

ABSTRACTS

on publications submitted by **Assist. Poli Roukova, PhD** for participation in the competition for occupation of the academic position of "Associate Professor" in professional field 4.4 Earth Sciences, academic discipline - Economic and Social Geography, announced in the State Gazette issue 51 / 28 June 2019

Group/ №	Publication: author, title, publishing information, type, abstract
I.	<i>Publications under Group C (Bulgarian version – ‘B’)</i>
1	<p>Todorova, E., P. Roukova, P. Balkanska. The impact of health system in Bulgaria on the diabetic patients’ self-management and state. – General Medicine, 2013, S., Publ. Medical University Sofia, 3, pp. 14-20; ISSN 1311-1817; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The issue of empowering chronic illness patients (CIP) has been in the agenda of the world health systems, including the European Union, for more than a decade. The sociological interpretation and the psychological wellbeing of patients have predominated in the research and have caused the implementation of the programs for self-care management on national levels. The basic purpose of the report is to review the health care system of Bulgaria with an emphasis on the treatment, rehabilitation and education in self-care of patients with diabetes type 2. The report focuses on the essence of the different policies, targeted at improving the quality of services for patients with chronic illnesses. The results show, that the investigational interest towards the issues of self-care and self-management of chronically ill patients in Bulgaria is insufficient. Also, the interest in the governance and coordination of the interactions between the patient’s general practitioner, the specialist, family, friends’ circle, NGOs, i.e. all stakeholders in the care for patients with diabetes, is weak.</p>
2	<p>Kennedy, A., A. Rogers, I. Vassilev, E. Todorova, P. Roukova, et al. Dynamics and nature of support in the personal networks of people with type 2 diabetes living in Europe: qualitative analysis of network properties. – Health Expectations, Vol. 18 (6),pp. 3172-3185, 2015, Wiley-Blackwell, ISSN:1369-6513, DOI:10.1111/hex.12306; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: Living with and self-managing a long-term condition implicates a diversity of networked relationships. The paper examines the personal communities of support of people with type 2 diabetes. The research is based on a qualitative study (170 biographical interviews in six European countries – Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and UK). Analysis was framed with reference to three predetermined social support mechanisms: the negotiation of support enabling engagement with healthy practices, navigation to sources of support and collective efficacy. Analysis highlighted the similarities and differences between countries and provided insights into capacities of networks to support self-management. Four types of network are suggested: generative, diverse and beneficial to individuals; proxy, network members undertook diabetes management work; avoidant, support not engaged with; and struggling, diabetes management a struggle or not prioritized. Recognizing the nature of active, generative aspects of networks support is likely to have relevance for self-management support interventions either through encouraging continuing development and maintenance of these contacts or intervening to address struggling networks through introducing the means to connect people to additional sources of support.</p>
3	<p>Knutsen, I. R., C. Foss, E. Todorova, P. Roukova, A. Kennedy, et al. Negotiating Diet in Networks: A Cross-European Study of the Experiences of Managing Type 2</p>

	<p>Diabetes. Qualitative Health Research, 27, 3, SAGE, 2017, pp. 299-310, ISSN:1049-7323, DOI:10.1177/1049732315610318; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: Food and diet are central aspects of diabetes self-management but the relevance of social networks for the way people are supported in their management of type 2 diabetes is often under-acknowledged. In this article, we aimed to explore the coalescences between these two phenomena among people with type 2 diabetes to increase knowledge of interactions within social network related to daily diet. The article is based on 125 qualitative interviews with individuals with type 2 diabetes from five European countries. Based on assumptions that people with chronic illnesses reshape relationships through negotiation, we analyzed negotiations of food at different levels of network. The respondents' reflections indicate that there are complex negotiations that influence self-management and food, including support, knowledge, and relationships within families; attention and openness in social situations; and the premises and norms of society.</p>
