



INTAS final report Nr. 04-79-6799

LOCLAB

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Call specification:	Thematic Call – Transforming Societies – East and West
Title:	Dynamics and social impacts of the labour markets on local communities in Eastern Europe accelerated by the EU-integration (LOCLAB)
Reference no:	Nr. 04-79-6799
Total grant:	89600 €
Start date:	April 2005
Duration:	24 months (prolonged to 33 ½ months)
Co-ordinator/ Person in charge of Management:	Hans-Peter Meier-Dallach, cultur prospectiv/ WORLD_DRIVES association, Mühlebachstrasse 35, 8008 Zürich, +41 44 260 69 01/69 29 (Fax), hp@culturprospectiv.ch / www.culturprospectiv.ch
Team information:	<p>University of Bialystok, Centre for Research and Social Initiative in Bialystok (BOBIS), Poland, malbie@uwb.edu.pl</p> <p>Belarusian State University, Belarus, rotman@bsu.by</p> <p>Analytical Centre Levada, Russia, levada@levada.ru</p> <p>Center for Social and Political investigations, SOCIS Ltd., Ukraine, steg@socis.kiev.ua</p> <p>Center for Regional and Global Development (REGLO), Bulgaria, ignatova@reglo-bg.org</p> <p>Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI), Georgia, mpachulia@gorbi.com</p> <p>The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Russia, tvorozh@online.ru</p> <p>Free University of Berlin, Institute of Sociology, Eastern European Studies, Germany, genov@zedat.fu-berlin.de</p>
Final report due:	End of February 2008
Submission date of this report:	28th of February 2008

1 RESEARCH

1.0 Objectives/concept

There is no doubt that the change of local labour chances and relations caused by the decline of old industries (de-industrialisation) in Eastern European countries, on the one hand, and by the investments of Western companies in specific regions, on the other hand, will have strong impacts on people and on the social and cultural developments in municipalities and regions. Therefore, the network project emphasises the change of labour markets in municipalities and regions and their empirical consequences on people's chances and barriers to participate in labour. As an approach involving social conditions of life (sociology), socio-economic transition (socio-economic aspects) and its impacts on the perception of borders, interethnic rivalries, social participation and identities (socio-cultural factors), the expected results address scholars as well as policy actors, municipal decision makers and entrepreneurs or investors. The general task is a bottom up contribution to a central issue: how could/should civil society be developed and emerge by starting from the local and existential conditions of people.

The network aimed to

- concentrate on participation in labour as the essential resource for the individuals and municipalities of a society;
- get insights into the question of how the changing relations between East and West generate social dynamics in the local labour markets of selected countries;
- analyse the impacts of these dynamics on (a) social polarities between losers and winners (b) their reactions to interethnic relations (c) the perception and images of borders (d) the taking an active part in local life and civil society.

The network project traced these aims on three levels: (1) **Primary data analysis and case studies:** In border regions of Poland, Belarus, the Ukraine and in towns of Russia and Bulgaria case studies have been carried out: The five case studies have been described, analysed and interpreted by quantitative and qualitative methods and materials. (2) **Secondary analysis and reviews:** In the countries participating in the network previous research, available data and observations have been re-analysed in order to enlarge, validate and enrich the insights of the case studies according to a common theoretical framework. So the changing interaction space between West and East to the dynamics of labour markets and their impacts on community development can be assessed. (3) **Networking:** According to the master plan the teams have brought together scientific and practical actors who contributed to the theoretical as well as empirical and practical tasks and enlarged the disciplinary axes by a trans-disciplinary approach. Besides electronic communications three workshops have been planned, the first in Suprasl/Bialystok (Poland), the second in Stupino (Russia) and the final meeting in Tbilisi (Georgia). The networking intended to initiate spin off projects involving additional resources of the participating institutions, other funds and organisations.

1.1. Overview on Research Activities / Conformance with the Work Program

• Tasks & work done	Periods 1 and 2 30th 04 05 – 31st 10 05	1st 11 05 – 30th 04 06	Teams involved
• Framework and masterplan	> Exchange of the research program > Country-specific reflections and working hypotheses	> Translation of framework, theoretical considerations and hypotheses into operational forms	All teams
• Preparation of the meeting Suprasl/ Bialystok	> Planning of the preliminary program (Newsletter) > Elaboration and edition of the final Newsletter including the program		Coordinator in cooperation with the Polish team
• Documentations and insights into the country-specific labour markets (preparation of secondary analysis)	> Preparation of country-specific reporting > Considerations and propositions for the country-specific selection for case studies	> Continuation of the collection of literature und secondary data	All teams
• Organisation and realisation of the Suprasl/ Bialystok meeting	> Administrative and organisational activities for the meeting in Suprasl/Bialystok hold 11. - 13.09.05:	> Discussion and summary of the results of the conference	Polish team as organiser and coordinator

