

**Culture &
Creativity**

EU-Eastern Partnership Programme



UNESCO CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Armenia's Technical Report



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CULTURAL STATISTICS FOR POLICY MAKING AND ADVOCACY

The UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators (CDIS) is a comprehensive panel of quantitative and qualitative indicators set out to illuminate the role of culture in development. The CDIS Program aims to provide an evidence-based and informed approach to the introduction of culture into national and international development strategies as well as to cultural policy formulation.

The CDIS Program was launched in Armenia in May 2016 and ended in February 2017 with the Final Restitution Workshop held in Yerevan in front of more than 50 stakeholders who took part in the data collection and/or concerned by the impact of culture in the national economic and social development.

Supported by the European Union Eastern Partnership Countries Culture and Creativity Programme (EU-EaP/CCP) and coordinated by the agency LLC, the CDIS was implemented in Armenia at the same time as in Georgia and Ukraine and relied at national level on the involvement of many public and private bodies, especially on the Ministry of Culture and the National Statistic Services of the Republic of Armenia.

It was a great opportunity to be a part of this unprecedented research. Like many other countries, Armenia faces policies and programmes that are confronted with major challenges such as the lack of data and indicators, which are essential to improve the understanding of culture and developmental issues at the national level. With the implementation of CDIS in Armenia it has become evident that culture clearly contributes to the national development through:

- ✓ contributing to economic growth, social cohesion and resilience
- ✓ enlarging people's choices and
- ✓ helping individuals and communities to adapt to change

Ara Markosyan, Mane Mkrtchyan and Goharik Meliksetyan compose the national team that prepared this report with the support of **Naïma Bourgaut** international expert on cultural statistics. The National Statistic Services, the Ministry of Culture, and the Ministry of Education provided most of the data alongside additional international data sources. The national team thanks all the persons who help to fulfil this programme.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CDIS INDICATORS

The CDIS consists of 22 core indicators grouped into 7 dimensions listed below with ‘headlines’ observations based on the main findings of this 8-month research. Readers should refer to the data sources and additional and/or alternative indicators to better explore the CDIS results.

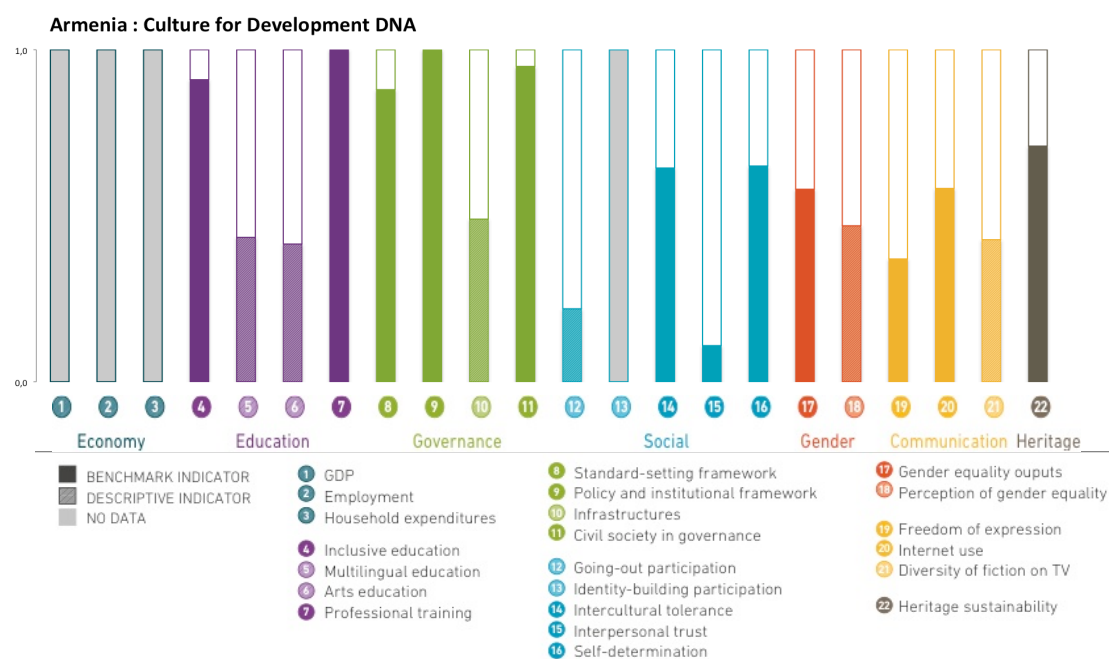




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IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS AT NATIONAL LEVEL

General context

Armenia is a sovereign state in the South Caucasus region of Eurasia. Located in Western Asia on the Armenian Highland, it is bordered by Turkey to the west, Georgia to the north and Azerbaijan to the east, Iran and Azerbaijan's exclave of Nakhichevan to the south. Armenia is a unitary, multi-party, democratic nation-state with an ancient cultural heritage.

The Independence of Armenia was declared on the 23rd of August 1990, becoming the first non-Baltic republic to secede from the Soviet Union. When in 1991 the Soviet Union was dissolved, Armenia's independence was officially recognized. Politics of Armenia takes place in a framework of a semi-presidential democratic republic. According to the Constitution of Armenia, the President is the head of state and of a multi-party system. According constitutional amendments (Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia were introduced through a referendum on December 6, 2015¹) Armenia transforms into a parliamentary republic. A new president will no longer be elected by popular vote as before, but rather, by the votes of the members of the national parliament. The real power, in its fullness, will be concentrated in the supreme legislative body and the government.

Armenia is divided into 10 provinces, with the city Yerevan having special administrative status as the country's capital. The chief executive in each of the ten provinces is the *marzpet* (*marz* governor), appointed by the government of Armenia. In Yerevan, the chief executive is the mayor, elected by the residents of Yerevan².

Armenia has a population of 3,018,854³ people, according to the 2011 population census of the Republic of Armenia, and it is the second most densely populated country of the former Soviet republics. The country faces a population decline due to a high level of emigration after the break-up with the USSR and the current socio-economic situation.

The very large external diaspora is one of the characteristics of Armenia. Estimated up to 8 million people distributed all across the globe, it greatly exceeds the 3 million-population living within its borders. Communities can be found in Russia, France, Iran, United States, Lebanon, Argentina and Australia and many other countries. In the other hand 97,9% of the population in Armenia are ethnic Armenians. Yezidis (1,3%), Russians (0,5%), Assyrians, Ukrainians, Pontiak Greeks, Kurds, Georgians and Belarusians constitute the main minority groups.

Until independence, Armenia's economy was largely industry-based – chemicals, electronics, machinery, processed food, synthetic rubber, and textile – and highly dependent on outside resources. The Republic had developed a modern industrial sector, supplying machine tools, textiles, and other manufactured goods to sister republics in exchange for raw materials and energy. Recently, the Intel Corporation agreed to open a research centre in Armenia, in addition to other technology companies, signalling the growth of the technology industry in Armenia.

One of the most ancient civilizations in the world, Armenia is often referred to as an 'open air' museum in terms of both nature and culture. Over the centuries, it has created and developed a modern, sophisticated and living culture at the intersection of the east and the west, unique in many ways.


With a history of nearly five thousand years old, Armenian Culture has always had a special place in the development of the nation's welfare and traditions.

Armenian culture has always been and still remains a means of maintaining a sense of national unity, not only in Armenia but also in international Armenian community. Armenians acknowledge the importance of their culture

¹ <http://www.president.am/en/constitution-2015>

² Law "On about local self-Government in Yerevan" 30-5-1, 2008; <https://www.yerevan.am/am/ra-law-on-local-government-in-the-city-of-yerevan/>

³ <http://armstat.am/file/doc/99478213.pdf>



for the survival of a small nation, and they have left a rich cultural legacy in every corner of their historical homeland.

Main Institutions and Organizations involved in the CDIS implementation process

Prior to the data collection, the CDIS national team identified potential stakeholders who have the relevant data and information related to the dimensions. The government line ministries and some NGOs have been actively involved in the process of data collection from the onset. Most importantly, the involvement of National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia (NSS) was crucial for the successful implementation of CDIS.

The National Statistic Services

The NSS is a central statistical authority and repository for all statistics produced in Republic of Armenia to:

- Collect, process, summarize and publish statistical data,
- Co-operate with state and local self-government bodies in collection of statistical information,
- Develop and improve statistical methodologies, and coordinate data collection and dissemination according to international standards and classifications,
- Organize statistical surveys,
- Establish, maintain and update the business-register,
- Ensure data security and statistical confidentiality,
- Provide users with statistical information,
- Co-operate with international organizations and national statistical offices

Ministry of Culture in Republic of Armenia

The Ministry of Culture is a republican body of executive power, developing the policy of the Government of Armenia in the sphere of culture.

The purpose of the Ministry of Culture is to maintain and replenish the cultural heritage, alongside the promotion and development of contemporary art. In order to realize these goals, and in accordance with the legislation, the RA Ministry of Culture develops and monitors drafts of legislation, targeted programs, strategies, concepts, and short-term development programs which the importance is attached to the cooperation both with foreign governmental and international organizations, as well as the territorial administration and local governments, creative unions, NGOs, which have cultural orientation.

List of all the Stakeholders involved in the construction of the UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators

Ministry of Culture
National statistic committee
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Education and Science
Ministry of Diaspora
Ministry of Justice
Ombudsman Office
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
Ministry of Urban Development
Shirak region/marz, culture and education departments
National commission of the Republic of Armenia for UNESCO
National commission on television and radio of the Republic of Armenia
Professional unions - (composers', journalists', writers' unions)

CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS IN ARMENIA - RESULTS BY DIMENSION

ECONOMY DIMENSION

Introduction

The creative and cultural industries are dynamic and rapidly expanding sectors in the global economy. These industries contribute to growth, enabling the diversification of national economies, generating income and creating employment. In addition, as they contribute to the creation, production, transmission and enjoyment of symbolic content, their effects extend to non-economic benefits. For instance, they contribute to the expansion of peoples' opportunities to participate in cultural life and to the promotion of cultural diversity.

The Economy Dimension examines the contribution of the culture sector to economic development by assessing:

- The contribution of cultural activities to GDP (Added value to GDP of cultural activities in %)
- The role of culture as an employer (% cultural employment in the total occupation), and
- How cultural goods and services are valued through commercial transactions (% of household expenditures dedicated to cultural goods and services)

The objective of this dimension is to:

- Obtain key data to evaluate the vitality and potential of cultural sectors
- Initiate the alignment of national cultural statistics with international standards

Overall process

The national leading partner has made an extensive exercise of codes and standards correspondence between International and National Classifications, in particularly with the following International Classification:

- *International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC Rev.4);*
- *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), and the*
- *Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP).*

NOTE 1:


International Standard Classifications = common **understanding** of economic activities, occupations and consumption = **statistician language**

National Classifications – most of the time = adaptation of these international standards (ex: NACE rev.2 in Europe)

NOTE 2:

UNESCO Institute for Statistics - **2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics** (FCS/ISU)

→ **Common language for cultural activities, occupations and consumption**



This huge work is an essential step to identify existing cultural statistics within the national statistic system to better highlight the potential of the cultural and creative industries. It allows to extract relevant information and to construct an unpublished cultural database. Furthermore, those code lists are crucial for the sustainability of this research program in the future while ensuring the reproducibility of the process of data extraction from the national statistic system. In some countries those tables of correspondence helped the National Statistic Office to build a Satellite Account for Culture.

The tables of correspondence for Armenia can be found with their respective indicators.

Ideally the CDIS Methodology requires raw data at 4 digits level with as much desagregations as possible, including background criteria (age, sex, income quintile, residency, etc.).

In Armenia, the National Statistic Service is the institutional body in charge of the collection of all relevant national accountability. Most of cultural data identified exists in the database of NSS. The first level of aggregation did not allow to the national leading team to extract the relevant cultural codes. It leads to the endorsement by a NSS programmer of a special attention to extract and construct the database.

Such collaboration with NSS was essential for the success of this unprecedented research. The gap in the national statistic system for culture was addressed for the first time in Armenia and ensured to better capture the important role of culture both as economic driver and social cohesion factor.

1 – Contribution of cultural activities to GDP

Introduction

Culture contributes to national GDP. This indicator assesses the weight of the culture sector in the national economy by looking at the primary income of employees employed in the formal economy. This refers to those who carry out creative activities and produce symbolic products as well as those with responsibility for equipment and supporting materials that serve the creation, production and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services. By looking at the income and value added generated by formal and private cultural activities, this indicator shows that these activities contribute to a country's production, help to diversify the economy, generate income and sustain livelihoods.

>> Description: Percentage of the contribution of private and formal cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product

Data source

National accounts data – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia for the year 2014.

Data for 2015 will be available at the end of April 2017

Calculation Method

The National Statistic Service of the Republic of Armenia took over the selection of all relevant cultural codes following the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics⁴ and the CDIS Methodology – See Table 1.1 below. The value generated by the corresponding cultural activities were summarized and contrasted with the gross domestic product (GDP) of the national economy (2014).

⁴ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001910/191061e.pdf>



Formula:

$$CGDP = \frac{\sum_1^n GVA_{istic\ codes}}{GDP}$$

Where: *CGDP* is the cultural gross domestic product that is the contribution of cultural activities to *GDP*.

Result: Cultural activities in Armenia represent 3,3% of the national GDP for 2014 for a total of 160 889,3 million Armenian Drams.

The table 1.1 bellow presents the list of codes selected to construct the indicator with the corresponding value added. Table 1.2 sets the distribution by central cultural activities against equipment and support cultural activities. Table 1.3 and 1.4 regroup the selected code by cultural domains following the FCS-UIS.

Table 1.1: Value added of cultural activities in regard of the code selection proposed by the CDIS Methodology

National classification		code available (3-digits)	Value in AMD
Codes	Activity class (Central cultural activities)		37548,4
3212	Manufacture of jewellery and related articles		
3220	Manufacture of music instruments	322	
4761	Retail sale of books, newspapers and stationary in specialized stores		
4763	Retail sale of music and video recordings in specialized stores		
5811	Book publishing	581	3287,1
5813	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals		
5819	Other publishing activities		
5911	Motion picture, video and television programme production activities	591	2458,8
5912	Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities		
5913	Motion picture video and television programme distribution activities		
5914	Motion picture projection activities		
5920	Sound recording and music publishing activities	592	119,5
6010	Radio broadcasting	601	1962
6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	602	5087,5

6391	News agency activities		
7112	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy		
7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities		
7311	Advertising	731	7456,3
7410	Specialized design activities	741	1437,3
7420	Photographic activities	742	321
7722	Renting of video tapes and disks		
8552	Cultural education		
9001	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	900	11065,2
9101	Library and archives activities	910	4353,7
9102	Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings		
9104	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities		
Codes	Activity class (Equipment and support materials)		123340,9
1811	Printing	181	7221,5
1812	Services activities related to printing		
1820	Reproduction of recorded media	182	16,3
2640	Manufacture of consumer electronics	264	

4742	Retail sale of audio and video equipment in specialized stores		
5821	Software publishing		
6110	Wired telecommunications activities	611	37518
6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	612	78585,1
6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	613	0
6312	Web portals		
		Value added of cultural domains	160889,3
		GDP 2014	4828626,3
		% of GDP 2014	3,3%

Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

The cells in grey signify that there is no data available on the corresponding activities in the available statistics.

The FCS-UIS Wired & Wireless telecommunications activities are considered as cultural activities, although many criticisms could be raised on the cultural nature of this type of activities. The UNESCO Statistics Institutes insists on the essential interconnection between the technology used to exchange cultural contents and the dynamism of the cultural creation to nourish the telecommunication systems.

Table 1.2: Share of the value added by central cultural activities and equipment and support materials activities

	Value in AMD	Share of total GDP
Central cultural activities	37548,4	0,78%
Equipment and support materials activities	123340,9	2,55%
Total for cultural activities	160889,3	3,33%

Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

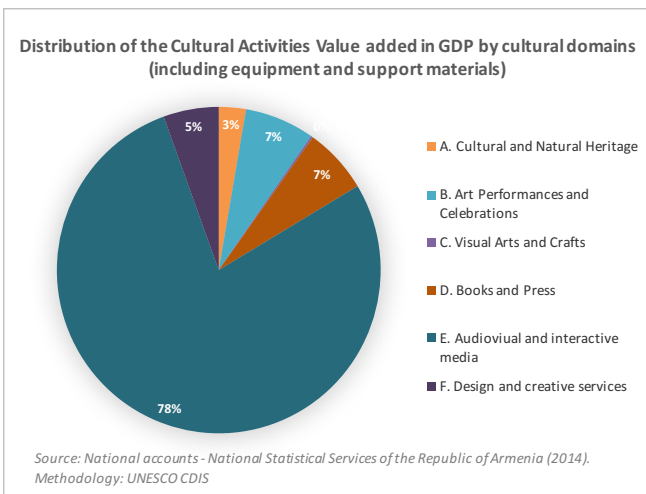
To go further in the analysis of the cultural production structure at national level, the technical team decided to regroup different codes selected by the CDIS Methodology defining the cultural domains classification within the UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics.

