
THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP ON REGIME DEMOCRATIZATION IN ARMENIA*

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After the collapse of the Soviet Union international, European and regional integration has become one of the main problems for the new nation-states. The practice of social, economic, political, spiritual and cultural integration has shown that the supranational and European convergence is implemented step by step. The further algorithm of the European integration demands from the countries of South Caucasus of transition from an initial stage of integration to the following stage and executed all conditions for further integration. Acceleration of integration processes and establishment of democratic institutes will lead to strengthening of socio-economic consolidation processes and, as a result, to increase economic growth and democratic consolidation of the South Caucasus countries. The Index of European integration of the South Caucasus countries and the socio-economic situation of these countries show that the socio-economic and political transformations has not yet correspond to democratic mechanisms. For the analysis of the European future of the South Caucasus it is necessary, first of all, to consider the factors of social integration. The social dimension of European integration will have a civiliarchic impact not only on the economic and political situation in these countries, but also on development of social environment, social protection, social partnership, social dialogue and social responsibility. In short, medium and long term perspectives will increase internal level of welfare and social security, thereby stable integration processes in Europe. ENP and Eastern partnership involves not only increased interest in the political elite and political parties, but also in new social format of agreements and cooperation with the EU. This can be seen, and to expand the relationship mechanisms ENP (the EU Neighbourhood East Parliamentary Assembly (Euro-Nest) and the EaP Civil Society Forum (EaP CSF)), which opens new opportunities to use these resources in the dialogue with the EU. The evolution of welfare state in the South Caucasus involves implementation of European social model principles, the essence of which is to achieve a balance between economic growth and social justice, protection of social rights and the environment, social solidarity and cohesion, creating a competitive economy based on knowledge. This means ensuring the state in regulating the activity of various spheres of the society, effective social policy and the fulfillment of social obligations. Social policy reflects the characteristics and level of human sustainable development, interests and rights of social groups. In the long term, the social dimension of European integration is related to the concept of sustainable development, to *sociocentric*

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society that aims to provide civilarchic integration of the Social Europe. This involves strengthening the social functions of the South Caucasus countries, contributing to the efficient development of civil society and the state.

In modern conditions of the European social integration is of key value of mechanisms of social partnership formation. The civilarchic social partnership is the necessary precondition for cultural development of social actors' dialogue, the social environment of responsibility and social citizenship. In this regard, the process of European social integration makes effective impact on the formation of civilarchic agenda and regime democratization in Armenia. Modern European social model demands from actors of social policy an institutionalization of civilarchic social guarantee and social security, and also effective coordination of citizens' interests. The social partnership is a civilarchic partnership model in which the government does not only try to control trade unions, but also tries to participate in various forms of civilarchic dialogue. Thus, development of social investment and creation of legal framework, competitiveness, increase of public trust and legitimacy of public policy is offered. Thanks to social investment and transformation, trade unions symmetric powers may provide the following: civil control, raising constructive social activity and social services. Analyzing modern Post-Soviet social dialogue systems, we come to the conclusion that in each state there existssocial partnership mechanism, which is connected with national characteristics, social identity and international obligations¹.

The European experience of social partnership development* testifies that the protection and guarantee of social rights and freedom can only be created in democratic political system. Formation of social partnership in Armenia will make the state welfare and socially responsible. Active trade unions in the political sphere can successfully solve these various social problems. Trade unions as a phenomenon of the welfare state in Armenia have not yet made progress in guaranteeing social rights and freedom of workers. The magnitude of trade union movement in Armenia is weak and not active; extension which can make social space and social transformationscommunication-oriented (anthropocentric). Today without having in its history long experience of democracy, sustainable traditions of civil participation, Armenia faces great difficulties in the process of social dialogue and civilarchic society. The practice of the last decade has shown

¹ See **Епархина О. В.** Политические институты и отношения в современной России: социостратификационный контекст исследований // «Вестник Ярославского государственного университета», 2008, № 8, с. 103-109; **Жмайло А. И.** Социальный риск как показатель социетальной трансформации современного общества // «Вестник ЮУрГУ», 2008, № 21 (121), с. 83-88; **Мешков В. Р., Колосков В. И., Епархина О. В.** Социальный аудит в России: цели, задачи, проблемы становления // «Гуманитарные науки», 2009, № 3(9), с. 59-67; **Плотникова Е. Б., Германов И. А., Плотникова Е. В.** Корпоративная социальная ответственность: становление практик и концептуализация понятия (Западный и Российский опыт) // «Вестник Пермского университета», 2009, вып. 2 (6), с. 13-19; **Яровой А.** Возможности власти в развитии социальной ответственности российского бизнеса // «Власть», 2009, № 10, с. 15-19.

