
Butyrskaya Iryna

Candidate of economic sciences,
Associate professor, Chernivtsi
Trade and Economic Institute of KNTEU

Formation of the European social model – implementation of the EU social policy

The paper has emphasized that formation of the European social model is by far a wider and more complicated issue than just reorganization of social policy. It involves an economic sector, problems of market functioning, living standards and is aimed at exerting real influence on economic development. Last EU enlargement through the accession of CEE post-communist countries revealed that the European social model (ESM) can have impact on a political sector: people's attitude towards political parties' programs, executive branch authorities' activity, preservation of stability within a society, development of democracy. The author supposes that the ESM in fact makes adjustments to the following development of an integration process. However, it is obvious that there is a necessity to make great efforts to specify, elaborate and particularize ways of the ESM reformation, its practical implementation, which causes unification of political, economic and social forces of a society.

Keywords: the European Union, European social model, social policy, CEE countries, political sector, integration, globalization.

ФОРМУВАННЯ ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКОЇ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ МОДЕЛІ – РЕАЛІЗАЦІЯ СОЦІАЛЬНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ ЄВРОСОЮЗУ

У статті наголошено, що формування Європейської соціальної моделі – значно ширша і складніша проблема, ніж просто реорганізація соціальної політики. Вона зачіпає сектор економіки, проблеми функціонування ринку, якість життя та спрямована на те, щоб здійснювати реальний вплив на економічний розвиток. Останнє розширення ЄС за рахунок посткомуністичних держав ЦСЄ виявило, що ЄСМ має можливість впливати на політичний сектор: ставлення населення до програм політичних партій, до діяльності органів виконавчої влади, збереження стабільності в суспільстві, розвитку демократії. Автор вважає, що ЄСМ дійсно коригує розвиток інтеграційного процесу. Водночас слід докласти значних зусиль для уточнення, конкретизації шляхів реформування ЄСМ, її реального втілення у життя, що вимагає об'єднання зусиль політичних, економічних і соціальних сил суспільства.

Ключові слова: *Європейський Союз, Європейська соціальна модель, соціальна політика, країни ЦСЄ, політичний сектор, інтеграція, глобалізація.*

Studying peculiarities of social policy development in the European Union one should take into consideration evolution and changes of the very essence of social policy, conceptual revision of targets and tasks of its member-states. The society aspires to meet the challenges of time, making prospects for future and reconsidering aims of its activity. In early 21st century the European Union elaborated new evaluations of a social issue and its concept. Almost doubling of the EU member-states, which took place at the beginning of the century, caused broadening of the scope of application of the unified EU social policy, made politicians search modern approaches towards the processes of European integration, evolution of social policy of the communitarian level, reconstruction of the essence of the European social model from modern perspective, its implementation within a practical action program and definition of the prospects for further development.

Let us mention that the European social idea is mainly grounded on Christian values, in particular on the social catholic doctrine¹. It has embraced all the best elaborated by top brains of Europe in the course of ages. Among its fundamental principles is commitment to democracy, which is based on human rights and liberties, in particular those in a social sphere; prosperity due to social justice, economic freedom and high level of security including social security for all countries and nations². It is proved by the European Union documents like the Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers³ and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union⁴. The EU is carrying on active elaboration of the social policy concept, strategy of the social state, and therefore such documents as the European social charter, social contract⁵, the European code of social security⁶, the European convention on human rights and fundamental freedoms⁷ etc. Nowadays, social policy on a par with environmental protection is considered to be a challenge and priority of the 21st century.

Social policy traditionally deals with the most urgent questions like life sustaining issues, which is always an extremely important aspect of policy in every state. Stability of the society and of course its security depend on solution and regulation of social problems. It is important that a modern notion of security covers not only questions of armament and defense, but also

¹ Doklad o razvitii cheloveka 2010. Realnoe bohatsvo narodov: puti k razvitiiu cheloveka: [transl. from English]. – M.: Publishing house «Ves Mir», 2010. – 244 p.

² Yevropeiskaia model sotsialnoho razvitiia [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.lawinrussia.ru/node/33058>

³ Khartiia Spivtovarystva pro osnovni sotsialni prava pratsivnykiv // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_044.

⁴ Khartiia osnovnykh prav Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_524.

