ABSTRACTS
of scientific publications
of Assoc.prof. Teodorina Zhelyazkova Turalkova, PhD
Department of "Agrarian Economics" at the University of Economics - Varna,
for participation in a competition for "professor" in the field of higher education
3. "Social, economic and legal sciences", Professional field 3.8: Economy,
scientific specialty "Economics and management (Agrarian entrepreneurship and regional
entrepreneurial activity)"

A. Scientific works for participation in the competition for "professor"
1. Monograph or equivalent publications
1. Turalkova, T. Regional dimensions of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity
in rural areas of Bulgaria, Varna: Science and Economics, 2023 (Monographic Library

Abstract of the monograph
The presented monographic work is devoted to the study of entrepreneurship in rural
areas as a regionally determined phenomenon, having characteristics which are differentiated
and conditioned by the specific character of the environment. The regional effects of its
development give us reasons to adopt it as the main strategy for the revival and development
of the regions.

The main objective of the work is to examine the theoretical/methodological and
methodical issues of entrepreneurship in the regional aspect, specifically in the rural areas, by
assessing the parameters of its practical application and formulating potential active
approaches to supporting and promoting entrepreneurial activity based on local resources.

Retrospectively, the theoretical and empirical research works on the issue of
entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity in the regional aspect are studied and analyzed.
Presented are the principles and regularities and is established a theoretical framework of
integration interrelations and fundamental interdependences between regional development
and entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial activity, regional economic growth and rural
development. An evaluation is conducted of prior studies of the issues of the differentiation in
entrepreneurial activity and are classified the indicators of entrepreneurial activity used by
scientists. On the basis of the performed theoretical and methodological analysis there are made generalizations and is created a model of causality in regional entrepreneurship.

The methodology of the study of entrepreneurship in rural areas includes several sections of analysis: regional; sectoral; personal (individual). The basis of the study is the historical retrospection in the development of territorial units from the scope of rural areas.

Methodologically, the monographic work is oriented in three directions:
- Elaborated are integrated indicators and is collected and processed data, which is used for classifying and differentiating rural areas into groups according to their rank of provision with factors of production;
- Studied is the influence and the relation between the components of the model and by means of selected indicators there are measured the levels of interregional differences in entrepreneurial activity and regional economic development;
- Explored and substantiated are the factors for choice of location, the typology of entrepreneurial activity and the dynamics of entrepreneurship in rural areas.

The emphasis of the analyzes and discussions are in the field of entrepreneurship, and regional development is considered as a condition and, accordingly, as a result of the activity of entrepreneurs. In this sense, regional development remains outside the main focus of the study. The concepts "region" and "rural areas" have a leading place in the overall study. In the relevant parts of the development, working definitions are given, since the specific borders of the region (respectively of the rural areas) are too imaginary (in case the administrative territorial division is not used). For the purposes of the empirical study, it is necessary to link the region (rural areas) with a specific territorial unit, for which the boundaries, area, population, etc. have been determined, and is monitored by national statistics. Therefore, the empirical study of rural areas is reduced to the study of rural municipalities as a territorial unit observed by statistics.

The empirical study included a certain number of rural municipalities (20 each from the mountain, plain and agglomeration areas) in order to cover characteristics typical for the respective group, using classifications according to the indicated characteristics from other literary sources. Grouping and ranking all 231 rural municipalities would undoubtedly enrich the results of the study, but this is not among the goals, priorities and scales of such research.
A certain number of factors were used to rank the rural municipalities from each group. In the present study, the factors are determined on the basis of the classical formula for a production function, which gives grounds for assessing the entrepreneurial provision of the municipality with the necessary resources for entrepreneurship. In other studies, according to the specific goals and desired results, the arrangement of the municipalities can be carried out with different socio-economic indicators using the described methodology. Empirically, performed is a testing of research hypotheses and are interpreted the proved dependencies. On the basis of the conducted theoretical and methodological research and empirical study to formulate principal conclusions and are proposed recommendations for increasing entrepreneurial activity in rural areas.

On the basis of the conducted theoretical-methodological research and empirical research, basic conclusions are formulated and recommendations are offered for increasing entrepreneurial activity in rural areas. Views on changes in various directions are presented: in terms of regional policy, methodical and information provision of entrepreneurial activity, construction of supporting infrastructure and Regional Innovation System. A methodology has been developed for the assessment of entrepreneurial capital, through which the potential of the specific area for entrepreneurial activity is established and is applicable by entrepreneurs in the process of making decisions about localization.

A combination of various approaches and methods is used in the study. At the base of the entire study lies the systematic approach. In the study of entrepreneurial attitudes the behavioural approach is used. The epistemological approach is applied to the study of the factors of entrepreneurial activity. There are also used the methods of theoretical analysis and scientific synthesis in the work with the various theoretical and empirical studies, as well as in the processing of the information of the author's empirical study. In the entire work the approaches of induction and deduction are used. In the author's study the following methods are applied: the taxonomy method, the difference estimation method (Theil's method), the Shift Share analysis, the descriptive statistics method, the factor and correlation analysis, the survey, comparative methods, as well as a combination of those.

II. Other Monographs and Studies

Abstract of the monograph

The term "transformation" is associated with changing the business model in the sector or region through policies and innovative solutions that lead to an increase in the competitiveness of agrarian entrepreneurs. The purpose of the research is to analyze the changes (transformations) in the development of agrarian entrepreneurship and to propose guidelines for achieving sustainability in its development. The object of research is the current agricultural holdings and the potential for entrepreneurial activity in rural areas. The methodology used includes a historical and systematic approach, a method of analysis and synthesis, induction and deductive methods.

Empirical research methods used are survey, observation, comparison and descriptive analysis methods. In the development, an overview of the historical processes in agriculture on a global scale was made, highlighting the main transformations - intensification and industrialization, greening and digitization.

The factors of regional entrepreneurial activity, which are the basis for changes in rural areas, are examined. The transformations in Bulgarian agriculture in the period after the country’s accession to the EU are analyzed, including the restructuring of farms, changes in gross production and added value, the economic efficiency of entrepreneurial units, etc. The regional and sectoral differentiations are brought out, as well as the reasons that gave rise to the mentioned disproportions. Proposals have been made to reduce the impact of sectoral and regional differences and develop sustainable agrarian entrepreneurship, including through agroecological approaches and digital technologies.

The research covers the period after the country's accession to the EU, when the transformations in agrarian entrepreneurship are extremely dynamic as a result of the application of the European financial mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the EU and the specific forms of support at national and local management levels.

For the discussion on the processes in Bulgarian agriculture, their analysis and their impacts on rural areas are carried out with the use of data from the National Statistical Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry and expert assessment of specialists from regional directorates "Agriculture", municipal offices and regional offices of the National Agricultural Advisory Service.

Abstract of the monograph

The conditions for the development of agriculture after the accession of the country to the EU and the requirements of the Program for the Development of Rural Areas 2007-2013 as a main part of the General Agricultural Policy, presuppose knowledge of the specific problems of rural areas and the measures envisaged by the European institutions to overcome their inequality.

The main purpose of the development of the team of scientists from IU-Varna and Thrace University, Stara Zagora is to track, analyze and evaluate the development of rural regions in Bulgaria and to propose concrete solutions for their socio-economic sustainability.

The object of research are purposefully selected rural areas, included in the planning areas designated by the Law on Regional Development of the Republic of Bulgaria.

For the purposes of the research, the following methods were used: Methods for collecting empirical data (collecting "secondary" data (reviews, analyses, statistics, case studies, examples, etc.) and collecting primary information (through surveys, interviews, discussions, observations etc.) and methods of information processing through comparative analysis, hypothesis testing, etc.

Based on the collected and processed data from the reviewed reviews, analyzes and statistics, we have formulated working hypotheses that can be supplemented or specified in the process of the scientific research work. The research is subordinated to the following working hypotheses: First, and tracking the multiple influence of the factors from the regional development model on the rural development of the regions in Bulgaria; Second, the quality of human capital in the villages is weak, which has a strong negative impact on the development of the rural area; Third, there is a lack of strong entrepreneurial activity with a multiplier effect on the economic growth of the rural area; Fourth, the innovation systems also have a different degree of development by region, which predetermines a different level of innovation activity in the villages; Fifth, good production practices for organic farming and environmentally friendly production are observed with a low prevalence.
studied with the variables from the FAO model of rural development, as a result of which conclusions are drawn for n wants the degree of impact of the variables in the studied rural areas. An assessment of the impact of state policy and the level of agrarian development on the rural economy and rural development has been made.

The proposals made are in the direction of active state intervention on the variables in the models for regional development and the model for rural development of FAO, which would generate economic activity for the development of the studied rural areas. Accelerating the development of agriculture and forestry can be achieved on the basis of stimulating micro-financing in rural areas. The geographical type of the region determines the relative share of agricultural and non-agricultural activities, which should be taken into account in local management.

