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Part 1

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

Support for a better evaluation of the results of judicial reform efforts in the Eastern Partnership "Justice Dashboard EaP" Action

Data collection 2025

Report prepared by the CEPEJ for the attention of the European Commission

Part 1 – Comparative tables and graphs for all Eastern Partnership beneficiaries with summary overview per indicator

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EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE (CEPEJ)

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Methodological Note

Summary

The methodology used for this report is fully based on the methodology used by the CEPEJ for its evaluation cycles. The data is collected by using a questionnaire, which is filled out by the CEPEJ's Dashboard correspondents (the main contact points within the judicial systems of the beneficiaries for this exercise). Their responses are statistically processed, analysed, and validated under the supervision of the CEPEJ Evaluation Working Group (CEPEJ-GT-EVAL). The CEPEJ works in full transparency with all beneficiaries during the whole process.

Data collection, validation and analysis

The CEPEJ Secretariat collects quantitative and qualitative data. Comments are also collected to provide additional information on the specificities of the beneficiaries' judicial system and to better contextualise the data.

From a methodological point of view, and with a commitment to quality, consistency and comparability of the supplied data, data collection is primarily assigned to the CEPEJ's Dashboard correspondents. The Dashboard correspondents are the unique interlocutors of the CEPEJ Secretariat when collecting and controlling data. The beneficiaries are liable for the quality of data provided in the survey.

According to the CEPEJ methodology, an extensive work is carried out by the CEPEJ Secretariat to verify the quality of the data submitted by the correspondents. This quality check process requires a certain amount of time in order to guarantee the reliability of the quantitative and qualitative data, which will eventually be presented to the European Commission (EC).

The data validation process has been implemented according to the CEPEJ's methodology. Nevertheless, the Beneficiary correspondent is responsible for the reliability and quality of the provided.

The first year of data collection for the Dashboard Eastern Partnership is 2020. This is considered as the base year to be presented in each consecutive cycle. The reference year for the current report's data is 2025. Evolutions/trends and variations using previous data collection are presented where relevant. CEPEJ will focus on up to 5 cycles (including the base year) in all the deliverables throughout the duration of the project.

The report is composed of three parts:
– Part 1 – Comparative tables and graphs for all Eastern Partnership beneficiaries with summary overviews and comments per indicator (1 files)
– Part 2 – Beneficiary profiles, with one profile per beneficiary (5 files)
– Part 3 – Condensed version of the analysis with regional trends.

This structure was discussed and agreed upon with the EC during previous cycles. Following discussions with the EC, the beneficiary profiles have been revised in the current cycle. In previous editions, the profiles were divided into two separate sections (Parts A and B). As agreed with the EC, and in order to streamline and optimise the profiles, the information previously presented in Part B has now been integrated into Part A. The profiles have also been redesigned to provide an improved visual presentation of the findings. The delivery date is 1 June for Part 1 and 30 June for Parts 2 and 3.

It should be noted that the content of the Beneficiary profiles was elaborated by the CEPEJ Secretariat based on the comments provided by the beneficiaries alongside the data.

The quality of data

The reader should always interpret the presented statistical figures together with the respective narrative comments.

The CEPEJ has chosen to process and show only the data which offered a high level of quality and accountability. Hence, it decided to disregard those replies that significantly varied between exercises and for which there was no relevant explanation provided by the Dashboard correspondent, to give sufficient guarantees of quality and reliability. For some issues covered by this study, no data could be provided. When a data is shown as "NA" (i.e., "Not available"), it means that the data was not available, the data could not be collected as such or no data meeting the quality and reliability requirements was provided by the deadline. As a consequence, there might be some instances where data are shown as "NA" while there was data presented in the previous CEPEJ exercises. This is critical to ensure a high level of data quality.

Definitions and abbreviations

NA: data not available.

NAP: data non applicable.

CR: Clearance Rate. The Clearance rate is the ratio obtained by dividing the number of resolved cases by the number of incoming cases in a given period, expressed as a percentage. It demonstrates how the court, or the judicial system is coping with the in-flow of cases and allows comparison between systems regardless of their differences and individual characteristics.

DT: Disposition Time. The Disposition Time is the calculated time necessary for a pending case to be resolved, considering the current pace of work. It is reached by dividing the number of pending cases at the end of a particular period by the number of resolved cases within that period, multiplied by 365.The Disposition Time is the ratio between pending cases and resolved cases (in days). It shows the theoretical duration for a court to solve all the pending cases.

ICT Indices: The six ICT indices (CMS, Courts decisions Data Base, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, Electronic submission and Online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and deployment rates of each beneficiary. The methodology for calculation provides points for each feature in each case matter. They are summarised and multiplied by the deployment rate as a weight. In this way, if the system is not fully deployed, the value is decreased even if all features are included.