(contin.)	> Main decisions: a 5 country-comparative approach based on a common questionnaire > Country-specific individual research (with qualitative data) focusing the particular situations	> Executive outline and steps > Plan and steps for the realisation of the fieldwork	All teams were present; contributed actively and approved the results of the meeting
• Proposition of cases by each country	> Provisional selection of cases	> Definite selection of cases in general > Coordination of cases (decision for a comparative focus on small and middle sized towns)	All teams and coordinator
• Preparation of the questionnaires	> Feedbacks to the conceptual framework from the empirical point of view: meaning of globalisation, periods of expansion of markets (EU)	> Preliminary form of the common questionnaire > Electronic roundtables 1/2/3 in order to find the best form among all teams	Belarusian team and coordinator All teams
• Elaboration of the questionnaires in English, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish and Bulgarian language	> Reflection on the relevance of linguistic differences; conclusions for comparative studies in regard to Eastern diversity	> Definite form of questionnaires	Belarusian team and coordinator
• Coordination of the selection of cases and sampling	> Provisional propositions	> Definite selection of cases by each country	All teams involved into a case study and coordinator
• Field work	> Propositions for research design	> Sampling and preparing the field work, the surveys > Conduction of interviews in the selected towns and places	The teams involved into a case study
• Preparation of the next meeting in Russia	> Preliminary program and organisational concept	> Preparation of the work program for the week 39/40 (October 06) > Newsletter "Moscow" with the program	The Russian teams and coordinator All teams

• Tasks & work done	Periods 3 and 4 1st 05 06 – 30th 04 07	1st 05 07 – 15th 01 08	Teams involved
• Field work in the case studies	> Completion of data gathering, controlling in the five case studies		All teams involved into a case study and coordinator
• Construction of the joint data files	> Design of the joint variable list and of the data for the comparisons		Belarusian team
• Comparative analysis	> Calculation of the tables, correlations, crosstabs		Coordinator, Belarusian team
• Exchange of preliminary interpretations	> Preparation of the papers summarising the results and diffusion to all teams		Coordinator
• Documentation of the qualitative and quantitative data and results for each case	> Realisation of the qualitative interviews and its documentation > Description of the results in a paper form	> Continuation of the documentation and working papers	All teams involved into a case study and coordinator
• Preparation of the papers for the conference in Stupino (Russia)	> Each team prepared a presentation of results of comparative and case studies	> Elaboration of papers and articles for publication	All teams involved into a case study, coordinator

• Stupino conference (30.9. – 2.10.06)	> Presentations and discussions at the 3-day conference	> Summary and conclusions	All teams (Georgian team was not allowed to travel to Russia, Chechnya-conflict)
• Presentations and publications	> Presentation of the first results at an International conference (Fribourg) > Elaboration of international publications	> Publications to national audiences	Coordinator and all teams
• Elaboration of the directory for a book	> Preparation of the third meeting in Tbilisi	> Initiative for a publishing strategy with LIT edition (Germany)	Coordinator
• Tbilisi meeting (27./28.3.07): Discussion of the publication and of post-INTAS perspectives	> Preparation of the agenda and concepts for a book > Newsletter 10 > Participation of the network in the INTAS Tbilisi conference	> Continuation of the concept of the book	All teams (Belarusian & Bulgarian team could not participate because of health problems)
• FP 7 Strategies	> Preliminary ideas for the topic “global governance”	> Elaboration of the proposal “looking upwards” > Submission of the proposal	Coordinator
• Final report		> Outline of activities	Coordinator, all teams

1.2. Compliance with the work program

The research has been generally in accordance with the Work Program of the proposal. The research steps done in the last two periods made evident that the combination of comparative quantitative and case oriented qualitative studies is a strong challenge but nonetheless very fruitful. The secondary analyses of data are more hindered by the difficult comparability of labour indicators, which are often missing or biased by different country-specific situations. The more important were complementary studies like “Upgrading Rationality in Eastern Europe”, a more synthetic approach and frame for interpreting country-specific as well as general situations. After the Stupino meeting (Russia) the preparation of a book publication stimulated the work program. However the impending liquidation of INTAS strongly influenced the work. We decided to look forward and to enlarge our research targets to how to cope locally with global influences. The third meeting in Tbilisi at the end of the 24th months period was dedicated to shape the final work as well as the future outlook. Our network has had the occasion to present the experiences done during its cooperation at a special INTAS workshop organised in Tbilisi.