See the results and visualisation below.

Table 1.3: Share of the cultural activities value added by cultural domains

Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

	Value added, at current prices 2014, in AMD	%
A. Cultural and Natural Heritage	4353,70	2,7%
B. Art Performances and Celebrations	11201,00	7,0%
C. Visual Arts and Crafts	321,00	0,2%
D. Books and Press	10508,60	6,5%
E. Audio-visual and interactive media	125611,40	78,1%
F. Design and creative services	8893,60	5,5%
total	160 889,30	100,0%



The exclusion of equipment and support materials from the analysis gives the following distribution of cultural activities value added in GDP by cultural domains.

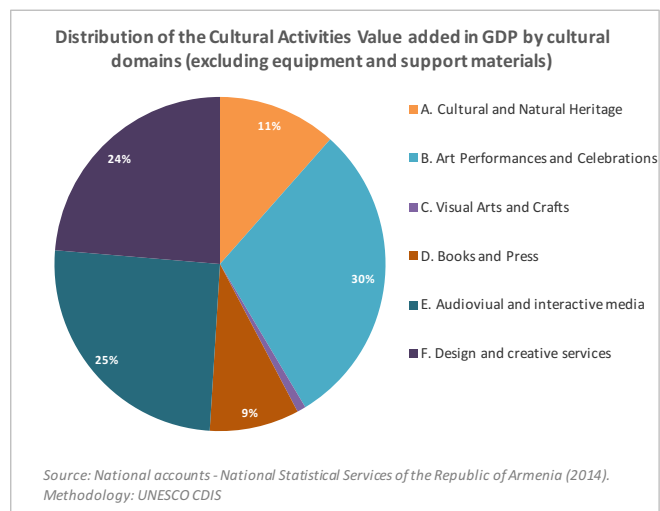


Table 1.4: Distribution of the value added of cultural activities selected by the CDIS Methodology in regard of cultural domains

Domains	Code	Activity Class	code available	Value Added at current price
A	9101	Library and archives activities	910	4353,70
A	9102	Museums activities and operation of historical sites and buildings		
A	9104	Botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves activities		
A. Cultural and Natural Heritage			total	4353,70
B	3220	Manufacture of music instruments	322	0,00
B	5920	Sound recording and music publishing activities	592	119,50
B	9000	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	900	11065,20
B	1820	Reproduction of recorded media	182	16,30
B. Art Performances and Celebrations			total	11201,00
C	7420	Photographic activities	742	321,00
C. Visual Arts and Crafts			total	321,00
D	5811	Book publishing	581	3287,10
D	5813	Publishing of newspapers, journals and periodicals		
D	5819	Other publishing activities		
D	1811	Printing	181	7221,50
D. Books and Press			total	10508,60
E	5911	Motion picture, video and television programme production activities	591	2458,80
E	5912	Motion picture, video and television programme post-production activities		
E	5913	Motion picture video and television programme distribution activities		
E	5914	Motion picture projection activities		
E	6010	Radio broadcasting	601	1962,00

E	6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	602	5087,50
E	2640	Manufacture of consumer electronics	264	0,00
E	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	611	37518,00
E	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	612	78585,10
E	6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	613	0,00
E. Audio-visual and interactive media			total	125611,40
F	7310	Advertising	731	7456,30
F	7410	Specialized design activities	741	1437,30
F. Design and creative services			total	8893,60
			TOTAL	160889,30

Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

Additional Data

The national classification for the production structure in Armenia already addressed the assessment of cultural activities but in a different way than the CDIS Methodology. The national production structure regroups arts, entertainment and recreation activities in a same group following the European standards (see the production structure in the table 1.5 below). Unfortunately, the national team did not get enough information on the codes included in this specific group, what makes it impossible to explain the difference in results for the present classification and for the previous one. Most of the time the European standards regroup sport, recreational activities and culture together, while the UNESCO does not. On the contrary, the UNESCO considers some other activities as cultural even if they are included in the Manufacturing Group, the Scientific and Technical activities or any other, depending on cultural nature of the activities (see the cultural domains above).

In the case of CDIS Methodology in 2014 the cultural activities represented 3,3% of the Gross Domestic Product of the Republic of Armenia, while in case of NSS Methodology it corresponded to 1,8% (see table 1.6).

The national database allowed observing the important evolution of the Arts, entertainment and recreation activities group in the past 4 years going from 55 thousand AMD in 2012 to 167 thousand AMD in 2015. This result highlights the huge potential of cultural activities in Armenia.

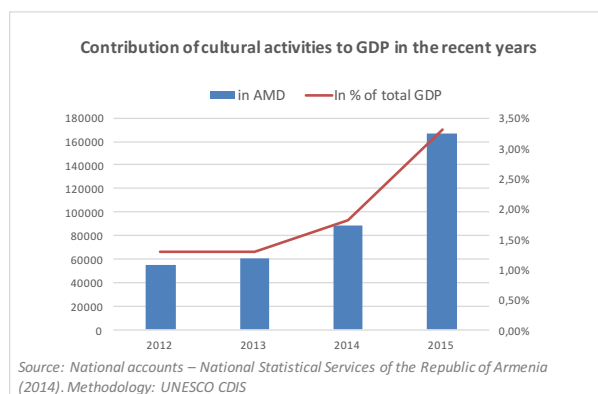


Table 1.5: GDP production structure by NACE.2 Classification (at current prices, million Armenian Drams)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	4 266 461	4 555 638	4 828 626	5 032 089
Taxes on products (minus subsidies)	458 234	506 428	546 335	535 696
Gross value added (basic prices)	3 808 226	4 049 210	4 282 291	4 496 393
Financial Intermediate Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-92 970	-91 572	-99 958	-89 162
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	764 238	839 821	872 631	868 976
B Mining and quarrying	115 678	102 687	102 553	105 023
C Manufacturing	402 104	441 103	466 755	465 453
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	154 646	183 232	188 032	227 308
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	13 721	13 182	14 107	19 743
F Construction	501 083	476 564	448 773	476 606
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	514 924	548 613	570 369	550 165
H Transportations and warehouse economy	130 857	120 136	144 518	120 813
I Accommodation and food service activities	36 094	44 336	55 106	64 587
J Information and communication	145 967	150 997	162 218	167 578
K Financial and insurance activities	170 434	182 900	206 610	193 455
L Real estate activities	349 914	370 967	403 715	439 501
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	41 311	45 910	53 551	60 190
N Administrative and support service activities	41 508	38 423	41 225	43 922
O Public administration	158 169	183 799	207 903	236 088
P Education	125 835	129 880	136 841	143 678
Q Human health and social work activities	149 036	174 766	185 900	197 065
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	55 470	61 190	89 032	167 246
S Other service activities	28 575	29 288	29 584	35 432

T	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production and services activities for own consumption	1 635	2 988	2 827	2 727
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Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

Table 1.6: GDP production structure by NACE.2 Classification (%)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic product (gross, market prices)	100	100	100	100
Taxes on products (minus subsidies)	10,7	11,1	11,3	10,6
Gross value added (basic prices)	89,3	88,9	88,7	89,4
Financial Intermediate Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM)	-2,2	-2,0	-2,1	-1,8
A Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	17,9	18,4	18,1	17,3
B Mining and quarrying	2,7	2,3	2,1	2,1
C Manufacturing	9,4	9,7	9,7	9,2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	3,6	4,0	3,9	4,5
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4
F Construction	11,7	10,5	9,3	9,5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	12,1	12,0	11,8	10,9
H Transportations and warehouse economy	3,1	2,6	3,0	2,4
I Accommodation and food service activities	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,3
J Information and communication	3,4	3,3	3,4	3,3
K Financial and insurance activities	4,0	4,0	4,3	3,8
L Real estate activities	8,2	8,1	8,4	8,7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,2
N Administrative and support service activities	1,0	0,8	0,9	0,9
O Public administration	3,7	4,0	4,3	4,7
P Education	2,9	2,9	2,8	2,9

Q	Human health and social work activities	3,5	3,8	3,8	3,9
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,3	1,3	1,8	3,3
S	Other service activities	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7
T	Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production and services activities of private households for own consumption	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1

Data source: National accounts – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2014)

2 - Cultural Employment in Armenia

Introduction

This indicator is focused on the role of culture as an “employer” in order to better understand its impact on national economic and social development.

Occupations in cultural activities reflect the ability for individuals to participate professionally in cultural activities and are a sign of the vitality of the culture sector. Employment in cultural activities contributes to job creation, income generation and the material welfare of those employed in these activities. This is a key for both national and international development goals. In addition, due to the characteristic of the culture sector and its reliance on locally run micro, small and medium enterprises, this area of employment can foster equitable development and facilitate the distribution of resources to those most in need. Thus, the employment provided by the culture sector should be recognized as both a sign of its vitality and as a means of poverty reduction.

>> Description: Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population

There are two types of cultural employment:

- Persons who have a cultural occupation*, including those who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities and those who do not;
- Persons who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities*, including persons who work in cultural and non-cultural occupations.

The following table shows the three possible combinations between employment in cultural and non-cultural establishments and in cultural and non-cultural occupations.

	Establishment engaged in cultural activities	Establishment not engaged in cultural activities
Cultural Occupations	A	B
Non-cultural Occupations	C	

Persons that have a cultural occupation corresponds to set A+B and Persons who work in establishments engaged in cultural activities corresponds to set A+C.

Preliminary information

Total population in Armenia = 3 023 842

Population employed in primary job = 1 072 642 = 35,5% of total population

Data source

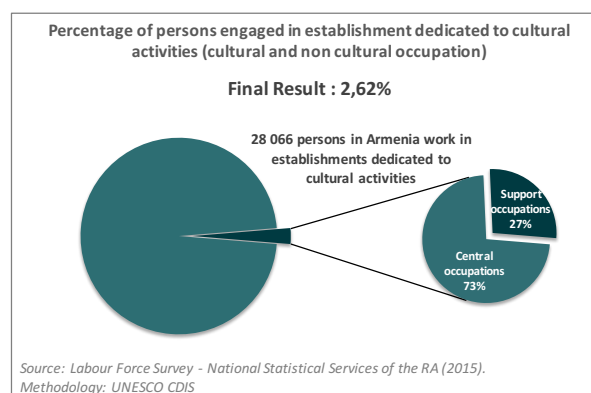
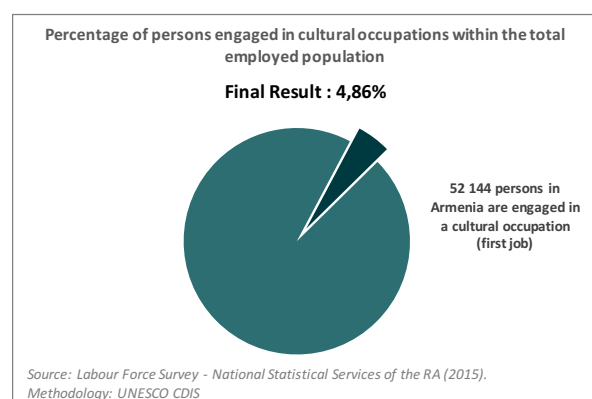
Raw data of Labour Force Survey for 2015 from the NSSRA website, achievable with the following URL: <http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=601>.

D5 is a variable in the Labour Force Survey raw dataset, which provides information on type of occupation (i.e. **ISCO-88 codes**) of ALL respondents (see questionnaire N2) <http://armstat.am/file/doc/99501713.pdf>, whether it is cultural or not.⁵

All 3-digit codes in D5 are aggregated into major groups of ISCO-88, preventing us from calculating '**Cultural Occupation class in Primary Job**' using variable D5_9group from raw dataset.

There are several number of respondents whose jobs / positions are related to **armed forces activity**, containing confidential information. In order to solve data confidentiality issues, we are obliged to group **ALL 3-digit ISCO codes** in dataset for external data users. This rule concerns all statistical data containing confidentiality, irrespectively of source of information. For this reason, ISCO and ISIC codes in 3-digit level were not accessible for external users. Unfortunately, it was not possible to get further desegregation to observe the distribution of employment depending the different cultural occupations & activities.

Main Findings



⁵ To check this data, use the Labour Force Survey raw dataset (<http://www.armstat.am/en/?nid=601>) and variables D5_9group, empj or D6_21groups

Results in details

1/ Percentage of population who have a cultural occupation (primary job)

Table 2.1: Percentage of persons engaged in cultural occupations within the total employed population

Employment in Cultural occupations in establishments dedicated to cultural activities or not			
	Data	Gender	
		Women	Men
N° of digits	3		
Year	2015		
Source	Labour Force Survey		
Working age population	15 to 75 yrs. Old		
Comment	Nomenclature ISCO-88		
Result (%)	4,86%	51,40%	48,6%
Result (nb)	52 144	26 819	25 325

Table 2.2: Distribution of cultural occupations by occupation class

ISCO-88 codes 3 digits level	National classification	Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
113	Traditional chiefs and heads of village	1561	133	1694
243	Librarians, archivists and curators and related information professionals		1019	1019
244	Translators, interpreters and other linguists	2909	9188	12097
245	Authors, journalists and related writers	3914	3091	7005
246	Religious figures	469		469
347	Artistic and cultural associate	6983	5232	12215

	professionals			
731	Handicraft workers in tools and devices, musical instruments, jewellery and precious metal	2395	879	3274
732	Printing trades workers	558	669	1227
733	Handicraft workers in horn, bone, natural artefacts mad of natural stones, wood, leather, metals	2055		2055
734	Pre-press technicians, printers, print finishing and binding workers, etc.	284	1375	1659
742	Workers in wood, basketry and other related materials	195	192	387
743	Handicraft workers in textile, cotton, fur, wool, leather production, tailors, horticultural production, furniture, embroidery etc.	4002	5041	9043
Total		25325	26819	52144

Data source: Labour Force Survey – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2015)

2/ Percentage of population who works in establishments engaged in cultural activities (primary job)

Table 2.3: Percentage of persons engaged in establishments dedicated to cultural activities

Cultural occupations and non-cultural occupations in establishments dedicated to cultural activities (ISIC)					
	Data	Gender		Domains	
		Women	Men	Central	Equipment /support
N° of digits	3				
Year	2015				
Source	Labour Force Survey				
Working age population	15 to 75 yrs. Old				
Comment	Nomenclature ISIC rev.4				
Result (%)	2,6%	45,3%	54,7%	73,0%	27,0%

Result (nb)					
	28 066	12 710	15 356	20 491	7 575

Table 2.4: Percentage of persons engaged in cultural establishment by group of activities

ISIC Rev. 4 codes		Sex		Total
3 digits level		Male	Female	
181	Printing activities	977	723	1700
264	Manufactures of consumer electronics	567	118	685
581	Publishing of books, newspapers, journals and periodicals and other publishing activities		148	148
591	Motion picture, video and television programme production, post-production projection and distribution activities	248	505	753
601	Radio broadcasting	801	739	1540
602	Television programming and broadcasting activities	4505	1887	6392
611	Wired telecommunications activities	724	171	895
612	Wireless telecommunications activities	3055	1241	4296
731	Advertising	917		917
741	Specialized design activities		796	796
742	Photographic activities	55	259	314
900	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	2550	1541	4091
910	Protection and promotion of Heritage activities (library and archives, museums and historical sites and buildings, botanical and zoological gardens and nature reserves)	955	4583	5538
Total	Cultural Activity class	10031	10458	20489
	in Primary Job	5323	2253	7576
	Equipment and support materials			
	Total	15354	12711	28065

Data source: Labour Force Survey – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2015)

Table 2.5: Distribution of persons engaged in cultural occupations within establishments dedicated to cultural activities (Cross tabulations)

ISCO-88 codes*ISIC rev.8	Cultural Activity class in Primary Job		Total
	Central cultural activities	Equipment and support materials	
243- Librarians, archivists and curators and related information professionals	429	0	429
244 - Translators, interpreters and other linguists	195	31	226
245 - Authors, journalists and related writers	3793	0	3793
347 - Artistic and cultural associate professionals	2501	229	2730
734 - Printers	0	555	555
Total	6918	815	7733

Data source: Labour Force Survey – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2015)

	Establishment engaged in cultural activities	Establishment not engaged in cultural activities	Total
Cultural Occupations	7733	44411	52144
Non-cultural Occupations	20333	1000165	1020498
Total	28066	1044576	1072642

Analysis

The cultural occupations in cultural establishments represent only 14,8% of the total number of people engaged in cultural occupation as a first job occupation ($7733/52144 \times 100 = 14,8$). On the other hand, the cultural occupations represent 27,6% of the total number of people who works in cultural establishments ($7733/28065 \times 100 = 27,6$).