Numbers indicated between brackets following the letter Q (for example Q12) refer to the questions of the CEPEJ Dashboard Eastern Partnership questionnaire.

Methodological disclaimers

1) Since data are standardised based on the population and GDP per capita, it should be noted that the provided figures for the population depend on their availability at the date of the delivery of the report (and it is marked as such in the report, e.g. “The latest available data published by National Bureau of Statistics on 1 January 2025). In regard of Ukraine, it is still not possible for authorities to provide or estimate the 2025 population, given the situation in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the Martial Law. For enabling the use of the other data provided to CEPEJ, the population data of 2021 is used therein. In respect of Government expenditures as % of GDP and GDP, due to restrictions related to the Martial Law, these are not calculated at national level and IMF estimates were provided by authorities on these.

2) The comparisons of data between beneficiaries with various size, economic and legal situations is a delicate task and should be approached with great caution. Indeed, the specificities of each system, which might explain differences in the data, should be taken into account (e.g., different judicial structures, the approach of the courts organisation, use of statistical tools to evaluate the systems, etc.). This is especially true when a particular region like the Eastern Partnership is compared to the European Union. Since the Eastern Partnership region presents its own peculiarities (e.g., per capita GDP, budget distribution, litigiousness rate, number of tasks handled by the judges, number of judges etc.), the comparison with the European Union region might be misleading. As requested by the European Commission, this report presents the EU median, where relevant. However, the EU median should not be considered as a benchmark for the Eastern Partnership region, but it should rather be considered as a “reference only”.

Furthermore, it is crucial to notice that the data for calculating the 2025 EU median have not been collected yet. Hence, the 2024 EU median is included in this report. Yet, the reference year for the Dashboard Eastern Partnership is 2025. These statistics should be referred to for orientation only since they are not for the same reference year. For this reason, they are not comparable and should not be jointly analysed.

3) Some of the data might be updated or changed after each delivery (1 June and 30 June), in case of comments provided by the beneficiaries. According to the CEPEJ methodology, only the final version of the report can be disseminated, i.e., after considering the comments by the beneficiaries. Before then, all the collected data remain confidential. Data on Ukraine from 2022 to 2025 needs to be read in the context of significant infrastructure damage, especially to court houses, as well as court jurisdictions transfers by orders of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This has limited impacted the ability to record and collect and analyse judicial data comprehensively.

4) Changes requested by beneficiaries after the delivery of this report may appear in future reports, since the CEPEJ’s database is regularly updated. For this reason, previous cycles’ data presented in this report might be different from data presented in the reports for the previous cycles. In regard to Ukraine, while considerable effort is being made, staff shortages across the judiciary continue to hinder data collection and analysis efforts that adhere to CEPEJ methodology. Thus, in case revisions will be submitted by authorities, the CEPEJ Secretariat will communicate those to EC in due course.

5) It should also be noted that the summary statistics (minimum, maximum, average and median values) are presented in this report as an orientation only. Indeed, the group of beneficiaries is too small for the summary to be statistically meaningful. These statistics are calculated by using quantitative data, hence excluding the “NA” or “NAP” answers. Furthermore, in case data are available only for one or two beneficiaries, the summary statistics would not be useful even as an orientation. Consequently, they are shown as “-”.

6) When using the data provided by the CEPEJ in public reports, EC should always mention “Source: CEPEJ data”. CEPEJ will only be able to produce comparison data tables and graphs between member States of the Council of Europe. If the EC wants to compare data between the beneficiaries by constructing new charts and tables, it should be made clear that it is of its responsibility even if the source of the data is the CEPEJ. This should be mentioned under each relevant table and/or graph.

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Table 0.0.1 General information (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 and Q5)