The parts developed by Assoc. prof. T. Turlakova cover the issues of: regularities and models for the development of rural areas, the comparative analysis based on the experience of other European countries and the USA (chapter one, items 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4); the state and problems of the studied areas were identified, a methodology for regional analysis and a survey was developed, a comparative analysis was made of the indicators for rural areas in the studied areas - Gabrovo, Plovdiv and Dobrich (chapter three, items 3.1., 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5); the place of entrepreneurship in regional development is presented through conceptual models and causal relationships (chapter four).


Abstract of the monograph

The main thesis of the authors of the monograph is that the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU stimulates entrepreneurial and investment activity in agriculture and related activities, which leads to the improvement of the quality of life in rural areas. The main goal of the scientific development is to reveal the instruments for the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and to study their influence on entrepreneurial and investment activity in rural areas.

In order to prove the thus formulated thesis and achieve the goal, some working hypotheses have been tested: First, the financial mechanisms of the EU CAP are successfully

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applied along the four main axes of the Rural Development Program and stimulate the
development of agriculture and rural areas in certain main areas guidelines; Second, based on
complementarity and coherence with the CAP, the EU Cohesion Policy, through its financial
instruments, accelerates the development and modernization of rural areas and leads to an
increase in investment activity and regional competitiveness; Third, the faster development of
rural areas can be achieved on the basis of encouraging entrepreneurial and investment
activity; Fourth, through the support of alternative activities of agricultural production, which
are traditional for different regions, local socio-economic development is stimulated; Fifth, as
a result of part of the measures under the program for the development of rural areas, with the
support of private investments and the program for diversifying economic activities,
migration from rural areas is reduced due to the improvement of working conditions and the
quality of life. In this way, a larger part of the active population is retained in the villages;
Sixth, entrepreneurial and investment activity in villages is what revitalizes these areas and
makes them viable and functioning regional structures.

The object of research in the project are farmers and entrepreneurs from different rural
municipalities, whose selection was made according to a set of criteria developed by the team.
The development clarified the essence and development of the Common Agricultural Policy
of the EU; an analysis was made of the financing under the first and second pillars for
Bulgaria and some EU member states, as well as the macroeconomic indicators related to
agriculture in Bulgaria before and after the accession to the EU. The impact of direct
payments and measures under the CAP’s PRDP on Bulgarian agriculture has been
investigated and the main problems and challenges facing Bulgarian agriculture in the years
after our accession to the EU have been identified.

The views of scientists, economists, expert opinions of structures in the Ministry of
Agriculture, associations, NGOs, organizations, institutions and the views of agricultural
producers were used as the information base of the research.

The parts developed by Assoc. prof. T. Turlakova are in the following directions:
through the approaches of systematization and tracking of evolutionary development, the
European sectoral policy, principles, goals, reforms and the current state and priorities of the
CAP are subjected to a critical analysis (chapter one) : the implementation and expected
effects of the financing system and, in particular, the schemes for payment per unit of area.
and direct payments are considered (chapter 2, items 1, 2 and 4); the influence of the financing methodology on the sub-sectors of plant breeding and animal breeding in Bulgaria is analyzed and a comparative analysis with other European countries is carried out; the results of a survey among agricultural producers, differentiated into groups according to the size of the arable land in the farm, are presented (chapter three); a number of problems are indicated, which logically lead to the main conclusion that a change in the financing system is necessary in order to increase the competitiveness of small producers; the influence of the PRDP (2007-2013) on the demographic structure of the population, degree of realization of the projects and effects on backward regions is discussed (chapter four).


Abstract of the monograph

The main goal of the monograph is to study the possibilities for building sustainability in the connections and interactions between the individual agricultural and non-agricultural activities in the North-Eastern region of Bulgaria. It is aimed at the possibility of highlighting the economic and social effects of the proper management of agribusiness, aimed at diversification of activities and building integrated chains of production, processing and realization of agricultural production in the North-Eastern region of Bulgaria.

For the purposes of the monographic work, on the one hand, a situational analysis of the state of the agrarian sector and related non-agricultural activities in the North-Eastern region of Bulgaria is applied, and on the other hand, concrete successful business models are analyzed that realize a vertical connection and integration of business with interaction between basic agricultural and non-agricultural activities with the aim of processing the primary production and turning it into a finished end product with added value.

The object of research in the present monograph is the Northeast region, and the subject of research is multi-layered and covers: the economic and social effects of the interaction and management of agribusiness and non-agricultural activities.

The monograph provides a theoretical review of the economic literature in the field of types of interactions between agricultural and non-agricultural activities. And a model for the
analysis of the economic and social effects of the interaction and management of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in North-Eastern region has been developed. The main organizations and policies influencing governance at the global, national, regional and local levels are presented. The main economic and social effects affecting the interaction and management of the diversified business linking agricultural and non-agricultural activities are analyzed on the basis of in-depth interviews. Specific conclusions and recommendations have been made based on the situational analysis and the specific study of diversified business activities combining agricultural and non-agricultural (processing) activities in the North-Eastern region of Bulgaria.

The scope of the research is specifically aimed at one of the main agricultural areas of Bulgaria, namely the North-Eastern region, which is characterized by a highly developed agricultural sector and a flat relief, which is a good prerequisite for building linked business activities based on the interrelationship of agricultural and non-agricultural activities of processing.

The theme developed by Assoc. prof. T. Turlakova (theme 4) is dedicated to policies at the regional and local level, influencing the interaction between agricultural and non-agricultural activities, including the regional institutional infrastructure, the application of the cluster approach, joint partnerships, associations of producers, the multifunctional use of resources, etc.


Abstract of the collective monograph

The authors of the collective monograph proceed from the understanding that the management of socio-economic systems in the conditions of global challenges requires the use of mechanisms to ensure security, optimize the use of resource potential, increase competitiveness and provide state support to economic entities. Basic research focuses on the

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1This publication was developed in accordance with the implementation of a work program under the project "Cooperative models for doing business in Bulgaria and their potential for implementing innovative management solutions". Contract No. KP-06-I65/1, FNI.
assessment of economic entities in the context of global challenges, analysis of the financial system, migration flows, logistics and product exports, as well as regional development. The proposed solutions can be implemented in different decision-making models in the context of global challenges, strategic planning, financial and food security, education management, information, technology and innovation. The results of the research can be used in the development of directions, programs and strategies for the sustainable development of economic entities and regions, increasing the competitiveness of products and services, decision-making at the level of ministries and agencies that regulate the management processes of socio-economic systems. The part developed by Assoc. Dr. T. Turlakova is a paragraph from Section 7: Regional Aspects in the Management of the Socio-Economic System.

In it, an attempt was made to justify the need to apply cooperative and integrative approaches in the activity of small and semi-market farms in rural areas of various European countries. For this purpose, semi-market farms and their differences are identified and homogeneity, which provide grounds for the application of various measures for cooperation and integration on a regional basis. The role and the future viability of small farms remains an important issue for rural areas in Europe.


Abstract  

After the changes in 2004 and 2007 millions of small farms have appeared in the EU, which have a serious social impact on the development of rural communities. Their characteristic is that they are often located in the most vulnerable and disadvantaged regions. Semi-market farms have a different origin and way of development and have played a different role in the different member countries of the European Union. For this reason, this article examines them in a broad context and aims to carry out a comparative analysis of the state of semi-market farms in the various EU member states and, based on data on the impact of the measures of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), to indicate the prospects for their restructuring and development.
The integration of these farms with the market is weak and causes discussions about their competitiveness. On the other hand, they are providers of environmental goods, supporting local rural communities by providing important social, cultural and environmental services (public goods). This dichotomy in the treatment of semi-market (SMF) and subsistence farms (SF) reflects the wide divide between policies affecting production efficiency as a decisive factor and affecting the role of agriculture in the provision of public goods in rural areas. The issues of their existence and their development are extremely important for local communities, cultural heritage and agro-ecology.

8. Turlakova, T. Rural areas as an environment for entrepreneurial activity, Electronic journal "Economics and computer science", Issue 1, 2023, Varna; ISSN 2367-7791
https://eknigibg.net/Volume9/Issue1/spisanie-br1-2023_pp.35-55.pdf, Scholar Google and DOAJ;
Repec: https://ideas.repec.org/a/kab/journy/2023i1p35-55.html

Abstract

In recent years, the concept of "rural area" has gained particular importance in connection with the implementation of the principles, instruments and mechanisms of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy. The change envisaged in the wording and criteria for rural areas relating to the new CAP 2021-2027 program period is a prerequisite for differentiation in territorial economic and social development.