Although only a few codes presented above were selected for calculations, the results are highlighting interesting facts. Most of the people engaged in cultural occupation do not work within an establishment dedicated only to cultural activities. Furthermore, establishments dedicated to cultural activities engage for one person working in a cultural occupation more than two other persons who are not engaged in a cultural occupation.

3 – Cultural Consumption in Armenia

Introduction

Expenditures on culture by institutions and residents in a given country are related to economic development since they reflect the allocation of income supporting national and foreign cultural production. Moreover, individual consumption expenditures in cultural activities, goods and services incurred by households provide an insight into the size and the potential of the national market for culture and demonstrate how much a society values culture through economic flows. Assessing expenditures is also an indirect way of approximating the positive influence of the modern economy on culture as it shows the extent to which society values the amount and quality of the supply offered by this type of economy. Finally, actual expenditures may also serve as an indication of the potential for expansion of the cultural sector.

>> Description: Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures

The sum of these values has to be contrasted with the total household final consumption expenditures using the following formula:

$$CHFC = \frac{\sum_i^n HCS_{COICOP\ codes}}{HFC}$$

Where:

- *CHFC* is the household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures;
- *HCS_{COICOP}* codes are the total number of household expenditures in the selected COICOP codes;
- *HFC* is the total household final consumption expenditures.

Data source

Integrated Living Conditions Survey (NSS, 2015)

Results

	Data
N° of digits	4
Year (reference periode)	2015
Source	Integrated Living Conditions Survey
Result (%)	0,03%

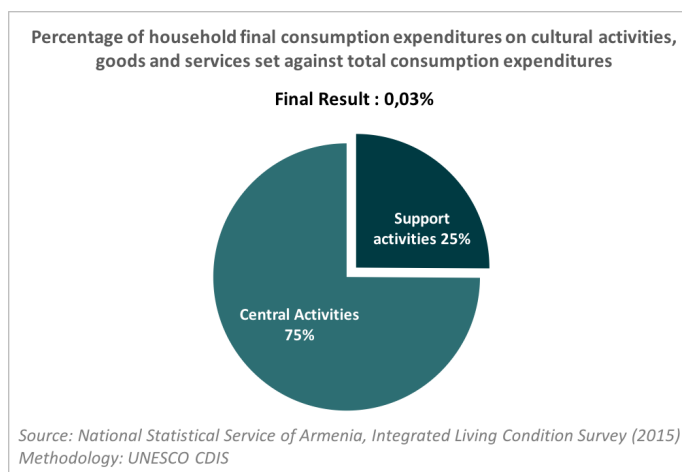


Table 3: Percentage of household consumption expenditures dedicated to cultural activities, goods and services set against the total household consumption expenditures

National classification (in line with COICOP*)		% of total household consumption expenditures	% of total cultural household consumption expenditures
Expenditures in central cultural goods and services		0,019	74,9
09.1.4	Recording media	0,000	0,0
09.4.2	Cultural services	0,003	9,8
09.5.1	Books	0,010	38,8
09.5.2	Press	0,004	15,7
12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches	0,003	10,6
Expenditures, goods and services for cultural equipment and support		0,006	25,1
09.1.1	Equipment for sound and pictures	0,001	3,5
09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment	0,001	3,1
09.1.3	Information processing equipment	0,002	8,6
09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment	0,003	9,8
Result in %		0,03	100,0

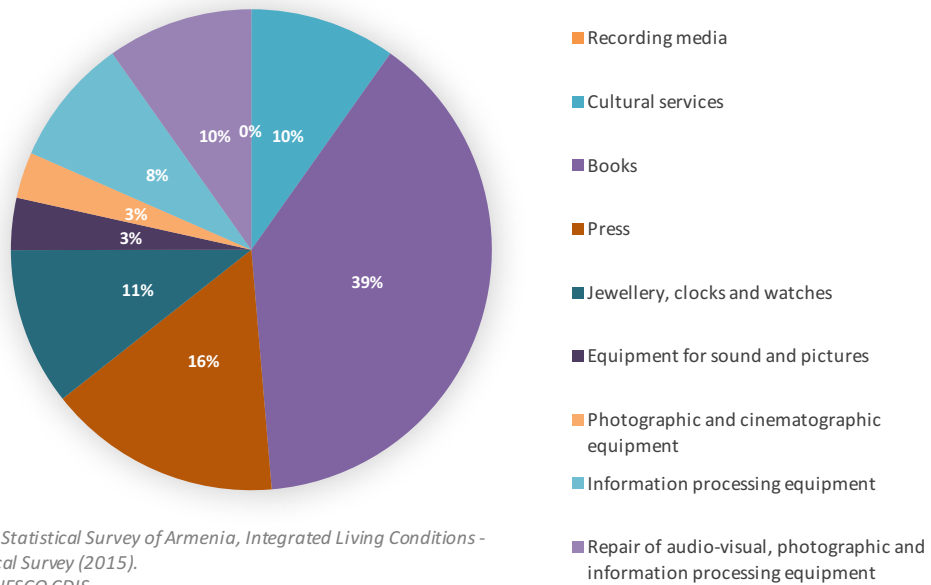
Data source: Integrated Living Condition Survey – National Statistical Services of the Republic of Armenia (2015)

Codes:

The selection of central and equipment/supporting cultural activities, goods and services following the CDIS methodology relies on the correspondence with the UN classification COICOP (4-digit level).

The national team also identified that code 09.2.2 – *Musical instruments and long-term used supplies for indoor recreation spaces* is available in the Living Conditions Survey database, which could have increased the results for household expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services, but unfortunately for methodological purpose this code has been taken apart.

Percentage of household final consumption expenditures on cultural activities, goods and services set against total household final consumption expenditures



This indicator will neither cover all cultural household consumptions nor the contribution of culture to national product from the perspective of spending since: i) it includes imports; ii) does not include the value of exports; iii) excludes the majority of non-market products; and iv) leaves out certain spending on cultural products that are not financed directly by households, such as design services and advertisements.

EDUCATION DIMENSION

Education is essential to inclusive and sustainable human development, and critical for the emergence of knowledge-based societies, capable of devising innovative strategies in order to face future challenges. It is estimated that each additional year of schooling raises average annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth by 0,37%⁶.

4 – Complete, fair and inclusive education for all

Introduction

This indicator measures the levels of primary and secondary education enrolment adjusted for education deprivation (less than 4 years of schooling). It recognizes that skills and learning acquired at these levels of education enable individuals to become empowered citizens capable of actively taking part in their culture, society and economy. The average number of years of schooling of the population provides in itself important information on the levels of public investment in implementing the cultural right to education and on the people's access to a sufficiently lengthy and complete education.

However, to take into account the situation of those marginalized or excluded from the education system, a specific index has therefore been devised to adjust the baseline indicator's result in proportion to the percentage of the target population living in education deprivation. Accordingly, if the proportion of the target population living in education deprivation rises, a penalty system is triggered to make the final result lower than the baseline-indicator result.

The new adjusted indicator thus better highlights the level of implementation of the right to an education that is as complete, fair and inclusive as possible.

Indicator: Index of average years of schooling of the population between the ages of 17 and 22, adjusted to reflect inequalities

Process

The only data available for this indicator dates from 2005. The average number of years of schooling was 9,2 at this time. The education deprivation (less than 4 years of schooling) was estimated at 1%. To build a standardized indicator of average number of years of schooling 10 years has been taken as a benchmark. The adjusted index, recognizing 1% of population marginalized or excluded from the education system, diminishes proportionally the standardized index.

Table 4.1: Average number of years of schooling for the population aged between 17 and 22 years old

Data Source: EFA, 2010 Global Monitoring Report, UNESCO (Data from 2005)

Average number of years of schooling	9,2
Percentage of the population with fewer than four years of schooling	1%

⁶ Towards the Millennium Development Goals (UNESCO, 2010),
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0019/001902/190214e.pdf>

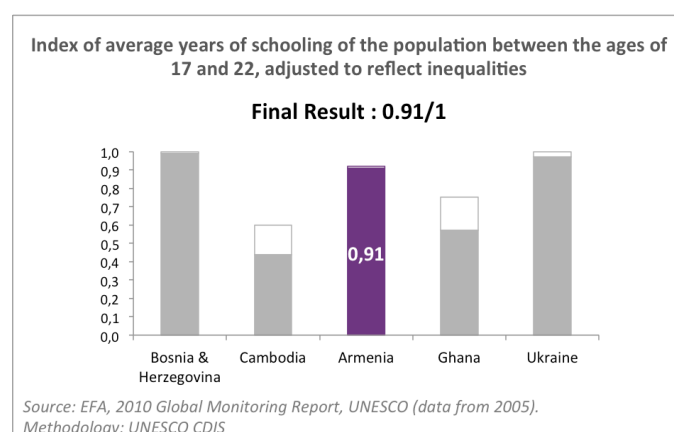
Standardized average number of years of schooling	0,92
Adjusted index according to inequalities	0,91

Data Sources

EFA Global Monitoring Report, Reaching the marginalized, UNESCO, 2010

Results

The indicator is a benchmark indicator that gives a value ranging from 0 to 1. A result of 1 is an optimum result, reflecting the public authorities' efforts to provide complete, fair and inclusive education.



The result for this indicator in Armenia is 0.91/1, meaning that education deprivation in Armenia is rather low and overwhelming majority of the population between the ages of 17 and 22 gets sufficient education.

Additional analysis

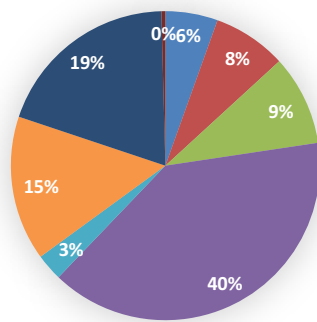
The analysis of Table 4.2 and different age groups reveals the fact that there is a tendency to obtain higher educational degrees for younger generations. For example, for the age group 50+ the proportion of people with higher professional education is smaller than the one with secondary education, namely 20,76% to 40,99%. This group corresponds to war/post-war generation that had less access to education. For the group 35 to 49 the share of people with higher education is already bigger – 49,59%, while 44,79% of people obtained secondary degree. The same applies to the age group 25-34, where the share of higher education is 47,13% and secondary – 45,45%.

It could be noted that the difference between the shares (higher vs secondary) is bigger for the age group 35-49, but this effect could be due to the fact that some part of 25-34 age group will obtain their higher degrees later.

These results prove that the younger generations have better access to the culture and that in general the inclusiveness of the education is improving.

Level of education achieved by the Armenian population in 2011

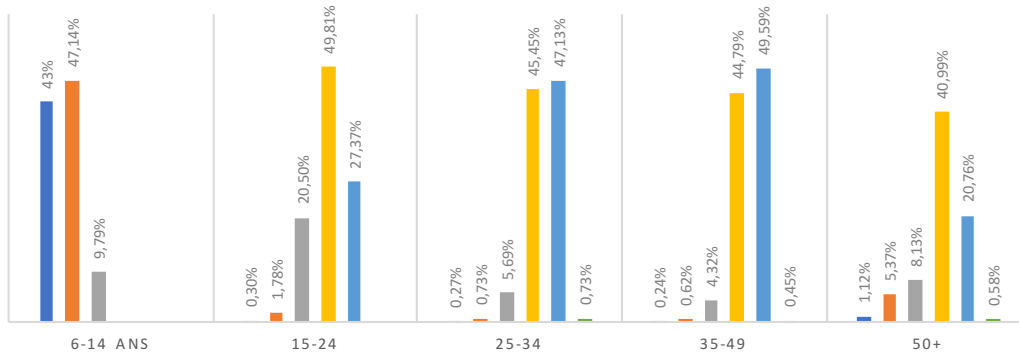
- No primary
- Primary
- Basic
- Secondary
- Primary professional
- Secondary professional
- Higher professional
- Post-graduate professional / Candidate of science (Ph.D) / Doctor of science



Source: 2011 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia

Level of education achieved by the Armenian population depending their age in 2011

- No primary
- Primary
- Basic
- Secondary
- Primary/Secondary/Higher professional




Source: 2011 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia

Additional information

Table 4.2: Level of education achieved by the Armenian population depending their age

Educational Level/Age	Total	6-9	9-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50+
RA population	2773266	141913	178637	233075	292234	271929	223005	187421	388024	857028
	100%	5%	6%	8%	11%	10%	8%	7%	14%	31%
No primary	151 989	130 038	8 023	768	816	777	578	434	960	9 595
%		43%		0,30%		0,27%		0,24%		1,12%
Primary	213659	11875	139222	7323	2047	1967	1637	1187	2359	46042
%		47,14%		1,78%		0,73%		0,62%		5,37%
Basic	261726	0	31392	93490	14219	14923	13227	8735	16102	69638
%		9,79%		20,50%		5,69%		4,32%		8,13%
Secondary	1095712	0	0	110608	151053	122527	102442	85687	172058	351337
%				49,81%		45,45%		44,79%		40,99%
Primary professional	78227	0	0	6092	9056	7153	6114	5833	16703	27276
Secondary professional	420192	0	0	10492	38322	40329	37018	34990	88820	170221
Higher professional	539394	0	0	4302	75516	82245	60405	49531	89471	177924
%				27,37%		47,13%		49,59%		20,76%
Post-graduate	7	0	0	0	1205	1531	989	595	840	1421



professional										
Candidate of science (Ph.D)	5	0	0	0	0	477	568	396	608	2697
Doctor of science	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	33	103	877
%						0,73%		0,45%		0,58%

Data source: 2011 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia

5 – Multilingual education in basic secondary education levels

Introduction

Awareness and appreciation of cultural diversity and creativity can be fostered through educational programs that are culturally sensitive and that emphasize the positive value of intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity. Bilingual (or multilingual) and arts education are examples of means by which individuals can be oriented to appreciate linguistic and cultural diversity.

Multilingual education should be included as an essential component of intercultural education in order to encourage understanding between the different population groups and ensure respect for fundamental rights.

Indicator: Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to promoting multilingualism in relation to the total number of instructional hours dedicated to languages (grades 5-6).

Process

This indicator measures the annual percentage of instructional hours dedicated to local or regional languages and international languages. Thus, the data used to construct this indicator has been obtained from the *Educational Plan 2015-2016* elaborated by the RA Ministry of Education and Science.

The CDIS Methodology proposes to observe the data for the first two years of secondary school, that is, grades 7 and 8. However, in Armenia, primary school grades are 1-4, and secondary grades are 5-9, thus the grades 5-6 were used to construct this indicator.

In Armenia, there is one official language: Armenian. Russian is a language of regional importance and it is obligatory in both primary and secondary education. In the Educational Plan Russian is indicated as the first international language. The second international language (mostly English) is also obligatory in primary and secondary education. Russian is introduced in the second grade of primary school (7-8 years old) and the second international language is introduced from the second grade or from the third grade of primary school.

Data Sources

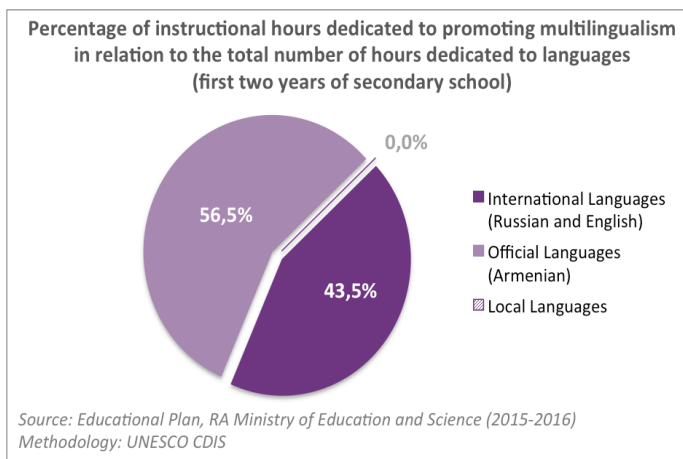
- RA Ministry of Education and Science
- Educational Plan 2015-2016

Results

In grades 5 and 6 there are respectively 29 hours and 31 of education per week.