* “European social partners further call upon Member States to involve social partners in the design of policy measures and develop their capacity where needed; integrate the various policy measures in national reform programmes and strengthen efforts to ensure a real and effective implementation of the various measures at the appropriate level” (European Social Partners’ Joint statement on the Europe 2020 Strategy, 4 June 2010, p. 4).

that in Armenia there are no national frameworks of many social institutes and social reforms experience. In a new context of transformation of socio-cultural environment, social institutions and experience demonstrate a low efficiency. The socio-cultural matrix and social practice of the welfare state in Armenia is in formation stage. There are preconditions of social partnership and dialogue formation. It is important not only to analyze experience of social partnership of developed countries, but also to consider mechanisms of formation and functioning at various stages of Armenian history. This will allow estimating the current condition of social construction and prospects of social partnership in modern Armenia.

Models of effective social partnership correspond to political and economic conditions of different states, and also their historical and cultural traditions. In Armenia, in terms of social development there are new strategic goals of civilarchic reforms. The process of creating a mechanism of social partnership in Armenia and other former Soviet countries is associated with the beginning of socio-economic and political reforms. In the late 1990's there were first consultations of representatives of the "new" trade unions, employers and governments on the development of regulation mechanism of social-labor relations as one of the main areas of social partnership. In this context the adoption of the following regulations is important especially: Law "On Trade Unions" (2000), a new Labour Code of Armenia (2004), Law "On Labour State Inspection" (2005)². The complexity of the formation mechanisms of social partnership³ in Armenia is determined by the loss of the ability of state authorities to regulate effectively the processes of social development and to create a legal basis for the social partnership actors as well as social differentiations of Armenian society show absence of civic culture. Post-Soviet social partnership model involves the interaction of interest groups under the coordination of the state. The problem also conditions the formation of social partnership, as the democratic reforms in Armenia were accompanied by the fall of the state's role and increasing conflicts in the public policy system. Socio-economic and political reform in Armenia shows that the level of development of partnerships of various socio-economic and political institutions is directly dependent on the civilcratic ability of states to regulate the essential processes of democratic public life.

The analysis of social model shows the following structural and institutional factors:

- Level of European integration and an institutionalization of social system as guarantees of stability and answers to social "calls" of society,
- Weakness of trade union movement shows that they aren't capable to react adequately social problems of citizens and an external challenges (dynamic development),
- Weakness of trade unions shows that there are less powerful social policy actors to applying for decision-making, to support its integrity,

² See the Official web site of National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia: <http://www.parliament.am>

³ See Republic collective agreement, // <http://www.social-dialogue.am/Attachments/HTML/Republican%20Collective%20Agreement%20ENG.pdf>; Հանրապետական կոլեկտիվ պայմանագիր, // <http://www.gov.am/am/news/item/7279>; Սոցիալական գործընկերությունը կազմակերպությունում, Եր.: 2011, // <http://www.hamk.am>.

- It is necessary to develop horizontal communication between trade unions, government and employers unions that can result in social stability.

Table 1.1: Nations in Transit Ratings and Averaged Scores for Post-Soviet Countries (2012)