⁵ Yevropeiska sotsialna khartiia (perehliana) // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine journal (VVR). – 2007. – № 51. – Pp. 2096.

⁶ Yevropeiskyi kodeks sotsialnoho zabezpechennia // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_329.

⁷ Yevropeiska konventsiia pro zakhyst prav liudyny i osnovnykh svobod // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004.

non-military aspects of security: social, commodity, environmental, informational. Perhaps that is why in the EU are more and more often discussed questions of business social responsibility, significance of a social state. It is no coincidence that such civil institutions as church elaborate their own social doctrines.

The processes which ended the 20th century, namely integration, globalization, wide use of technical innovations, in the 21st century raised a question of interrelation between political, economic processes and social development in a new way. It turned out that all problems of social consequences cannot be ignored by humanity. At the same time there is a reverse causality, as social problems and ways of their settling always created an extreme influence on the whole system of political, economic, legal, moral relationship, determined the character and pace of the society evolution. Thus, all this led leaders of the European Union to understanding of the necessity to work out new concepts of a social world, which would meet the requirements of time, social leveling and social fairness, which are in the foundation of the documents devoted to the EU social policy development.

In Europe as in the whole world it has become more frequent to conduct wide discussions over the models, according to which the society under the conditions of globalization must form and function. The European social model came into focus of scrutiny, studying and sometimes criticism. And a range of ideas as to the values of the European social model and its prospects is rather wide. Some experts believe the ESM to be an example of modern state building and its main principles to be a qualitative basis for improvement. Other narrow down the essence of the ESM to solution of society social problems, connected with its functioning: social security, employment, access to education, health care system etc⁸. Another group of experts deny the existence of the unified European model, stating that the liberal social system of Great Britain, corporative of Germany⁹ and France¹⁰, social-democratic of Scandinavia¹¹ are absolutely different and self-sufficient social models. We suppose, that all mentioned models fit well into the ESM frames, as the fundamental principles it is based on, in various forms are laid within the national models and are not denied at all, in particular social fairness; competitive economy; social security; social cohesion; environment friendly for the society. That is why

⁸ Inozemtsev V.L. Spetsificheskie osobennosti yevropeiskoi sotsialnoi modeli / V.L. Inozemtsev // *Sovremennaia Yevropa*. – 2004. – № 1. – Pp. 89-101; Kalov Z.A. Osobennosti realizatsii modeli sotsialnoi politiki. Chast 1 / Z.A. Kalov, F.M. Kurshaeva, L.U. Khatsieva // *Sovremennye problem nauki i obrazovaniia*. – 2008. – № 2. – Pp. 7-9; Karhalova M. YeS: politika obshchestvennoho blahosostoianiia / M. Karhalova // *Sovremennaia Yevropa*. – 2006. – № 1. – Pp. 101-111.

⁹ Kashirina Ye.Yu. Problemy formirovaniia yedinoi sotsialnoi politiki Yevropeiskoho Soiuz (na primere Hermanii) : avtoref. dis. kand. polit. nauk: 23.00.04 / Ye.Yu. Kashirina. – M., 2010. – 25 p.; Khoma N.M. Modernizatsiia nimetskoii modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy / N.M. Khoma // *Porivnialno-pravovi doslidzhennia*. – 2011. – № 2. – Pp.141-148.

¹⁰ Khondrykh K.-O. Tendentsii vozniknoveniia i urehulirovaniia konfliktov: sravnitelnyi analiz situatsii v SSHA, Frantsii i Hermanii / K.-O. Khondrykh, T. Kaplou. – N. Novhorod, 1994. – Pp. 27-62; Khoma N.M. Osoblyvosti funktsionuvanniia skandinavskoi modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy: porivnialnyi aspekt / N.M. Khoma // *Porivnialno-pravovi doslidzhennia*. – 2010. – № 2. – Pp. 157-165; Khoma N.M. Kryza skandinavskoi modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy: prychny, naslidky, shliakhy vykhodu / N.M. Khoma // *Derzhava i pravo*. – K., 2010. – Issue. 50. – Pp. 700-708.