There are 3 hours of Russian and 2 for the second international per week in grade 5, and 3 hours in Russian and 2 for the second international level per week in grade 6.

As presented in the graph, the ratio of official and international languages in the first two years of secondary school is 56,52% to 43,48%, correspondingly. The result shows that in official school curriculum special attention is given to multilingual education. This provides a good base for later encouragement of multilingual education in high school.



6 – Arts education in basic secondary education levels

Introduction

Arts education nurtures creativity and innovation, strengthens creative and artistic talent and provides a basis for the appreciation of cultural expressions and diversity by educating the public and broadening horizons for personal development and cultural participation.

Indicator: Percentage of instructional hours dedicated to arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours (grades 5-6)

Process

Using the official school curriculum, the percentage of annual instructional hours intended for arts education in relation to the total number of instructional hours for all subjects in the first two years of secondary school was identified. Thus, the data used to construct this indicator has been obtained from the *Educational Plan 2015-2016* elaborated by the RA Ministry of Education and Science.

The CDIS Methodology proposes to calculate the data for the first two years of secondary school, that is, grades 7 and 8. However, in Armenia, primary school grades are 1-4, and secondary grades are 5-9, thus the grades 5-6 were used to construct this indicator. In the grades 5-6, three subjects related to art are included in the official school curriculum. Those are music, painting and technology.

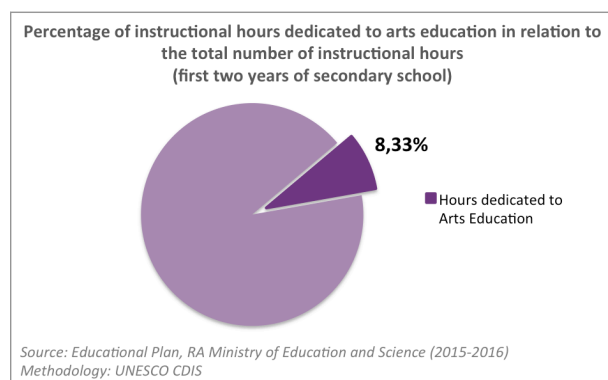
Data Sources

- RA Ministry of Education and Science
- Educational Plan 2015-2016

Results

In primary school 16% of instructional hours are dedicated to arts. For the first two years of secondary school the result is 8,33%, while 38% of instructional hours are dedicated to languages and 27% to science.

This result is encouraging in regard of the average of 5,45% obtained by the CDIS countries together. It is close to the result observed in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6,45, CDIS 2014) but far underneath those calculated in Ecuador (17%) or Vietnam (12%).



Having a look at some details, the RA Education Plan for 2015 included 3 hours of arts education per week in grade 5, distributed equally to music, painting and technology courses. In grade 6 it is reduced slightly to 2 hours per week, $\frac{1}{2}$ dedicated to technology and $\frac{1}{2}$ dedicated to both music and painting.

7 – Professional Training in the culture sector

Introduction

This indicator aims to assess the extent to which public authorities invest in cultural training at the tertiary and/or professional level, thus allowing the emergence of a dynamic and competitive “creative class” in order to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

Indicator: Index of coherency and coverage of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary education in the field of culture.

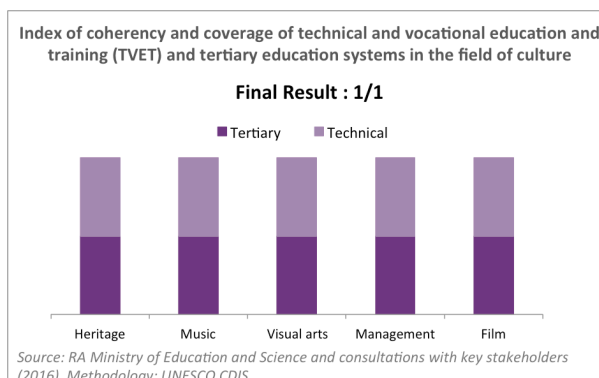
Data Sources

- Ra Ministry of Education and Science
- www.edu.am
- www.vetarmania.am
- <http://www.mkuzak.am/>
- <http://www.ysu.am/faculties/en/History>
- <http://nuaca.am/en/applicant/specialties/>
- <http://rau.am/>
- <http://studyinarmenia.org>
- <http://www.conservatory.am>
- <http://www.yafa.am/en/>
- <http://www.vsu.am/index.php/en/>
- <https://aspu.am/en/>
- <http://studyinarmenia.org/html/383.html>
- <http://www.yerevancollege.am>
- <http://www.yell.am/company/view/12704/yerevan-state-college-of-culture/en>
- <http://ephq.am/>
- <http://www.mskh.am/>
- <http://www.babajanyancollege.am/>
- <http://www.armartcol.am/>

Results

This indicator is a benchmark indicator that gives a result ranging from 0 to 1. **Final result for Armenia is 1/1**, showing that the national public and government-dependent private education system is consistent and comprehensive in offering to current and future cultural professionals various types of training courses (technical, vocational and tertiary or higher) in different fields of culture-related studies. It highlights that the national authorities are manifestly interested and willing to invest in this field.

There are 6 institutes or universities that provide higher education on heritage, while technical education in the same field is supported by 4 colleges. Two of Armenian universities have specializations on music, 11 colleges have different musical courses. 5 higher educational institutions are specialized on fine, visual and applied arts which is educated in 14 colleges. There are 3 institutes providing higher education on cultural management and 2 colleges that have specializations in the same field. Film and image are educated in 3 of Armenian universities and 8 colleges.



GOVERNANCE DIMENSION

This dimension examines the normative, strategic, and institutional actions developed by public authorities to officially promote and recognize cultural diversity in all its forms. It also looks at cultural rights, and, in particular, the right to participate in cultural life, which is vital for the building of peaceful societies in which individuals have the possibility to lead full and creative lives according to what they value.

8 – Standard-Setting Framework for Culture

Introduction

The national cultural policies manifest themselves in the formal positions adopted by the public authorities and governments at the international and national levels. Thus, the level of commitment at the international level with universally and regionally agreed standards on culture, cultural diversity, and cultural rights gives a structural indication of the degree of priority awarded to culture by the public authorities.

Indicator: Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity

Process

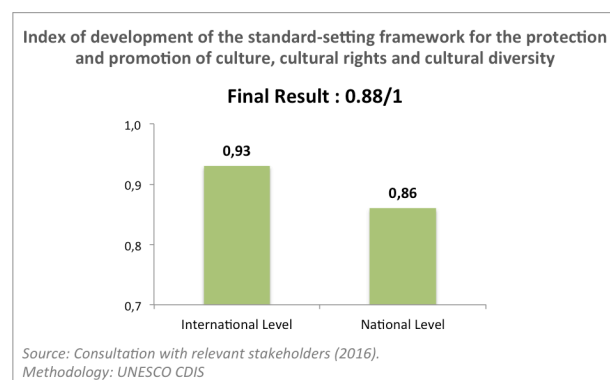
This indicator measures formal normative instruments adopted at the international and national levels aiming to officially recognize and promote cultural development, cultural rights, and cultural diversity. To assess the degree of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

- ✓ Supranational or international level (international instruments, universal recommendations and declarations, binding regional instruments, bilateral, cooperation agreements)
- ✓ National level (national constitution, national laws and regulations)

The indicator is automatically constructed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell in the CDIS data table.

Results

This is a benchmark indicator with a final value ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result. **The result for the republic of Armenia is 0.88/1.**



The Republic of Armenia has ratified most of international binding instruments evaluated by the CDIS methodology with 3 exceptions:

- The UNESCO Convention on underwater heritage (not a real problem in Armenia),
- The UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (raise the efficiency of the protection of national heritage measures)
- The UNESCO Universal Copyright Convention (although a law on this topics was published in 2006).

As for national legislative framework, Armenia has very few legislations to strengthen the cultural sectors. The last framework law for culture was promulgated in 2002. If there are laws for intangible heritage (2009) and for TV broadcasting (2009), there is no law to regulate and promote books and edition, film, music and visual arts sectors.

The Budgetary system of the Republic of Armenia contains a special budget devoted to culture within the total national spending. The budget is supposed to be established in respect of the law of 1986 but there is no proof that it is still up to date.

The implementation process did not allow to go further in the analysis of the legislative environment to support and strengthen cultural sectors. Especially, we could not explore the Artist Status, one of the top priority drawn by UNESCO; it was not clear what are the different institutions/bodies (public and/or private) that could offer financial and/or technical support to cultural actors. The Medium-Term Expenditure Programme for 2016-2018 in the Republic of Armenia seems to contain the last objectives and dispositions to set up a propitious environment for culture (i.e. Distribution of the budget, tax system, promotion of participation) but the time was not sufficient to properly evaluate its impact at national level.

CDIS data table

Table 8: Standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity in Armenia following the CDIS Methodology

SUPRANATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL LEVEL				
Binding international instruments ratified				
Universal Declaration of Human Rights	UN	1948	Yes	
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	1966	Yes	Ratification on 13 September 1993
Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	UN	2008	No	
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	UN	1965	Yes	Ratification on June 23 1993
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	UN	1979	Yes	Ratification on 13 September 1993
Convention on the Rights of the Child	UN	1989	Yes	Ratification on June 23 1993
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UN	2006	Yes	Ratification on Sept. 22 2010
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions	UNESCO	2005	Yes	Ratification on February 27 2007
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2003	Yes	Ratification on May 18 2006
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	2001	No	
Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	UNESCO	1972	Yes	Ratification on May 9 1993

Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	UNESCO	1970	Yes	Ratification on May 9 1993
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects	UNIDROIT	1995	No	
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict	UNESCO	1954	Yes	Ratification on May 9 1993
Universal Copyright Convention	UNESCO	1952, 1971	No	
Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	WIPO	1986	Yes	Ratification on Oct. 19 2000
Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	UNESCO	1961	Yes	Ratification on Oct. 31 2002
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms	WIPO	1971	Yes	Ratification on January 31 2003
WIPO Copyright Treaty – WCT	WIPO	1996	Yes	Ratification on March 6 2005
WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights – TRIPS	WTO	1995	Yes	Ratification on February 5 2003
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty – WPPT	WIPO	1996	Yes	Ratification on March 6 2005
Brussels Convention Relating to the Distribution of Programme-Carrying Signals Transmitted by Satellite	WIPO	1974	Yes	Ratification on Dec. 13 1993

Universal Recommendations and Declarations (soft law) whose content and principles have been explicitly incorporated/integrated into national laws and / or regulations

UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity	UNESCO	2001	Yes	Ratification on October 20 2005
Declaration on the Right to Development	UN	1986	Yes	USSR voted “in favour” at the 41 st session of UN general Assembly (16 Sept.-19 Dec.1986). Succession
Stockholm Action Plan on Cultural Policies for Development (Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development)	UNESCO	1998	Yes	Incorporated/integrated at least into one act national laws/regulations
Recommendation concerning the Status of the Artist	UNESCO	1980	Yes	Incorporated/integrated at least into one act national laws/regulations

Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN	2007	Yes	Armenia voted in favour at the UN General Assembly on 13 Sept.2007
Recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace	UNESCO	2003	Yes	Incorporated/integrated at least into one act national laws/regulations
Binding regional instruments ratified				
Has your country ratified / adopted at least one binding regional treaty or instrument relating to culture and/or cultural rights (for example, in Europe, the European Cultural Convention of 1954 or the European Social Charter of 1962, revised in 1996; in Africa, the Cultural Charter for Africa of 1977; in the Americas, the 1988 Protocol of San Salvador; etc.)?			Yes	
Bilateral cultural cooperation agreements signed				
Has your country signed a bilateral or regional cultural cooperation agreement with one or more countries in the last three years?			Yes	

NATIONAL LEVEL		
National Constitution		
Recognition of cultural diversity and multiculturalism of the country	The Constitution of RA, Article 15	Yes
Incorporation of the obligation to respect linguistic and cultural diversity		Yes
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to an education that fully respects the cultural identity	The Constitution of RA, Article 38	Yes
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to participate in the cultural life	The Constitution of RA, Article 43	Yes
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: right to benefit from scientific progress and its applications		Yes
Recognition of cultural rights in the constitution: free exercise of creative activity; a person's right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he or she is the author	The Constitution of RA, Article 43, 59, 60	Yes
Recognition of the cultural rights in the constitution: choice of and respect for cultural identities; access to cultural heritage; free and pluralistic information and communication; cultural cooperation		Yes

National legislative and regulatory framework		
Existence of a "framework law" for culture	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Bases of Cultural Legislation", from 18 December, 2002
Existence of a sectorial law on heritage	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Intangible Cultural Heritage", from 28 October, 2009
Existence of a sectorial law on books and publishing	No	
Existence of a sectorial law on cinema	No	
Existence of a sectorial law on television and radio	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Television and Radio", from 9 November, 2000
Existence of other sectorial laws dealing with culture (music, visual arts, performing arts)	No	
Existence of copyright legislation	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Copyright and related Rights", from 22 July, 2006
Existence of neighbouring rights legislation	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Copyright and related Rights", from 22 July, 2006
Existence of legislation on non-profit cultural bodies (cultural foundations and associations)	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Non-Governmental Organizations", from 24 December, 2001
The budget legislation contains an item or items for culture	Yes	The Law of The Republic of Armenia "On the budgetary system of the Republic of Armenia"
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees regulating public assistance and subsidies for the cultural sector	No	
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees promoting cultural patronage and sponsorship	Yes	Law on Profit tax, Article 23
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees dealing with the tax status of culture (tax exemptions and incentives designed to benefit the culture sector specifically, such as reduced VAT on books)	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Value Added Tax" AL-170, from 16 June, 1997 with amendments, Article 15

Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create a propitious and diversified environment for the development of local cultural industries (e.g. regulations on company ownership, broadcasting content and percentage, levels of concentration in cultural industries)	Yes	Medium-term expenditure program for 2016-2018 in the Republic of Armenia Page 318, 329
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of arts education	Yes	The law of the Republic of Armenia "On Education", from 08 May, 1999 with amendments
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: protection and promotion of artists' social status	Yes	Medium-term expenditure program for 2016-2018 in the Republic of Armenia Page 330
Existence of laws/regulations/decrees to create favourable environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of minorities in cultural life, promotion of the cultural expressions and traditions of indigenous peoples.	Yes	Medium-term expenditure program for 2016-2018 in the Republic of Armenia Page 326
Existence of other laws/regulations/decrees to create propitious environments for culture and creativity: promotion of participation of young people in cultural life, access to cultural venues and infrastructures for disabled people, advancement of women in the field of culture.	Yes	Medium-term expenditure program for 2016-2018 in the Republic of Armenia Page 305
Existence of a system of regulation to develop and apply laws enacted in the cultural sphere (e.g. existence of regulations/decrees implementing copyright legislation)	Yes	

Data Sources:

- ✓ <http://www.un.mfa.am/en/treaty-UN/>
- ✓ http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Treaty.aspx?CountryID=8&Lang=EN
- ✓ http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/conventions_by_country.asp?contr=AM&language=E&typeconv=1
- ✓ http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/conventions_by_country.asp?contr=AM&language=E&typeconv=0
- ✓ http://www.wipo.int/treaties/en/ShowResults.jsp?country_id=6C
- ✓ http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/other_treaties/parties.jsp?treaty_id=231&group_id=22
- ✓ https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/018/signatures?p_auth=6LzjOUGa
- ✓ <http://concourt.am/english/constitutions/index.htm>

9 – Policy and Institutional Framework for Culture

Introduction

This indicator evaluates the degree of development of the policy and institutional framework for the formulation, implementation and management of cultural policies and measures, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major levels:

- Policy framework (policies that exist to promote culture, cultural sectors, creativity and cultural diversity and the explicit integration of culture into development plans and strategies)
- Institutional framework (institutional mechanisms that provide input into the country's public cultural policies)