1.3. Scientific Results

1.3.1. Scientific results: Insights from the quantitative comparative investigation

Peripheries and its local responses to the impacts of international norms and modernisation are notoriously underestimated in globalisation discourses. The project targeted an original approach to Eastern Europe where globalisation and multinational firms as its agents are arriving during the last decades. The research project LOCLAB concentrated on five case studies in Eastern European countries. Siemiatycze (Poland), Skidel (Belarus), Chop (Ukraine) are small centres of peripheral regions. Stupino (Russia), and Pernik (Bulgaria) represent two town-satellites near to the big centres Moscow and Sofia. In fact, the empirical results confirm that the local level is first ranked in people’s mind. Its major social capital remain primary relations (families and relatives). These conditions are the basics for understanding the life situations in Eastern European peripheries and the ways to cope with the impacts of modern and transnational developments as, for instance, evocated by the role of international companies in local contexts.

However, beyond general trends one observes very particular situations and reactions typical for the different nations and their past. In the Polish case, for instance, the community’s response is a kind of “shuttle migration” to abroad, while in the cases of Belarus or Ukraine the cultural cohesion and the residential stability of people resist. The Russian satellite-town Stupino profits from the boom of the Moscow region, but a back warded nostalgic camp still contrasts to a progressive style of working, for instance, in new multinational companies. Pernik in Bulgaria is a case of deindustrialisation; it was scaled down from a traditional industrial centre to a peripheral town with a faint outlook for amelioration. The socio-scape is touched by unemployment, emigration

and resignation. There is not a hostile attitude to foreign investments, but an euphoric trend cannot be observed either.

In Eastern European communities a complex mixture of orientations and mentalities from the past coexist with actual fears and hopes. Mainly in the peripheral centres far from the metropolises the expectations for the future are diffuse. A strong optimistic outlook on the future is empirically evident in Stupino, the satellite town in the South of Moscow. An optimistic perspective and positive evaluation of foreign companies is highest – however also embedded into the traditional Russian life orientation of people: local and familial orientations and – last but not least – the looking back to the heroic period as a rocket town during the Soviet time.

The diverse local environments are a frame for discussing specific questions relevant for the practice. Introducing trans-national influences and norms has to be designed in interaction with the local situations and life-orientations of communities and residents. These are very different not only between the different parts of global society, the Southern and Eastern peripheries, and the rich North, one finds particular situations also within and between the countries of Eastern Europe. Local situations and mentalities are challenging universal or trans-national norms harder than is declared by the international agents of such norms and practices (like multinational companies, governmental or non-governmental organisations).

We will give a counter-balance to a series of work done from a more top-down perspective, treating globalisation as a documentation of flows of macro-economic facts and figures, norms or political rules, business and civil activities on an elite level. Our approach prefers the small centres within the peripheries of semi-periphery, since in most of the debates peripheries and the local faces of problems are notoriously underestimated. Thereby the focus lies on national and local diversity in the Eastern European hemisphere. Although some general, i.e. global trends are evident we observe very particular situations and reactions typical for the different nations and their past.

Globalisation arriving at different local communities in Eastern Europe – highlights of the five cases

The involved Eastern European local communities are looking back to high dynamics since 1991, which touched the five countries in different degrees and modes. Therefore we assumed a high diversity between the cases selecting them for the comparative work. The following description of the cases delivers a framework, assumptions and hypotheses on a contextual level. They provide a helpful frame for the explanations of how modernisation and multinational companies are impacting the economic and cultural life in the locations.

The positioning of the cases along the *socio-ecological* stratification line between centres and peripheries: The three village-towns are small centres of rural regions far from big centres and metropolises. But they are located simultaneously in border zones that imply a rather disruptive history up to the present. The regions changed the membership to states and empires and served as areas for negotiating the borders during and after the world wars. The three cases are culturally mixed regions until to date; in Skidel a fourth of the population is Polish. In Chop half of the population are Hungarians. Before and since the early nineties, in the opening period, the regions interacted intensely across the borders by a kind of small-scaled trade, not always legal, but tolerated. Since the entry to the EU Poland is separated by the Schengen border regime. The villages around Chop in the Transcarpathian region look back to a long tradition of trans-border relations to Hungary and Slovakia.

In terms of globalisation research, the Eastern countries belong to the *semi-peripheries* of the world system. The three cases Siemiatycze, Skidel, Chop are small centres located in the peripheries of the Eastern European semi-periphery. Hence their roles are crucial; as small centres of a rural surrounding they are influencing the national divide between the metropolitan centres, Warsaw, Minsk, Kiev, and the peripheral hinterland of the countries, Podlasie, Grodno, Transcarpathia. Scientific literature documents this huge divide in semi-peripheries. While in the Western countries developmental gaps between centres and peripheries are decreasing, the disparities between centres and peripheries in Eastern European contexts increase.