¹¹ Kvist Dzh. Sotsialnye reformy v skandinavskikh stranakh v 1990-e hody: ispolzovanie teorii nechetkoho nabora dlia otsenki sootvetstviia idealnym tipam / Dzh. Kvist // *SPERO*. – 2004. – № 1. – Pp. 41-66; «Shvedska mmodel»: styslyi ohliad stanovlenniia, zdobutkiv i problem // *Natsionalna bezpeka i oborona*. – 2009. – № 1. – Pp. 9-22.

we believe that the question must be raised in another way, for instance, whether the ESM is capable of supplying the response towards the challenges of the 21st century under conditions of globalization and obvious national differences between the EU member-states?

The EU official documents and executive decisions of the member-states clearly show that the ESM has a crucial significance for further integration. Such decision was taken by the European Council at the extraordinary session in the frames of the Lisbon Strategy 2000, aiming at bringing the EU economy to the first place in the world, due to a new strategy of economic advancement and social development of the continent up to 2020. The Strategy discloses an ambitious goal – to make the EU “the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion”¹². Besides the document determines the necessity to lower levels of unemployment and poverty and at the same time develop emission free and advanced technology economy.

In the final document of the Lisbon summit “Modernizing the European Social Model by Investing in People and Building an Active Welfare State” it goes that “People are Europe’s main asset and should be the focal point of the Union’s policies. Investing in people and developing an active and dynamic welfare state will be crucial in knowledge-based economy. This is crucial to ensure that the emergence of this new economy does not compound the existing social problems of unemployment, social exclusion and poverty”¹³. Strategic tasks, formulated in Lisbon, were approved by social partners in the joint declaration¹⁴.

To the tasks of the Lisbon Strategy at the Stockholm summit in 2001 was added another provision concerning creation of a friendly environment. Thus the plan of the EU strategic development was to be based on three components: economic growth, social cohesion environmental protection¹⁵.

However, the world crisis has changed these plans and put on the agenda a question of elaborating a new Strategy “Europe – 2020”. P. Flynn, the European commissioner for employment and social affairs, in his speech emphasized that “the former Lisbon Strategy was based on the principle “everything for people”. A new plan much more clearly determines the aim of encouraging enterprises, competitiveness and innovations”¹⁶. Among fundamental principles of the Strategy “Europe – 2020” a remarkable place is given to growth of the EU global competitiveness by means of economic renovation, improvements in a social sphere and environment

¹² European Parliament. Lisbon European Council 23 and 24 march 2000 Presidency Conclusions [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1_en.htm

¹³ European Parliament. Lisbon European Council 23 and 24 march 2000 Presidency Conclusions [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1_en.htm

¹⁴ Rinaldi D. A New Start for Social Europe /David Rinaldi. – Notre Europe: Jacques Delors Institute, 2016. – P 32.

¹⁵ Goetschy J. The European Employment Strategy From Amsterdam to Stockholm: Has it Reached its Cruising Speed? / Janine Goetschy // Industrial Relations Journal. – 2001. – Vol. 32. – P. 404.

¹⁶ Speech by Padraig Flynn European Commissioner with responsibility for Employment and Social Affairs // Modernising and Improving Social Protection in the European Union. – Brussels, 1997. – P. 5-6.

protection: to create the so-called “innovation union”, which must “open the door” to science, new technologies; to improve the system of education; to develop digital market and Internet; to transfer to renewable energy sources; to develop the EU business environment; to modernize labor market; to establish European platform for fight against poverty¹⁷.

Under the Strategy “Europe – 2020” three main components have been defined. The first one is that the EU growth must be based on knowledge and innovations. It is presupposed to achieve the amount of financing at 3% of the EU total GDP. It is also planned that 40% of young Europeans must have university education, and every EU citizen must have access to the digital Internet. The second component is enhancement of social cohesion and employment. 75% of people from 20 up to 64 must obtain employment. The EU considers training of highly qualified specialists as a question of special importance. It is planned to reduce by 20 million people the amount of those who live on or under a poverty line (nowadays this number is almost 80 million people). The third component is the development of the so called “green technologies” and competitive economy. A significant place goes to reduction of gas and oil import. The EU presupposes that in such way it will be possible to save 60 billion euros up to 2020. Besides, the EU plans to increase energy efficiency. Moreover, the Strategy includes points as to further struggle against climate changes. While a shift to low-carbon economy may provide 2.8 million work places¹⁸.