Indicator: Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity

Process

This is a qualitative structural indicator that is presented as a checklist. To construct the indicator, the table was completed by answering yes or no in the relevant cell, in light of the situation and context in the country

Table 9: Policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity in Armenia following the CDIS Methodology

POLICY FRAMEWORK	Source	Name of the source	Comment
Existence of national policy/ strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget	http://gov.am/am/medium-term/	State medium-term expenditure framework of Republic of Armenia (since 2003 the exercise is published every 2 years, the latest cover the period from 2016-2018)	RA Government Decision - 8 July 2015 Document is available in English only from 2006 to 2013. Recent documents are only available in Armenian. Since 2003 Culture is included in the “Chapter 10 – Leaving, Culture and Religion” and cover all cultural sectors.
Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for the heritage	http://www.gov.am/files/docs/1603.pdf	State medium-term expenditure program of Republic of Armenia for the period 2016-2018	State medium-term expenditure program for the Government in the period 2016-2018 in chapter 10.1.1.2 page 284, specified government policies and strategies on field of Heritage.
	http://mincult.am/agency_of_protection_of_cultural_values.html	Separate unit under the Office of the Ministry of Culture Agency of the Republic of Armenia - Agency for the Protection of Cultural Values	By the decision of the Government of the RA # 501 after 25 th October 1994, the Office for the Protection of Cultural Property was established at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, which, by the decision of the RA # 202 after March 2 2002 was transformed into a separate unit. The Agency for Protection of Cultural Heritage provides services in the field of protection of cultural property - illegally exported cultural property, illegal imports and illegal transfer of ownership of cultural property, prevention and prevention and promote the development of international cultural cooperation and exchange.

	http://mincult.am/hiistory_and_culture_monuments_protection_agency.html		<p>The Historical and Cultural Heritage Protection Agency provides services in the field of historical and cultural monuments preservation, use of historical and cultural monuments and specially protected areas, State registration, examination, preservation, repair, restoration, use and so on.</p> <p>Agency for the Protection of Monuments of History and Culture of the Staff of the Ministry of Culture of the RA is a republican body of executive power in the composition of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, which is legally, and in some cases on the basis of the RA legislation, is engaged in the protection and use of the immovable monuments of history and culture and the historic environment, acting on behalf of the Republic of Armenia. The powers of the agency are defined by law, decrees, orders of the President of the Republic of Armenia, decisions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, as well as international agreements of the Republic of Armenia</p>
Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for book and publishing	http://mincult.am/publishing.html	The ministry of culture	<p>The Publishing Agency of the Ministry of Culture of Armenia is occupied in the field of «state-publishing activities». In this area, there are two state-owned non-profit organizations - the National Book Chamber of Armenia and Publishing House «The Armenian Encyclopedia».</p> <p>The book presentations, discussions and competitions contribute to the popularization of the Armenian books. Armenia's participation in prestigious international exhibitions and fairs in foreign countries contributes to the propaganda of Armenian publishing and literature.</p>

	http://gov.am/am/medium-term/	State medium-term expenditure framework (2016-2018) - Government of the Republic of Armenia	Chapter 10.2.1.2 page 352-356, <u>specified government policies and strategies on film and literature publication.</u>
Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for the cinema	http://mincult.am/cinema.html	The Ministry of Culture	Armenian National Cinema Centre and Studio for Documentaries «Hayk» operate in the structure of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia. The Ministry also provides financial support through annual budget allocations to the Union of Cinematographers of Armenia and the Association of Film Critics and Armenia
	http://gov.am/am/medium-term/	State medium-term expenditure framework (2016-2018) - Government of the Republic of Armenia	Chapter 10.1.1.1 page 311-313, specified government policies and strategies on film and cinematography.
Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for music	http://mincult.am/music.html	The Ministry of Culture	Music Education Centers are music schools: Specialized Music School after Tchaikovsky, State Conservatory after Komitas and its branch in Gyumri. Over the past few years new musical organizations have been opened on a new basis, for example, Folk Orchestra of Armenia (2006), Soloists Ensemble (2008), and since 2007 the Youth Symphony Orchestra of the State Conservatory, Chamber Choir of State Chamber Orchestra of Armenia, the house-museum of Aram Khachaturyan, Quartet after Khachaturyan have been supported by the government. <u>At present, there are 30 musical organizations in Armenia</u>
	http://gov.am/am/medium-term/	State medium-term expenditure framework (2016-2018) - Government of the Republic of Armenia	Chapter 10.1.1.1 page 309-311, specified government policies and strategies on music.

Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for television and radio	http://tvradio.am/	The National television and radio Commission	<p>The National television and radio Commission is an independent body that regulates the following:</p> <p>the freedom, independence and broadcast media;</p> <p>diversity, licensing in accordance with legislation, as well as: television and radio companies. Internet website provided only in Armenian and Russian languages.</p>
Existence of sectorial policies/strategic frameworks for other cultural sectors (visual arts, performing arts)	http://mincult.am/fine_arts.html ; http://mincult.am/theater.html ; http://mincult.am/dance.html ; http://mincult.am/letters_art.html	The Ministry of Culture	<p>Yerevan State Institute of Theatre and Cinema trains specialists for national theaters, and there are branches in Vanadzor, Gyumri and Goris. In Armenia there are 34 theaters.</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Culture carries out activities aimed at preserving the traditions of the national theater, encouraging trends and genres of theater arts, theater repertoires replenishment via new shows, based on programs «Promoting theater arts via acquisition dramas», «Promotion of the Armenian theater troupes - participation in international theater festivals», «Promoting international and national competitions and festivals.</p> <p>The RA Ministry of Culture develops programs that promote the development of the Armenian professional dance and ethno dance, Armenian rites - unique pieces that have been preserved in the form of film and video discs, create bibliographies of the Armenian dance art, raise the level of knowledge of creators and performers of dance, full or partial recovery of Armenian of the traditions of demonstration of rites</p>
Existence of policies/strategic framework for action to promote cultural development and creativity (arts education, social status of artist)	http://www.gov.am/files/docs/1322.pdf	The Government of the Republic of Armenia	REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA 2014-2025 PERSPECTIVES: STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (Chapter 24 Culture, pages 156-162)

Existence of policies/measures to promote cultural diversity (education and training of cultural audiences, promotion and appreciation of a variety of cultural programmes, encouragement for emerging forms of cultural expression)	http://www.gov.am/files/docs/1322.pdf	The Government of the Republic of Armenia	REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA 2014-2025, PROSPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIC PLAN Chapter 24 Culture, page 158-163 The program enables the Government to: uniting national capacities for long-term development of the country, taking into account the accumulated experience, the existing conditions; and challenges of global development including culture.
	http://www.irtek.am/views/act.aspx?aid=39469	The Government of The Republic of Armenia	Decision “ Action plan of Cultural development in Regions ” from 5 April, 2007
Culture included in national development plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), the United Nation Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), etc.	http://www.un.am/up/library/UNDAF_Armenia%202016-2020_eng.pdf	Armenia - United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2016-2020	The document is available in English
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK			
Existence of a Ministry of Culture or a Culture secretariat with ministerial status at the State level	http://gov.am/en/structure/	The Government of the Republic of Armenia	The Ministry of Culture is a republican body of executive power, developing the policy of the Government of Armenia in the sphere of culture.
Culture is represented by a State ministry/secretariat in the Council of Ministers (present at regular meetings of the Government)	http://gov.am/en/structure/	The Government of the Republic of Armenia	A State ministry represents Culture. The Minister is government member and participating regular government meetings.

Existence of a "culture committee " in the Parliament/main national legislature	http://www.parliament.am/committees.php?lang=eng	National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia	Standing Committee on Science, Education, Culture, Youth and Sport in the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to regional/provincial authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	http://www.mtad.am/hy/plan/	Ministry of territorial and administration development.	Content available only in Armenian.
A number of cultural responsibilities are decentralized to local/municipal authorities, which have a budget for this area (locally allocated or decentralized)	http://www.mtad.am/hy/plan/	Ministry of territorial and administration development.	Content available only in Armenian
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the regional/provincial governments have established special institutional structures for culture (secretariat, department etc.)	https://www.yerevan.am/en/culture/		In all 10 regions-marzes there are special department responsible for Education, Culture and Sport policy.
In cases of decentralization, the majority of the local/municipal governments have established special institutional structures for culture (councillors, directors, etc.)	https://www.yerevan.am/en/culture/		In local administration, there are separate divisions or persons responsible for culture policy.
Existence of organizations dedicated to the promotion of one or more cultural sectors (music, danse, cinema, etc.) at the national level, with public funding in full or in part.	http://www.himnadram.org/index.php?id=4	Hayastan All-Armenian Fund	Hayastan All-Armenian Fund assists cultural and social programs.
	http://www.armeniasif.am/index.php	Armenian Social Investments' Fund (ASIF). The Social Investments' Fund.	Armenian Social Investments' Fund (ASIF) makes large investments in the cultural area. The Social Investments' Fund renovates cultural organizations that are under community jurisdiction.

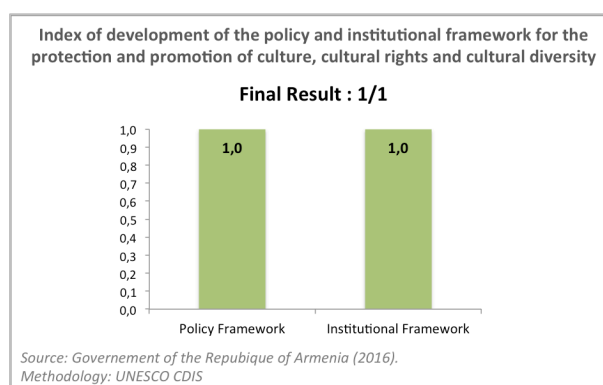
Existence of an authority that regulates audio-visual media (with responsibilities that include granting broadcasting licences, monitoring competition rules, penalizing publishers, distributors and operators of audio-visual services that fail to fulfill their obligations, advisory functions in the area of policies and regulations)	http://www.tvradio.am/hrah.html	The National television and radio Commission	The National television and radio Commission is an independent body that regulates the following: the freedom, independence and broadcast media; diversity, licensing in accordance with legislation, as well as: television and radio companies. The Commission was created on 2001 after acceptance of law "On Radio and Television".
Existence of public systems of subsidies or financial assistance to support the culture sector	http://mincult.am/budget-programs.html	The Government of The Republic of Armenia	The Government of The Republic of Armenia Decision "The RA government 2014-2016 midterm expense program" from 4 July, 2013, Chapter 10
Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluating and reviewing cultural policy	http://mincult.am/reports.html	The Ministry of Culture	The Reports available in Armenian.
Existence of training programmes for officials and/or workers in the public administration for culture in the last 12 months	https://www.e-gov.am/gov-decrees/item/17421/	Training and retraining of cultural employees.	The complex program of research involves cultural organizations (historical and cultural monuments, libraries, museums, artistic educational institutions, cultural homes and centers), creative, administrative and technical staff, as well as, upon request, training and re-qualification may be also attract individual creators. The Government decision of The Republic of Armenia, from January 14, 2010 "Action plan of trainings, retraining and requalification of staff in cultural area". Document available only in Armenian.

Results

This is a benchmark indicator with a final value ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result. **The result for Armenia following the national team data collection is 1/1.**

Data Sources

<http://gov.am/am/medium-term/>
<http://gov.am/en/structure/>
<http://www.mtad.am/hy/plan/>
<http://mincult.am/budget-programs.html>



Additional information can be found on national expenditures on Culture in the *2016-2018 Medium-term Expenditure Framework of the Government of the Republic of Armenia*⁷ (Chapter 10 – Recreation, Culture and Religion – p.282 to p.386)

10 – Distribution of Cultural Infrastructure

Introduction

Public cultural infrastructures play a key role in promoting cultural education and participation, and contribute to eliminate exclusions and marginalization. Moreover, they are also crucial in creating an enabling environment for the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors and cultural clusters. Indeed, cultural operators face serious difficulties in establishing viable enterprises without the basic infrastructure, such as access to capital, distribution venues, and management training. Cultural infrastructures are, thus, essential in making culture “work” for development.

Indicator: Distribution of selected cultural infrastructure relative to the distribution of the country's population in administrative divisions immediately below State level

Process

In Armenia, all levels of the government provide cultural services through public cultural institutions that they founded and that are regularly financed by the Government.

The number of selected cultural infrastructure in our calculation is presented for year 2015 and concerns such venues, buildings and physical sites for public use as

- ✓ Museums;
- ✓ Libraries and media resource centres (libraries)
- ✓ Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts (clubs, theatres, concert halls etc.).

All these three types of institutions are taken into calculation of this indicator.

To construct the indicator, the table was completed with:

⁷ www.gov.am/files/docs/1603.pdf

- ✓ Name of the administrative division considered;
- ✓ Numerical values for cultural infrastructure (i.e., the number of museums, libraries and media resource centres, and exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts) open, operational and accessible to the public;
- ✓ Number of inhabitants.

Exhibition venues dedicated to the performing arts in Armenia are in fact cultural centres. They are considered as meeting points of community culture promoting culture, language and cultural heritage by presenting their culture and art, organizing days of culture, festivals, cinema and theatre performances, etc.

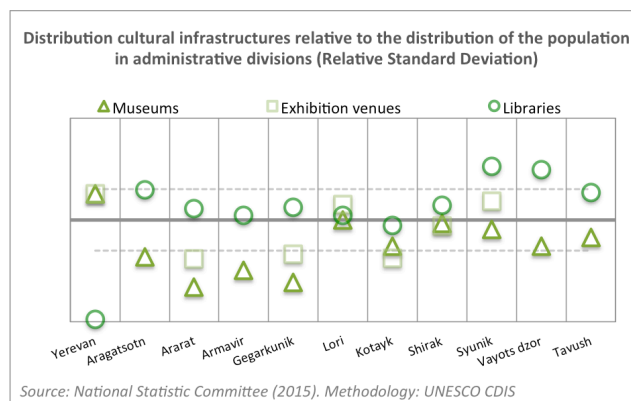
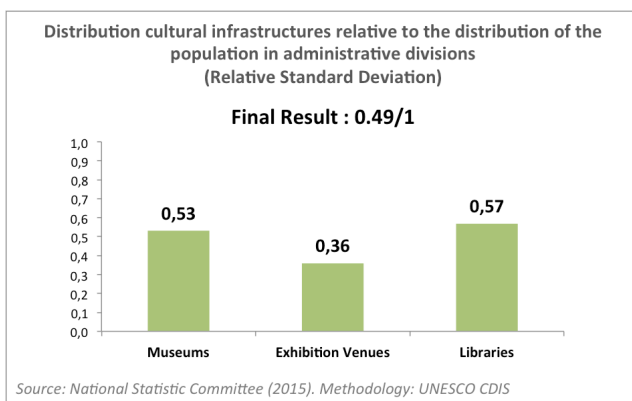
Results

This is a descriptive and exploratory indicator whose purpose is to evaluate levels of equity in the distribution of the selected cultural infrastructures by administrative division and by population.

Table 10: Distribution of the cultural infrastructures by administrative divisions in Armenia

Administrative division	Population	Number of Museums	Number of exhibition venues dedicated for performing arts	Number of libraries
Yerevan	1071500	68	18	31
Aragatsotn	131300	2	0	71
Ararat	260100	2	1	93
Armavir	267000	3	0	81
Gegarkunik	233000	2	1	86
Lori	228000	8	3	70
Kotayk	255000	5	1	62
Shirak	246400	8	2	95
Syunik	140200	4	2	129
Vayots dzor	51400	1	0	44
Tavush	126700	3	0	65
Total	3010600	106	28	827

Data source: National Statistic Committee of Armenia (2015)



Heritage from the soviet past of the Armenian Provinces are cultural infrastructures founded by the Government. The CDIS indicator highlights that libraries are quite equally distributed across the country but also indicates that in regard of the distribution of the population Yerevan seems to be the Province with less libraries by inhabitant, with 31 media centres for more than 1 million people. This calculation method has left aside the libraries included in schools and university, but still raises the question of the availability of resources for the students in Yerevan.

On the other hand, Yerevan concentrate 18 out of the 28 national exhibition venues, leaving 4 out the 10 Provinces without any public venues for cultural manifestations. It would be interesting to push further the analysis by looking for private cultural venues that could be alternatives to the lack of public investment in the offer of this type of infrastructures.

Furthermore, most of the Museums are located in Yerevan, thus concentrating all the cultural tourism in the capital.