4	<p>Koetsenruijter, J., J. Van Lieshout, C. Lionis, M.C. Portillo, I. Vassilev, E. Todorova, C. Foss, M. Serrano-Gil, P. Roukova, et al. Social Support and health in diabetes patients: An observational study in six European countries in an era of austerity. – PLoS One, 10 (8), pp. 1-12, 2015, BioMed Central, ISSN:1932-6203; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: Support from individual social networks, community organizations and neighborhoods is associated with better self-management and health outcomes. This international study examined the relative impact of different types of support on health and health-related behaviors in patients with type 2 diabetes. Observational study (using interviews and questionnaires) in a sample of 1,692 type 2 diabetes patients with 5,433 connections from Bulgaria, Greece, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Outcomes were patient-reported health status (SF-12), physical exercise (RAPA), diet and smoking (SDCSCA). Random coefficient regression models were used to examine linkages with individual networks, community organizations, and neighborhood type (deprived rural, deprived urban, or affluent urban). Participation in community organizations was most consistently related to better health status. The consistent association between participation in community organizations and health status provides a clear target for interventions and policies.</p>
5	<p>Medina-Lockhart, P., Roukova, P., Van Hamme, G., Warda, P., European countries and regions in the international division of labour. Chapter 3. In : “Changing Urban and Regional Relations in a Globalizing World. Europe as a Global Macro-Region”. Eds. G. Van Hamme and K. Pain. Publisher: Edward Elgar; Cheltenham, UK • Northampton, MA, USA, 2014, pp. 54-77, ISBN 978 1 78254 464-7; (monograph chapter)</p> <p>Abstract: The book investigates the integration, cooperation and smart exploitation of resources as key factors for improving the competitiveness of European regions in the globalized world. The main objective of the book is to look into the territorial dimension of the globalization process and analyze its significance for an enlarged Europe. The chapter presents the position of the European countries and regions in the international division of labor and their position in global and European value chains. Analyses of global commodity chains and global production networks in the clothing and automotive industries provide a better understanding of the globalization impact on their territorial structures and development patterns, and illustrate the unequal position of European regions.</p>
6	<p>Pickles, J., A. Smith, M. Bucěk, P. Roukova, R. Begg. Upgrading, changing competitive pressures, and diverse practices in the East and Central European apparel industry. Environment and Planning A, 38, 12, SAGE Publications Inc.,</p>

	<p>2006, pp. 2305-2324, ISSN:0308518X, DOI:10.1068/a38259; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract. After a period in the 1990s of rapid integration into the production and trade networks of the European Union (EU), clothing manufacturers in East and Central Europe have had to adjust quickly to the changing costs of production with EU accession, the rise of Chinese exports, and the 1 January 2005 final phase-out of quantitative quotas into major markets. In this paper we focus on the changing competitive pressures on clothing producers in the region and on the diversity of adjustments currently being made in response to these changes. In particular, we detail the wide range of adjustment strategies being adopted by firms in Slovakia and Bulgaria, and show how interregional price competition, downgrading, and geographical shifts in patterns of sourcing and production are articulated with imperatives to regionalized production for major markets, stabilization of supply networks, industrial upgrading, and the expansion of localized sourcing and domestic-marketing strategies.</p>
7	<p>Rogers, A, I. Vassilev, E. Todorova, M.J. Pumar, M.C. Portillo, C. Foss, J. Koetsenruijter, N. Ratsika, M. Serrano, I.A.R. Knutsen, M.Wensing, P.Roukova, et al. Meso level influences on long term condition self-management: Stakeholder accounts of commonalities and differences across six European countries. BMC Public Health, 15 (1), 622, BioMed Central Ltd, 2015, pp. 1-11. ISSN:1471-2458, DOI:10.1186/s12889-015-1957-1; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: This study aimed to identify key informants operating with knowledge of both policy and practice related to SMS in order to explore how these influences are seen to impact on the self-management support environment for diabetes type 2. Ninety semi-structured interviews with key stakeholder informants in Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Norway, Netherlands and UK were analyzed. Stakeholders in the six countries identified a range of influences which shaped diabetes self-management (SM). The infrastructure and culture for supporting self-management practice is viewed as driven by political decision-makers, the socio-economic and policy environment, and the ethos and delivery of chronic illness management in formal health care systems. The results suggest reasons for giving increasing prominence to meso level influences as a means of rebalancing and improving the effectiveness of implementing an agenda for SMS. There is a need to acknowledge the greater economic and policy challenging environment operating in some countries which act as a source of inequality between countries in addressing SMS for chronic illness management and impacts on people's capacity to undertake self-care activities.</p>