Country	Electoral Process	Civil Society	Independent Media	Governance	National Democratic Governance	Local Democratic Governance	Judicial Framework and Independence	Corruption	Democracy Score
Armenia	5.75	3.75	6.00	n/a	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.39
Azerbaijan	7.00	6.00	6.75	n/a	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.57
Belarus	7.00	6.25	6.75	n/a	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.25	6.68
Estonia	1.75	1.75	1.50	n/a	2.25	2.50	1.50	2.25	1.93
Georgia	5.00	3.75	4.25	n/a	5.75	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.82
Kazakhstan	6.75	6.00	6.75	n/a	6.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.54
Kyrgyzstan	5.50	4.75	6.25	n/a	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.00
Latvia	1.75	1.75	1.75	n/a	2.25	2.25	1.75	3.25	2.11
Lithuania	1.75	1.75	2.00	n/a	2.75	2.50	1.75	3.50	2.29
Moldova	4.00	3.25	5.00	n/a	5.75	5.75	4.50	6.00	4.89
Russia	6.75	5.25	6.25	n/a	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.18
Tajikistan	6.50	6.00	6.00	n/a	6.25	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.18
Turkmenistan	7.00	7.00	7.00	n/a	7.00	6.75	7.00	6.75	6.93
Ukraine	3.75	2.75	4.00	n/a	5.75	5.50	6.00	6.00	4.82
Uzbekistan	7.00	7.00	7.00	n/a	7.00	6.75	7.00	6.75	6.93

* Source: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/report/nations-transit/2012/armenia>

Table 1.2: Nations in Transit Ratings and Averaged Scores 2003-2012 (Armenia)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Electoral Process	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Civil Society	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Independent Media	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Governance	4.75	4.75	n/a							
National Democratic Governance	n/a	n/a	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.25	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Local Democratic Governance	n/a	n/a	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.75
Judicial Framework and Independence	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Corruption	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.25
Democracy Score	4.92	5.00	5.18	5.14	5.21	5.21	5.39	5.39	5.43	5.39

* Source: <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

Social dialogue is a civil-archic mechanism of making and implementation of social policy, solving conflicts and balancing interests between public policy actors⁴. *European social partners recommend member states to promote balance on the labour market and strongly support a climate of trust and social dialogue between employers and worker organizations by:* 1) respecting the autonomy of social partners, including their right to bargain and to organize; 2) closely involving social partners in the governance of the labour market, including the design and

⁴ See **Glassner V.** Representativeness of the European social partner organisations: Post and courier services, Dublin, Eurofound, 2008, July (<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/eiro/studies/t0712017s/index.htm>).

implementation of national reform programmes with a view to achieving the Lisbon objectives; 3) assisting and supporting social partners and associating them in decisions on how to spend capacity building funds available notably under the European social fund. *EU institutions should*: 1) promote social dialogue based on a genuine respect of the autonomy of the (European) social partners, which means recognizing that social partners are responsible for the organization of social dialogue, both inter-professional and sectoral, within the framework of the existing Treaty provisions; 2) when consulting social partners, leave them the necessary room to ensure they can contribute to the implementation of the Growth and Jobs Strategy⁵. At the European level economic and social policy dialogue “has resulted in a distinction of two parallel partnerships: 1) the *civil dialogue* focused on issues of human rights, inclusiveness and equality, and 2) the *social dialogue* focused on economic and social policy”⁶.

The concept of social partnership, based on negotiation, mediation, expertise, cooperation, consultation plays an important role in solving many problems of social and labor sphere. Social partnership is the foundation of the relationship among employees, employers, government, local authorities, to discuss, develop and make decisions on social, labor and related economic issues.

Effective social partnership is carried out through mutual consultations, negotiations, agreements, collective agreements and making joint decisions. Extension of the treaty began in labor relations regulation, enhancing role of collective agreements are the result of social management and new government policy implementation in this area.

Long-term activities of the ILO, international experience shows that Post-Soviet social partnership is not just a means of stabilizing the political and economic development, as well as socialization and social construction. Social responsibility is not only realization of their economic interests and goals, but also social impacts of business and government activities. There are different views on how organizations should behave with respect to their social environment in order to be socially responsible. Organization in addition to the liability of an economic nature must take into account the human and social aspects of the impact of their business activities on workers, consumers and local communities, and make some positive contribution to solving social problems in general. Therefore the European prospects of Armenian model of corporate citizenship are depending primarily on the development and implementation of national development projects that would integrate strategies of socially responsible business and civil society development⁷. But without the legitimation of social and political order, civil archic integration on transnational and national, regional and local levels is impossible.

⁵ Key Challenges Facing European Labour Markets: A Joint Analysis of European Social Partners. ETUC, BUSINESSEUROPE, UEAPME, CEEP, 18 October 2007, p. 61.

