and Oaș Land (already connected by a cross-border trail entitled The

16**Route of Medieval Churches in Szabolcs- Szatmár-Bereg and Satu Mare Counties),**

Nyírbátor (Hungary's National Sanctuary from Máriapócs, preserving the miracle weeping icon of the Virgin Mary) and also Crasna-Codru (based on values such as: the Romanesque church from Acâș, the wooden churches from Corund, Bolda and Stâna); ? the curative and healthcare tourism development is based on (thermo-)mineral waters from Oaș Land, Tășnad, Carei and Ier Plains, Crasna-Codru, Vásárosnamény, Fehérgyarmat, Nyírbátor and Mátészalka. This type of product marks a shift towards healthcare tourism, characterised by a growing demand for maintaining a good physical and mental state (youth, vitality and beauty) through natural therapeutic means; ? recreational tourism, although of short or medium duration, is highly efficient in terms of the benefits arising from discovering new places and experiences. Primarily exploiting nature-based resources, this type of tourism has found favourable conditions to ensure its development particularly in Oaș Land micro-region (comprising assets such as Oaș and Gutâi mountains, Călinești lake, Tur river), Csenger, Fehérgyarmat and Vásárosnamény (where Tisa river and its affluents become a target for fishing or water sports enthusiasts). V.ACKNOWLEDGMENT This paper is a result of a doctoral research

5**made possible by the financial support of the** Sectorial **Operational** Programme **for Human Resources Development 2007-2013, co-financed by the European Social Fund,** under **the project POSDRU/** 159 **/1.5/S/**

133391 – "Doctoral and postdoctoral excellence programs for training highly qualified human resources for research in the fields of Life Sciences, Environment and Earth". VI.REFERENCES Abdulla Al M., Soumen M. (2012),

10**A Methodology for Assessing Tourism Potential: Case Study Murshidabad District, West Bengal, India, International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications,**

9(2), pp.1-8. Ashouri P., Faryadi Sh. (2010),

2**Potential Assessment of Nature-Based Tourism Destinations Using MCA Techniques (Case Study: Lavasan-e Koochak), Journal of Environmental**

Studies, Vol. 36,

pp. 1-3. Ciangă N., Dezsi Șt., Rotar Gabriela (2002), Aspects regarding the assessment of the touristic potential's value and of the touristic infrastructure from the north-western region of Romania, Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai, Geographia, XLVII (2), pp.81-89.

14**Cocean P., Dezsi Șt. (2009), Geografia turismului, Editura Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca,**

pp.26, 162-164. Cocean, R. (2010), Evaluarea potențialului turistic. Studiu de caz: Munții Apuseni, Geographia Napocensis, IV (1), pp.40-48. Gheoghilaș

17**A. (2008), Geografia turismului. Metode de analiză în turism, Editura Universitară, București,**

pp.176-177. Iațu

7**C., Bulai M. (2011), New approach in evaluating tourism attractiveness in the region of Moldavia (Romania), International Journal of Energy and Environment, 5(2),**

pp. 165-174.

8**Ielenicz M., Comănescu Laura, Nedelea Al.** (2010), **Romania's touristic potential: the differentiation of the potential units, South Asian Journal of Tourism and Heritage,**

2(1), pp.26-38. Mărușca Angela-Ioana (2008), The balneary resources of the Western Hills: between now and the perspective, Analele Universității din Oradea, Seria Geografie, XVIII, pp.125-132.

11**Muntele I.,** Iațu **C. (2003), Geografia turismului: concepte, metode și forme de manifestare** spațio **-temporală, Editura Sedcom Libris, Iași, p.**

64. Prinkin,

6**J. (2001), Assessment of natural resources for nature-based tourism: the case of the Central Coast Region of Western Australia, Tourism Management, Vol. 22, pp.637-648,**

22doi: 10.1016/S0261-5177(01)00039-5.

3Triantaphyllou E., Shu B, Nieto Sanchez S., Ray T. (1998), Multi-Criteria Decision Making: An Operations Research Approach, in Webster J.G. (ed.), "Encyclopedia of Electrical and Electronics Engineering", John Wiley& Sons, New York, Vol. 15, pp.175-

186. Zaman Gh.,

4Vasile V., Goschin Z., Roșca E.R. (2012), Typology and planning of the tourism regional development in Romania, The USV Annals of Economics and Public Administration, 12(1),

pp.7-17. Vaillancourt V. (ed.) (2002),

19Built heritage: assessing a tourism resource, The Heritage Canada Foundation,

Ottawa, p. 21. National Archaeological Record of Romania, http://ran.cimec.ro/sel.asp, accessed October 7, 2014. *** (2009),

9Sustainable tourism based on natural and cultural heritage, http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/tourism/files/studies/using_natural_cultural_ heritage/tourism_potential _en.pdf.

*** (2010), The National Register of Historic Monuments, http://www.cultura.ro/page/17, accessed October 3, 2014.

13http://www.cdep.ro/pls/legis/legis_pck.htp_act_text?idt= 22636, accessed

October 5,

152014. http://policy.mofcom.gov.cn/english/flaw!fetch.action?libcode=flaw&id=

aebd44d3-52d9-4a64-91b1-dbd0b37c17df&classcode=120, accessed October 5, 2014.

http://www.muemlekem.hu/muemlek, accessed October 6, 2014.
http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1501/, accessed October 8,

]