8	<p>Smith, A., J. Pickles, R. Begg, P. Roukova, M. Buchek. Outward processing, EU enlargement and regional relocation in the European textiles and clothing industry: Reflections on the European commission's communication on 'the future of the textiles and clothing sectors in the enlarged European Union. European Urban and Regional Studies, 12, 1, SAGE Publications Inc., 2005, pp. 83-91, ISSN:09697764, DOI:10.1177/0969776405046266; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The European clothing industry faces a number of important challenges which have been at the forefront of policy thinking across the European Union and beyond. This paper provides a set of reflections on the European Commission's recent Communication on the future of the industry in Europe in the light of pressures of liberalization, globalization and EU enlargement. Based upon ongoing research on the restructuring of the Central and East European clothing sector, the paper highlights the limits of the outward-processing model of production that has dominated east-west interactions in this sector. It also examines the uneven role of upgrading and emerging design capacity in the industry, the role and limits of clothing-industry clusters in the new member states, and considers the role of 'countermarkets' in the pan-European clothing-contracting system.</p>

9	<p>Smith, A., J. Pickles, M. Buček, M., R. Begg, R., P. Roukova. Reconfiguring 'post-socialist' regions: Cross-border networks and regional competition in the Slovak and Ukrainian clothing industry. <i>Global Networks</i>, 8, 3, Wiley-Blackwell, 2008, pp.281-307, ISSN:14702266,DOI:10.1111/j.1471-0374.2008.00196.x; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The global garment industry is currently being reshaped in dramatic ways through processes of trade liberalization, delocalization and interfirm and interregional competition. In this article we interrogate the interregional shifts in garment sourcing taking place in Europe and its surrounding regions. While factor costs (including labour) are important determinants of the geography of sourcing, a range of other costs (logistical and policy costs) are important in structuring the geographies of global and regional production. Firms in the Slovak Republic are responding to increasing competitive pressures and we assess how trans-border sourcing, subcontracting and FDI are being integrated into strategies to sustain European production networks. We highlight the emergence of cross-border production relocation to Ukraine as one specific strategy. We examine the product specificity of these changes and the ways in which they are embedded within already existing production networks, forms of cross-border contracting and central European trade regimes. In other words, we explore some of the forces that shape the somewhat tentative continuation of garment production for export to EU markets in central Europe despite the 'spectre of China'.</p>
10	<p>Vassilev,I., A. Rogers, E. Todorova, A. Kennedy, P. Roukova, The articulation of neoliberalism: Narratives of experience of chronic illness management in Bulgaria and the UK. <i>Sociology of Health and Illness</i>, 39, 3, Blackwell Publishing, 2017, pp. 349-362, ISSN:01419889 (Online:1467-9566), DOI:10.1111/1467-9566.12488; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The shift from social democratic to a neoliberal consensus in modern welfare capitalist states is characterized by an emphasis on individual responsibility, consumer choice, market rationality and growing social inequalities. There has been little exploration of how neoliberalism has shaped the environment within which chronic illness is experienced and managed. This article explores the different articulations of neoliberalism manifest in the arena of personal illness management in Bulgaria and the UK. The UK narratives were framed within an individual responsibility discourse while in Bulgaria lack of resources dominated discussions, which were framed as structurally generated and unrelated to individual capabilities and choices. Respondents faced personal management challenges related to consumer and healthcare market failures in both countries. Differences in market regulation and emerging stakeholder and interest coalitions influenced users' expectations and their navigation and adaption to market failures in managing their everyday illnesses. The UK and Bulgarian articulations of neoliberalism can be described differently: the first as a logic of managed choice and the second as a logic of unmanaged consumerism.</p>
II.	<i>Publications under Group D (Bulgarian version – 'I')</i>
1	<p>Donchev. D., P. Roukova. The Development of stock-breeding in Bulgaria. <i>Journal of the Bulgarian Geographical Society XXIV(XXXIV)</i>, 1986, S., Publ. "Science and Art", 1987, pp. 75-83; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: From the viewpoint of its importance stock-breeding holds the second place after plant growing within the agricultural structure. The livestock productivity has risen considerably. The per capita output of some agricultural products has increased by 2,5 times of average(1970-1983 r.). The livestock is unevenly distributed on the territory. Its highest density can be observed in the settlements systems belonging to the first, second and third functional types while the lowest density in the fourth and fifth functional types</p>

	respectively.