⁶ See Strategic Partnership. How Business, Labour and Government Collaborate to Produce Europe's High Performance Economies: Lessons from Europe for Newfoundland and Labrador. Report of the Strategic Partnership Study Group. Canada, St. John's, Newfoundland (November), 2002, p. 42.

⁷ See **Dufresne A., Degryse C., Pochet P.** (eds.), *The European sectoral social dialogue. Actors, developments and challenges*, Brussels, PIE-Peter Lang, 2006; **Mosher J. S., Trubek D. M.** *Alternative Approaches to Governance in the EU: EU Social Policy and the European Employment Strategy*, // *JCMS* 2003, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 63-88.

European integration is a strategic goal, as this is the civilarchic way to realize national interests, to build economically developed and democratic state, to strengthen the position in the global system of international relations⁸. Socio-economic, political and cultural cooperation, firstly, will assist the institutionalization of public policy and civil society actors, and secondly, will create conditions for further promotion of Post-Soviet countries to the European model of civilarchic development (civilarchic integration) and corporate citizenship⁹. Corporate citizenship is one of the elements of sustainable development, socially responsible government and business, “external” stakeholders and “internal” stakeholders, international organizations and other social policy actors. At the initial stage of social development, Post-Soviet corporate social responsibility should be realized in three interrelated areas: economic development, employment generation and environmental protection.

Economic transformations undertaken by the newly independent states have created a necessity to elaborate a new market mechanism for the maintenance of industrial and economic ties, transforming them into the interstate. Successful implementation of economic reforms in Post-Soviet countries is impossible without careful design and implementation of coordinated legal reform.

Democratic political processes in Post-Soviet countries are often expressed in qualitative and quantitative changes in the political system. It leads to the following factors: 1) implementation of political interests; 2) establishment of new political institutions and political actors; 3) reorganization of government resources, functions and structures, changes in the power system; 4) transformation in socio-political environment and conditions.

Table 1.3: Index of Economic Freedom for Armenia (1996-2012)

INDEX YEAR	OVERALL SCORE	BUSINESS FREEDOM	TRADE FREEDOM	FISCAL FREEDOM	GOVERNMENT SPENDING	MONETARY FREEDOM	INVESTMENT FREEDOM	FINANCIAL FREEDOM	PROPERTY RIGHTS	FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION	LABOR FREEDOM
1996	42.2	55.0	69.0	75.8	0.0	0.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	N/A
1997	46.7	55.0	83.0	80.7	41.7	0.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	N/A
1998	49.6	55.0	75.0	80.9	75.1	0.0	30.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	N/A
1999	56.4	55.0	75.0	80.3	82.1	55.5	30.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	N/A
2000	63.0	55.0	77.0	79.3	86.8	69.1	50.0	70.0	50.0	30.0	N/A
2001	66.4	55.0	77.0	81.9	85.5	77.8	70.0	70.0	50.0	30.0	N/A
2002	68.0	55.0	81.4	88.3	81.3	91.1	70.0	70.0	50.0	25.0	N/A
2003	67.3	55.0	81.2	88.9	84.1	81.7	70.0	70.0	50.0	25.0	N/A
2004	70.3	55.0	80.0	90.0	88.7	84.5	70.0	90.0	50.0	25.0	N/A
2005	69.8	55.0	80.0	89.9	88.9	82.0	70.0	90.0	50.0	30.0	62.1
2006	70.6	77.6	80.6	90.0	90.7	80.6	70.0	70.0	50.0	31.0	65.3
2007	68.6	80.8	85.6	89.7	90.8	80.3	60.0	70.0	30.0	29.0	70.3
2008	69.9	81.3	85.0	89.0	86.4	84.6	70.0	70.0	35.0	29.0	68.2
2009	69.9	83.7	86.4	90.0	89.7	77.8	70.0	70.0	35.0	30.0	66.3
2010	69.2	83.4	80.5	89.3	90.9	72.9	75.0	70.0	30.0	29.0	70.6
2011	69.7	82.4	85.5	89.2	85.7	76.0	75.0	70.0	30.0	27.0	75.9
2012	68.8	87.8	85.4	89.3	74.9	73.1	75.0	70.0	30.0	26.0	76.6

* Source: <http://www.heritage.org/index/explore.aspx?view=by-region-country-year>

⁸ See **Hodson D., Maher I.** The Open Method as a New Mode of Governance: The Case of Soft Economic Policy Co-ordination, // Journal of Common Market Studies. 2001, Vol.39, No.4, pp.719-746; **Scharpf F.W.** The European Social Model: Coping with the Challenges of Diversity, //Journal of Common Market Studies, 2002, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 645-670; **Teague P.** Deliberative Governance and EU Social Policy, // European Journal of Industrial Relations, 2001, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 7-26.