Beneficiaries	Population						Total government expenditure as % of GDP	GDP per capita						Exchange rate Local currency vs Euro					Average gross annual salary					
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Variation 2020 - 2025 (%)	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Variation 2020 - 2025 (%)	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Variation 2020 - 2025 (%)
Armenia	2,963,300	2,977,130	2,977,130	3,075,800	3,097,000	4.5%	29%	3,739 €	6,210 €	7,463 €	7,857 €	8,393 €	124.5%	641.11	420.06	447.90	413.89	449.00	4,080 €	6,732 €	7,631 €	8,110 €	8,141 €	99.5%
Azerbaijan	9,974,000	10,063,300	10,127,100	10,180,770	10,224,900	2.5%	30%	3,477 €	7,338 €	6,456 €	6,987 €	6,550 €	88.4%	2.09	1.81	1.88	1.77	2.00	4,066 €	5,500 €	5,973 €	6,175 €	6,828 €	67.9%
Georgia	3,728,600	3,736,400	3,736,400	3,694,600	3,941,100	5.7%	33%	3,812 €	6,335 €	7,440 €	9,125 €	8,765 €	129.9%	4.02	2.88	2.98	2.92	3.16	3,552 €	6,622 €	7,482 €	8,197 €	8,668 €	144.0%
Republic of Moldova	2,626,942	2,512,758	2,512,758	2,423,287	2,381,325	-9.3%	38%	3,839 €	5,433 €	5,433 €	6,288 €	7,003 €	82.4%	19.74	19.90	19.65	19.25	19.59	4,928 €	6,349 €	7,547 €	8,786 €	9,477 €	92.3%
Ukraine	41,418,717	40,997,698	40,997,698	40,997,698	40,997,698	-1.0%	71%	3,262 €	3,234 €	3,234 €	3,234 €	5,800 €	77.8%	30.79	39.00	42.00	43.00	49.79	4,520 €	4,572 €	5,293 €	4,880 €	7,452 €	64.9%
Average	12,142,312	12,057,457	12,070,217	12,074,431	12,128,405	0.5%	40%	3,626 €	5,710 €	6,005 €	6,698 €	7,302 €	100.6%						4,229 €	5,955 €	6,785 €	7,230 €	8,113 €	93.7%
Median	3,728,600	3,736,400	3,736,400	3,694,600	3,941,100	2.5%	33%	3,739 €	6,210 €	6,456 €	6,987 €	7,003 €	88.4%						4,080 €	6,349 €	7,482 €	8,110 €	8,141 €	92.3%
Minimum	2,626,942	2,512,758	2,512,758	2,423,287	2,381,325	-9.3%	29%	3,262 €	3,234 €	3,234 €	3,234 €	5,800 €	77.8%						3,552 €	4,572 €	5,293 €	4,880 €	6,828 €	64.9%
Maximum	41,418,717	40,997,698	40,997,698	40,997,698	40,997,698	5.7%	71%	3,839 €	7,338 €	7,463 €	9,125 €	8,765 €	129.9%						4,928 €	6,732 €	7,631 €	8,786 €	9,477 €	144.0%

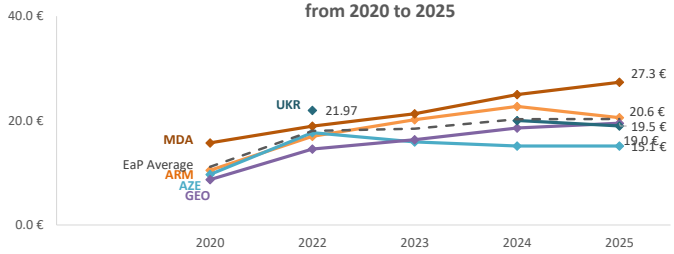
1.Budget - Overview

Implemented budget allocated to the judicial system (courts, prosecution services and legal aid)

Implemented Judicial system budget per inhabitant (Tables 1.1.5 and 1.1.6)

Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% variation 2020 - 2025	% variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	10.5 €	17.0 €	20.2 €	22.7 €	20.5 €	96.2%	-9.5%
Azerbaijan	9.7 €	17.7 €	15.9 €	15.1 €	15.1 €	56.3%	0.0%
Georgia	8.7 €	14.5 €	16.3 €	18.6 €	19.5 €	124.4%	5.1%
Republic of Moldova	15.7 €	18.9 €	21.3 €	25.0 €	27.3 €	73.8%	9.5%
Ukraine	NA	22.0 €	NA	20.0 €	19.0 €	NA	-5.2%
EaP Average	11.1 €	18.0 €	18.4 €	20.3 €	20.3 €	87.7%	0.0%

Figure 1.1 Implemented Judicial system budget per inhabitant from 2020 to 2025



Implemented Judicial system budget as % of GDP (Table 1.1.4)

Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% variation 2020 - 2025 (percentage points)	% variation 2024 - 2025 (percentage points)
Armenia	0.28%	0.27%	0.27%	0.29%	0.24%	-0.04	-0.04
Azerbaijan	0.28%	0.24%	0.25%	0.22%	0.23%	-0.05	0.01
Georgia	0.23%	0.23%	0.22%	0.20%	0.22%	-0.01	0.02
Republic of Moldova	0.41%	0.35%	0.39%	0.40%	0.39%	-0.02	-0.01
Ukraine	NA	0.68%	NA	0.62%	0.33%	NA	-0.29
EaP Average	0.30%	0.35%	0.28%	0.34%	0.28%	-0.03	-0.06