2	<p>Ilieva, M., D. Stefanova, P. Roukova, R. Petrova. The city of Sofia and the metropolitan municipality on the verge of two centuries. – Problems of Geography, 2000, Publ. BAS, 1-4, pp. 130-141. ISSN 0204-7209; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The metropolitan municipality (Sofia-city district) is unique with regard to the central governmental functions it performs and the role it plays in the socio-economic structure of the country. The restructuring processes in it during the 1990s have a number of characteristic features, resulting from the overlap of the national tendencies and the specific processes and phenomena observed in the development of this area. At the beginning of the 21st c. the district Sofia-city is going to develop as a structural unit within the Southwestern region for planning. During 2000-2006 it will form one of the regions of growth. In the next years the economic structure of the metropolitan municipality will be dominated by the tertiary sector. Best use is to be made of its favorable transport and geostrategic position where three important European transport corridors meet. Key factors for the future development of the metropolitan municipality as well as of the whole country will be the functions of Sofia as a capital, the extension of its metropolitan functions, its designation as a national center and its growing international importance.</p>
3	<p>M.Ilieva, P.Roukova, A.Ravnachka. Labour market in planning regions, bordering to EU. – In: Proceedings of the Scientific Conference “ European future of Bulgaria and population development” 26.05.2005. Sofia, Centre of Population Studies – BAS, 2005, pp. 98-108, ISBN 954- 91728-1-3; (scientific report)</p> <p>Abstract: The labour market has been investigated in two planning regions – the South West and the South Central Region, border to EU. The research work is a part of the cross-border studies aiming to estimate the impact of the EU enlargement on the regional labour markets. It is done under the project “Harnessing Employment, Regional Mobility and Entrepreneurship”, funded by DG Enlargement - EC. The paper analyzes the intra-regional differences of labour market and outlines also its potential in the planning regions under investigation.</p>
4	<p>Mihova,G., P. Roukova. Female unemployment on regional and local level. – Problems of Labour – Theoretical journal of the MLSC, 5, XXXIII, S., MLSC, 1992, pp. 28 -35. COBISS.BG-ID – 1119667684; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The study aims to reveal the unemployment rates among women at regional and local level. The two territorial levels are identified with the administrative districts and the respective labor offices. The descriptive and the comparative approach have been used in the study. The spatial analysis is in line with the requirements for structure and territoriality. The selected indicators characterize the spatial homogeneity and contrasts in the manifestation of female unemployment, despite some gaps in the data base. The latter include changes concerning the statistical records on the one hand, and actual changes in the demographic and socio-economic processes, on the other, which are difficult to register.</p>
5	<p>Mladenov, Ch., P. Roukova. Assessment of risk factors in regional development. – Problems of Geography, BAS Publ., Sofia, 1994, 3, p. 38-43, ISSN 0204-7209. (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: This article deals with the territorial differentiation of risk factors in the socio-economic development of those obstini belonging to Bourgas region. The problem has been solved by developing a typological classification of the territorial units based on eleven indicators which characterize the risk factors. It is the multivariable statistical analysis that has been used to classify the territorial units. Proceeding from the calculations the obstini have been found out to be exposed to the following type of</p>

	risks& a very low risk (Nessebar), low (Sredez, Tzarevo), moderate (Sozopol, Pomorie, Bourgas, Kameno), high (Karnobat, Sungulare, Aitos) and extremely high risk (Ruen, M. Jurnovo). By spatial differentiation of risk factors, it becomes possible to specify the adverse consequences that are likely to take place as a result of the on-going socio-economic reforms.