The two industrial towns Stupino and Pernik are sub-centres of metropolitan regions. They have the character of satellite towns. In Pernik the industrial sector was touched by a hard deindustrialisation period, the closure and restructuring of a big steel factory. The industrial sector decreased and the economic activities of the tertiary and private sector increased; the character of Pernik as a satellite means that a big part of workers has to commute to Sofia or to emigrate for getting a job. In comparison to Pernik, Stupino as a satellite achieved to retain its own centre of gravity, – the old industrial complex – and new foreign firms are investing into the location.

The communities as socio-scapes

The post-socialist contexts and communities form specific “landscapes” shaping the economic and social life of people. Lets start with the landscape of firms as a feature describing the cases as specific socio-scapes. The term is open for a qualitative holistic interpretation of socio-economic facts. So one can illustrate the communities by labels and metaphoric names summarising the essential feature:

Skidel – protected island: In Skidel the industrial sector inherited from the Soviet-period remained absolutely important. The state sector embraces 90 percent of the working people in Skidel. According to this fact we called the socio-scape of this village-town a “*protected island*”. The experience of foreign firms and investors is very low or missing. The respondents can neither perceive nor assess the impacts of foreign firms in their town. This type of island, closed to modern trends, notifies the one pole of the scale where we can describe the cases along the periphery-centre continuum. In protected islands the socialist past is preserved and the social performance and responsibility is defined by one basic value: the survival and maintenance of the firm are a necessity to hold the work places for the population, even if a firm is running at a loss and cannot pay the salaries. In this context one observes a strong trend to maintain and survive with the model of “*labour society*”: people expect a pattern of ordered rules and practices of the working context. The “*labour-society model*” contrasts to the post-standardised flexible model of work. The former is the preferred model of economic governance by people and elite. In protected islands the socialist pattern of “*good governance and conduct*” is strongly influenced by the *state- and social security-oriented model*, which contrasts to *the private and on individual achievement oriented pattern*. However, also in Skidel critical symptoms in regard to the labour model of life are observable. There is a high rate of unregistered unemployed workers and the number of workers with unlimited contracts is rather low. The state-secured model cannot meet the expectations for good jobs for all. The qualitative portrait illustrates the situation of this town-village focused on the problem of “*labour society*” in a dynamic period, from which Skidel cannot be protected. All in all Skidel in the Grodno region represents a context of a relative static constellation, which is typical for rural regions and peripheries in Belarus, Russia and partially in the Ukraine, mainly in the Eastern areas. On the other hand, in Poland’s periphery the implantation of foreign enterprises has started early like in other dynamic regions in the NIS (Stupino); this type of peripheries show a rather *dynamic constellation* in comparison to the one mentioned before.

Siemiatycze – a “whirl context”: During the socialist period there was a strategy to “urbanise the villages and small towns” promoting their integration into the system. For instance, in Siemiatycze the Hortex complex was the typical agent of socialist industrialisation in the rural area. It is evident that the loss of development in such places is strongly felt by people with a memory back to the socialist period described below as the nostalgic moods back to the seventies. As we see today the sector of services is absolutely predominating in Siemiatycze as well as in Chop. People work in small enterprises producing and delivering services; there is no further industrial perspective. Siemiatycze shows a strong decrease of the features constituting a “*labour type of society*”. The state sector is much lower than in Skidel, a fifth of the manpower has got contracts of employment by oral agreement, but the inhabitants of the village-town have (mainly positive) experiences with foreign companies. Further results confirm that Siemiatycze is the most “*entropic*” socio-scape of all rural cases; external drives and impacts lead mainly to migration, to insecurities and stressful symptoms. In contrast to Skidel at the opposite pole of the scale we call Siemiatycze a “*whirl context*”.

Chop and adjacent villages – a peninsula: Chop and its adjacent villages are more close to the Polish town-village Siemiatycze than to Skidel on this scale. But still the state sector and the rate of full-contract workers are higher than in Siemiatycze. It is evident that the different border interactions and controls of the state in Belarus and Ukraine have impacts on the economic and social life in the villages concerned. The perception and assessment of new foreign firms in Chop is significantly higher than in Skidel. The island is linked to its neighbours. In the Transcarpathian region big investments from the countries of the EU are propagated and welcomed. In contrast to Skidel it looks in metaphoric terms like a peninsula with boundaries to the Western Ukraine as well as to the neighbours in the West.