Figure 1.2 Implemented Judicial system budget as % of GDP from 2020 to 2025

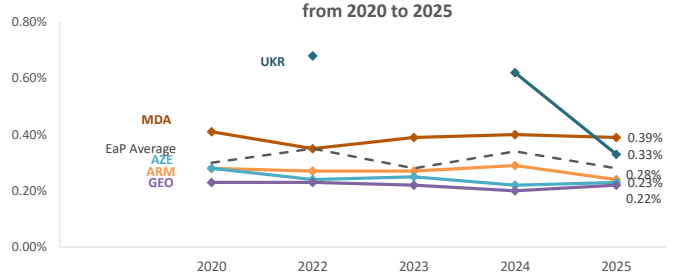
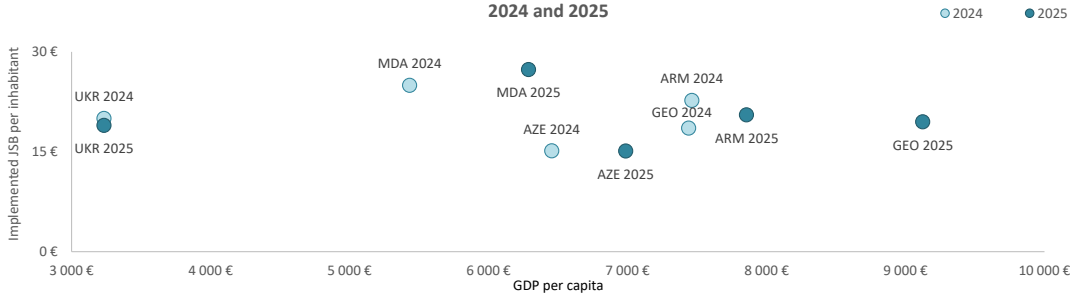


Figure 1.3 Implemented Judicial System Budget (JSB) per inhabitant in relation with the GPD per capita in 2024 and 2025



Distribution of Implemented Judicial System Budget

Distribution of implemented Judicial System Budget allocated to courts, public prosecution services and legal aid in 2025 and variation compared to 2024 (Table 1.1.4 and 1.1.6)

	Implemented budget in 2025			% Variation 2024 - 2025		
	Courts	Legal aid	Prosecution services	Courts	Legal Aid	Prosecution Services
Armenia	39,641,027 €	1,599,891 €	22,387,519 €	-13.0%	-12.0%	-2.4%
Azerbaijan	98,273,056 €	2,999,938 €	53,396,178 €	8.5%	4.6%	-12.9%
Georgia	48,099,519 €	4,619,723 €	24,135,857 €	5.1%	2.4%	5.4%
Republic of Moldova	35,760,307 €	4,010,749 €	25,330,806 €	8.7%	0.3%	12.2%
Ukraine	393,737,934 €	22,857,625 €	361,192,977 €	-13.9%	-10.1%	6.9%
EaP Median	48,099,519 €	4,010,749 €	25,330,806 €	5.1%	0.3%	5.4%

Figure 1.4 Distribution of implemented Judicial System Budget allocated to courts, public prosecution services and legal aid in 2025

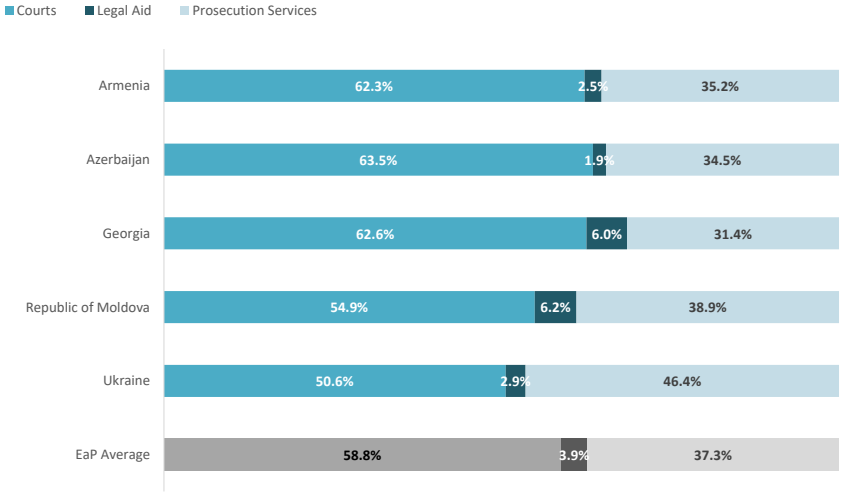
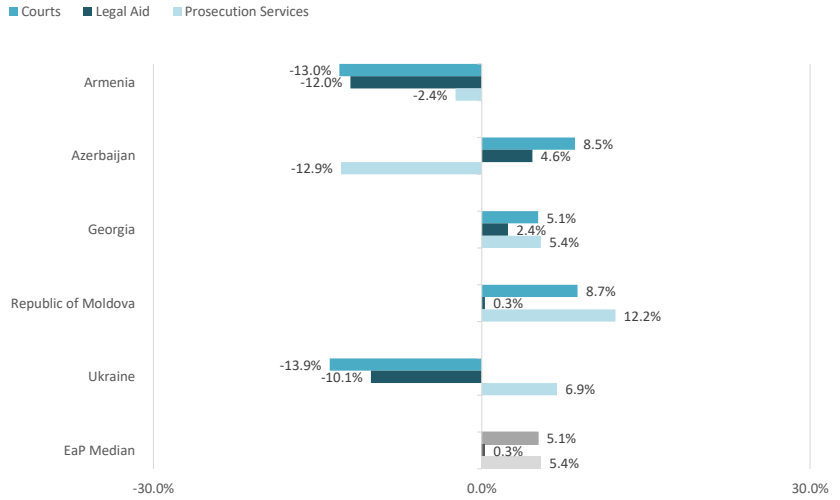