6	<p>Nikolova, M., P. Roukova. Population health in the region of Bourgas. – In: Proceedings of the Scientific Conference on Geography ‘Geo-ecology 94’ , Sofia 9-10.IV.1994, Publ. FIL-VEST, S., 1994, pp. 148 -153, ISBN 954-8688-07-7. (scientific report)</p> <p>Abstract: The complicated economic situation in the country nowadays has adversely affected the basic demographic characteristics and population health because it is of primary importance for the quality of living conditions especially in those regions where there are additional factors such a disturbance of ecological equilibrium. The sick rate has been analyzed by classes of diseases with emphasis laid on socially significant ones, spread in the Bourgas region which influences total and infant mortality.</p>
7	<p>Roukova, P. Socio-economic aspects of living environment in Bourgas region. -- In: Proceedings of the Third National Scientific Conference “Ecology, Economy and Living Environment of Black Sea Region, 3-4.06.1993. Varna, 1993. Publ. Union of Scientist in Bulgaria, pp. 282 – 288. COBISS.BG-ID – 1025527524; (scientific report)</p> <p>Abstract: The results of statistical data processing and the results from two surveys - among industrial enterprises and residents of Bourgas region - have been analyzed. Quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the population’s labor activity during 1991-1992 has been made. It has been revealed that the emigration attitudes of 48% of the population of Bourgas region are due to the unclear opportunities for employment in the region. The regional labor market is at a stage of formation, further hampered by the widespread mass release of industrial workers. The limitations of redeployment of workers to other economic sectors due to the low level of qualification have been indicated, as well as the inability to formulate and take adequate measures for retraining due to the uncertain future of the economic development of the area. The need to adapt the unemployment programs to the specific regional characteristics is also emphasized.</p>
8	<p>Roukova, P. Basic tendencies of unemployment in the Danubian Region. – Problems of Geography, 1999, Publ. BAS, 1-2, pp. 47-55; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The regional unemployment analysis is based on data, obtained from Labour Offices for the period 1991-1994. It focuses on the unemployment level dynamics, on sex-and –age, educational and professional structure of the unemployed and on the labour market. The basic tendencies are summarized as follows: 1) Main sources of unemployed persons continue to be the industry and agriculture. 2)The unemployment rate and the percentage of unemployed women decrease. 3) The percentage of unemployed young people keeps high. 4) The share of unemployed persons with low educational levels and lack of qualification increases. 5) Regional labour market maintains great misbalance between labour force supply and demand with respect to the number, qualitative characteristics, and territorial distribution. 6. The critical state of unemployment among Gipsy and Turkish ethical groups further aggravates. As a whole, the outlined tendencies do not differ from the national ones. The high territorial concentration of population and production capacities predetermines pronounced intraregional differences in unemployment level, which are shown in the figures.</p>
9	<p>Roukova, P. Service sector. - In: ‘Geography of Bulgaria: Physical and Socio-economic Geography’; Publ. BAS, S., 1997, pp. 580 -592. ISBN 954-430-439-8; COBISS.BG-ID – 1032822756. (monograph chapter)</p>

	<p>Abstarct: The study examines the significance of the service sector, the factors for its development and spatial differentiation, as well as the disproportion of the service sector activities. The economic activities in the sector and their uneven spatial structure have been analyzed and an evaluation of the existing disproportions in the service market has been made – high spatial concentration in regional and larger urban centers at the expense of small settlements, broken functional links between service activities, low resource security, insufficient infrastructure, poor efficiency, etc. Some opportunities for the development of the sector during the transitional period have also been outlined.</p>