The decisions of the Strategy “Europe – 2020” gave new focuses and significance to the European social model for the EU future. Putting it in no doubt all the EU member-states approved it. However, in the course of further elaboration of the ESM and determination of its components new problems and ambiguities appeared. They regarded a list of measures, which were to be taken in the sphere of social policy, role and responsibility of social partners, reforms, required for successful advance of the EU by way of social integration¹⁹. It is a rather complicated task, which generates numerous questions, in particular what role will be assigned to the European social model? Which modifications will be required for its successful implementation? It is obvious, that first of all the EU leaders must find answers to them and propose ways of solution.

It is no coincidence that discussions over the essence and future of the ESM are conducted in various states and at the international level²⁰. The international expert group has been created and actively functioning. Annually many international conferences are held where the subject matter and prospects of the European social model are discussed. Appear numerous publications, which in their turn, highlight great interest and emphasize various ways of problem

¹⁷ Yevropeiska Rada skhvalyala stratehiiu Yevropa – 2020 // Yevrobuletten. – 2010. – № 4. – Pp. 16.

¹⁸ Rie V.T, Marx I. The European Union at Work? The European Employment Strategy from Crisis to Crisis / Tim Van Rie, Ive Marx // JCMS – Journal of Common Market Studies. – 20012. – Vol. 50. – P. 340-341.

¹⁹ La Porte T.R. Organized Social Complexity: challenge to politics and policy / Todd R. La Porte. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2015. – P. 176.

²⁰ Atkinson T. Social Inclusion and the European Union / Tony Atkinson // JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies. – 2002. – Vol. 40. – № 4. – P. 629.

solution. Thus, A. Giddens stated that the ESM is not just the idea or concept, but a combination of values, achievements and desires and only unification of their comprehension will allow everyone to form the state of social welfare. Taking into consideration the effect which globalization has on the processes, taken place in the society, he assumed that a crucial factor in the European social model implementation is integration, not only economic, but also political and i.e. “it is not possible to bring national peculiarities to the European level”²¹. On the contrary, the minister of internal affairs of Italy, former prime minister D. Amato supposed that Europe “is trying new shoes on” and taking into account its “mixed nature” it is necessary to take a new way of managing social development, which is based not on a hierarchy, but on a cooperation, not on orders, but on dialogues, not on an individual peculiarity, but on mutual tolerance and understanding²².

At the same time professor of Bremen University, a head of the international expert group, founder of the journal “Social Europe” D. Albers emphasized that the European model of society development has never been limited by formation of a general welfare state. It wished to limit and take effective control over the “wolf nature” of capitalism by providing people with social security, financial independence and a right for democratic participation in government management²³. Mentioned points of view given by various representatives of the European countries show different approaches towards the ESM, what becomes obvious as it touches upon significant problems, connected with people’s life, which in every state is marked by own peculiarity and specificity.

Characterizing the ESM, the European commissioner for employment, social policy and equal opportunities V. Spidla (the Czech Republic) mentioned that “the European social model is based on a set of common values. These values are shared among all member states. Among these fundamental values are the commitment to democracy, the rejection of all forms of discrimination, universal access to education, accessible and good quality health care, gender equality, solidarity and equity, the recognition of the role of the social partners and social dialogue. Europe ends where these values are not shared”²⁴.

International experts, analyzing the essence of the ESM pay attention to its various vectors. Thus, the general secretary of the Institute Laser (France) Grozelier A.-M. stated that “specificity of the ESM is based on the fact that it is not restricted by providing security for the most discriminated groups of society, in order to help them survive, though the importance of this direction cannot be neglected. First of all, it creates conditions under which functioning of the market economy would not give birth to social abruption. And to make socially regulated

²¹ Giddens A. *The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy*. – Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013. – P. 43.

²² Albers S. H., H. Meyer (eds.). *Social Europe. A Continent’s Answer to Market Fundamentalism*. – London: European Research Forum at London Metropolitan University, 2006. – P. 33.

²³ Albers S. H., H. Meyer (eds.). *Social Europe. A Continent’s Answer to Market Fundamentalism*. – London: European Research Forum at London Metropolitan University, 2006. – P. 46.