Figure 1.5 Variation of the implemented budget allocated to courts, Legal Aid and Prosecution Services between 2024 - 2025 (%)



1.Budget - List of tables

1.1 Judicial System Budget (Courts Budget, Public Prosecution Services Budget, Legal Aid Budget)
Please note the Legal Aid Budget will separately be shown in Indicator 4)

Table 1.1.1 Approved budget of the judicial system in € (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) in 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Table 1.1.2 Evolution of the approved budget of the judicial system and its components in € per capita from 2020 to 2025 (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Table 1.1.3 Variation in % of the annual approved budget of the judicial system (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) between 2020 and 2025 and between 2024 and 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Table 1.1.4 Implemented budget of the judicial system in € (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) in 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Table 1.1.5 Evolution of the implemented budget of the judicial system and its components in € per capita from 2020 to 2025 (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Table 1.1.6 Variation in % of the annual implemented budget of the judicial system per inhabitant (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) between 2020 and 2025 and between 2024 and 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

1.2 Courts' Budget - Categories

Table 1.2.1 Categories of the approved court budget in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q7)

Table 1.2.2 Categories of the implemented court budget in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q7)

Table 1.2.3 Distribution of the implemented court budget by categories in 2025 (Q7)

1.3 Public Prosecution Services Budget - Categories

Table 1.3.1 Categories of the approved budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q8)

Table 1.3.2 Categories of the implemented budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q8)

Table 1.3.3 Distribution of the implemented budget in all public prosecution services by categories in 2025 (Q7)

1.4 Donors' Contributions

1.1 Judicial System Budget (Courts Budget, Public Prosecution Services Budget, Legal Aid Budget)

Please note the Legal Aid Budget will separately be shown in Indicator 4)

Table 1.1.1 Approved budget of the judicial system in € (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) in 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	2025							
	Annual approved budget (absolute values)				Annual approved budget (standardised values)			
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3)	(1) Courts	(2) Legal aid	(3) Public prosecution system	Judicial system per capita	Judicial system as % of GDP	Courts per capita	Courts as % of GDP
Armenia	64,154,412 €	39,776,964 €	1,601,701 €	22,775,747 €	20.7 €	0.25%	12.8 €	0.15%
Azerbaijan	180,907,117 €	123,898,298 €	3,000,000 €	54,008,819 €	17.7 €	0.27%	12.1 €	0.18%
Georgia	77,657,480 €	50,584,696 €	4,683,544 €	22,389,240 €	19.7 €	0.22%	12.8 €	0.15%
Republic of Moldova	63,214,982 €	35,859,795 €	3,738,968 €	23,616,219 €	26.5 €	0.38%	15.1 €	0.22%
Ukraine	791,415,496 €	405,101,580 €	22,843,655 €	363,470,261 €	19.3 €	0.33%	9.9 €	0.17%
Average	235,469,897 €	131,044,267 €	7,173,574 €	97,252,057 €	20.8 €	0.29%	12.5 €	0.17%
Median	77,657,480 €	50,584,696 €	3,738,968 €	23,616,219 €	19.7 €	0.27%	12.8 €	0.17%
Minimum	63,214,982 €	35,859,795 €	1,601,701 €	22,389,240 €	17.7 €	0.22%	9.9 €	0.15%
Maximum	791,415,496 €	405,101,580 €	22,843,655 €	363,470,261 €	26.5 €	0.38%	15.1 €	0.22%