10	<p>Roukova, P. The role of the local actors in solving environmental problems of Bourgas. – In: Problems of Contact Zone ‘Land- Sea’ of the Black Sea, S., Publ. BAS - Institute of Geography, 1999, pp. 53-57, ISBN: 954-9649-02-4; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The aim of this article is to discover the role of local authors in solving local environmental problems. The main actors are local government, local industrial enterprises, local social groups and individuals. The achievements and weak points of their work are emphasized: weak coordination between the local actors; poor visibility of the activities of environmental NGOs, low level of awareness of the population with regard to its rights to obtain information about the environmental situation, lack of communication with the responsible institutions, lack of public support for local government initiatives in the region of Bourgas. A recommendation is made for wider involvement of the local public and non-governmental organizations as mediators between the population and the local authorities and improving awareness and strengthening public relations with the institutions.</p>
11	<p>Roukova, P. Textile and knitwear industry. - In: ‘Geography of Bulgaria: Physical and Socio-economic Geography’; Publ. ForCom, S., 2002, pp. 599-601, ISBN 954-464-123-8. COBISS.BG-ID – 1040577764; (monograph chapter)</p> <p>Abstract: The analysis of the textile and knitwear industry is based on statistical data for a 10-year period (1990-2000). The changes in the conditions and the factors for its development during the period of socio-economic transformation that led to a fourfold decrease in employment in those industries have been revealed. A spatial structural analysis of the studied industry by sub-sectors has been made. Some opportunities for the industry development are outlined by improving the management at company level, encouraging the investment in modernization and improving the access to financing.</p>
12	<p>Roukova, P. Leader products and footwear industry. - In: ‘Geography of Bulgaria: Physical and Socio-economic Geography’; Publ. ForCom, S., 2002, pp. 604 - 605, ISBN 954-464-123-8; (monograph chapter)</p> <p>Abstract: The analysis of the leather products and footwear industry is based on statistical data for a 10-year period (1990-2000). The changes in the conditions and the development factors in the period of socio-economic transformation which led to a twofold reduction in employment have been clarified. The spatial structure of the industry has been revealed. Some opportunities for the industry development have been outlined, such as improving the firms' access to raw materials and to the finished production market, as well as protection from unfair competition on the internal market.</p>
13	<p>Roukova, P., M. Ilieva. Economic activity of population. – In: ‘Geography of Bulgaria: Physical and Socio-economic Geography’; Publ. ForCom, S., 2002, pp. 479-481; 506-510; 513-516, ISBN 954-464-123-8; (monograph chapter)</p> <p>Abstract: The economic activity of the population at national and regional level for a 10-year period (1990-2000) has been examined. The terminology and content of the concepts have been clarified, as well as the changes in the statistical observations during the transformation period. The factors, the dynamics and the trends in regional</p>

	employment by economic sectors and by ownership have also been analyzed. The regional disparities in the economic activity and the employment by district have been assessed. The problems and guidelines for the development of the labor market and the employment have been clearly formulated.
14	<p>Roukova, P., M. Nikolova. Geographical aspects of living environment risk. – In: “Theoretical problems of geographical knowledge” , Proceedings Scientific Conference 10 -11.09.1993 , Nesebar, Publ. University of V. Tarnovo, 1994, pp. 431 – 433, ISBN 954–524-082–2. COBISS.BG-ID – 1027804900; (scientific report)</p> <p>Abstract: The theoretical foundations of the living environment risk studies as a consequence of the interaction between the natural and socio-economic environment have been further developed, with an emphasis on the leading importance of socio-economic factors in the interaction process. The use of natural resources, the spatial planning and the socio-economic restructuring of the living environment in transition have been analyzed as well. The need for a complex spatial assessment of the living environment has been emphasized, together with determining the priority and order of risks and the degree of their acceptability (tolerability). Administrative and legislative solutions can be a key correction in the development of adequate risk mitigation measures.</p>
15	<p>Shapira, Ph., K. Paskaleva, P. Roukova. The adjustment of state industrial enterprises in Bourgas region to the new economic conditions. - Problems of Geography, 1994, , Publ. BAS,1, pp.45-56, ISSN 0204-7209; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The article examines how state industries in Bourgas region of Bulgaria are adjusting to the political and economic changes since late 1989. Research methodology includes an enterprise survey of 48 companies and in-depth interviews with 20 companies in 1992. Enterprises have certainly reduced production and employment; and in many cases, managers have changed, often more than once since 1989. Yet, beyond this, little progress is evident in making fundamental changes in manufacturing operations, workforce organization and training, product development, quality, design, marketing and strategic planning. The legal uncertainties about ownership and privatization have caused damaging delays for state firms. Fixing environmental problems and worker health and safety are a low priority. State firms are extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of external economic and political developments, with potential high social, as well as economic costs.</p>