The purpose of the study is to define and characterize rural areas as an environment for entrepreneurial activity, in accordance with the current regulations and in the context of the new Strategy for the Development of Rural Areas 2023-2027. The study is limited to the rural areas of Bulgaria. Through the methods of comparative and retrospective analysis and synthesis, the rural environment is characterized with all its elements and dimensions that create opportunities and/or problems for the development of entrepreneurship. The impact of the CAP and relevant national programs and institutional activity is considered as an objective factor. An attempt has been made to justify the classification of entrepreneurship in rural areas by forms, types and phases. As a result of the analysis, conclusions were drawn regarding: the influence of place and space (the process of revaluation), the role of entrepreneurship in the creation of value and the reassessment of environmental conditions. In an applied aspect, the research would be useful for achieving homogeneity in the development of rural areas in...
relation to the work of local communities and the implementation of the Recovery and Sustainability Plan.


Abstract

Rural municipalities in Bulgaria occupy a major share of the country's territory and cover nearly half of the country's population. There is a disparity in the development of urban and rural areas both in terms of economic development and in terms of educational level, demographic status, access to basic services, etc. In the country, the condition of rural areas is similar, but in Dobrudja, the only advantage of these parts of Bulgaria is the high relative share of agricultural activity. The development of alternative tourism as a strategic goal of the local authorities in the Dobruja region and as a profitable business for the local population implies the identification of appropriate market and entrepreneurial niches. The aim of the present study is to analyze the entrepreneurial activity through alternative types of tourism in the rural areas of Dobrudja and to propose new guidelines for their development. The studies explain the main issues of agrarian and rural entrepreneurship; reveal the features of alternative and rural tourism as a variety of rural entrepreneurship; An assessment was made of the trends, possibilities and prospects for the development of alternative tourism in the various rural areas of Dobruja; Emphasizes the possibilities for financing alternative tourism under axis 3 of the Rural Development Program (RDDD) in the period 2007-2013. The parts developed by Assoc. prof. T. Turlakova include: Methodological issues of entrepreneurial activity (part I) with conclusions made regarding the components of the regional and institutional environment, the priorities for the implementation of the national policy for regional development, the conditions for the implementation of entrepreneurial activity in the field of rural tourism in the Dobruja region, etc.; Perspectives are also presented n alternative tourism and non-agricultural activities in relation to the priorities of the CAP in the first program period (item 3 of Part III).

III. Scientific articles

10. Turlakova, T. Opportunities for Application of the Bioeconomy in Rural Areas - Principles and Practice. Izvestia Journal of the Union of Scientists - Varna. Economic Sciences Series, Varna : Union of Scientists - Varna, 10, 2021, 1, 90-96., ISSN(print) 08.03.21 FM Revision No./date 02/29.10.2021 12
The article emphasizes the possibilities of the bioeconomy for the development of the regions by integrating the available natural, labor resources and production capacities. The importance of this innovative approach for the economy of rural areas in the direction of more complete utilization of organic and mineral sources as a raw material resource for achieving sustainable development in the sphere of production and consumption is examined. The aim of the article is to analyze the possibilities of implementing the bioeconomy in rural areas through research and innovation, stimulating private investment, developing new value chains and engaging stakeholders. In the article highlights the role of the European agricultural policy in supporting and financing activities in the bio and circular economy models. The broad application of the bioeconomy in rural areas is argued through examples of the production of biomass, biogas, biodiesel, etc., in countries such as Sweden, Germany, Belgium and other European countries.


Abstract of the article

Developing and sustaining viable business models in rural areas requires support at various management levels. The implementation of the measures of the EU’s Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the field of rural areas creates conditions for increasing the added value achieved through a number of initiatives, including through the concept of "smart villages". The aim of the article is to identify successful business models in rural areas of Bulgaria based on an assessment of the local environment and in accordance with the priorities of the CAP. The article defines the concepts of "business model" and "rural entrepreneurship", an
eco-assessment of the business environment in the rural areas of Bulgaria is made. In accordance with the predetermined theme of the published collection of articles to present the positive concept for the overall development of Bulgaria, proposals have been made regarding changes in the Common Agricultural Policy, direct payments and the measures of the Rural Development Program, as well as the transfer processes of knowledge and innovative practices in rural areas.

RINZ: https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=44183568

Abstract of the article

The article examines the influence of state support for the development of the agrarian sector in various countries of Europe and Asia. In the theoretical statements on the problem, various models and results are presented for the influence of subsidies on the efficiency of agricultural production in various European countries and Russia. Different methodologies are indicated for studying the "subsidy level - efficiency" relationship, including through the Cobb-Douglas production function. The theoretical part presents research by Bulgarian scientists analyzing and summarizing the results of applying the European model of subsidies in Bulgarian agriculture. The purpose of the article is to investigate the influence of state support in the agrarian sector of the Sverdlovsk region. Statistical and descriptive analysis methods were used. The data of the Ministry of Agro-Industrial Complex and Food of the Sverdlovsk region, as well as the data of the information system "SPARK-Interfax", implemented in the region, were used as an information base for the research.

13. Turlakova, T., Slavova, G., Georgieva, T. Opportunities for Cross-border Cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania: The Case of the Interreg Program. Trakia Journal of Sciences. Scientific Serial Published by Trakia University. Social Science,
Stara Zagora : Trakia University, 17, 2019, Suppl. 1, 471 - 479. ISSN 1313-3551 (online); ISSN 1313-7069 (print), National Reference List ID 2852, Crossref, DOAJ ².

Abstract of the article

The European Territorial Cooperation Programs, better known as Interreg, support the European Strategy for Smart, Sustainable and Inclusive Growth for Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion (Europe 2020). The purpose of the article is to analyze the economic and social problems together with some possibilities for initiating joint activities between the participating border regions of Romania and Bulgaria under the Interreg Program 2014-2020. The financed, submitted and approved projects were analyzed by types, subject of activity and territorial scope of both countries. A study was carried out regarding the priorities under the axes "Well-connected region", "Green region" and "Secure region". As a result of the action of the Program, the studies carried out show that potential improvements have been achieved in the cross-border partnership and the development of joint projects. In summary, the activity of entrepreneurs applying for the Program, the difficulties in finding initial funds for the implementation of projects, as well as the need for future development of cross-border cooperation between Bulgaria and Romania for the period after 2020 are indicated.


Abstract of the article

The study of the locality in its various dimensions is a way to evaluate the specific, the special and through it to create the conditions for turning a given place into a socially and economically sustainable environment. The search for opportunities for local development

²https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.17601.75204

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orients the research attention in the development to the analysis of the socio-economic development of the regions with a view to constructing a system of business relations. The article examines some of the most commonly used methods for evaluating the region. It is based on the understanding that the choice of the entrepreneur in the localization of the business should be based not on intuitive but on objective prerequisites. They arise from the appropriate combination between the natural and socio-economic characteristics of the area and the specifics of the established business. The purpose of the article is to clarify some basic applied methods for the analysis of the socio-economic and technological state of the region (which have gained wide popularity among entrepreneurs in Western European countries), which are a quantitative toolkit for the localization choice of entrepreneurs and a means of building regional strategies and programs. The method of classification of the types of evolution of the regions implies the use of several indicators: production, employment and productivity of the region. Despite the clarity of application of the different methods of analysis, their application is accompanied by some difficulties and shortcomings, which are discussed in the article.

15. Turlakova, T. Business and Regional Models for the Application of the Circular Economy. Trakia Journal of Sciences. Scientific Serial Published by Trakia University. Social Science, Stara Zagora : Trakia University, 17, 2019, Suppl. 1, 171 - 175. ISSN 1313-3551 (online); ISSN 1313-7069 (print) ; National Reference List ID 2852 ; Semantics scholar; DOAJ ( https://doaj.org/article/30e2a8b18c24d4983e8a557e282eb8a); Crossref et al.

**Abstract of the article**

Since the beginning of the industrial revolution, the linear model of economic development has been applied worldwide. Today, this model has exhausted its application for various reasons: from rising prices of raw materials due to their depletion to more significant economic problems such as the need to protect the environment and the increasing need for energy. After a number of scientific discussions and studies, the concept of the "circular economy" was established, based on the regenerative approach of production. The circular economy is implemented through a variety of measures, activities and approaches depending on the characteristics of the region and/or sector, as a result of which regional and business models are typified. The article discusses the interrelationship between different cycles
(cascading, multiplying, etc.) and regional and company business models, as well as the main monitoring indicators.

The aim of the development is to analyze the existing and potential regional and business models of the circular economy in the context of sustainable development. Various empirical approaches have been used in search of innovative solutions for evaluating circular economy models in Bulgaria, including in agriculture and forestry. The summaries drawn are the basis for proposing new environmental initiatives and measures such as the implementation of a "green element" in regional strategic documents, sustainable management of local resources, etc.


Abstract of the article

The purpose of the article is to indicate the main problems in the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy in Bulgaria and in the subsidization of agricultural production, based on the modern challenges facing farmers and the development of rural areas.