Cultural Infrastructures are crucial to reinforce the participation in cultural activities: both going-out cultural activities and identity-building cultural activities. They are the place for artistic expressions, the motor of new creations and innovations, they link people together around common values and heritage. In the modernisation of the economy of culture, it is essential to evaluate how to monitor more efficiently and support public and private cultural infrastructures to strengthen their role in the cultural sectors development.

Data Sources

- ✓ http://www.armstat.am/file/article/bnakch_01.01.2015.pdf;
- ✓ http://armstat.am/file/article/soc_15_24.pdf;
- ✓ http://armstat.am/file/article/soc_15_25.pdf

To go further:

Armenia includes 915 communities, 49 of which are considered urban and 866 are considered rural. Communities are the administrative divisions just below Province. Each community is self-governing and consists of one or more settlements, either classified as towns or villages. The capital, Yerevan, also has the status of a community. Additionally, Yerevan is divided into twelve semi-autonomous districts.

Observing the distribution of cultural infrastructures by communities could offer a deeper insight in the equity of access to cultural manifestations across the country.

11 – Civil society participation in cultural governance

Introduction

Participation and access are essential to culture, human rights, and development. Cultural diversity depends on access to and participation in policymaking and decision making. Good practice in cultural governance should encourage the full participation of public, private, and civil society sectors, including minority, in the decision-making processes. This can be achieved through institutional arrangements that ensure their representation, thereby effectively fostering cultural diversity and addressing socio-cultural exclusions.

Indicator: Index of the promotion of the participation of culture sector professionals and minorities in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them

Process

This indicator evaluates the opportunities open to civil society – and to cultural sector professionals and minorities in particular – to participate in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them, both nationally and at the regional/municipal/local level.

This is a qualitative process indicator presented as a checklist. To rate the degree to which public authorities promote participation by civil society in the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern it, a number of basic components have been selected and classified into two major segments, then assigned an equivalent weighting.

- ✓ Participation by organized representatives of minorities
- ✓ Participation by organized representatives of cultural sector professionals

Results

Note: the CDIS expert has not validated this indicator because too much information and data sources were missing. It is crucial to ensure the quality of the data collection and the robustness of the UNESCO methodology to give the name, date, location and stakeholders for each relevant mechanism of governance targeted by this indicator. Unfortunately, it has not been the case before the end of the programme, although the national team advanced a very high score to this indicator.

This is a benchmark indicator ranging from 0 to 1, with 1 representing the ideal or optimum result, and **the result for Armenia is 0,95.**

As a part of the legislative authority, almost all levels of government have commissions for culture that are formed within parliament and assemblies, respectively. At the level of executive authority, there is council for culture, which acts as expert advisory body for the ministry of culture. The representatives of the cultural sector professionals and minorities take part to those commissions although their resolutions are just consultative and not binding

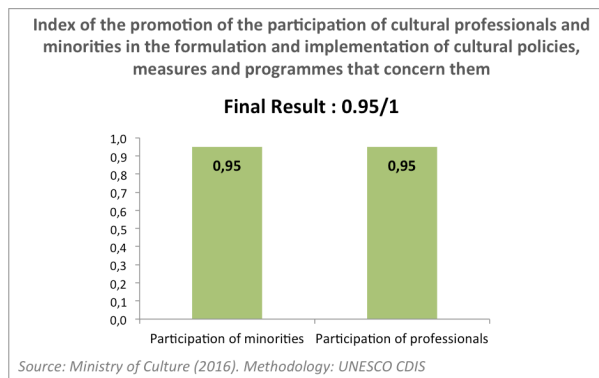


Table 11: National and regional mechanism to ensure the participation of cultural professionals and minorities in the cultural governance

Participation of cultural professionals

National level	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	Yes
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	Yes
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative
Regional/municipal/local level	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) that provide for participation by representatives of cultural sector professionals (guilds, associations, networks, etc.) in processes related to the formulation and implementation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	Yes
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting held in the last 24 months)?	Yes
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Consultative

Participation of minorities	
National level	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees)	Yes ⁸

⁸ During the development of the Armenia Action Plan on Strategy on Cultural Policy, representatives of minorities are consulted and participated at the sessions, and their proposals incorporated in the document.

providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no YES official meeting has been held in the last 24 months?)	Yes
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)?	Permanent
Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	consultative
Regional/municipal/local level	
Are there institutional mechanisms or organic structures (periodic meetings, committees) providing a framework or neutral forum for dialogue between representatives of minorities and administration officials in processes related to the formulation, management, implementation and/or evaluation of cultural policies, measures and programmes that concern them?	Yes
Can they be considered active (official meeting held in the last 24 months)? Or not (no official meeting has been held in the last 24 months?)	Yes
Are they permanent in nature (e.g. committees)? Or ad hoc (e.g. meetings)? Are their resolutions binding? Or are they consultative?	Permanent

Data Sources

- ✓ http://mincult.am/national_minority.html
- ✓ <http://publiccouncil.am/en/areas-of-activity/>
- ✓ <http://gov.am/am/religion/7&cid=80&lid=en>

SOCIAL PARTICIPATION DIMENSION

Given the current environment, culture can play a constructive and creative role in human development. The social dimensions of culture contribute to this entire process. The social dimensions are defined as

the cultural skills and values, which are inherited from the community's previous generations and undergo adaptation and extension by the current members of the community. This corpus of skills and values influences how individuals express themselves compared to others and their level of social interaction.

This dimension focuses on the social outcomes of culture, which are shared with the other individuals within a community and reflect the relations between them, (e.g. the extent and quality of relationships with others), or to what extent and how a community is respectful of others, cohesive, and capable of empowering its citizens.

12 – Participation in going-out cultural activities

Introduction

The concept of an individual's right to culture and to actively take part and participate in cultural life is enshrined in the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which Article 27 states that, "Everyone has the right to participate freely in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts, and to share in the scientific advancement and its benefits". Increasingly, this concept is becoming a central concern of national cultural policies in different countries around the world due to the recognition of the relationship between social participation, social capital, and human development in general, and the prevention of social tension and conflict in particular. The extent to which a person participates in cultural activities reflects the levels of social capital and freedom of self-expression, two important factors in human development. Indeed, research suggests that those who are excluded from participating in cultural activities also have a lower level of social cohesion.

Indicator: Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 12 months

Process

There are no special surveys carried out in Armenia that can fully cover Going-out and Identity-building cultural activities. National Statistical Service of Armenia has annual reports that include data for museum visitors, theatre and concert. Alternative data and information are presented below to better capture the cultural practices of Armenians.

Alternative results

Table 12.1, 12.2, and 12.3 below present the attendance in theatres, concerts and museums for 2015 collected by NSS.

Table 12.1: Theatre performances in Armenia, 2015

	Number of performances	Number of the audience
Repertory performances	2738	482,206

From which on the main stage	2101	332,369
Performances out of the city	147	30,533
From which in rural places	67	7,681
Total	2885	512,739

For 1000 RA residents the attendances to theatre performance are 170,6.

Table 12.2: Concert in Armenia, 2015

	Number of concerts	Number of the audience
Total	563	182,886
From which philharmonic concerts	68	12,945
From which in rural places	30	7,175
From which charity concerts	207	71,014

For 1000 RA residents the attendances to concerts are 60,9.

Table 12.3: Museum visitors in Armenia, 2015

	Number of the museum visitors						including	
	total			Including students and pupils			paid	free
	total	Single visitors	Excursion group members	total	Single visitors	Excursion group members		
Total	2261352	1342159	919193	385361	14612	239241	568933	169242
From which in Yerevan	2043720	1258577	785143	290082	108581	181501	511416	1532304

Yet this data refers not only to residents of Armenia but to the tourists as well.

Results

An alternative indicator, the one that is used for CDIS, is one where respondents to a household survey are asked whether they have been to the museum/theatre etc. in the last 6 months. These data are available for Armenia through the Caucasus Barometer.

The data of Caucasus Barometer was then chosen for the calculations of the indicator. Representative nationwide data is available since 2008. Yet the question about going-out cultural activities is available from 2011. The questions concerning to museum visits ("Could you please tell me which of these activities have you been involved in during the past 6 months? - Went to a museum / art gallery) is available only for 2011. The second question refers to both theatre and cinema: "Could you please tell me which of these activities have you been involved in during the past 6 months? - Went to a theatre / cinema". This data is available for the years 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2015.

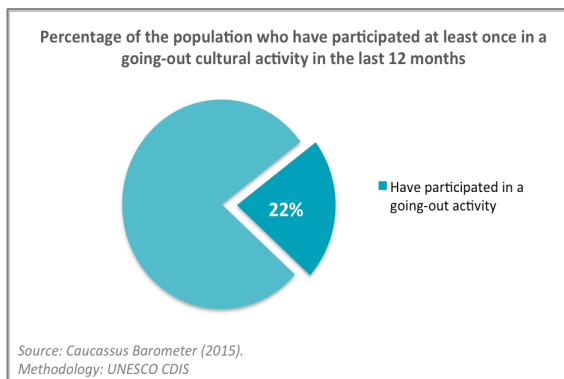


Table 12.4: Percentage of the population who have participated at least once in a going-out cultural activity in the last 6 months

	Went to a theatre / cinema				Went to a museum/ art gallery
	2011 (N= 2365)	2012 (N= 2384)	2013 (N= 1832)	2015 (N=1863)	2011 (N= 2365)
Yes	17%	19%	17%	22%	11%
No	83%	81%	83%	78%	89%

Data source: Caucasus Barometer (2015)

Thus, the latest data for going-out cultural activities refers to 2015, for which the result is 22%.

Additional data

Table 12.5: Participation in cultural going-out activities in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

	Went to a theatre / cinema								Went to a museum/art gallery	
	Yes				No				Yes	No
	2011	2012	2013	2015	2011	2012	2013	2015	2011	2011
Armenia	17%	19%	17%	22%	83%	81%	83%	78%	11%	89%

Azerbaijan	7%	11%	9%	-	93%	89%	91%	-	7%	93%
Georgia	11%	8%	13%	15%	89%	91%	87%	85%	5%	95%

Data source: Caucasus Barometer Cross-Country Dataset (2015)

Data Sources

- Caucasus Barometer

<http://www.caucasusbarometer.org/en/cb2015am/ACTTHEA/>

- National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia

http://armstat.am/file/article/soc_15_24.pdf

http://armstat.am/file/article/soc_15_23.pdf

http://armstat.am/file/article/soc_15_25.pdf

14 – Tolerance of other cultures

Introduction

By measuring the degree to which people express their distrust or dislike for other cultures, this indicator offers insights into levels of cultural mistrust, or the lack of potential interconnectedness between cultures (the degree of existence of cultural bridges between the social groups).

Indicator: Degree of trust within a society towards people from different cultural backgrounds

Process

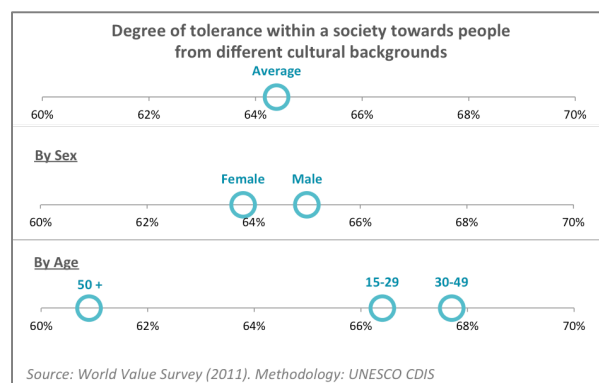
The purpose of this indicator is to assess how differences between people are perceived: as alien and unacceptable, or, just the opposite, as enriching experiences.

The calculation for this indicator is the percentage of people who do not mention that having the following groups as a neighbour is undesirable:

- People of a different race
- Immigrants/foreign workers
- People of different religion

Results

The final result for Armenia is **64,4%**



V37.- On this list are various groups of people. Could you please mention any that you would not like to have as neighbours? People of a different race

N = 1100	Total	Sex	Age
----------	-------	-----	-----

			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
People of a different race	Mentioned	31.8%	31.5%	32.1%	26.8%	30.5%	35.4%
	Not mentioned	68.2%	68.5%	67.9%	73.2%	69.5%	64.6%
	(N)	(1,100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)

V39.- On this list are various groups of people. Could you please mention any that you would not like to have as neighbours? Immigrants/Foreign workers

N = 1100		Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Immigrants/Foreign workers	Mentioned	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	17.8%	17.0%	19.8%
	Not mentioned	81.6%	81.6%	81.6%	82.2%	83%	80.2%
	(N)	(1,100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)

V41.- On this list are various groups of people. Could you please mention any that you would not like to have as neighbours? People of a different religion

N = 1100		Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
People of a different religion	Mentioned	56.6%	55.0%	58.1%	56.3%	49.5%	62.0%
	Not mentioned	43.4%	45.0%	41.9%	43.7%	50.5%	38.0%
	(N)	(1,100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)

Data Sources

- World Values Survey, 2011

<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

15 – Degree of interpersonal trust

Introduction

It is widely recognized that there are important benefits for societies when their members co-operate with each other, and that such relationships are based on a sense of interpersonal trust, which is in turn heavily driven by cultural values, norms and attitudes.

Indicator: Degree of interpersonal trust

Process

This indicator assesses the level of trust and sense of solidarity and cooperation within a given society, thus providing insight into its social capital.

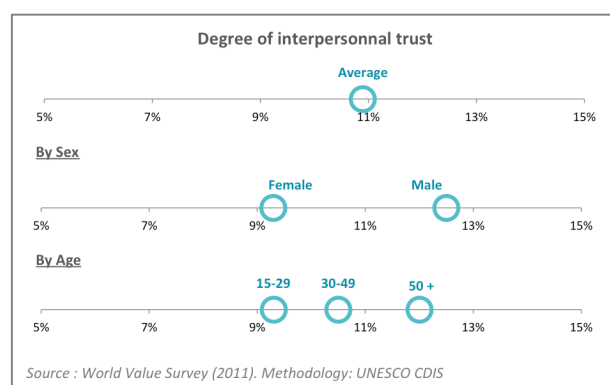
In order to construct this indicator, the following question was used:

Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

- a) Most people can be trusted.
- b) Need to be very careful.

Results

Result for Armenia is **10.9%** and shows that interpersonal trust is quite low.



The World Value Survey (Armenia 2011) includes the Rosenberg question:

V24- Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?

N = 1100	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
Most people can be trusted	10.9%	12.5%	9.3%	9.3%	10.5%	12.0%
Need to be very careful	87.9%	86.3%	89.4%	89.5%	88.3%	86.8%
No answer	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	-
Don't know	1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
(N)	(1,100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)

The answer to Rosenberg question can also be found in Caucasus Barometer 2015 Armenia dataset and shows even lower result:

“Generally speaking, would you say that most people in Armenia can be trusted, or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?”

Frequency distribution (%)	
You can't be too careful	38
2	22
3	23
4	11
Most people can be trusted	5
DK/RA	0

Data Sources

- Caucasus Barometer 2015
<http://www.caucasusbarometer.org/en/cb2015am/GALLTRU/>
- World Values Survey, 2011
<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

16 – Freedom of self-determination

Introduction

Self-determination is recognized as an individual's human right in Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that “All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development”.

Indicator: Median score of perceived freedom of self-determination

Process

This indicator assesses the levels of implementation of the individual's right of self-determination, that is, to live the life one chooses, according to his own values and beliefs. Thus, this indicator evaluates the sense of empowerment and enablement of individuals for deciding and orienting their development.

The results range from 0 to 10 the perception of the freedom of choice then the result is normalized between 0 and 1.

Results

Result for Armenia is 6.36 illustrating that a society only partially provides an enabling political, economic, social and cultural context for individual well-being and life satisfaction and builds common values, norms and beliefs which succeed in empowering citizens to live the life they value and orient their development.