²⁴ *Ibid.* – P. 76.

economy effective, it must rely on social partners, able to interfere and put forward its position, being present in decision-taking centers”²⁵.

Director Deputy of the French Institute of economic and social research (IRES) Chr. Dufour believes that the European social model is not a creation of abstract reflections, but a result of social history. However, its definition sounded a bit vague “social model under consideration becomes a game, rather symbolic than real, if not take great efforts. And on the contrary, decisions taken as a result of social changes and participation of social actors directly influence transformation in all national systems”. He defines the ESM as “an intellectual construction, which synthesizes general creative features of original national models”²⁶.

A group of scientists headed by M. Karhalova believes that the ESM principles on their basis let build the system of civil organization where tasks for every social partner would be described. Now, we may state that social partnership is getting at a new level, unlocking its potential. Majority of characteristics which are revealed in the sphere let us speak of a gradual maturing of a new model of social partnership, its shift to an international level. One can observe a tendency towards combination of social dialogue with civil and political ones, which is step by step developing and at the same time is an absolute witness of deepening and broadening of the process of European integration²⁷.

To our mind the ESM is not a petrified form, formulated once and forever. It is rather an ideal Europe is striving for, which is undergoing changes that correspond to the challenges of time. However, it is no coincidence that the ESM arouses interest even beyond the continent. It is based on eternal human and civilization values. In the process of cooperation between social partners one can observe the importance of the problem of their social responsibility, presuppose comprehension of responsibility not only for protection of interests of groups, which they represent, but a society in general.

Since 2005 an international expert group “ESM – project” has been dealing with elaboration of the European social model, created upon the initiative of scholars from Germany, Great Britain and Italy. Scientists and experts from many European countries and even world quite actively discuss various positions and points of view at annual conferences. The outcomes, achieved by the expert group, were represented in the final document named “Platform Proposal for a Better Economic and Social Cohesion”²⁸ and became a kind of vector for further development of the European social model.

This “Platform” formulates principles on which the European social model is based. Thus, except four above mentioned principles (social justice, economic progress and environmental

²⁵ Grozelier A.-M. Definition (version française) du Modèle social européen. Rapport a la conférence sur le MES / A.-M. Grozelier. – Rome, 2007. – P. 4.

²⁶ Dufour Chr. Modèle social européen et acteurs sociaux. Rapport a la conférence sur le MSE / Chr. Dufour, – Rome, 2007. – P. 3.

²⁷ Opyt stanovleniia Yevropeiskoi sotsialnoi modeli v kontekste povysheniia effektivnosti sotsialnoi politiki v Rossii / Ruk. Vremennoho tvorch. Kollektiva M.V. Karhalova. – M.: IE RAN, 2007. – Pp. 3-4.

²⁸ European Research Group European Social Model «ESM – Project». «Platform Proposal for a Better Economic and Social Cohesion». – Bremen – London – Rome, 2007. – 23 p.

protection, solidarity, democracy) another one – human dignity – has been added. We believe that this principle reflects the importance of human resources (which has grown over recent years), intellectual capital for the subsequent evolution of the society, including competitiveness of economy and state security.

This document defines the ESM as “a complex system of values, experience, projects, policies, institutions, which were formed in the past and are supplemented today”. The experts stated that “the European social model is not just a formulated idea, intellectual construction, recommendation, but a specific, main component of the European identity, its democracy, economic development, social and cultural progress. The European social model thus represents a distinctive composition of strong democratic statehood, educational, environmental and social policies, and a responsive political economy”²⁹. It is emphasized in the “Platform” that the European social model is based on comprehension of mutual European political values and aspirations.

At the same time the authors stated that there is no clear understanding of ways and instruments for implementation of a new system of relations between the state, market and civil society, i.e. those forces, which are called to realize this model. “Such system must guarantee balance between the requirements of equality, effectiveness and responsible participation”³⁰. Therefore, as the Swedish scientists suppose along with administrative and financial resources of the state it is planned to apply business potential, mass non-governmental organizations (NGO) and all citizens. And this requires overcoming of not only crisis phenomena of economic and financial character, but first of all “crisis of identity and management”, which are reality in modern societies³¹.