⁹ **Aleksanyan A.** Post-Soviet social partnership: the political and civilarchic dimensions of social responsibility, //Central Asia and the Caucasus: Journal of Social and Political Studies, 2010, Vol.11, Issue 4, pp.126-137.

Table 1.4: 2012 Index of Economic Freedom for Post-Soviet Countries

World Rank	Country	Overall Score	Change From Previous	Role of Law a) Property rights b) Freedom from corruption	Limited Government a) Government b) Spending c) Fiscal freedom	Regulatory Efficiency a) Business freedom b) Labor freedom c) Monetary freedom	Open Markets a) Trade freedom b) Investment freedom c) Financial freedom
MOSTLY FREE (79.9-70)							
16	Estonia	73.2	-2.0 v	a) 80.0- b) 65.0 v	a) 38.8 v b) 79.1 v	a) 75.7 v b) 56.9 v c) 79.3 v	a) 87.1 v b) 90.0- c) 80.0-
23	Lithuania	71.5	+0.2 v	a) 60.0- b) 50.0 v	a) 41.7 v b) 93.6 v	a) 79.2 v b) 64.6 v c) 79.3 v	a) 87.1 v b) 80.0- c) 80.0-
MODERATELY FREE (69.9-60)							
34	Georgia	69.4	-1.0 v	a) 40.0- b) 38.0 v	a) 55.8 v b) 87.8 v	a) 86.9 v b) 92.1- c) 74.4 v	a) 89.2- b) 70.0- c) 60.0-
39	Armenia	68.8	-0.9 v	a) 30.0- b) 26.0 v	a) 74.9 v b) 89.3 v	a) 87.8 v b) 76.6 v c) 73.1 v	a) 85.4 v b) 75.0- c) 70.0-
56	Latvia	65.2	-0.6 v	a) 50.0- b) 43.0 v	a) 43.8 v b) 84.3 v	a) 75.9 v b) 59.1 v c) 79.1 v	a) 87.1 v b) 80.0- c) 50.0-
65	Kazakhstan	63.6	+1.5 v	a) 40.0 v b) 29.0 v	a) 83.4 v b) 90.4 v	a) 72.9 v b) 88.7 v c) 71.8 v	a) 79.6 v b) 30.0- c) 50.0-
88	Kyrgyz Republic	60.2	-0.9 v	a) 20.0 v b) 20.0 v	a) 66.5 v b) 93.1 v	a) 74.1 v b) 88.9 v c) 71.0 v	a) 63.2- b) 55.0- c) 50.0-
MOSTLY UNFREE (59.9-50)							
91	Azerbaijan	58.9	-0.8 v	a) 20.0- b) 24.0 v	a) 63.7 v b) 84.9 v	a) 68.6 v b) 81.6 v c) 74.5 v	a) 77.2 v b) 55.0- c) 40.0-
124	Moldova	54.4	-1.3 v	a) 40.0- b) 29.0 v	a) 38.7 v b) 86.5 v	a) 70.0 v b) 47.7 v c) 74.4 v	a) 79.0 v b) 35.0- c) 50.0-
129	Tajikistan	53.4	-0.1 v	a) 20.0 v b) 21.0 v	a) 75.5 v b) 89.0 v	a) 61.6 v b) 56.8 v c) 67.4 v	a) 82.5- b) 20.0- c) 40.0-
144	Russia	50.5	0.0 -	a) 25.0- b) 21.0 v	a) 48.6 v b) 82.5 v	a) 65.1 v b) 63.5 v c) 66.3 v	a) 68.2- b) 25.0- c) 40.0-
REPPRESSED (49.9-40)							
153	Belarus	49.0	+1.1 v	a) 20.0- b) 25.0 v	a) 34.9 v b) 86.6 v	a) 71.3 v b) 77.0 v c) 65.3 v	a) 80.4 v b) 20.0- c) 10.0-
163	Ukraine	46.1	+0.3 v	a) 30.0- b) 24.0 v	a) 29.4 v b) 78.2 v	a) 46.2 v b) 51.2 v c) 67.7 v	a) 84.4 v b) 20.0- c) 30.0-
164	Uzbekistan	45.8	0.0 -	a) 15.0- b) 16.0 v	a) 64.9 v b) 94.4 v	a) 67.6 v b) 60.1 v c) 64.2 v	a) 66.1 v b) 0.0- c) 10.0-
168	Turkmenistan	43.8	+0.2 v	a) 10.0- b) 16.0 v	a) 93.5 v b) 98.4 v	a) 30.0- b) 30.0- c) 71.0 v	a) 79.2- b) 0.0- c) 10.0-