The assessment of: the state and development trends of Bulgarian agriculture and rural areas acquire special relevance; the effects of community policy, regulations, requirements on sectoral development and the sustainable functioning of Bulgarian agriculture; the directions and measures for stimulating the sustainable functioning of agricultural holdings in rural areas in Bulgaria and the development of scenarios for changing the Common Agricultural Policy. The effects of applying direct area payments, single payment schemes and the deepening differentiations resulting from the priority funding of crop production and projects in the North-Eastern planning region are analysed. The issues of easing the administrative work on applying for the measures of the Program for the Development of Rural Areas and the first axis of the Common Agricultural Policy were discussed, as well as for changes in order to implement the cohesive approach in the development of rural areas of the country.


Abstract of the article

Supporting the agricultural sector can be implemented in different ways. The most common forms of support for the agricultural sector are: the payment of subsidies, the adoption of a differentiated tax policy in relation to the sector and the provision of access to various financial instruments with an advantage over other sectors. Despite the presence of a large range of support opportunities in the agricultural sector, it is mainly carried out through the payment of subsidies, which represent the largest share among the above forms of support provided by the state and the European institutions. Subsidies create a number of economic and social effects, which is why it is extremely important to assess their level and dynamics over time.

The purpose of the article is to assess the level, dynamics and trends of subsidizing Bulgarian agriculture, as well as to account for its influence on the development of agricultural holdings. The main indicator for evaluating support for producers in the article is the indicator applied by the OECD for comparison of payments by the state to agricultural producers at the entrance to farms and the gross income realized by them. On this basis and through secondary Eurostat data, the structure of support, emerging trends for a fifteen-year period, the effects of the so-called tied support etc. A comparative analysis of subsidies in Bulgaria and in other European countries was also carried out, on the basis of which summaries were made and proposals were made for the restructuring of the support, with the aim of aiming at modernization and increasing the efficiency of farms.


Abstract of the article

The aim of the article is to argue the need for changes in the CAP after 2020 based on the contemporary challenges facing farmers and rural development. The contribution of the
EU CAP to food security, environmental protection and job creation, as well as its role in the development of rural areas and building an integrated agricultural market, are examined. The need for change stems from new challenges related to price uncertainty, climate change and the growing importance of world trade. The results of the implementation of the CAP in Bulgaria up to this point points to the need to optimize subsidies with a view to changes in the organizational structure of agriculture, as well as the ratio between subsidies for added value and those for environmental damage. The main directions of the new CAP are related to: reducing the EU requirements to a minimum in order to reduce the bureaucracy of the procedures and the administrative burden for the beneficiaries, the support of the so-called fair incomes and improving the place of farmers in the food supply chain, creating new risk management tools through mutual funds and buffer savings, introducing new approaches to value creation through the bioeconomy, circular economy and ecotourism. The new concept of "smart villages" is introduced to develop digital innovations in farms, improve access to employment and services in rural areas.


Abstract of the article

The article examines the evolution of scientific views on the spatial characteristics of economic activity. The spatial aspect, presented in the works of economists from different schools and currents (mercantilists, physiocrats, German and English classics, etc.), lays the foundation for modern research and scientific summaries of regional entrepreneurial activity. The purpose of the article is, based on the evolution of economic theory, to argue the claim that the theory of regional economic development and regional economic activity is implicitly embedded in the spatial aspect of economic theory. From the point of view of relevance, the article presents not only those contributions of scientists that are in the direction of the spatial and regional analysis of the economy, including the theories of the decline in birth rates, differential rent, comparative advantages, agricultural Stanford, the effect of agglomeration, etc.

Abstract of the article

The article attempts to define, distinguish and characterize semi-market farms, their specifics and homogeneity. The role and future viability of small farms remains an important issue for rural areas in Europe. The debate on subsistence farming (SF) and semi-market farming (SMF) is hampered by the lack of commonly accepted definitions of subsistence and semi-market farming. This is important for policy because the number of semi-market farms (SMF) and subsistence farms (SF), the proportion of land they manage and the labor force they employ depend greatly on the definitions adopted. The definitions used so far can be divided into several categories according to the following criteria: physical size, economic size and market orientation. After an analysis of the indicated indicators, the conclusion is reached that "economic size" is the best comparative indicator for the degree of activity of farms, which should be applied in the statistics of the EU countries. On the other hand, for the new member states the market orientation criterion is more useful as production decisions are often influenced by household food needs. In summary, it is stated that the correct selection of indicators for cluster analysis and accurate typification of farms is important to create appropriate effects through national agrarian policies and those of the EU.


Abstract of the article

The article is dedicated to the nature, boundaries and classification of rural areas in Bulgaria. The basis is the author's different views on the specifics of rural areas and their imminent features. Based on the characteristic features of rural areas, the article presents objective criteria and indicators defining various aspects of the development of rural areas - demographic, economic, social, infrastructural and others. The main place is occupied by the positions of the national and European institutions, through which economic and social criteria, normative restrictions and parameters for classifying the regions are developed. National characteristics typifying and differentiating characteristics of rural areas in different European countries are discussed. The heterogeneity of rural areas is a reason to assume the existence of a serious differentiation in the levels of entrepreneurship, and in some cases the variations are of high values.

Abstract of the article

The purpose of the article is to reveal the varieties of applied regional policy and to highlight the results of their use in the rural areas of Bulgaria. The advantages and disadvantages of the endogenous, exogenous and complex approach to regional development are examined. A procedure for the implementation of the policy for the promotion of entrepreneurial activity is proposed, which contains specific activities depending on the stage of development of the area, including: formulation of a policy that should be undertaken (monosectoral, integrated or with local participation); adoption of direct and indirect strategies; determining the degree of technological and economic development of the area; availability and level of entrepreneurial capital; undertaking specific measures for the implementation of programs and projects; building a regional infrastructure system.


Abstract of the article

The article discusses the problems of economic convergence, the integrated and territorial approach in regional development, specifying the processes in rural areas. The objectives of this study are aimed at clarifying the integrated approach to rural development and the role of diversification and multifunctional use of resources for its implementation. In recent years, European cohesion policy has adopted a new model in regional economic development. It has evolved from a policy aimed at compensating regions for their shortcomings to a policy designed to improve regional growth and competitiveness. The three main principles of integrated development are considered, resting on three main principles: harmonization and coordination of economic, social and environmental goals; taking into account local characteristics and priorities and involving local communities in regional development activities, including through diversification and multifunctional use of resources.
The activities of diversification and multifunctional use of resources in rural areas are analyzed in the context and as part of the integrated development strategy.


Abstract of the article

The article examines the influence and importance of entrepreneurship for regional development. Emphasis is placed on the fact that entrepreneurship is a key factor in managing rural areas. Historically and substantively, a comparative analysis was made, through which the advantages and disadvantages of the conceptual models for the development of rural areas were substantiated. The differences between traditional models and modern models of regional development are emphasized. While traditional models refer to the classic factors of production (land, capital, labor), modern models include three levels of dependencies (object, driving forces and actors). They decompose the development process along vertical and horizontal lines and reveal the functions and role of different individuals and groups and their opportunities to participate in the regional development process. On the basis of regional entrepreneurship indicators and their application, summaries and conclusions about the role of entrepreneurial activity in rural areas have been made.


Abstract of the article

Entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial activity are not clearly defined in economics literature and research. There is an indirect but fruitful discussion about the content of these terms which in one way or another characterize the private initiative. Entrepreneurial activity is defined in different ways levels - corporate, branch and regional. The actuality of the problems of entrepreneurial activity in the regional plan stems from the generally accepted view that entrepreneurship is at the heart of the regional development and regional economic growth. In a large part of the literature, entrepreneurial activity is associated with a set of activities for creating a new business, a new product or a new technology. The purpose of the article is to derive and justify the main indicators of entrepreneurial activity in a regional plan.
as well as to indicate their application in the structural and strategic dimensions of entrepreneurial activity.


Abstract of the article

The process of economic transformation in Bulgaria contributed to a strong differentiation between regions and especially to the development of urban and non-urban (rural) areas. The collective monograph examines the prerequisites for the predominant number of small agricultural holdings, including: provision of additional income to pensioners and people employed in other branches of the economy, the difficulties for agrarian entrepreneurs during the transition period to a market economy and the search for alternative employment. Priority axes under the Program for the Development of Rural Areas 2007-2013 create prerequisites for the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas, as they are aimed at: Development of competitive and innovative agriculture, forestry and food industry; Conservation of natural resources and environmental protection in rural areas; Improving the quality of life and diversifying employment opportunities; Development of local capacity and improvement of local governance - LEADER program, etc. In summary, it is stated that entrepreneurial trends for investment activity in the region are two main directions: activities related to agricultural production and entrepreneurial activities not related to agriculture.


Abstract of the article

The development of rural areas considered in general terms implies the presence of processes to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of the people living there. These processes are initiated by a large number of actors and different public sectors. In addition to the variety of actors involved, regional development processes are influenced by a wide range of factors, including demographic changes, trends in technology, changes in consumer preferences and lifestyles, European legislation, subsidiary policies, etc. Such a
complex of decisions, factor influences and structural changes can hardly be synthesized in a single theoretical model. This complexity of the development process, as well as the high degree of distinctiveness of individual rural areas, are among the most likely reasons that determine the existence of diverse models in the development of rural areas in Europe. In this connection, the phenomenon of "entrepreneurial capital" was brought up, as a characteristic of regions with development potential.