Stupino – merging the old with the new: At the first glance Stupino shows the profile of an industrial town. The industrial sector occupies nearly two thirds of the respondents; the full contract status is highest compared to the other cases. But the town is evidently an arena where the different sectors, mainly state, private and foreign companies produce an interesting mixture. Western firms are importing own modern concepts and rules of conduct; these are confronted with the models of the older structures and those relevant for the traditional home firms going back to the socialist period. Opposite to environments with a static constellation like in Belarus, *conflicts* between the two “*labour-worlds*” can arise; on the one hand, the state and social security model is predominating and the elite protect it against the penetration of foreign patterns. The level of conflict between the modern private- and the older state-oriented model of development increases in socio-scape where Western companies enter: by investments, joint ventures, the building of sub-units of production or by founding important firm locations or headquarters in the host environments. Evidently the fear of killing effects of home industries and of the social security perspective is increased according to a negative scenario, that of *bad elephants*, when the foreign companies grow penetrating dominators. These fears are obvious in many Central Eastern and NIS environments. These milieus can be described and analysed as “*merging socio-scapes*”.

Pernik – “between losing and hopes”: Pernik experienced a hard deindustrialisation period. Formerly a typical steel producing industrial town even attracting commuters from Sofia, the big plants became liquidated or re-

structured. The town has lost a huge number of industrial working places, people had to commute, migrate or to survive in non-industrial, private and small enterprises. Evidently the assessment of foreign firms as “good” players is lower than the negative opinion. Their role is less positively evaluated than in the other contexts (besides Skidel). The data suggest that in Pernik by comparison with Stupino an interaction between new foreign and old (lost) firms did not function. The feeling of loss, to be a victim of change and transition, predominates the perspective to gain more as has been lost. The case study’s qualitative materials confirm this hypothesis by many facets but show also rising hopes and expectations in regard to the future, mainly linked to the construction of a high-way increasing the quality as location for international enterprises.

Overview on the topics of the book: Globalisation and its impacts on local communities: Case studies in Bulgaria, Poland, Belarus, Russia and Ukraine. Situations and outlooks.

World_Drives Eastern European Network (2008), Berlin: Lit Verlag, forthcoming

Introduction

Part I: A walk through small and middle centres of Eastern Europe: the comparative part

- Diversity of the communities, its labour markets and socio-topes for life
- The Eastern European semi-periphery: the cases as types of small and middle centres
- Old and new structures – the cases as landscape of firms: Skidel, Siemiatycze, Chop and adjacent villages, Stupino, Pernik
- Communities as socio-scapes perceived and assessed by people: Labour, Primary groups, Local culture, Landscapes
- What happens when the newcomers come?
- Attitudes to labour and work culture
- Shaping the future and life perspectives
- Who is responsible for problems and actions? Insights into the societal models

Part II: Portraits of the five socio-scapes: the qualitative part

- Siemiatycze: The shuttle migration between Eastern Poland and Brussels (Polish team)
- Skidel: A closed socio-tope near the Schengen border in Belarus (Belarusian team)
- Chop and adjacent villages: Traditional and open minded (Ukrainian team)
- Pernik: A hard deindustrialisation and hoping for a new revival (Bulgarian team)
- Stupino: A boom town with two faces (Russian team)

Part III: Eastern European countries facing globalisation: the synthetic part

- Eastern European countries on the way to a rationality of organisation (Nikolai Genov)
- The drives for change and what we can learn (Hans-Peter Meier)

1.3.2. Result implementation

The work program of the project tried to contribute to the topics of social responsibility and societal impacts of Western companies investing in Eastern European contexts. The dynamics of labour markets are strongly influenced by the current and future activities of foreign firms in the NIS countries. Therefore our application strategies are targeting public stakeholders and companies in Eastern and Western contexts. The Russian teams have included actors responsible in the town selected as a case-study, Stupino. All teams of the project are involved into the international project “Good Elephants – Transnational companies challenged by diverging societal contexts: social performance between Western, East-Central and NIS areas of Europe”. The network project and the case studies of our project have been a corner stone for this research stream enlarged by further Western partners. First results of the case studies have been presented in Bremen, 18th of May 06. The dissemination plan offered in the proposal will strongly emphasise the country-specific diffusion in journals and books, however the East-West borders will be crossed by the forthcoming publication.