* Source: <http://www.heritage.org/index/ranking>

Social audit is an efficient and integral part of social partnership; especially by taking into account the socially significant problems and interests of trade unions, employers' associations, businesses, NPOs and governmental agencies. Strong trade unions initiated the creation of social-labor technologies and forms of control, especially by reducing the level of social risk¹⁰. Monitoring institutionalization, social technology and social audit are civilizational mechanisms of trade union activities and social development. All legislative and regulatory activities in the field of occupational safety and health should have mechanisms for its implementation, which is part of the national institutions, organization and management of labor protection. In a market economy, ensuring human safety at work is one of the most urgent problems. To change the situation in this area there should be public awareness of absolute priority of human life, an adequate mechanism for economic

¹⁰ Keller B., Sörries B. The new European social dialogue: Old wine in new bottles? // Journal of European Social Policy, 1999, Vol.9, No.2, pp.111-125; Kirton-Darling J. Representativeness of public sector trade unions in Europe, state administration and local government sectors, // EPSU/ETUI Report, Brussels, ETUI, 2004.

regulation of relations between labor and capital¹¹. Today, in Post-Soviet space the role of trade unions to ensuring employees' safety is more than relevant. Improving the conditions of occupational safety, environmental, health promotion of employees are a main problems for all trade unions and their federations/confederation. Despite the fact that the Post-Soviet law-making in the field of safety and working conditions is currently being implemented in the light of current trends and generally conforms to the requirements of ILO Conventions, it must be noted that the issue of guarantees of employment and social rights protection of workers are relevant. Therefore, it is urgent to strengthen the role of trade unions in social partnership, problem solution, social protection, and market regulations of public management system. According to the ILO Constitution*, one of the main tasks of this organization is to protect workers from industrial accidents and occupational diseases. The ILO conventions and recommendations pay special attention to the need for coordination in fields of occupational safety and health, undertaken obligations by the national, regional and local government agencies, employers and employees, unions and other interested parties. Therefore, the labor standards of Labor codes of Post-Soviet countries must become one element of the social management system of labor protection and civil partnership principle¹².

Table 1.5: 2012 Index data for Post-Soviet Countries

Country	INDEX YEAR	OVERALL SCORE	BUSINESS FREEDOM	TRADE FREEDOM	FISCAL FREEDOM	GOVERNMENT SPENDING	MONETARY FREEDOM	INVESTMENT FREEDOM	FINANCIAL FREEDOM	PROPERTY RIGHTS	FREEDOM FROM CORRUPTION	LABOR FREEDOM
Armenia	2012	68.8	87.8	85.4	89.3	74.9	73.1	75.0	70.0	30.0	26.0	76.6
Azerbaijan	2012	58.9	68.6	77.2	84.9	63.7	74.5	55.0	40.0	20.0	24.0	81.6
Belarus	2012	49.0	71.3	80.4	86.6	34.9	65.3	20.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	77.0
Estonia	2012	73.2	75.7	87.1	79.1	38.8	79.3	90.0	80.0	80.0	65.0	56.9
Georgia	2012	69.4	86.9	89.2	87.8	55.8	74.4	70.0	60.0	40.0	38.0	92.1
Kazakhstan	2012	63.6	72.9	79.6	90.4	83.4	71.8	30.0	50.0	40.0	29.0	88.7
Kyrgyz Republic	2012	60.2	74.1	63.2	93.1	66.5	71.0	55.0	50.0	20.0	20.0	88.9
Latvia	2012	65.2	75.9	87.1	84.3	43.8	79.1	80.0	50.0	50.0	43.0	59.1
Lithuania	2012	71.5	79.2	87.1	93.6	41.7	79.3	80.0	80.0	60.0	50.0	64.6
Moldova	2012	54.4	70.0	79.0	86.5	38.7	74.4	35.0	50.0	40.0	29.0	41.7
Russia	2012	50.5	65.1	68.2	82.5	48.6	66.3	25.0	40.0	25.0	21.0	63.5
Tajikistan	2012	53.4	61.6	82.5	89.0	75.5	67.4	20.0	40.0	20.0	21.0	56.8
Turkmenistan	2012	43.8	30.0	79.2	98.4	93.5	71.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	16.0	30.0
Ukraine	2012	46.1	46.2	84.4	78.2	29.4	67.7	20.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	51.2
Uzbekistan	2012	45.8	67.6	66.1	94.4	64.9	64.2	0.0	10.0	15.0	16.0	60.1