The purpose of this article is to define the concept of "entrepreneurial capital" by arguing its spatial characteristics and its combination with the main theories (exogenous and endogenous) for the development of rural areas. The concept of entrepreneurial capital discussed in the article includes formal and informal networks, social acceptance of entrepreneurial activity, presence of a regional environment with conditions for rational business risk, which favors the launch of entrepreneurial initiatives.

28. Turlakova, T. Building cooperative business models in agriculture, Trakia Journal of Sciences, Vol. 21, Suppl.1, pp 20-24, 2023, ISSN 1313-3551 (online) (doi:10.15547/tjs.2023.s.01.004); Научното реферативно списък ID 2852; Semanticscholar; DOAJ; Crossref и др.

Abstract of the article

Cooperative models are a specific form of successful business. In their activities, they refer to specific principles and values. Due to their democratic structure, they contribute to socio-economic development, provide employment, help satisfy the needs of their members and clients. Their unique business model allows cooperatives to adapt and respond more effectively to economic market and financial challenges. The numerous advantages of the cooperative business model are a prerequisite for its transformation into a condition for sustainable regional development. On the other hand, the lack of detailed information on cooperatives limits the possibility of a detailed assessment regarding the size and influence of these structures. The purpose of this report is to reveal the prerequisites for building cooperative business models in agriculture, to indicate their main characteristics and conditions, as well as to outline the main prospects for their development. The objective conditions in our country convincingly show that the fate of Bulgarian agriculture is connected and predetermined by the fate of agricultural cooperatives, as they contain opportunities for the realization of modern and competitive agricultural production. This is
precisely what confirms them as basic structural units, main economic entities and producers of goods in Bulgarian agriculture, on which the region can rely.


Abstract of the article

The article examines the main approaches to studying entrepreneurship. They are classified in several directions - functional, individualistic (character traits and typological), approach to entrepreneurial action and complex. For this purpose, other authors' studies are used, which similarly classify the theories and studies of entrepreneurial activity from a historical perspective. The emergence and development of the regional approach is justified on this basis. In the last few years, the relationship "entrepreneurship - regional development" has attracted increasing scientific interest and has been established as a new scientific field with a specific methodology and terminology. The study of regional aspects of entrepreneurship is not a different approach, but a new level of research that is based on entrepreneurial approaches combined with theories of regional development, the theory of multifunctional rural development, etc.


Abstract of the article

Border regions often face problems due to their peripheral geographical location and relative isolation from the national economy. At the same time, the development of the internal market in the EU (and the free movement of people, goods, services and capital) brought to the fore the need for the balanced development and integration of the European territories. The purpose of the article is to justify the new concept of "cross-border market" in economic theory and to present a basic concept for building a cross-border agricultural market between border municipalities, based on their similar socio-economic and natural-geographical characteristics.

The article develops and presents a model of the cross-border agricultural market, which is based on the classical market theory. It is possible to expand the model by including in it the other market participants and factors influencing the market. The improvement of the
market model for a cross-border agrarian market requires a lot of research and development of the concept based on practice, which is possible in a subsequent study of this type of market. By creating cross-border markets, the aim is to resolve issues related to regional cooperation, increase in the implementation of agricultural policy, reduce poverty by increasing investments and cross-border trade in agricultural goods.


Abstract of the article

The purpose of this article is to characterize the rural environment as a factor stimulating the development of entrepreneurship, as well as to present an integrated framework for the development of agrarian entrepreneurship. Modern scientific concepts of rural areas reject traditional indicators and definitions of official documents and move towards modern understandings of the rural area as a dynamic entrepreneurial resource. In the context of these concepts, the article analyzes the main aspects (physical, social and economic) of the rural environment, emphasizing the presence of elements important for entrepreneurship, such as social and entrepreneurial capital.


Abstract of the article

In modern conditions of development, the existence of agrarian companies is redefined both by competitive market processes and by the goals and strategies on the basis of which they were created and developed. Some of them arise, develop and set very quickly, which is why they are called "meteors". Other agrarian companies stand out with a very strong market presence, with regular customers and large sales revenues. Their long-term existence is not accidental, it can be explained by the application of a rich set of entrepreneurial and management strategies that allow agrarian companies not only to retain their market positions, but also to expand them. The purpose of the article is to explain the nature and application of entrepreneurial and managerial strategies and their role in achieving the set market goals. The variety of entrepreneurial and management strategies must not only be known, but also
Skillfully used by effective agrarian managers with the aim of a sustainable and effective presence on the agrarian market.


Abstract of the article

Entrepreneurship and the development of small and medium enterprises is able to contribute to the development of employment in rural regions. Small and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of any economy and the biggest source of employment and economic growth, as they are more labour intensive, more sustainable and contribute to supporting local economies (especially in remote areas of countries) and contribute to reducing demographic pressure on urban areas. The purpose of the article is to explore the prospects for the implementation of entrepreneurial ideas in rural areas, as well as to recommend viable approaches to improve socio-economic development and local infrastructure.

The article makes recommendations to promote their development, of particular importance is the improvement of the regulatory environment and the removal of bureaucratic obstacles to entrepreneurship when starting new enterprises managed by young people. It is necessary to simplify and speed up procedures, to offer incentives such as direct financing, fiscal relief, low-interest loans, favorable insurance, training, retraining, etc.


Abstract of the article

The article aims to formulate the main theoretical and practical topics related to entrepreneurship as a means of economic development in rural areas. The factors that determine rural and agrarian entrepreneurship are analyzed, as well as the environment in which it could develop successfully. In addition to these main directions of research, the article attempts to formulate the main policies in the development of entrepreneurship. It must be emphasized that the stimulation and support of entrepreneurial activity in rural areas is of crucial importance for accelerating the economic development of rural areas. The
development of rural entrepreneurship implies that the initiative must be local, including individual producers and associations of firms. This could enhance new jobs and add economic value and revalue rural areas, as well as conserve limited resources in the community.


Abstract of the article

The purpose of the article is to examine the application of the mechanisms of direct payments (axis one) of the CAP and their impact on agriculture in Bulgaria. The methods for measuring the quantitative equivalents of direct payments offered by the OECD are clarified. The main mechanisms and schemes of application of direct payments, as well as the system of national surcharges, are revealed. The influence of direct payments on agricultural holdings in the country, including on the used agricultural area, gross production, intermediate consumption, net added value, etc., has been studied. An assessment of the effect of the applied mechanisms for direct payments was made, indicating the weaknesses and the positive and negative long-term results. The positive forecast applies to farms that have adapted to market mechanisms in this period and comply with production standards.


Abstract of the article

The purpose of the article is to analyze the level and dynamics of support to agriculture, as well as to account for its influence on the development of agricultural holdings. By presenting the various forms of subsidy worldwide, the article places emphasis on the support of agriculture on a global scale. Emphasis is placed on the study of the countries of the EU and the USA. A comparative analysis of the level of support in different countries was applied using the OECD indicators "level of support" and "subsidy structure". The state of support in agriculture for the period 2009-2016 is presented, the degree of utilization of the funds is considered and conclusions are drawn about the economic effects of the subsidy through a correlation analysis between the level of support and wheat production for a period of 17 years.

Abstract of the article

The main purpose of the article is to analyze beef markets and support factors that determine supply, demand and prices in international, national and local markets (the example is the Bulgarian beef market). The study attempts to discover some relationships between various factors in the beef market and to assess their impact on pricing in this food supply chain. Most of the results are presented in chronological order by mean, absolute and live values. To determine the influence between them, factor, correlation and regression analysis is applied. The objectives of the paper - beef cattle and supply chain - have been chosen as this sector has been developing in Bulgaria in recent years. The Bulgarian Ministry of Agriculture and Food reported that beef cows doubled from 2011 to 2016, and beef recovered at slaughter weight increased by 8% year-on-year. While Bulgaria is a traditional importer of beef (about 1/3 of the consumption is covered by imported meat), although the ecological resources are very suitable for raising beef cattle. These conditions put the beef cattle sector in perspective in the Bulgarian livestock industry, but the efficiency in production and distribution depends on the market factors and policy decisions that are the subject of the study.

IV. Scientific reports


Abstract of the report

Agriculture is a sector where the impact of climate change leads to high risk and vulnerability in the activities of agricultural producers. The negative consequences are reflected in the direction of changes in agricultural lands, reduction of productivity, soil erosion, salinization, deterioration of conditions for growing crops and others. Solving such problems is a challenge for farmers who are trying to balance the need to produce enough food with the negative effects of using agricultural land in an ecologically sustainable way. The purpose of this report is to indicate the main characteristics of the concept of ecological
sustainability in the use of land resources, to derive the main sustainability criteria, as well as to analyze the state of land resources based on the justified criteria.