1.3.3. Summary of results

Some general highlights concerning comparative research in different Eastern European countries

The work was focused on the description and pre-analysis of the country-specific situations by the research teams. According to the guideline of the questions published in Newsletter VI these situations were presented and discussed at the Bialystok meeting (see http://www.culturprospectiv.ch/en/world_drives_association). There are some conclusions, which are generally confirmed by the final results as well as the experiences in the several research steps:

- **Variations of national and local situations:** The contexts of the countries Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, and Poland are very specific in regard to the labour situations and its probable impacts on local societies. This variation increases if we take into account the national, regional and local contexts of the other countries as Georgia and Western countries like Germany and Switzerland, which we included as “models” for insights into Western situations. The disparities and the polarisation between centres and peripheries in the different countries

are not comparable as the discussions showed; the meaning of ‘periphery’ in big centralist states like Russia is quite different from that in smaller states or the strongly decentralised municipalities in Switzerland.

- **“Rural towns” and two urban cases:** Although these differences are evident the consortium decided to seek for a concept, which guarantees a comparative analysis of the relations between labour market situations and the impacts on societies. A “rough” typology of the case-specific labour market situations differentiates between re-industrialisation (Bulgaria), significant foreign investments (Russia, Ukraine), work migration and shadow unemployment in rural towns or villages of an urban type (Belarus, Poland and Ukraine).

- **Labour situations linked to globalisation:** Across these cases we suppose a general trend; the case-specific labour markets are influenced by global changes and international influences. Across the selected cases, the three rural and the two urban contexts, we analysed the different local reactions to the same general trend. The nation-specific environment will play an important role: specific history and experiences of transition, cleavages and policies between centres and peripheries, states of welfare, expectations for the future roads. The local “laboratories” studied the general process of globalisation with an emphasis on the specific contexts.

- **Comparative and individual case specific data:** The field studies needed a concept as framework for the questionnaire. The first propositions of questions for the instrument started after the Suprasl/Bialystok meeting. Our discussions in Suprasl showed that it will be difficult to respond to such a high variety of situations, but to find a common pool of questions was necessary. Each country has its own features and the teams are used to different styles shaping instruments, procedures and relevancy of topics. However, we proceeded to a common instrument and completed in an English and Russian form; the Bulgarian, Polish and Ukrainian forms followed. A very important point was that each team added the individual data, which are necessary for understanding the cases and contexts (secondary analysis and qualitative data).

References of key papers, if applicable, resulting directly from the project and, when available, the relevant e-link.

Филинская Л.В., Веремеева Н.П. Социальное влияние рынка труда на местное сообщество (по материалам кейс-стади, Гродненский район. Беларусь) // Методология, теория та практика соціологічного аналізу сучасного суспільства. Збірник наукових праць, том 2 – Харків. 2006. с 191-195.

Filinskaya L.V., Veremeeva N.P. Social influence of labour market on local community (case-study, Grodno area, Belarus) // Methodology, theory and practice of sociological analysis of the modern community. Collection of scientific works, volume 2. Kharkiv. – 2006. p. 191-195) – in Russian.

Филинская Л.В., Веремеева Н.П. Особенности экономического поведения населения на рынке труда в приграничных районах // Современное общество как проблемное поле социальных наук. Мат-лы междунар. науч. конф. Минск – 2006. с. 185-189.

Filinskaya L.V., Veremeeva N.P. Peculiarities of population economic behaviour at labour market in border-areas // Contemporary society as a problem filed of social sciences. Papers of the international scientific conference. Minsk. – 2006. p. 185-189) – in Russian.

Филинская Л.В., Веремеева Н.П. Особенности функционирования рынков труда в странах Восточной Европы (на материалах кейс-стади) // Социология. – 2007. – № 1. – с. 76-82.

Filinskaya L.V., Veremeeva N.P. Peculiarities of labour markets functioning in the Eastern European countries (case-study materials // Sotsiologiya. 2007. № 1. – p. 76-82) – in Russian.

Genov, Nikolai (2007), *Upgrading the Rationality of Organisations*. Berlin: Free University, Working Papers of the Department of Sociology, Institute of Eastern European Studies, 2/ 2007, 98 p.

Genov, Nikolai. Ed. (2007), *Comparative Research in the Social Sciences*. Paris and Sofia: ISSC and REGLO, Part Three: LOCLAB AND OTHER PROJECTS, pp. 220-320.

Ignatova, Elisaveta (2005): *Economic development and active measures in employment policy* (in Bulgarian)

Ignatova, Elisaveta (2006), Bulgaria: *Analysis of interviews with social, political and economic actors*, in: Wielisława Warzywoda-Kruszynska, Ed. European Studies on Inequalities and Social Cohesion, 1/2/2006, Lodz, University Press, 15-34.