World Value Survey (Armenia 2011) includes the question:

V55.- Some people feel they have completely free choice and control over their lives, while other people feel that what they do has no real effect on what happens to them. Please use this scale where 1 means "no choice at all" and 10 means "a great deal of choice" to indicate how much freedom of choice and control you feel you have over the way your life turns out:

N = 1100	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
No choice at all	4.2%	4.3%	4.1%	2.7%	3.1%	5.8%
2	4.5%	3.2%	5.8%	2.9%	3.8%	5.8%
3	5.7%	4.1%	7.2%	4.9%	4.4%	7.1%
4	7.4%	5.6%	9.1%	2.6%	9.2%	8.6%
5	18.7%	14.9%	22.3%	19.5%	20.2%	17.2%
6	6.5%	6.2%	6.8%	7.2%	5.7%	6.8%
7	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	11.0%	6.4%
8	13.1%	14.7%	11.6%	18.0%	11.9%	11.4%
9	6.0%	8.0%	4.1%	8.9%	5.1%	5.2%
A great deal of choice	21.9%	29.2%	14.9%	23.4%	23.0%	20.2%
Don't know	3.6%	1.4%	5.7%	1.7%	2.6%	5.4%
(N)	(1,100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)
Mean	6.52%	7.08%	5.98%	7.02%	6.61%	6.19%
Standard Deviation	2.73%	2.71%	2.63%	2.52%	2.63%	2.86%
Base mean	(1,060)	(526)	(534)	(248)	(355)	(457)

Similar result provides Caucasus Barometer 2015 Armenia dataset on overall life satisfaction:

“All things considered, how satisfied are you with your own life as a whole nowadays?”

Frequency distribution (%)	
Not satisfied at all	12
2	16
3	36
4	24
Completely satisfied	13
DK/RA	0

Data Sources

- Caucasus Barometer 2015
<http://www.caucasusbarometer.org/en/cb2015am/LIFESAT/>
- World Values Survey, 2011
<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

GENDER EQUALITY DIMENSION

Introduction

This dimension focuses on the reciprocal beneficial relationship between culture and gender equality, which has the potential to instigate social transformations of cultural values and norms. Gender equality is examined through a capacities and opportunities perspective: it looks at the capabilities and opportunities for both women and men to participate and actively engage in their culture and societies. Its underlying premise is that culture and gender equality can mutually reinforce human development by challenging gender inequalities, redefining gender relations, and opening up new opportunities for creating culturally rich and diverse societies that foster the equal participation of both women and men.

17 – Levels of Gender Equality Objective Output

Indicator: Gaps between women and men in political, labour and education domains and in the national legislative framework (objective output)

Process

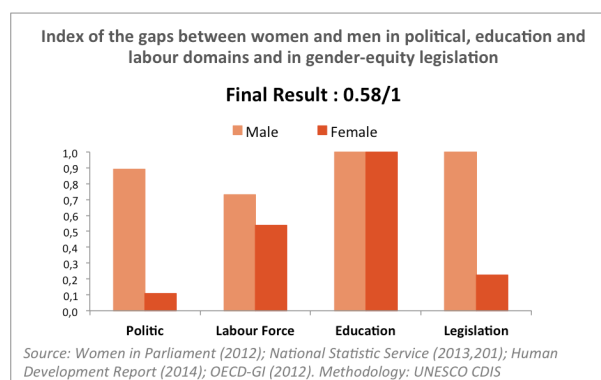
This indicator:

- Examines the degree to which women and men enjoy the same opportunities and rights to take part in the cultural, social, economic and political life of their country; and
- Measures the degree to which gender equality is valorised as a human right and as a factor of development that contributes to building open and inclusive societies.

The four domains covered by this sub-dimension: political participation, education, labour force participation as well as the existence of targeted legislative frameworks in gender equity issues. These sub-dimensions reflect some of the key areas where reaching gender equality in outcomes and opportunities have had a proven positive impact on a range of development processes and which are critical for the respect of human rights, including cultural rights, and for building open and inclusive societies.

Results

- **Participation of women in political life**, either through voting, taking part in decision-making processes or holding public office, has proven to have significant outcomes on good governance that affect the entire society. In Armenia, women represent only 11% in the parliament (14/131).
- **Education** is a form of empowering individuals with knowledge and skills, which help women and men to make informed choices about their professional and personal lives. Indeed, it is proved that the length of time girls spend in education has a direct impact on their health prospects and on the education



and health prospects of their children. In Armenia, gross enrolment rate of secondary education for female and male is 10.8.

- **Labour force participation** is central to social and economic empowerment of individuals and their communities. Yet, despite the greater participation of women over the last decades, there remain some gender gaps. In Armenia, female labour force participation rate is 54%, and male 73%.
- **Public targeted legislation** and other legal measures on gender-related topics reflect whether the country has recognized that certain inequalities require sex-specific measures to ensure gender equality and the respect of human rights. In this case, rape, sexual harassment and domestic violence are problems more likely to be faced by women, and which, therefore, require special legislation to protect their human rights, dignity and physical integrity. Quota systems are also temporary legislative measures intended to even the playing field in the political domain and countering negative stereotypes and other social taboos that restrict women's ability to fully participate in public political life of their countries.

Data Sources

- ✓ <http://www.ipu.org/WMN-e/classif.htm>
- ✓ <http://hdr.undp.org/es/content/mean-years-schooling-females-aged-25-years-and-above-years>
- ✓ http://armstat.am/file/article/demog_2015_2.pdf#p.45
- ✓ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/ARM>
- ✓ <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=GIDDB2012>

Going further

Some additional facts on gender equality in Armenia:

- ✓ All property owned by spouses prior to marriage stays in their individual ownership, and all that they obtain during the marriage is considered joint property.
- ✓ The governments in Republic of Armenia have developed programmes that promote women to start entrepreneur activities, establish and manage small and medium enterprises, increase women leadership role in society etc.

18 – Levels of Gender Equality Subjective Output

Indicator: Level of positive assessment of gender equality (subjective approach)

Process

This indicator is intended to:

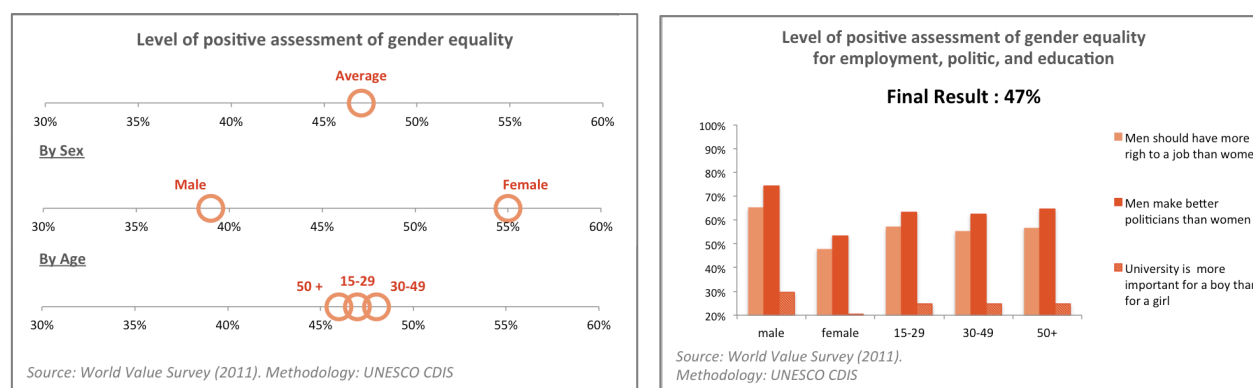
- Measure the extent to which gender equality is positively perceived and supported amongst members of a society ("bottom-up"), and
- Assess the degree to which there are gaps in the valorisation of gender equality between public legislation and investments and individual perceptions.

To calculate this indicator the CDIS Methodology uses the average to the answers to 3 questions asked by the World Value Survey. Answers can be "agree", "neither agree nor disagree" and "disagree" in the questions below are taken for constructing the indicator:

- a. (V45) When Jobs are scarce: Men should have more right to a job than women
- b. (V51) Men make better political leaders than women do
- c. (V52) University is more important for a boy than for a girl

This is a descriptive indicator measuring the extent to which gender equality is positively perceived and supported amongst members of a society. The final score can range from 0% to 100%, and for Republic of Armenia result is 47% indicating that gender equality holds a relatively important position within a society.

Results: 47% of people in Armenia have a positive assessment of gender equality



Level of positive assessment of gender equality

		Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
When jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women"	Agree	56.2	65.1	47.8	57.0	55.1	56.6
	Neither	10.1	9.8	10.3	9.1	8.0	12.1
	Disagree	33.6	24.7	41.9	33.9	36.9	30.9
	Don't know	0.2	0.3	-	-		0.4
	Total	1100	534	566	252	364	483
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more

Men make better political leaders than women do	Agree Strongly	22.7	30.8	15.1	25.6	19.6	23.6
	Agree	40.8	43.5	38.3	37.7	42.8	41.0
	Disagree	24.2	16.2	31.6	23.7	24.1	24.4
	Strongly Disagree	9.1	6.4	11.5	10.0	9.6	8.1
	No answer	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.4	-
	Don't know	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.9
	Total	1100	534	566	252	364	483
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

		Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
University is more important for a boy than for a girl	Agree Strongly	8.0	10.8	5.3	10.4	6.5	7.8
	Agree	16.9	18.8	15.2	14.5	18.4	17.1
	Disagree	42.4	41.6	43.2	37.2	43.5	44.4
	Strongly Disagree	31.7	27.6	35.6	37.3	30.4	29.8
	Don't know	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9
	Total	1100	534	566	252	364	483
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data Sources

The World Values Survey (2010-2014) Armenia 2011 (Armenia question codes are V45; V51;V52)

COMMUNICATION DIMENSION

Communication is a platform for the building of social capital, since it allows individuals to freely participate in and benefit from their societies and cultures. It is important for both culture and development, since good communication increases opportunities for cultural exchanges and helps to build bridges between the different social groups and cultures, thereby promoting and protecting social and cultural diversity.

19 - Freedom of Expression

Introduction

This sub-dimension assesses the right to freedom of expression in legal systems, both in terms of legislation, as well as practice. In addition to being a human right, the freedom of expression is an important factor of social capital. It allows all individuals in a given society to express their opinions and views and to access the diverse views available in a society, promotes social inclusion, especially of minority groups, and, for this reason, forms the basis for social and cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Indicator

Index of the print, broadcast, and internet-based media freedom

Process

According to the Freedom of the Press Index published by Freedom House in 2016, the degree to which a country permits the free flow of news and information determines the classification of the country's media as "free", "partly free", or "not free". Countries with a score of 0 to 30 points are considered to have "free" media; those with 31 to 60 points have "partly free" media, and those with 61 to 100 points have media that are "not free". Armenia has 37 points. The legal environment score is 10/30, the political and economic environment scores are respectively 17/40 and 10/30.

Results

The calculation of the degree to which Armenia allows the free flow of news and information amounts to **37 points**, which marks it as "**partly free**".

Data Sources

📄 *Freedom of the Press Index 2016*, Freedom House <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2016/armenia>

[Additional – Perception of Freedom of Expression](#)

The European Values Survey 2008 included "Q63 Please look at this card and tell me, for each item listed, how much confidence you have in them, is it a great deal, quite a lot, not very much or none at all? Q63.D The press..."

The result for Armenia

Values	Categories	N	Percentage
1	a great deal	83	5,7%
2	quite a lot	406	27,7%
3	not very much	574	39,1%
4	none at all	405	27,6%

In World Values Survey (Armenia 2011) the question V110 also refers to the trust toward the press. "I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence or none at all?: The press".

The results are close to those of EU-EVS.

N	Categories	Total	Sex		Age		
			Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more
1	a great deal	3,2	2,6	3,8	4,5	1,2	4,1
2	quite a lot	24,3	21,0	27,4	27,6	22,5	24,0
3	not very much	44,9	46,3	43,6	39,3	51,6	42,8
4	none at all	24,2	26,7	21,9	26,9	22,0	24,5
5	AM, SE, RU	0,1	0,3	-	0,6	-	-
6	no answer	0,1	-	0,1	-	0,2	-
7	don't know	3,1	3,0	3,2	1,1	2,4	4,7
8	(N)	(1.100)	(534)	(566)	(252)	(364)	(483)

Data Sources

- European Value study Values Survey

<http://zacat.gesis.org/webview/index.jsp?object=http://zacat.gesis.org/obj/fStudy/ZA4784>

- World Values Survey (Armenia 2011)

<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

Both surveys show that most Armenians do not trust their country's press very much, with a very big share of those who do not trust at all. Indeed, 66,7% of the respondents of the European Values Survey expressed negative opinions about their confidence in the press and 69,1% of the respondents of the World Values Survey also expressed such opinions.

20 - Access and Internet Use

Introduction

This sub-dimension is primarily focused on measuring the level of national investments in creating an enabling environment for cultural dialogue and communication in terms of infrastructure and technology.

Indicator

Percentage of individuals using the Internet

Process

For the calculation, number of Internet users is set against total number of population for the age group 16-74, following the definition of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) that explains an Internet user as any person aged 16 to 74 who uses the Internet during the year.

Results

According to ITU in Armenia 58,25% of the population were Internet users in 2015. The growth of the number of internet users is considerable taking into consideration that in 2000 only 1,30% of the population used the Internet, 5,25% in 2005 and 25,00% in 2010.

Internet Users in Armenia in the period 2000 - 2015

Year	Percentage of Individuals using the Internet
2000	1.30%
2001	1.63%
2002	1.96%
2003	4.58%
2004	4.90%
2005	5.25%

2006	5.63%
2007	6.02%
2008	6.21%
2009	15.30%
2010	25.00%
2011	32.00%
2012	37.50%
2013	41.90%
2014	54.62%
2015	58.25%

Thus, in ICT development index ranking Armenia is 71 among 175 countries.

The National Statistical Service in Armenia has calculated the percentage of household members using the Internet in the last 12 months, 2014.

	Total	Residence		Sex		Age			
		Urban	Rural	Male	Female	<5	5-14	15-24	25+
Household members using internet	54.6	61.0	43.6	56.6	53.0	17.6	52.8	69.7	56.0
At home (permanent or not)	53.1	59.8	41.6	55.1	51.5	17.5	51.1	66.6	54.7
Anywhere else	15.8	17.2	13.3	18.3	13.6	0.3	8.3	16.4	18.7

Additional results are provided by the World Values Survey (Armenia 2011), question V223. "People learn what is going on in this country and the world from various sources. For each of the following sources, please indicate whether you use it to obtain information daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly or never: Internet".

	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	Up to 29	30-49	50 and more

Daily	22.7	27.8	17.8	40.2	28.0	9.5
Weekly	8.0	9.1	7.0	16.0	9.2	2.9
Monthly	2.6	2.5	2.7	5.1	2.1	1.6
Less than monthly	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.6	3.5	1.9
Never	63.7	58.0	69.1	35.8	56.9	83.3
No answer	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Don't know	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
(N)	(1,100)					

Information on internet usage can also be found in Caucasus Barometer.

Here is the data from 2015 Armenian dataset (N=1863):

Frequency distribution (%)	
Every day	48
At least once a week	16
At least once a month	3
Less often	5
Never	26
I don't know what the Internet is	2
DK/RA	0

Caucasus Barometer time-series dataset Armenia shows the following result:

Time-series (%)	Yes	No	DK/RA
2009	31	68	2

Time-series (%)	Yes	No	DK/RA
2010	39	61	0
2011	42	58	0
2012	52	48	0
2013	58	42	0

Data Sources

- International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
<http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/stat/default.aspx>
- RA National Statistical Service
http://armstat.am/file/article/7.poverty_2015a_4.pdf (pp. 195-196)
- Caucasus Barometer
<http://www.caucasusbarometer.org/en/cb2015am/FRQINTR/>
- World Values Survey (Armenia 2011)
<http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp>

21 – Diversity of Fictional Content on Public Television

Introduction

Depending on the country, the ratio of foreign to local media content varies. Many countries define the equilibrium between the foreign and local content differently. However, given the above, it is important to see in percentage terms what the relationship between the two is in order to gain insights into the level of cultural diversity and pluralism, both key factors in intercultural communication and freedom of expression. The low level of foreign content ratio may constitute restrictions on the freedom of expression while, conversely, a low level of local content may reflect the extent to which the local industries are struggling to get public exposure, financial, and political support.

Indicator

Ratio of annual broadcasting time of domestic television fiction programmes out of the total annual broadcasting time of television fiction programmes on public free-to-air national television channels.

Process

In 2015 there were 95 TV channels in Armenia, 40 of them with metric broadcasting, other 55 had satellite broadcast. 8 metric TV channels are broadcasted in the all regions of Armenia (7 are domestic, 1 is foreign), 10 metric channels are broadcasted only in Yerevan (6 are domestic, 3 are foreign, 1 is Armenian branch of interstate TV channel “MIR”), the other 22 have regional broadcast.