16	<p>Begg, R., J. Pickels, P. Roukova. A New Participant in the Global Apparel Industry: The Case of Southern Bulgaria. – Problems of Geography, 1999, Publ. BAS, 3-4, pp. 121-135; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: This paper reports on the regional transformation of the apparel industry occurring in the region of Kurdjali and Smolyan districts as a result of the recent boom in small and medium enterprises. Basing ourselves on the results from enterprise surveys carried out in 1999, we show how assembly production using imported materials for international market (ishleme) has become the predominant form of industrial organization in apparel in the region in the 1990s. One important conclusion is that the several different industrial forms have emerged owing to the different ways in which they are inserted into global and regional commodity chains. A second conclusion is that, as a result of enterprise growth, labour markets have tightened and many firms must now adjust to the need to retain workers and attract and train new workers.</p>
17	<p>Kolev, B., P. Roukova. Priorities of Regional Development Policy in Bulgaria. – Proceedings of the 3d meeting on “The Spatial Development Policy Integration for SE Europe” - ESTIA INTERREG IIC, 24-25 September, 1999, Bucharest, Romania. Publ. UP – National Institute for Research and Regional Planning –</p>

	<p>Bucharest and SDRU- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, 2000, pp. 64-72; (scientific report)</p> <p>Abstract: A critical analysis of the national policies and legislation for regional development of Bulgaria has been made in the context of spatial development and integration of regional policies in Southeastern Europe. The higher importance of the regions for targeted development compared to that of the planning regions with regard to reducing the socio-economic problems in cross-border cooperation has been proven.</p>
18	<p>Roukova, P. Environmental management issues of Bourgas region. – Problems of Geography, 2001, , Publ. BAS, 3-4, pp. 114-124; (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: This paper presents important problems of environmental management in the Bourgas region of Bulgaria after ten years of transition. It explains the main changes in environmental legislation during the last few years of the region's development. Recent changes of environmental policy-making and economic transition in Bulgaria have led to the redistribution of existing management responsibilities in Bourgas as well as to the delegation of new responsibilities to those entrusted with local and national environmental management. More specifically, the paper investigates the environmental activities of two main local actors - local government institutions and the Petrochemical plant, the biggest such plant of the Bulgarian national economy, located near the town of Bourgas. The paper aims to demonstrated, through identification of existing environmental conflicts, how those two parties are involved in local environmental management. The pros and cons of their cooperation and partnership for environmental problem solving are particularly emphasized.</p>
19	<p>Roukova, P. Conditions for Cross-border Co-operation in Southern Bulgaria: Kurdjali District Case Study. In: G.Petrakos and P.Liargovas (Eds.) ‘Regional Development and Cross-Border Cooperation in Southeastern Europe’ – Conference proceedings. SEED – University of Thessaly Press, Volos, Greece, 2003, pp. 181-190, ISBN: 960-8029-25-3. (scientific paper)</p> <p>Abstract: The objective of this paper is to present the conditions and possibilities for cross-border co-operation (CBC) of a specific border region. The Kurdjali District (Southern Bulgaria) has been chosen as a case study because of its numerous and complex problems that are running concurrent with economic transformation. The advantages and disadvantages of the CBC are outlined on the basis of the national policies (section 2) and programs for regional and economic development of the Kurdjali District (section 3). CBC is a tool for resolution of the problems of regional and local development. The regional institutional structure for CBC is in the process of being set up, although there is a range of local initiatives for CBC for promotion of economic relations – SMEs in industry.</p>