Table 1.1.2 Evolution of the approved budget of the judicial system and its components in € per capita from 2020 to 2025 (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	Evolution of the approved budget of the judicial system and its components																			
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3) per capita					(1) Courts per capita					(2) Legal aid per capita					(3) Public prosecution system per capita				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	10.6 €	17.4 €	20.2 €	23.3 €	20.7 €	7.8 €	11.9 €	12.9 €	15.2 €	12.8 €	0.22 €	0.36 €	0.46 €	0.59 €	0.52 €	2.6 €	5.1 €	6.9 €	7.4 €	7.4 €
Azerbaijan	10.4 €	18.0 €	16.8 €	15.7 €	17.7 €	6.6 €	10.9 €	9.1 €	9.4 €	12.1 €	0.27 €	0.33 €	0.27 €	0.28 €	0.29 €	3.5 €	6.8 €	7.5 €	6.0 €	5.3 €
Georgia	10.0 €	15.5 €	18.0 €	18.9 €	19.7 €	6.1 €	10.4 €	11.9 €	11.9 €	12.8 €	0.57 €	0.62 €	0.96 €	1.16 €	1.19 €	3.3 €	4.4 €	5.1 €	5.8 €	5.7 €
Republic of Moldova	16.7 €	19.6 €	21.9 €	25.2 €	26.5 €	8.5 €	10.2 €	11.9 €	13.9 €	15.1 €	1.16 €	1.74 €	1.50 €	1.68 €	1.57 €	7.0 €	7.7 €	8.5 €	9.7 €	9.9 €
Ukraine	19.5 €	22.6 €	20.5 €	20.9 €	19.3 €	12.9 €	12.1 €	11.6 €	11.8 €	9.9 €	0.53 €	0.48 €	0.49 €	0.62 €	0.56 €	6.1 €	10.0 €	8.4 €	8.5 €	8.9 €
Average	13.4 €	18.6 €	19.5 €	20.8 €	20.8 €	8.4 €	11.1 €	11.5 €	12.4 €	12.5 €	0.55 €	0.71 €	0.74 €	0.87 €	0.83 €	4.5 €	6.8 €	7.3 €	7.5 €	7.4 €
Median	10.6 €	18.0 €	20.2 €	20.9 €	19.7 €	7.8 €	10.9 €	11.9 €	11.9 €	12.8 €	0.53 €	0.48 €	0.49 €	0.62 €	0.56 €	3.5 €	6.8 €	7.5 €	7.4 €	7.4 €
Minimum	10.0 €	15.5 €	16.8 €	15.7 €	17.7 €	6.1 €	10.2 €	9.1 €	9.4 €	9.9 €	0.22 €	0.33 €	0.27 €	0.28 €	0.29 €	2.6 €	4.4 €	5.1 €	5.8 €	5.3 €
Maximum	19.5 €	22.6 €	21.9 €	25.2 €	26.5 €	12.9 €	12.1 €	12.9 €	15.2 €	15.1 €	1.16 €	1.74 €	1.50 €	1.68 €	1.57 €	7.0 €	10.0 €	8.5 €	9.7 €	9.9 €

Table 1.1.3 Variation in % of the annual approved budget of the judicial system (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) between 2020 and 2025 and between 2024 and 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	% Variation of the annual approved budget per inhabitant							
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3)		(1) Courts		(2) Legal aid		(3) Public prosecution system	
	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	95.3%	-10.9%	64.5%	-15.6%	135.3%	-11.9%	184.7%	-1.2%
Azerbaijan	70.1%	13.0%	83.2%	29.4%	10.3%	4.6%	50.0%	-12.1%
Georgia	98.0%	4.1%	110.7%	7.6%	109.5%	2.9%	72.7%	-2.7%
Republic of Moldova	59.2%	5.3%	76.3%	8.7%	35.8%	-6.8%	42.2%	2.6%
Ukraine	-0.9%	-7.6%	-23.1%	-16.1%	5.0%	-10.3%	45.6%	4.3%
Average	64.3%	0.8%	62.3%	2.8%	59.2%	-4.3%	79.0%	-1.8%
Median	70.1%	4.1%	76.3%	7.6%	35.8%	-6.8%	50.0%	-1.2%
Minimum	-0.9%	-10.9%	-23.1%	-16.1%	5.0%	-11.9%	42.2%	-12.1%
Maximum	98.0%	13.0%	110.7%	29.4%	135.3%	4.6%	184.7%	4.3%