* Source: <http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>

¹¹ **Pochet P.** Subsidiarity, social dialogue and the open method of co-ordination: The role of the trade unions, in: **Foster D., Scott P.** (eds.), Trade unions in Europe. Meeting the challenge Brussels, PIE-Peter Lang, 2003, pp. 87-113; **Pochet P., Dufresne A., Degryse C., Jadot D.** European sectoral social dialogue 1997-2004, Report 98, ETUI-REHS, Brussels, 2006; **Schmögnerová B.** The European Social Model: Reconstruction or Destruction? A View from a Newcomer, Bonn, 2005; **Streeck W.** European social policy after Maastricht: The "social dialogue" and "subsidiarity", // Economic and Industrial Democracy, 1994, Vol. 15, No.2, pp. 151-177.

"The original text of the Constitution, established in 1919, has been modified by the amendment of 1922 which entered into force on 4 June 1934; the Instrument of Amendment of 1945 which entered into force on 26 September 1946; the Instrument of Amendment of 1946 which entered into force on 20 April 1948; the Instrument of Amendment of 1953 which entered into force on 20 May 1954; the Instrument of Amendment of 1962 which entered into force on 22 May 1963; and the Instrument of Amendment of 1972 which entered into force on 1 November 1974" (Constitution of the International Labour Organisation and selected texts. Geneva, 2010, p.5).

¹² **Heyes J.** Training, social dialogue and collective bargaining in Western Europe, // Economic and Industrial Democracy, 2007, Vol.28, No.2, pp.239-258; **Jacobi O.** Transnational trade union cooperation at global and European level: Opportunities and obstacles, // Transfer, 2000, No.6, pp. 12-28.

Table 1.6: 2012 Macro-Economic Data for Post-Soviet Countries

Country	OVERALL SCORE	TARIFF RATE	INCOME TAX RATE	CORPORATE TAX RATE	POPULATION (MILLIONS)	GDP (BILLIONS)	GDP PER CAPITA	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	INFLATION RATE	FDI INFLOW (MILLIONS)	TAX BURDEN % GDP	GOVT. EXPENDITURE % GDP
Armenia	68.8	2.3	20.0	20.0	3.3	16.9	5110	7.1	8.2	577.3	16.4	28.9
Azerbaijan	58.9	3.9	30.0	20.0	9	90.8	10033	0.9	5.7	563.1	14.4	34.8
Belarus	49.0	2.3	12.0	24.0	9.4	131.2	13909	1.0	7.7	1349.8	24.9	46.6
Estonia	73.2	1.4	21.0	21.0	1.3	24.7	18519	16.8	2.9	1539.4	34.7	45.2
Georgia	69.4	0.4	20.0	15.0	4.4	22.4	5114	16.4	7.1	548.8	24.4	38.5
Kazakhstan	63.6	2.7	10.0	20.0	15.6	196.4	12603	5.5	7.4	9961	21.5	23.5
Kyrgyz Republic	60.2	8.4	10.0	10.0	5.3	12	2248	18.0	7.8	233.6	22.2	33.4
Latvia	65.2	1.4	25.0	15.0	2.2	32.5	14460	14.3	-1.2	349.5	26.9	43.3
Lithuania	71.5	1.4	15.0	15.0	3.3	56.6	17185	17.9	1.2	629.5	13.8	44.1
Moldova	54.4	3.0	18.0	0.0	3.6	11	3083	6.5	7.4	198.9	32.0	45.2
Russia	50.5	5.9	13.0	20.0	140.4	2223	15837	7.6	6.9	41194.4	34.4	41.4
Tajikistan	53.4	3.8	13.0	25.0	7.6	14.7	1935	2.2	6.5	44.8	17.6	28.6
Turkmenistan	43.8	2.9	10.0	8.0	5.4	36.9	6785	60.0	4.4	2083	21.8	14.7
Ukraine	46.1	2.8	17.0	23.0	45.5	305.2	6712	8.4	9.4	6495	36.9	48.5
Uzbekistan	45.8	6.9	22.0	9.0	28.2	85.8	3039	1.1	9.4	822	20.8	34.2