Abstract of the report

Over the years, the application of environmental compatibility in the conduct of public procurement has gained more and more popularity in individual countries, including the countries of the European Union. Along with other priority instruments such as environmentally friendly technologies, environmentally friendly production of goods and introduction of environmental management and audit systems, green criteria in public procurement have become an inalienable part of environmental protection and climate change policies. The introduction of "green" (and socio-social) criteria in public procurement is an established means of reducing the negative impact of public consumption on the environment and stimulating the use, supply and development of environmental goods and services with a higher "social value". The aim of the present study is to analyze the state of the green public procurement market in Bulgaria, to clarify the difficulties that contracting authorities encounter most often in connection with the use of environmentally friendly criteria in public procurement, as well as to identify the main risks and challenges before the development of this market in the country.


Abstract of the report

The purpose of this report is to examine the impact of various population indicators in a given region on potential entrepreneurial activity and actual entrepreneurial activity, giving priority to rural (non-urban) areas in the country. The research applies indicators such as the degree of entrepreneurial activity, depth and breadth of entrepreneurial activity in the region, etc. Conclusions have been made about the influence of population density, the share of the
working-age population in the region, unemployment and other processes on the development of entrepreneurship in the rural areas of Bulgaria.


Abstract of the report
The economic development of the regions in Bulgaria is characterized by growing regional disparities. Entrepreneurial activity, regardless of the context of its consideration (national or regional) is indicative of the intensity of diffusion of the entrepreneurial activity of a certain territory perceived as the creation of a new enterprise, the application of entrepreneurial approaches, behavior and management. Regional entrepreneurial activity as an indicator used in analyses, comparisons and evaluations of differences in levels of spreading and developing entrepreneurship in separate regions. This report clarifies the main features of entrepreneurial activity, its regional manifestations and trends. The measures taken by local authorities to overcome regional imbalances should be based on a goal empirical analysis and benchmarks such as Total Entrepreneurial Activity Index (TEA Index); Thiel index; depth of regional entrepreneurship activity and others.


Abstract of the report
Modern agriculture is a biotechnological production based on the exact knowledge of the specific soil and climate conditions. The following requirements for an agro-ecological approach arise from this: First, to plan and implement measures to limit the negative factors and strengthen the influence of the positive ones, creating optimal conditions for their action; secondly, to ensure high economic efficiency of technological developments. The report substantiates the agro-ecological aspect for achieving sustainable agriculture and its application in Bulgaria through the EU CAP. A review of CAP mechanisms was made in order to support agriculture in the direction of environmental protection. The two main
measures from the Rural Development Programs for the period 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 are examined. Data are presented on the share of agro-ecological areas in the total used area within the EU, which is an indicator of the effectiveness of the agro-ecological approach. Some conclusions have been drawn regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the applied agro-ecological measures in the country.


Abstract of the report

The present report argues the need for a new conceptual approach in the education of economic specialties in the higher schools of the Republic of Bulgaria. The more important prerequisites that redefine the need for a new conceptual approach are globalization, the development of ICT and the change in the habits and behaviors of generations after 1990. The change of conceptual approaches and learning models is required due to the different behavioral models of the generations. Prosperio and Gioia’s classification of student generations is popular and widely commented on (Prosperio, L... D. Gioia 2007). Historically, they divide generations into three groups: verbal, visual, and virtual generations. The report indicates the main directions in the construction of the conceptual approach, including implementation of problem-based learning, interactive thinking and creativity, etc.


Abstract of the report

In recent years, issues of creating an enabling environment for the development and multiplication of entrepreneurship in the regions occupy a central place in regional policies, strategies and programs. The orientation towards entrepreneurship in the regions is based on stimulating local entrepreneurial skills and the subsequent growth of local firms. In developed and more recently in developing countries, the promotion of entrepreneurship has been brought forward as a government policy.
This requires, as a development objective, to analyze the current programs and strategies and to develop a procedure for the implementation of programs, strategies and measures supporting and encouraging entrepreneurship.


Abstract of the report

In the second program period, the construction of the good foundations laid down in the first program period for the functioning of agricultural holdings in Bulgaria continues. The main directions of the program, unlike the first program period, are aimed at promoting innovations, market organization and strategic management of agrarian organizations. Special attention is paid to climate adaptation and environmental protection. The two most important directions for increasing competitiveness in the sector, including private farms, and also the direction for stabilizing the socio-economic development of rural areas in the country, are preserved.

The purpose of this report is to analyze the new measures and directions supporting the development of private agricultural holdings during the second program period under the OSPRD and to establish the financial balance or imbalance in the financing process according to specific measures and directions.


Abstract of the report

Since the publication of the European Commission's proposals in October 2011, the discussion and negotiations on the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy have reached different results for the two main funding pillars. During the new programming period, the Operational Program for the Development of Rural Areas has laid down several new directions, one of which is focused on innovations in the agrarian sphere.
The purpose of this report is to take a position on the issue of European regulations related to entrepreneurial initiatives in agrarian areas in the period 2014 - 2020. Based on an analysis of economic documents, some main changes in the policy for the development of rural areas during period 2014 - 2020. Questions are raised about the potential of these new accents (related to green elements, training, opportunities for contract farming) and the possibility that they will lead to an increase in business activity in rural areas of Bulgaria.


Abstract of the report

Semi-market farms have different origins and ways of development and have played different roles in different EU member states. For this reason, this report examines in a broad context the meaning and characteristics of semi-market farms, which have always been small family (or individual, as they are called in some of the new EU member states) farms. The importance of semi-market farms depends on both economic development and the agricultural policy, the inherited land use structure and the land policy of the countries. The prospects for this type of farms in Bulgaria are examined through the changes in the structure of farms in some of the old member countries and in some new members after their accession to the EU.

The report presents the experience of Ireland, Spain and Poland. It is emphasized that the EU’s rural development policy supports the creation of national and European rural networks, which aim to "support the cohesion of rural communities in order to improve the implementation of the Rural Development Policy". In this regard, the possibility of semi-market farms to participate in similar networks for the development of rural areas is a prospect for improving their access to information about development opportunities, access to EU funding, etc.


https://www.academia.edu/3018687/MEDICAL SERVICE MARKET DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN GEORGIA

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Abstract of the report

The report discusses the impact and importance of entrepreneurship for regional development and prosperity. It highlights the fact that entrepreneurship is increasingly seen as a key factor in rural governance. A comparative historical and substantive analysis was made, through which a model of the development of rural areas was described. The comparisons cover rural, urban and intermediate areas and their corresponding number of holdings, labor force and entrepreneurial activity in other sectors and sub-sectors of the economy. Some general conclusions have been drawn regarding the trends in the development of entrepreneurship in the rural areas of Bulgaria.


Abstract of the report

The term regional innovation system (RIS) was used in the early 1990s. The concept evolved on the basis of two theoretical currents, namely - the theories of regional development and the research of technological innovations and in particular those concerning the National Innovation System (NIS). The report refers to the first strand, which considers regional differences as a major source of competitive advantage. The purpose of the report is to characterize the rural environment as a factor stimulating the development of innovation and innovation activity based on the development of the institutional environment.

In the concept of the Regional Innovation System (RIS), regionalization is explained by the ability of economic actors to integrate into information and production networks and to profit from this through collective learning processes. Despite the increased codification of knowledge, not all forms of knowledge are territorially mobile. Often, the necessary knowledge can only be achieved through direct communications or common actions, as it is embodied in the workforce, in human skills and organizational routines (know-how, know-how) and is tied to specific organizations, social groups and places. In agriculture, the transfer of detailed codified knowledge (e.g. detailed technological descriptions) is often impossible due to the characteristic set of factors that influence the effect of the innovation (e.g. plot fertility, soil type, microclimate, topography, etc.) The importance of regional innovation partners in agriculture is also determined by the relatively low propensity to take risks and the characteristic conservatism of farmers.

Abstract of the report

Recent decades have seen remarkable growth in the productivity of the agricultural and forestry sectors, but partly at the expense of environmental pollution. A growing world population along with economic growth and changing consumption patterns are further increasing the demand for primary products. This leads to pressure to increase agricultural productivity, which is accompanied by diminishing natural resources and the effects of an increasingly variable climate. Reconciling production with the sustainable management of land and other natural resources is considered the main challenge for current and future agriculture and forestry systems. Research and innovation are critical to support the transition to more sustainable, 'triple-efficient' types of primary production that encompass economic, social and environmental objectives. The purpose of the report is to reveal the nature of the bioeconomy and its application in rural areas. The role of CAP in supporting and financing innovative bio-activities is argued.