Table 1.1.4 Implemented budget of the judicial system in € (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) in 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	2025							
	Annual implemented budget (absolute values)				Annual implemented budget (standardised values)			
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3)	(1) Courts	(2) Legal aid	(3) Public prosecution system	Judicial system per capita	Judicial system as % of GDP	Courts per capita	Courts as % of GDP
Armenia	63,628,437 €	39,641,027 €	1,599,891 €	22,387,519 €	20.5 €	0.24%	12.8 €	0.15%
Azerbaijan	154,669,172 €	98,273,056 €	2,999,938 €	53,396,178 €	15.1 €	0.23%	9.6 €	0.15%
Georgia	76,855,099 €	48,099,519 €	4,619,723 €	24,135,857 €	19.5 €	0.22%	12.2 €	0.14%
Republic of Moldova	65,101,862 €	35,760,307 €	4,010,749 €	25,330,806 €	27.3 €	0.39%	15.0 €	0.21%
Ukraine	777,788,536 €	393,737,934 €	22,857,625 €	361,192,977 €	19.0 €	0.33%	9.6 €	0.17%
Average	227,608,621 €	123,102,369 €	7,217,585 €	97,288,667 €	20.3 €	0.28%	20.3 €	0.16%
Median	76,855,099 €	48,099,519 €	4,010,749 €	25,330,806 €	19.5 €	0.24%	19.5 €	0.15%
Minimum	63,628,437 €	35,760,307 €	1,599,891 €	22,387,519 €	15.1 €	0.22%	15.1 €	0.14%
Maximum	777,788,536 €	393,737,934 €	22,857,625 €	361,192,977 €	27.3 €	0.39%	27.3 €	0.21%

Table 1.1.5 Evolution of the implemented budget of the judicial system and its components in € per capita from 2020 to 2025 (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	Evolution of the implemented budget of the judicial system and its components																			
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3) per capita					(1) Courts per capita					(2) Legal aid per capita					(3) Public prosecution system per capita				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	10.5 €	17.0 €	20.2 €	22.7 €	20.5 €	7.7 €	11.5 €	12.9 €	14.7 €	12.8 €	0.2 €	0.4 €	0.5 €	0.6 €	0.5 €	2.6 €	5.1 €	6.9 €	7.4 €	7.2 €
Azerbaijan	9.7 €	17.7 €	15.9 €	15.1 €	15.1 €	6.1 €	10.6 €	8.4 €	8.9 €	9.6 €	0.2 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	3.4 €	6.8 €	7.3 €	6.0 €	5.2 €
Georgia	8.7 €	14.5 €	16.3 €	18.6 €	19.5 €	5.1 €	9.5 €	10.4 €	11.6 €	12.2 €	0.5 €	0.6 €	1.0 €	1.1 €	1.2 €	3.0 €	4.4 €	5.0 €	5.8 €	6.1 €
Republic of Moldova	15.7 €	18.9 €	21.3 €	25.0 €	27.3 €	8.1 €	9.9 €	11.5 €	13.8 €	15.0 €	1.0 €	1.7 €	1.5 €	1.7 €	1.7 €	6.6 €	7.2 €	8.3 €	9.5 €	10.6 €
Ukraine	NA	22.0 €	NA	20.0 €	19.0 €	12.5 €	11.7 €	NA	11.2 €	9.6 €	0.5 €	0.5 €	NA	0.6 €	0.6 €	NA	9.8 €	7.7 €	8.2 €	8.8 €
Average	11.1 €	18.0 €	18.4 €	20.3 €	20.3 €	7.9 €	10.7 €	10.8 €	12.0 €	11.8 €	0.5 €	0.7 €	0.8 €	0.9 €	0.8 €	3.9 €	6.7 €	7.0 €	7.4 €	7.6 €
Median	10.1 €	17.7 €	18.3 €	20.0 €	19.5 €	7.7 €	10.6 €	11.0 €	11.6 €	12.2 €	0.5 €	0.5 €	0.7 €	0.6 €	0.6 €	3.2 €	6.8 €	7.3 €	7.4 €	7.2 €
Minimum	8.7 €	14.5 €	15.9 €	15.1 €	15.1 €	5.1 €	9.5 €	8.4 €	8.9 €	9.6 €	0.2 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	0.3 €	2.6 €	4.4 €	5.0 €	5.8 €	5.2 €
Maximum	15.7 €	22.0 €	21.3 €	25.0 €	27.3 €	12.5 €	11.7 €	12.9 €	14.7 €	15.0 €	1.0 €	1.7 €	1.5 €	1.7 €	1.7 €	6.6 €	9.8 €	8.3 €	9.5 €	10.6 €