* Source: <http://www.heritage.org/index/explore?view=by-variables>

Effective social policies and humanization of political processes are leading to an expansion of civilizational mechanisms of social control and human dimension. The civilizational culture is the core of the social dimension assessment of political processes and activities¹³. Today, it is important to find a balance between the levels of protection of interests of social policy actors through legislation, negotiations and agreements: not only equal rights but equal responsibility¹⁴. For Post-Soviet trade unions till now inconsistent formation and functioning of representative institute, corporate culture and corporate solidarity, formation mediator institutes, civilizational participation of social policy actors in decision-making process. Establishment of institutional conditions and mechanisms of civilizational competition promote European integration processes and institutional socialization.

ԱՇՈՏ ԱԼԵՔՍԱՆՅԱՆ – Սոցիալական գործընկերության ազդեցությունը Հայաստանում ժողովրդավարացման վարչաձևի վրա – Եվրոպական սոցիալական ինստեգրման ժամանակակից պայմաններում առանցքային նշանակություն ունի սոցիալական գործընկերության ընթացակարգերի կայացումը: Քաղաքացիավարական սոցիալական գործընկերությունն անհրաժեշտ նախադրյալ է սոցիալական քաղաքականության սուբյեկտների երկխոսության մշակույթի, պատասխանատվության սոցիալական միջավայրի և սոցիալական քաղաքացիության կայացման համար: Այս առումով եվրոպական սոցիալական ինստեգրման գործընթացն արդյունավետ ազդեցություն ունի Հայաստանում:

¹³ **Aleksanyan A.** On social partnership, // Yerevan University Review: Sociology, Economics, 2010, № 132.5, pp. 5-14; **Aleksanyan A.** Social partnership in the system of civilizational social responsibility, // Yerevan University Review: International relations, Political science, 2010, № 132.6, pp. 24-36.

¹⁴ **Holzmann R., Jørgensen S.** Social Risk Management: A New Conceptual Framework for Social Protection and Beyond. The World Bank: Social Protection Unit, Human Development Network (February), 2000; **Turner L.** The Europeanisation of labour: Structure before action, // European Journal of Industrial Relations, 1996, Vol. 2, No. 3, November, pp.325-344; **Winterton J.** Social dialogue and vocational training in Europe: Are we witnessing the emergence of a European model? // Journal of European Industrial Training, 2006, Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 65-76.

տանում ժողովրդավարացման վարչաձևի և քաղաքացիավարական օրակարգի ձևավորման վրա: Արդի եվրոպական սոցիալական մոդելը սոցիալական քաղաքականության սուբյեկտներից պահանջում է քաղաքացիավարական սոցիալական երաշխիքների և սոցիալական ապահովության ինստիտուցիոնալացում, ինչպես նաև քաղաքացիների սոցիալական շահերի արդյունավետ փոխհամաձայնեցում:

АШОТ АЛЕКСАНИЯН – Влияние социального партнёрства на режим демократизации в Армении. – В условиях европейской интеграции ключевое значение принадлежит социальному партнёрству. Цивилиархическое социальное партнёрство развивает культуру диалога социальных акторов, среды ответственности и гражданства. Европейская социальная интеграция эффективно влияет на формирование цивилиархической повестки дня и демократизацию в Армении. Современная социальная модель, сложившаяся в Европе, требует политики, которая институционализирует цивилиархические социальные гарантии и социальное обеспечение, а также действенно согласовывает интересы граждан.