Abstract of the report

The applied classic model of economic development from the industrial revolution to date has exhausted its possibilities, which has various economic-market manifestations from an increase in the prices of raw materials due to their exhaustion to the need to protect the environment and the increasing need for energy. After a number of scientific discussions and studies, the concept of the "circular economy" is imposed, at the basis of which is the regenerative approach of production. The circular economy is implemented through various measures and activities and approaches depending on the characteristic of the region, as a result of which can be typified by business models and cycles. On the basis of the cascading cycle, regional circular patterns emerge economy, as different regional factors predetermine the development of a different business direction, which through mutual connection between the companies build its b different business network. For example, in the North-East Region of Bulgaria (SIR) the agriculture-industry-agriculture symbiosis is observed. The purpose of this article is to analyze existing and potential circular economy models applicable in the grain production of the North-East region of Bulgaria.

Abstract of the report

The master's degree in Bulgaria is developed under conditions of a dynamically changing environment and conditions of competitiveness. The processes of creating the European Higher Education Area bring to the fore the issues of the quality of the education offered by the universities, the competitiveness of master's programs and the strengthening of the European dimensions in higher education.

The purpose of this report is to analyze and evaluate the state and trends in the development of the master's degree at the University of Economics - Varna, and on this basis measures are proposed to increase the attractiveness of the master's programs.

In the development of the report, normative documents, reports for master's degree studies, accepted by the Academic Council in the period 1997-2007, data from the National Statistical Institute, information from the "ITO" department were used. The practice of other universities in the country and abroad was also studied.

The analyzes are based on five academic years, i.e. the period 2008-2012 is covered, as data from previous years (before 2008) would be incomparable due to the different educational market in Bulgaria before the EU accession.


Abstract of the report

In the process of searching for possible reserves to increase students' interest in the master's programs of IU-Varna, an important place is occupied by the analysis of the factors affecting the choice of candidates for a master's degree.

The number of students applying for a master's degree at IU-Varna is affected by factors varying in strength and direction. Compared to the choice of a bachelor's degree, the choice of study at a master's degree is dependent on many more diverse factors, many of which are objective in nature and cannot be managed. The purpose of the report is to explain the factors resulting from objective processes in society and the subjective factors motivating students to study at a master's degree or to seek realization in practice. The report presents the results of a study of student opinion regarding their choice and motivation for study.


Abstract

The CAP agri-environmental policy is not new for the EU. It has been developing for more than twenty-five years, since agriculture is the sector directly dependent on the abiotic and biotic factors of the environment. On the eve of the new programming period (2021-2027), challenges regarding the environment, climate and sustainable agriculture are increasing. In the context of deepening environmental changes, risks to agriculture are limited to: changes in agricultural land; decrease in agricultural productivity; reduction of production quality; soil erosion and other negative consequences. On the other hand, agricultural activity with all the variety of interactions with the environment is one of the factors of environmental change. In response to the negative tendency to change environmental factors and the relationship between agriculture and the environment, the agroecological approach is being developed. Using this approach, the EU CAP seeks to propose ways to overcome and/or mitigate the dependency and negative impacts that would reduce both economic efficiency and global food production. Originating as a voluntary measure in 1985, the agri-ecological approach has become the only mandatory measure within the EU's rural development policy. In the process of implementing this measure in Bulgaria, a number of procedural problems arise. It is necessary to overcome structural disparities and make a number of national decisions, which calls into question the awareness and effectiveness of the implementation of agro-ecological measures.

The purpose of the report is to assess the implementation of the agro-ecological approach of the EU CAP and its return on the sustainability of Bulgarian agriculture. A review of CAP mechanisms was made in order to support agriculture in the direction of environmental protection. The two main measures from the Rural Development Programs for the period 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 are examined. Data are presented on the share of agro-ecological areas in the total area within the EU, which is an indicator of the effectiveness of the agro-ecological approach. Based on a survey among farmers in Bulgaria, the advantages and disadvantages of the applied agro-ecological measures in the country are presented. The impact of climate change on farmers' activities is studied.

Agriculture is a sector where climate change impacts lead to high risk and vulnerability in farmers' activities. The negative consequences are expressed in changes in agricultural land, reduction of productivity, soil erosion, salinization, deterioration of animal husbandry conditions, etc. Dealing with such problems is a challenge for farmers who are trying to balance the need to produce enough food for the population and, on the other hand, mitigate the negative effects of climate change. The purpose of the report is to provide estimates from a study on the impact of climate change on the activities of Bulgarian farmers, as well as to point out practical solutions. The study covers farmers from the North-East region of Bulgaria, and the method used is an in-depth interview. The research concept includes the direct and indirect impacts of climate change on farmers' activities. Among the most preferred strategies for adapting to climate change, farmers indicated the use of alternative crops, resistant varieties (hybrids), the use of natural fertilizers and a return to the old ways of cultivation and irrigation. There are differences in farmers' views on insurance as a risk transfer approach depending on the size of the farm managed.


https://epslibrary.at/sgem_jresearch_publication_view.php?page=view&editid=8627

The report makes the case for seeing green public procurement as a set of policies, actions and links to the environmental context that emerge and shape the market for green products and services. The purpose of the present study is to analyze the state of the green public procurement market in Bulgaria, to clarify the difficulties that the contracting authorities (or contracting parties) most often encounter when using environmental criteria in public procurement, as well as to identify the main risks and challenges to the development of this market in the country. The regulation of public procurement on the Bulgarian market has been analysed, the conditions for applying the environmental criteria laid down in Bulgarian legislation and international directives have been specified. The state of the Bulgarian green procurement market is examined through secondary data of the national agency and through personal interviews with Bulgarian contractors. It is concluded that the Bulgarian market is in the initial stage of development, has a dualistic nature in terms of product affiliation and its main participants are the municipalities. The study identified some main problems in the
Bulgarian market, including low awareness of contracting authorities, lack of professional experience, budget constraints, need for better organization at the national level and others.


Abstract of the report

The forestry sector is a resource sector and underpins many different business activities. The main objective of this report is to trace and analyze the possibility of building different circular models applicable in the regional economy of forest areas that can be built successfully, between the forest sector and other main sectors of the economy to recover resources and waste raw materials from him.

The development presents models built on the basis of a good interaction between the forest sector and construction, industry, agrarian sector and tourism in different forest areas in Bulgaria.

The research methods used in the development are: induction, deduction, comparative method, synthesis method and extrapolation. The comparison between the various economic and social aspects of development of the various circular models applicable to various business activities provides an opportunity for both theoretical and practical application of the results contained in the report.


Abstract of the report

Cooperative business models are specific business structures that implement multilateral functions to satisfy economic and social needs of a particular community. After joining to the EU began a process of stabilization and development of the cooperative business model in agriculture, which also expresses in sustainable consolidation and structural processes changes. In this sense, the cooperative business model is represented by two main groups: cooperative structures providing production activity of agricultural producers and cooperatives, pooling the economic potential of the owners in an independent enterprise. The purpose of the report is to examine the state and the challenges to the cooperative business model in Bulgaria under the conditions of European integration as they emerge the main trends in their development.

B. Other publications for participation in the competition

V. Textbooks

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Abstract of the textbook

The content of the textbook is tailored to the subject of the discipline, studying questions from the theory and methodology of pricing with an emphasis on prices in the agrarian sphere. The specificity in the functioning of the agrarian business, the peculiarities of the agricultural goods and the agrarian markets has an impact on the technology, the mechanisms and the used pricing models. In theoretical terms, the textbook presents basic topics that are of particular interest to agribusiness managers. The learning content is structured so that the basic concepts and categories in the field of prices and pricing in agriculture and agro-industry are known and used. The price decisions for the structure, ratios and level of prices are considered, according to the internal company processes, the possibilities for solving problems in the field of cost optimization, profitability and prices are presented. The object of study is the system of prices, pricing methods, subjects in pricing, pricing methodology, price regulation and others. The parts developed by Assoc. prof. Teodora Turlakova are: The essence, meaning and functions of prices (topic 1); the pricing process and technology (Topic 2); questions about the composition, structure and dynamics of prices (theme 3); the reporting and distribution of costs in agribusiness (theme 4); the types of prices (theme 5); pricing mechanisms and models (topics 6 and 7), as well as state regulation of prices and pricing (topic 10).


Abstract of the textbook

The textbook on the discipline "Agrarian Policy" aims to acquaint the audience (master's students or people in need of economic, managerial training and knowledge in the field of agrarian policy) with the essence and scope of political processes in the agrarian sphere, their goals and results in a historical and contemporary aspect. The textbook enables students to acquire knowledge based on the latest theoretical and practical problems of agrarian policy, as well as the changes that have taken place to achieve compliance with the EU CAP regulations.