Ignatova, Elisaveta (2006), *Dynamics of Labour Markets in Bulgaria: The Case of the Town of Pernik*, in: South East Europe Review, Issue 03/2006, Hans Böckler Stiftung, 69-82.

Meier-Dallach, Hans-Peter (2007): *Weltgesellschaft. Augenschein, Figuren, Spiele. WORLD_DRIVES association* Vol. 1, München, Wien, Berlin: Lit Verlag (several descriptions of the network conferences including results for a broader audience at the occasion of 25 years World Society Foundation)

Meier-Dallach, Hans-Peter, Walter, Therese (2005): *Facing diversity in Eastern Europe: the challenges for transnational companies*. In: Savall, Henri, Bonnet, Marc et al. (Eds.), Corporate Social Responsibility, ISEOR, Vol 3, 2499 - 2517 (3rd ADERSE Congress Lyon).

Meier-Dallach, Hans-Peter, Walter, Therese in cooperation with WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European Network) (2005), *Globalisation arriving at Eastern Europe. Multinational companies assessed in case studies*, Zurich: Schulthess, forthcoming; paper presented and published at the occasion of the Colloque «L'effectivité des normes sociales internationales dans l'activité économique» (Fribourg, 1. /2. mars 2007)

Poczykowski R., Borawska B., Niziolek K., (2007), *Belgia nas troszeczke trzyma*. Spoleczno-kulturowe konteksty rynku pracy w Siemiatyczach. Raport z badan; jakosciowych, Pogranicze. Studia Spoleczne t. 13, ed. Andrzej Sadowski, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu w Bialymstoku.

Stegniy, Oleksandr, (2007), *Globalization in Eastern European Context: the case of small town communities*. in: Ukrainian Socium.- 2007, Vol 4, 66-82 (in Ukrainian).

Vorozheikina, Tatiana, *Globalization and Modernization: the Stupino experience*, Otechestvennye Zapiski, vol. 37, No 4, 2007, pp.22-36. (Internet version in <http://www.polit.ru/research/2007/10/31/vorogejkina.html>); short version published in the daily newspaper Vremya Novostey, No 171, 20 September 2007.

LOCLAB information Newsletters, documents and instruments:

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network): *LOCLAB Tbilisi, Newsletter 10 (March 2007)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network): *Commemorative Essay on Yuryj Levada, Newsletter 9 (December 2006)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network: Russian teams and coordination): *LOCLAB Stupino, Newsletter 8 (July 2005)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network: Georgian team and coordination): *How many worlds, Newsletter 7 (August 2005)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network: Polish team and coordination): *LOCLAB Bialystok, Newsletter 6 (July 2005)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network: all teams): *LOCAL LABOUR: Situations and Responses by residents – a comparative questionnaire in English, Bulgarian, Polish, Russian and Ukrainian language (not available)*

WORLD_DRIVES association (Eastern European network: coordination): *Series of electronic News for roundtables and the exchange of information within the network (confidential)*

2 MANAGEMENT

2.1. General management

2.1.1. Project management

Suprasl/Bialystok Meeting (11. - 13.09.05)

Participants of the Meeting in Suprasl

Dr H.-P. Meier (Coordinator); Dr Th. Walter, **Switzerland**: WORLD_DRIVES association / cultur prospectiv, Mühlebachstrasse 35, 8008 Zürich

Dr M. Bienkowska-Ptasznik (TL); MA I. Sadowski; Prof A. Sadowski; MA R. Poczykowski; **Poland**: University of Bialystok, Centre for Research and Social Initiative in Bialystok (BOBIS), Department of History and Sociology, Plac Uniwersytecki 1, 15-24 Bialystok

Dr E. Borisova Ignatova (TL), **Bulgaria**: Centre Regional and Global Development (REGLO), Sociology, Dondukov Blvd 11, 1000 Sofia

Prof N. Borisov Genov (TL), **Germany**: Institute of Eastern European Studies, Institute of Sociology, Gary Strasse 55, 14195 Berlin

Prof D. Rotman (TL); Dr L. Filinska (TL); MA N. Veremeeva; MA A. Markovich; **Belarus**: Belarusian State University, Center for Sociological and Political Research, Karl Marx 31, 220030 Minsk

Dr A. Georgievich Levinson (delegate of TL), **Russia**: Analytical Centre Levada, Public Opinion Research - Sociology, Nikolskaya ul. 17, 109012 Moscow

Prof T. Evgenievna Vorozheikina (TL), **Russia**: The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Political Science, Vernadsky Prospect 82/2, 119571 Moscow

Dr N. Pohorila (delegate of TL), **Ukraine**: Center for Social and Political Investigations, SOCIS Ltd., Reytarska 34-A, 0100 Kyiv