The authors of the “Platform” offered to create a full-time coordination structure for the EU social policy, to work out a new version of the European social contract, as well as to conduct monitoring of the civil society, what will give an opportunity to get a full view of NGO’s activity and attract them to the process of social integration as recognized partners for the social dialogue. Adoption of the social platform and construction on its basis a joint social space is a strategic aim in the course of integration. It is an answer to the global processes, which in due time became the European monetary union and the Single economic space.

The platform includes a proposal as to expediency of the ESM formation within the countries, which recently became the EU members. They were offered to create a special fund for support, spread and strengthening of the system of procedures of the European social model. Development of democratic policy in Eastern European countries must be accompanied by strengthening / modernization of active social systems. To achieve the aim it is quite significant

²⁹ Ibid.– P. 4.

³⁰ European Research Group European Social Model «ESM – Project». «Platform Proposal for a Better Economic and Social Cohesion». – Bremen – London – Rome, 2007. – P. 5.

³¹ Morel N., Palier B., Palme J. What Future for Social Investment? / Nathalie Morel, Bruno Palier, Joakim Palme // Research Report. – Stockholm : Institute for Futures Studies, 2009. – P. 97.

to pay attention to regulation and managing of a complex of economic, social and ecological systems. Thus, it is necessary for the EU to define and accept indicators (rules of regulation of economic and social life, legal norms, quality of management etc.), to adjust institutional structures to the requirements of a balanced development³². The task is rather significant and complicated. Except the questions, concerning those who will elaborate such indicators and will be in charge of their application, it is necessary to define how to manage implementation of the ESM across the vast and diversified territory. It is quite obvious that without a system of general management and coordination any social or economic model will be just absorbed by the process of globalization.

Taking into consideration diversity and specificity of national peculiarities the “Platform” proposed to use experience of the Eurozone formation, as it has been done by financial institutions and gradually enlarge social space by means of the states, which confirm to the criteria, determined by the indicators. The authors of the document also suppose that in order to form a common European social space one requires centralization of power up to the political decision of a joint government formation. At this stage it presupposes departure from a practice of bilateral agreements between states and delegation of broad responsibility in the social sphere to communitarian institutions. Some steps in this direction have already been taken, as the problems of mass migration, new labor typology, professional education, based on advanced technologies, health care, ecology are already transferred to the competence of the Union. However, formation of a joint government is not on the agenda³³. Organization of social space requires its support by special financial resources; designation of a certain place in the budget; elaboration of new functions for the European central bank. Nowadays the main role in financing of social spheres belongs to the national budgets of the EU member-states.

Evaluating the place of the European social model in modern world the authors of the “Platform” emphasize on its connection with globalization and offer to search organizational forms, which will allow the ESM to participate in globalization processes, exert influence on their consequences for mankind. That is why there is a need for reforms which will let the ESM answer the challenges of time by means of special organizational structures, created at different levels – from a local one to a global level.

The authors of the “Platform” may be criticized for the excessive ambitiousness, if we take into account the place which is given in the text to the analysis of the ESM potential and prospects to put it at the international level, in particular introduction of the notion “specific export”. However, the authors explain that application of the contrast method, i.e. comparison of the European situation elements and conditions, which exist in major geopolitical regions of the world, as well as usage of the systematic analysis, helped them to stand on the position

³² European Research Group European Social Model «ESM – Project». «Platform Proposal for a Better Economic and Social Cohesion». – Bremen – London – Rome, 2007. – P. 9.

³³ Anderson K.M. Social Policy in the European Union / K.M. Anderson. – Palgrave: Macmillan Education, 2015. – P. 71.

that such approach let them determine and underline original and specific characteristics of the ESM in comparison with other social models in the world. “The European Social Model is not proven to be a symbolic fact, or inexistent, like some theses claim, but instead is a real fact. Comparison of various states’ experience testifies that this is the best way to create a new society”³⁴.

The authors of the “Platform” suppose that comprehension of the ESM dynamics and its possibility to evolve may witness of “right nature” of the system. A crucial role belongs to general orientation, evolution of social-labor relations in the society, initiatives of the main actors, concerning implementation of the model, i.e. strength and quality of relations between its impulsive forces. Being a complex system the ESM is not limited by a sphere of social security and social welfare benefit. It deals with broader problems of interrelation and cooperation in various social spheres: economic development, ecological equity, new quality of education, improvement of management and industrial democracy, level of politics.