In the first section of the textbook, special attention is paid to structural, resource, price, tax, foreign trade and other policies at the European and national level. Each type of agrarian policy in a meaningful (but not structural) sense is considered in two directions: the first direction is directed to the principles, regularities and procedures of implementation, and the second - to the implementation of specific policies for the regulation of certain historical and economic processes in the national agrarian sector. In view of the crisis processes on a global scale, attention is paid to the views on the processes related to the food of the population, ecological production and their support at the national level, through which the aim is to form students' skills for the integration of agrarian policy with social policies and the policies of different communities.
The second section substantiates the understanding that the European Union, as a complex education in social development, needs a common policy and especially in the agrarian sector, since this sector has great social, economic and strategic importance for the community. The scope includes topics dedicated to the in-depth study not only of the theoretical foundations, laws, regularities and principles of the European agricultural policy, but also the tools, mechanisms and priorities in the program periods of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU.


Abstract of the textbook

The textbook presents theoretically basic topics that are of particular interest to managers in the agrarian field. The scope and structure of agricultural marketing are considered; the main components of the marketing environment; types of agrarian markets and their features; the specifics of product mix management, pricing and distribution of agricultural products; basic statements about the marketing information system, marketing research and segmentation in the agrarian sphere. Attention is paid to the peculiarities of the marketing activity for basic agricultural products. In a theoretical and practical-applied aspect, the main principles, methods, means, metrics and techniques that are used in the field of agricultural marketing are examined. The participation of Assoc. Dr. T.Turlakova in the development of the textbook is limited to the general characteristics of pricing, the specifics and factors affecting the pricing process of agricultural products, as well as the methods that can be used for this purpose (topic 5).


Abstract of the textbook

The textbook "Agrarian entrepreneurship" examines the conditions for successful entrepreneurship in the agrarian sphere. It is based on the understanding that the establishment of prosperous new production units is connected with a change in people's attitude and thinking, with the appearance of enterprising and innovative individuals ready to take on the risk of "change". The possibilities for the creation and successful functioning of the agrarian business can be realized effectively if one knows the methodology of entrepreneurship and the agrarian entrepreneurial process, as well as by applying agrarian entrepreneurial strategies and approaches.

Approaches to initiating and implementing entrepreneurial activity are studied. The necessary steps for starting an agrarian business, the possibilities for preliminary assessment of business projects are revealed. The problems of innovation are discussed - the generation of new ideas, market orientation, entrepreneurial windows. Special attention is paid to the selection and evaluation of rational ideas, the risk and uncertainty of the environment for agrarian business. The management of entrepreneurial activity is considered in the context of
a specific external environment and finds expression in the choice of a certain entrepreneurial strategy. Attention is paid to internal entrepreneurship, as a guarantee for an effective management structure. Profile issues and qualities that a business entrepreneur should possess are discussed. The textbook "Agrarian Entrepreneurship" is published in accordance with the established curriculum for students majoring in "Agrarian Economics" at the University of Economics - Varna.


Summary of the textbook

The discipline "Enterprise Economics" has its own specific methodology. The textbook on "Economics of the enterprise" examines the set of general principles and approaches for organizing and implementing effective business activity, for binding the set of activities in the unified system of the enterprise, for the realization and coordination of the main economic functions and processes in the enterprise: the set of methods for the selection and implementation of the ways of combining and using the production factors, as well as for determining the optimal scope of the complex of operations in order to achieve the previously targeted economic and social results. The scientificity of this methodology is determined by the degree of realization of objective economic laws and regularities. The methodology of the economy of the enterprise is uniform for all enterprises, regardless of their branch affiliation, size, legal form, etc., while at the same time it makes it possible to take into account the differences in their target orientation, as well as the peculiarities and specific requirements of the specific markets.

The individual chapters of the textbook are grouped into four sections, consistently characterizing: The enterprise as a business entity; The resources available and operated by the enterprise; The economic processes taking place in the enterprise and the financial and economic parameters and the results of the enterprise's activity. The parts developed by Assoc. Dr. T. Turlakova are related to: composition and structure of the capital, questions about the company's securities (Chapter 7); the general issues of pricing (Chapter 17) and theories of profit, revenue and their taxation in enterprises (Chapter 18).


Summary of the textbook

In the conditions of a market economy and access to the EU market, non-traditional activities in agriculture are one of the possibilities for the survival of agrarian enterprises and sustainable development of the sector as a whole. The textbook "Non-traditional activities in agriculture" examines the need and conditions for the development and promotion of activities that are not typical for agriculture, but can be carried out together with traditional agricultural production, activities that are unknown or forgotten in the specific area or across...
the country. The textbook is intended for students of the "Agrarian Economics" and "Tourism" majors at the University of Economics - Varna. The economy of the home economy, the development of organic production, international standards and regulations, the cultivation of non-traditional plants and animal species originating from other latitudes, folk crafts as a complementary non-traditional activity and the various types and forms of rural tourism were examined. The participation of Assoc. Dr. T. Turlakova is in clarifying the essence and classification of non-traditional activities, the conditions for their development, including the stimulating role of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU (theme 1).


Abstract of the textbook

The textbook on the discipline "Markets, prices and marketing in agribusiness" is intended for those studying in the "Agrarian business" under the project "Academic initiative to promote the regional employment - Sakar". The purpose of the authors is to give some theoretical guidelines on the nature and types of markets, the role and importance of the market mechanism, the influence of demand and supply on prices and the peculiarities of their manifestation in agriculture. Those studying the specialty should also acquire some basic knowledge about stock exchanges, such as a specific agricultural commodity market. The textbook emphasizes the main elements of the market mechanism - demand, supply and prices, attention is paid to state regulation of prices, practice in developed EU countries, common terms and concepts in marketing are clarified. Due to the limited volume of the textbook (the frameworks are provided by the funding institution of the project), the topics are presented in the most synthesized form. The topics developed by Associate Professor Dr. T. Turlakova (topic 1, topic 2, topic 3, topic 4, items 1, 2 and items 3, topic 5) cover questions about the market and the market mechanism, some basic marketing concepts, the price in the conditions of a market economy, the price system under different political systems, as well as the functions of the state for price regulation and control.


Abstract of the textbook

The textbook "Agrarian entrepreneurship and starting your own business" is intended for students studying under the project "Academic initiative to promote regional employment - Sakar" at the University of Economics-Varna, but due to the nature of the topics, it can be used by anyone who intends to start an agricultural business or already manages one. Despite the limited volume in thematic terms, the textbook includes a number of questions about: the essence of entrepreneurial activity from the point of view of economists, managers and psychologists; the historical development of entrepreneurship concepts; the conditions and prerequisites for starting an agrarian business; organizational-management and legal forms of
registration; preliminary research and planning of agrarian business; sources of financing and lending, etc.


Abstract

This guide on "Agrarian Entrepreneurship" is primarily intended for students of the "Agrarian Business" major at the University of Economics - Varna. Its practical-applied focus and attempts to use tasks, questions for discussion, role-playing games, as well as case studies based on real situations from the activity of entrepreneurial farms and based on interviews with entrepreneurs or articles from economic publications reflecting the reality in the field of agribusiness, makes it suitable for any potential or actual entrepreneur. The participation of Assoc. Dr. T. Turlakova is on the applied-practical issues of the essence and importance of entrepreneurship (theme 1); the peculiarities of agrarian entrepreneurship (theme 2); small business and entrepreneurship, including its models (theme 3); the practical-applied aspects of the entrepreneurial process (topics 4, 5, 6, the part about entrepreneurial strategies (without managerial ones) of topic 7); the possibilities of applying franchising in the agricultural sector (theme 8).


Abstract

The study guide is intended for the students of the University of Economics-Varna and aims to support the research activity in the preparation of diploma theses, mainly for those studying in the specialty "Agrarian Economics". In each diploma thesis, the knowledge of the graduate in the field of the general-economic and specialized training, the skills to approach problems dialectically, his possibilities for in-depth analyzes and conclusions, for theoretical generalizations and practical-applied solutions. The proposed guide aims to introduce students to the main methodological steps in developing the thesis. They are presented in detail in order to protect the graduate from common mistakes, as well as to help him achieve good organization and systematic in the research work.

VI. Other publications (scientific - popular articles)


Abstract

The article aims to present the results of the international scientific conference on the topic "World crisis and economic development", organized and held in 2010 by the Varna University of Economics. The conference is part of the events with which the university celebrates 90 years since its founding and is one of the most significant events dedicated to the anniversary. The article reflects various aspects of the global financial and economic crisis, as a result of the presentations and discussion questions that were raised by the conference participants. The significance of the scientific forum, which is also emphasized in
the article, stems from the presence of foreign scientists and the extensive discussion on the impact of the economic crisis on the world economy and international economic relations.


Abstract

The article reflects the results of the scientific-practical conference held in 2010 of the "Agrarian Economics" department on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its foundation. The theme of the conference "Challenges for agribusiness and rural areas" stems from the relevance of the issue of the development of rural areas as one of the main goals set in the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union, and the agrarian sector is a major branch of the country's economy. Participating scientists from the country and abroad present their views on various aspects of future development and problems in agribusiness and rural areas, which is detailed in the development. The article also emphasizes that as a result of the discussions and discussions, the main priorities for the development of the sector and the regions have been identified and recommendations have been made to the national and regional institutions for appropriate regulations and support.