Merab Rezo Pachulia (TL), **Georgia**: Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI), Public Opinion Research, 45 Vaja Pshavela Ave, 380064 Tbilisi

Participants of the Meeting in Stupino (30.09. - 2.10.06)

Dr H.-P. Meier (Coordinator); Dr Th. Walter; **Switzerland**: WORLD_DRIVES association / cultur prospectiv, Mühlebachstrasse 35, 8008 Zürich

Prof. R. Schaffhauser; **Switzerland**: University of St. Gallen

MA B. Ekelund, **Norway**: Human Factors

Dr M. Bienkowska-Ptasznik (TL); MA R. Poczykowski; **Poland**: University of Bialystok, Centre for Research and Social Initiative in Bialystok (BOBIS), Department of History and Sociology, Plac Uniwersytecki 1, 15-24 Bialystok

Dr E. Borisova Ignatova (TL), **Bulgaria**: Centre Regional and Global Development (REGLO), Sociology, Dondukov Blvd 11, 1000 Sofia

Prof N. Borisov Genov (TL), **Germany**: Institute of Eastern European Studies, Institute of Sociology, Gary Strasse 55, 14195 Berlin

Prof D. Rotman (TL); Dr L. Filinska (TL); MA N. Veremeeva; MA A. Markovich, **Belarus**: Belarusian State University, Center for Sociological and Political Research, Karl Marx 31, 220030 Minsk

Dr Yury Levada (TL); Dr A. Georgievich Levinson; MA S. Koroleva; MA S. Gureev, **Russia**: Analytical Centre Levada, Public Opinion Research - Sociology, Nikolskaya ul. 17, 109012 Moscow

Prof T. Evgenievna Vorozheikina (TL), **Russia**: The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Political Science, Vernadsky Prospect 82/2, 119571 Moscow

Dr N. Pohorila; **Ukraine**: Center for Social and Political Investigations, SOCIS Ltd., Reytarska 34-A, 0100 Kyiv

Participants of the Meeting in Tbilisi (27./28.03.07)

Dr H.-P. Meier (Coordinator); Dr Th. Walter; **Switzerland**: WORLD_DRIVES association / cultur prospectiv, Mühlebachstrasse 35, 8008 Zürich

Dr M. Bienkowska-Ptasznik (TL); MA R. Poczykowski; **Poland**: University of Bialystok, Centre for Research and Social Initiative in Bialystok (BOBIS), Department of History and Sociology, Plac Uniwersytecki 1, 15-24 Bialystok

Prof N. Borisov Genov (TL), **Germany**: Institute of Eastern European Studies, Institute of Sociology, Gary Strasse 55, 14195 Berlin

Dr A. Georgievich Levinson (TL); MA S. Koroleva; MA S. Gureev, **Russia**: Analytical Centre Levada, Public Opinion Research - Sociology, Nikolskaya ul. 17, 109012 Moscow

Dr. O. Stegny (TL); Prof. M. Churilov; **Ukraine**: Center for Social and Political Investigations, SOCIS Ltd., Reytarska 34-A, 0100 Kyiv

MA Merab Rezo Pachulia (TL), **Georgia**: Georgian Opinion Research Business International (GORBI), Public Opinion Research, 45 Vaja Pshavela Ave, 380064 Tbilisi

2.1.2. Problems encountered in the management

Up to now, did you encounter any major problems (e.g. with regard to quality and quantity of the scientific contributions of the different Contractors, telecommunication, the transfer of funds and goods, taxation, customs)? The financial questions during the fourth period could be cleared with the Polish team.

<i>Problems encountered</i>	major	Minor	none	not applicable
Co-operation of team Members			x	
Transfer of funds		x		
Telecommunication		x		
Transfer of goods				x

2.1.3. Collaboration

In your opinion, how intense was the collaboration among the different Contractors up to now?


<i>Intensity of Collaboration</i>	high	rather high	rather low	low
West <=> East	x			
West <=> West		x		
East <=> East	x			

In this project, do you cooperate to a major extent with additional (inter)national organisations and institutions not mentioned in the Co-operation Agreement? If yes, please, specify.

The international network of the project GOOD ELEPHANTS including the University of Bremen (ITB) Germany, ISEOR of Lyon, Human-Factors, Norway, University of Fribourg (CH), University of Athens, Greece. The network of LOCLAB includes the partners of Central Asia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan into a possible future cooperation.

Name of Contractor: Hans-Peter Meier-Dallach, LOCLAB, INTAS Nr. 04-79-6799

Date, Name and Signature of the authorised representative/NIS team leader: _____



Zurich, 28th of February 2008