Appearance of the “Platform”, which synthesizes academic outcomes made by leading European scientists, pointed out an increasing role of social dimension in a modern world and intense interest in future of the European social model, which is intended to have considerable influence on further development of the society³⁵; it touches all problems in some way concerning modernization and formation of the state of “social welfare” on the European continent. It deals not only with a complex of rights, social security and welfare benefits for employees, but also with a general position of all Europeans and their families.

Therefore, formation of the European social model is by far a wider and more complicated issue than just reorganization of social policy. It involves an economic sector, problems of market functioning, living standards and is aimed at exerting real influence on economic development. Last EU enlargement through the accession of CEE post-communist countries revealed that the European social model (ESM) can have impact on a political sector: people’s attitude towards political parties’ programs, executive branch authorities’ activity, preservation of stability within a society, development of democracy. The author supposes that the ESM in fact makes adjustments to the following development of an integration process. However, it is obvious that there is a necessity to make great efforts to specify, elaborate and particularize ways of the ESM reformation, its practical implementation, which causes unification of political, economic and social forces of a society.

Despite thorough and emotional discussions, there is no detailed analysis of the ESM “construction”. In this context it seems justified to offer authorial definition – the ESM is a scheme of the society development, based on the principals of human dignity, social solidarity, social

³⁴ European group of search. European social model ESM – project. «*For a reform of the ESM. Proposals platform*», Rome, 1 August 2007. – P. 19.

³⁵ Cerami A. Social policy in Central and Eastern Europe: the emergence of a new European welfare regime/ Alfio Cerami. – Berlin: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006. – P. 17.

justice and socially-oriented competitive economy under conditions of favorable environmental situation. This definition is based on the understanding of the European social model, connected with a changeable social structure and development of the society, i.e. with a much broader sphere, than just simple solving of social policy problems and citizens' social rights protection.

References

1. Doklad o razvitii cheloveka 2010. Realnoe bohatstvo narodov: puti k razvitiuu cheloveka; [transl. from English]. – M.: Publishing house «Ves Mir», 2010. – 244 p.
2. Yevropeiskaia model sotsialnoho razvitiia [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: <http://www.lawinrussia.ru/node/33058>
3. Yevropeiska konventsiiia pro zakhyst prav liudyny i osnovnyk svobod // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_004.
4. Yevropeiska Rada skhvalyla stratchiiu Yevropa – 2020 // Yevrobuletten. – 2010. – № 4. – Pp. 16.
5. Yevropeiska sotsialna khartiia (perehlianuta) // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine journal (VVR). – 2007. – № 51. – Pp. 2096.
6. Yevropeiskyi kodeks sotsialnoho zabezpechennia // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://zakon1.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_329.
7. Inozemtsev V.L. Spetsificheskie osobennosti yevropeiskoi sotsialnoi modeli / V.L. Inozemtsev // Sovremennaia Yevropa. – 2004. – № 1. – Pp. 89-101.
8. Kalov Z.A. Osobennosti realizatsii modelei sotsialnoi politiki. Chast 1 / Z.A. Kalov, F.M. Kurshaeva, L.U. Khatsieva // Sovremennye problem nauki i obrazovaniia. – 2008. – № 2. – Pp. 7-9.
9. Karhalova M. YeS: politika obshchestvennoho blahosostoianiiia / M. Karhalova // Sovremennaia Yevropa. – 2006. – № 1. – Pp. 101-111.
10. Kashirina Ye.Yu. Problemy formirovaniia yedinoi sotsialnoi politiki Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu (na primere Hermanii) : avtoref. dis. kand. polit. nauk: 23.00.04 / Ye.Yu. Kashirina. – M., 2010. – 25 p.
11. Kvist Dzh. Sotsialnye reformy v skandinavskikh stranakh v 1990-e hody: ispolzovanie teorii nechetkoho nabora dlia otsenki sootvetstviia idealnym tipam / Dzh. Kvist // SPERO. – 2004. – № 1. – Pp. 41-66.
12. Opyt stanovleniia Yevropeiskoi sotsialnoi modeli v kontekste povysheniia effektivnosti sotsialnoi politiki v Rossii / Ruk. Vremennoho tvorch. Kollektiva M.V. Karhalova. – M.: IE RAN, 2007. – 82 p.
13. Khartiia Spivtovarystva pro osnovni sotsialni prava pratsivnykiv // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_044.
14. Khartiia osnovnykh prav Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu // The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine official site [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_524.
15. Khoma N.M. Kryza skandynavskoi modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy: prychny, naslidky, shliakhy vykhodu / N.M. Khoma // Derzhava i pravo. – K., 2010. – Issue. 50. – Pp. 700-708.