According to the Law of the Republic of Armenia on television and radio, domestic programs of each national TV channel must be at least 55% of monthly broadcast time. This law doesn't apply to TV channels with satellite broadcast.

Results

There is no available information on the number or broadcasting time of domestic fiction programmes annually broadcasted by domestic TV channels. Calculations were made by the CDIS Armenian team on a study of a one-week programme schedule (16.01.2017 to 22.01.2017) of 7 national TV channels with republican coverage.

In one week, there were 510 fiction transmissions (including feature films, TV series and animated films for children). 217 of those broadcasts were domestic ones. 20 of those fictions were feature films, 3 were animated films, the other 194 were TV series.

Thus, 42.55% of total fiction broadcasts are domestic productions, which is not a bad result.

Additional

A one-week analysis of TV programmes of national channels shows that 1046 out of 1403 transmissions were domestic productions, which represents 74,55% of the total broadcasting programme.

Most domestic broadcasts have informational-analytical contents (33,08%). Fiction is on the second place (20,75%), entertainment (16,25%) is the third. 12,24% of domestic programmes have cognitive-educational content, 9,65% is social, 4,59% is documentary. 3,44% of programs have spiritual content (mainly broadcasted by "Shoghakat" channel).

TV channel/Program content	H1	Shoghakat	Kentron	H2	Shant	Armenia TV	Yerkir Media	Total
Information-analytical	37	19	71	46	39	47	87	346 (33,08%)
Fiction	17	0	55	0	50	92	3	217 (20,75%)
Entertainment	25	0	30	46	41	17	11	170 (16,25%)
Cognitive-educational	6	57	35	5	6	7	12	128 (12,24%)
Social	21	18	10	17	6	5	24	101 (9,65%)
Documentary	11	24	0	2	0	3	8	48 (4,59%)
Spiritual	0	35	0	1	0	0	0	36 (3,44%)
Total	117	153	201	117	142	171	145	1046 (100%)



Data Sources

- Law of the Republic of Armenia on television and radio

<http://www.tvradio.am/resources/menu//adminzonetv/elections/324bb81129ee42f741519b0488e37d29.pdf>

- National Commission on Television and Radio of the Republic of Armenia

<http://www.tvradio.am/library/view/%D5%BF%D5%A1%D6%80%D5%A5%D5%AF%D5%A1%D5%B6-%D5%B0%D5%A1%D5%B7%D5%BE%D5%A5%D5%BF%D5%BE%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%A9%D5%B5%D5%B8%D6%82%D5%B6.html>

HERITAGE DIMENSION

22 - Heritage Sustainability

Introduction

This Indicator offers a global picture of the strengths and shortcomings of public efforts deployed for the protection and promotion of heritage sustainability through the analysis of three key components:

- 1) the establishment and further development of national and international registers and inventories;*
- 2) the efforts made to protect, conserve, safeguard and manage heritage involving all stakeholders and fostering its sustainability; and*
- 3) the strategies established to raise awareness and mobilize support in favour of safe-guarding and revitalising heritage.*

Indicator: Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability

Process:

To assess the degree of development of a multidimensional public framework for heritage sustainability, a number of components have been selected and classified into three major levels:

- Registrations and inscriptions
- Protection, safeguarding and management
- Transmission and mobilization of Support

A specific value has been assigned to each of the levels of the indicator.

REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS			30%
International Level	National Level		
33%	67%		
PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT			40%
Conservation, Valorization and Management	Knowledge and Capacity-Building	Community Involvement	
33%	33%	33%	
TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT			30%
Raising Awareness and Education	Stimulating Support		
60%	40%		
Heritage Sustainability Index 100%			100%

This is a qualitative indicator presented as a checklist. The Data Table was completed by answering Yes ("Y") or No ("N") in the relevant cell, depending on existence of the corresponding practice in Armenia. All the additional information is presented in the 'Source' column: policies, measures, programmes and actions considered.

The calculation method weights each of the three key components described above according to their nature and importance.

Results

The final result for Armenia is 0,71/1.

Data - Yes/No		Weight		Useful references
1. REGISTRATIONS AND INSCRIPTIONS		30%	0,70	
International Level		33%	40%	
Creation and submission of tentative lists or inventories of cultural and natural heritage to the UNESCO World Heritage Center in the last 5 years	N	1	0	http://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/am The last submission was in 1995
Inscription of cultural, natural or mixed heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List (Number of inscriptions)	Y	1	1	http://whc.unesco.org/en/list <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Monasteries of Haghpat and Sanahin</u> • <u>Cathedral and Churches of Echmiatsin and the Archaeological Site of Zvartnots</u> • <u>Monastery of Geghard and the Upper Azat Valley</u>
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Number of inscriptions)	Y	1	1	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 Lavash, the preparation, meaning and appearance of traditional bread as an expression of culture in Armenia • 2012 Performance of the Armenian epic of 'Daredevils of Sassoun' or 'David of Sassoun' • 2010 Armenian cross-stones art. Symbolism and craftsmanship of Khachkars • 2008 Duduk and its music
Inscription of an element on the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (Number of inscriptions)	N	1	0	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists
Programmes or projects selected as best safeguarding practices by the Intergovernmental Committee of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Number of programmes or projects)	N	1	0	http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/lists
National Level		67%	86%	
Existence of a national natural and cultural heritage registry or list (Number of items inventoried)	Y	1	1	Decision of RA Government of 13.10.2005 about establishing list of particularly valuable cultural values of cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia List filled in on 13.09.2007


				http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=14536 Decision of RA Government of 14.08.2008 about establishing list of natural sites of the Republic of Armenia List edited on 08.01.2009 http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=61505
The national natural and cultural heritage registry or list has been updated at least once in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	N	1	0	
Existence of intangible heritage inventories at the national or sub-national level (Number of items inventoried)	Y	1	1	List of intangible heritage of the Republic of Armenia validated by the Decision of RA Government on 11.03.2010 http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=105428
At least one of the intangible heritage inventories existing at the national or sub-national level has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	Y	1	1	List edited on 24.03.2016 http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docid=105428
Existence of a list or inventory of protected cultural property (Number of items inventoried)	Y	1	1	Decision of RA Government of 15.03.2007 about establishing list of unmovable sites of history and culture confirmed as state property and not subject of alienation of the Republic of Armenia http://www.parliament.am/legislation.php?sel=show&ID=1351&lang=arm
The list or inventory of protected cultural property has been updated in the last 5 years (Date of the last update)	Y	1	1	Decision of RA Government of 01.03.2012 about establishing measures and list of cultural sites of the Republic of Armenia http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=74224
Existence of a list or database of cultural property stolen from a museum, religious institution or public monument established for transmission to the police and customs officials as well to museums, auction houses and art dealers worldwide	Y	1	1	Agreement on cooperation of the member states of the Commonwealth of Independent States in the fight against stealing of the cultural values and in guaranteeing their return signed on 5 October 2007 (VI. Each of the sides must provide databases of stolen and arrested cultural values) http://www.irtek.am/views/act.aspx?tid=66184
2. PROTECTION, SAFEGUARDING AND MANAGEMENT		40%	0,59	
Conservation, Valorization and Management		33%	83%	
Dedicated annual budget at the national level for the identification, protection, safeguarding, conservation and management of natural, tangible and intangible cultural heritage (Amount)	Y	1	1	http://www.mfe.am/ Restoration and safeguarding of monuments and cultural values for 2016 – 473,459,300 AMD Biodiversity and nature protection for 2016 - 2,769,806,800 AMD http://www.arlis.am/documentview.aspx?docid=102555

Specific legislations/policies/measures for conserving and promoting inventoried cultural and natural heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	<p>RA Governance decision of 14.07.2011 on validating plan of restoration and utilization of historical-architectural monuments of Khosrov Forest State Reserve http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docID=70174</p> <p>Plan of the promotion of Culture validated by RA Governance on 29.01.2009 http://www.irtek.am/views/act.aspx?aid=48193</p> <p>Service for the Protection of Historical Environment and Cultural Museum-Reservations http://hushardzan.am/en/about/</p> <p>Scientific Research Center Of The Historical And Cultural Heritage http://armheritage.am/en</p>
Specific legislation/ policies/ measures for safeguarding inventoried intangible heritage adopted in the last 5 years (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	<p>RA Governance decision of 29.07.2010 on validating 2011 annual plan of safeguarding, protection, promotion and utilization of intangible cultural heritage http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docID=60261</p> <p>Decision of RA Government of 20.01.2011 about establishing measures and list of intangible cultural heritage in need of immediate protection the Republic of Armenia http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docID=65356</p>
National legislation/policies/measures regulating archaeological excavation adopted: for example supervision of archaeological excavations, in situ preservation, reservation of areas for future archaeological research (Date of adoption)	Y	1	1	<p>Decision of RA Government of 20.04.2002 about verifying legislation of state registration, study, preservation, conservation, reconstruction and utilization of unmovable sites of history and culture of the Republic of Armenia</p> <p>(IV. Research and archaeological research of sites,</p> <p>V. Conservation and reconstruction of sites)</p> <p>http://www.arlis.am/documentview.aspx?docid=9343</p>
Measures for preventing the illicit trafficking of protected cultural property adopted: for example, measures to control the export of cultural property - such as certificates authorizing the export cultural property; measures to control the acquisition of cultural property -such as mechanisms to prevent museums, cultural dealers and similar institutions from acquiring cultural property exported illegally, etc. (Date(s) of adoption)	Y	1	1	<p>Import and export of cultural values http://www.customs.am/Content.aspx?itn=csCICulturalValuesImportExport</p> <p>Cultural Values Expertise Center</p>
Existence of specialized units in the police and customs forces for the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects and movable heritage	N	1	0	
Existence of museums holding permanent collections of heritage (Number of museums)	Y	1	1	<p>State Museum of Armenian History</p> <p>National Art Gallery of Armenia</p> <p>"Erebuni" historical-archeological reserve-</p>

				museum Centre of Popular Creation after Hovhannes Sharambeyan State Museum of Nature of Armenia Woodcraft Museum Museum of literature and art after Yeghishe Charents Memorial Complex of Sardarapat Battle, National Museum of Armenian Ethnography and History of Liberation Struggle Yerevan History Museum
Management plan(s) elaborated or updated in the last 3 years for registered heritage sites at the sub-national, national or international level (Date(s) of publication)	Y	1	1	RA Governance decision of 14.07.2011 on validating plan of restoration and utilization of historical-architectural monuments of Khosrov Forest State Reserve http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?docID=70174
Existence of Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plan(s) for major heritage sites in cases of hazard and vulnerability (Date(s) of publication)	N	1	0	
Existence of documentation centres for natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage (Number of centers)	Y	1	1	Service for the Protection of Historical Environment and Cultural Museum-Reservations http://hushardzan.am/en/about/ Centre of Popular Creation after Hovhannes Sharambeyan (intangible cultural heritage) www.cpc.am
At least one scientific study identifying actions to address the dangers threatening natural, tangible or intangible cultural heritage conducted in the last 2 years	Y	1	1	Conference "Armenian Folk Art: Traditions and Present" http://cpc.am/en/node/241
Explicit reference to the role of cultural heritage for development integrated into the current national development plans (Date of the plan)	Y	1	1	Republic of Armenia 2014-2025 Strategic Program of Prospective Development 24. Culture 24.1 Protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage 24.2 Development and management of cultural infrastructures 24.3 Expansion of international cultural relations 24.4 Public Television https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/armenia_development_strategy_for_2014-2025.pdf http://www.gov.am/files/docs/1322.pdf
Knowledge and Capacity-Building		33%	60%	
Existence of operational national centre(s) for capacity-building in heritage related areas and addressed to heritage professionals (Number of centres)	Y	1	1	Museum Education Center http://museumedu.am/ ICOM Armenia http://icom.museum/the-committees/national-committees/national-committee/icom-armenia/ ICOMOS Armenia

Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s) implemented in the last 3 years, to increase heritage site management staff's expertise in protection and conservation of tangible heritage (Number of programmes)	Y	1	1	Complex plan on education, training and requalification of the professionals of the cultural section validated by RA Governance on 14.01.2010 http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=56324 Workshop on "Media and Museums" http://museumedu.am/category/education-al-programs/ 10 guides will travel to Germany for an international training as a result of the cooperation of Aurora Humanitarian Initiative and the Matenadaran http://www.matenadaran.am/?id=617&lng=4#.WIXvRPI97b0
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in safeguarding and transmission of intangible cultural heritage by local communities (Number of programmes)	Y	1	1	Training course exchange experience entitled "Museum, Education, Attract" http://hushardzan.am/en/13180/
Existence of specific capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, for the armed forces on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. (Number of programmes)	N	1	0	
Existence of capacity-building and training programme(s), implemented in the last 3 years, to increase expertise in the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property involving police forces, customs, museum staff, and governmental representatives (Number of programmes)	N	1	0	
Community Involvement		33%	33%	
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of identifying tangible heritage elements and registering them.	N	1	0	
Evidence of community involvement during the decision-making process of labeling intangible heritage elements and inventorying them.	N	1	0	
Measures and practices to strengthen the role of communities in the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural objects implemented in the last 2 years.	N	1	0	
Existence of heritage site management committees with local community representation.	N	1	0	
Measures and practices to involve minorities and/or indigenous peoples in heritage protection, conservation, safeguarding and transmission implemented in the last 2 years.	Y	1	1	"Armenia is Our Home" festival of the national minority culture https://armenpress.am/eng/news/762761/ National minority organizations http://mincult.am/national_minority.html

Measures taken to respect customary practices governing access to specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage implemented in the last 2 years.	Y	1	1	Celebrations of Vardavar (Christian holiday) Different festivals held in Yerevan and different regions (wine, tolma, khorovats, etc.)
3. TRANSMISSION AND MOBILIZATION OF SUPPORT		30%	0,87	
Raising Awareness and Education		60%	100%	
World Heritage sites and major national cultural heritage sites inscribed in national registries are clearly identified for visitors to recognize their status as heritage sites.	Y	1	1	Special signs and didactics
Existence of visitor interpretation centres or services for the transmission and presentation of cultural and/or natural heritage to the general public at the 3 most visited sites.	Y	1	1	Matenadaran Museum of History of Armenia "Garni" Historical-Cultural Museum-Reservation
Existence of community centres and associations created and managed by communities themselves intended to support the transmission of intangible cultural heritage and inform the general public about its importance for those communities.	Y	1	1	Association of Museum Workers and Friends http://www.museumarm.am/en/about-us
Existence of differential pricing (lower) for national visitors at heritage sites.	Y	1	1	"Garni" Historical-Cultural Museum-Reservation
National awareness-raising programmes or actions on cultural and natural heritage implemented in the last 2 years, informing and educating the general public on the significance, value and fragile wealth of heritage (i.e long term public education programmes, national heritage day or week, etc).	Y	1	1	International Conference Cultural Heritage Preservation in occasion of Toros Toramanyan's 150 th anniversary, Yerevan, 2014 Conference "Armenian Rug Tradition" http://cpc.am/en/node/330 Yerevan Duduk Festival https://yerevandudukfestival.wordpress.com/about/ European Heritage Days (annual)
Capacity-building and training activities intended to increase heritage expertise amongst teachers and educators implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes).	Y	1	1	National dance classes for teachers.
School programmes to raise awareness and promote all forms of cultural heritage among primary students implemented in the last 2 years (Number of programmes).	Y	1	1	Museum as a center of non-formal education, project of Mkhitar Sebastatsi Education Center and Service for the Protection of Historical Environment and Cultural Museum-Reservations in 2013 http://dpir.mskh.am/ka/node/393
Media campaign intended to raise awareness of heritage among the general public launched in the last 2 years.	Y	1	1	360 Touristic Virtual Armenia http://360armenia.com/en/ Apricot Tree International Ethno Film Festival http://www.atieff.org/en/festival-2/
Stimulating Support		40%	67%	
Specific measures to involve civil society and/or private sector in heritage protection, conservation, and transmission implemented in the last 2 years (Date of adoption).	Y	1	1	Different festivals featuring tangible and intangible cultural heritage



Existences of formal agreements with tour operators for the protection, conservation and transmission of heritage sites (number of agreements).	N	1	0	
Existence of private foundations or associations working for heritage advocacy and funding protection initiatives.	Y	1	1	UrbanLab http://urbanlab.am/en/policy-research#14 Folk Arts Hub Foundation http://www.folkart-hub.org/
Result				

Data Sources

UNESCO, Ministry of Culture, The National Statistic Services