16. Khoma N.M. Modernizatsiia nimetskoï modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy / N.M. Khoma // Porivnialno-pravovi doslidzhennia. – 2011. – № 2. – Pp.141-148.
17. Khoma N.M. Osoblyvosti funktsionuvannia skandinavskoi modeli sotsialnoi derzhavy: porivnialnyi aspect / N.M. Khoma // Porivnialno-pravovi doslidzhennia. – 2010. – № 2. – Pp. 157-165.
18. Khondrykh K.-O. Tendentsii vznikhovennia i urehulirovaniia konfliktov: sravnitelnyi analiz situatsii v SSHA, Frantsii i Hermanii / K.-O. Khondruk, T. Kaplou. – N. Novhorod, 1994. – Pp. 27-62.
19. «Shvedska mmodel»: styslyi ohliad stanovlennia, zdotukiv i problem // Natsionalna bezpeka i oborona. – 2009. – № 1. – Pp. 9-22.
20. Albers S.H., Meyer H. (eds.). Social Europe. A Continent's Answer to Market Fundamentalism. – London: European Research Forum at London Metropolitan University, 2006. – 118 p.
21. Atkinson T. Social Inclusion and the European Union / Tony Atkinson // JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies. – 2002. – Vol. 40. – № 4. – P. 625–643.
22. Cerami A. Social policy in Central and Eastern Europe: the emergence of a new European welfare regime/ Alfio Cerami. – Berlin: Palgrave Macmillan, 2006.– 280 p.
23. Dufour Chr. Modele social european et acteurs socialux. Rapport a la conference sur le MSE / Chr. Dufour. – Rome, 2007. – 15 p.
24. European group of search. European social model ESM – project. «For a reform of the ESM. Proposals platform» // Rome. – 2007. – 1 August. – P. 19.
25. European Parliament. Lisbon European Council 23 and 24 march 2000 Presidency Conclusions [Electronic resource]. – Access mode: http://www.europarl.europa.eu/summits/lis1_en.htm
26. European Research Group European Social Model «ESM – Project». «Platform Proposal for a Better Economic and Social Cohesion». – Bremen – London – Rome, 2007. – 23 p.
27. Giddens A. The Third Way: The Renewal of Social Democracy. – Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2013. – 172 p.
28. Goetschy J. The European Employment Strategy From Amsterdam to Stockholm: Has it Reached its Cruising Speed? / Janine Goetschy // Industrial Relations Journal. – 2001. – Vol. 32. – P. 401-418.
29. Grozelier A.-M. Definition (version francaise) du Modele social europeen. Rapport a la conference sur le MES / A.-M. Grozelier. – Rome, 2007. – 17 p.
30. La Porte T.R. Organized Social Complexity: challenge to politics and policy / Todd R. La Porte. – Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2015. – 374 p.
31. Morel N., Palier B., Palme J. What Future for Social Investment? / Nathalie Morel, Bruno Palier, Joakim Palme // Research Report. – Stockholm : Institute for Futures Studies, 2009. – 196 p.
32. Rie V.T, Marx I. The European Union at Work? The European Employment Strategy from Crisis to Crisis / Tim Van Rie, Ive Marx // JCMS – Journal of Common Market Studies. – 20012. – Vol. 50. – P. 335-356.

33. Rinaldi D. A New Start for Social Europe /David Rinaldi. – Notre Europe: Jacques Delors Institute, 2016. – 118 p.
34. Speech by Padraig Flynn European Commissioner with responsibility for Employment and Social Affairs // Modernising and Improving Social Protection in the European Union. – Brussels, 1997. – 7 p.