Table 1.1.6 Variation in % of the annual implemented budget of the judicial system per inhabitant (budget allocated to courts, legal aid and public prosecution services) between 2020 and 2025 and between 2024 and 2025 (Q1, Q3, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	% Variation of the annual implemented budget per inhabitant							
	Judicial system (1) + (2) + (3)		(1) Courts		(2) Legal aid		(3) Public prosecution system	
	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	96.2%	-9.5%	66.6%	-13.0%	137.2%	-12.0%	181.3%	-2.4%
Azerbaijan	56.3%	0.0%	56.7%	8.5%	53.2%	4.6%	55.7%	-12.9%
Georgia	124.4%	5.1%	137.2%	5.1%	124.5%	2.4%	102.5%	5.4%
Republic of Moldova	73.8%	9.5%	84.7%	8.7%	76.2%	0.3%	60.2%	12.2%
Ukraine	NA	-5.2%	-23.3%	-13.9%	12.1%	-10.1%	NA	6.9%
Average	87.7%	0.0%	64.4%	-0.9%	80.6%	-3.0%	99.9%	1.9%
Median	85.0%	0.0%	66.6%	5.1%	76.2%	0.3%	81.3%	5.4%
Minimum	56.3%	-9.5%	-23.3%	-13.9%	12.1%	-12.0%	55.7%	-12.9%
Maximum	124.4%	9.5%	137.2%	8.7%	137.2%	4.6%	181.3%	12.2%

1.2 Courts' Budget - Categories

Table 1.2.1 Categories of the approved court budget in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q7)

Beneficiaries	Categories of the annual approved court budget in 2025 - Absolute values										
	Total	Salaries				Computerisation	Justice expenses	Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	Investments in new (court) buildings	Training	Other
		Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of professional judges (a)	Salaries of non-judge staff (b)	Salaries/remunerations of other judges (c)						
Armenia	39,776,964 €	33,302,458 €	14,417,251 €	18,418,420 €	NAP	358,732 €	340,420 €	972,331 €	0 €	1,668 €	4,801,355 €
Azerbaijan	123,898,298 €	90,782,818 €	58,278,781 €	32,504,037 €	NAP	464,002 €	34,808 €	9,273,278 €	2,618,487 €	1,800,429 €	18,924,476 €
Georgia	50,584,696 €	41,714,909 €	NA	NA	NAP	647,916 €	1,523,358 €	4,139,808 €	0 €	0 €	2,558,705 €
Republic of Moldova	35,859,795 €	30,192,955 €	NA	NA	NAP	1,173,730 €	21,106 €	4,139,697 €	322,820 €	9,487 €	0 €
Ukraine	405,101,580 €	342,893,872 €	168,235,736 €	174,658,136 €	NAP	11,315,843 €	1,362,786 €	34,599,789 €	12,391,088 €	19,243 €	2,518,959 €
Average	131,044,267 €	107,777,402 €	80,310,589 €	75,193,531 €	-	2,792,045 €	656,496 €	10,624,981 €	3,066,479 €	366,165 €	5,760,699 €
Median	50,584,696 €	41,714,909 €	58,278,781 €	32,504,037 €	-	647,916 €	340,420 €	4,139,808 €	322,820 €	9,487 €	2,558,705 €
Minimum	35,859,795 €	30,192,955 €	14,417,251 €	18,418,420 €	-	358,732 €	21,106 €	972,331 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Maximum	405,101,580 €	342,893,872 €	168,235,736 €	174,658,136 €	-	11,315,843 €	1,523,358 €	34,599,789 €	12,391,088 €	1,800,429 €	18,924,476 €

Table 1.2.2 Categories of the implemented court budget in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q7)

Beneficiaries	Categories of the annual implemented court budget in 2025 - Absolute values										
	Total	Salaries				Computerisation	Justice expenses	Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	Investments in new (court) buildings	Training (excluding the training institution budget of Q10)	Other
		Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of professional judges (a)	Salaries of non-judge staff (b)	Salaries/ remunerations of other judges (c)						
Armenia	39,641,027 €	33,229,918 €	14,410,495 €	18,423,227 €	NAP	358,732 €	336,459 €	972,160 €	0 €	1,667 €	4,742,091 €
Azerbaijan	98,273,056 €	67,805,448 €	36,466,757 €	31,338,691 €	NAP	440,280 €	19,895 €	8,592,760 €	2,618,487 €	1,452,240 €	17,343,946 €
Georgia	48,099,519 €	41,298,117 €	18,655,005 €	22,643,112 €	NAP	641,917 €	1,329,472 €	2,797,288 €	0 €	0 €	2,032,725 €
Republic of Moldova	35,760,307 €	30,137,305 €	NA	NA	NAP	1,170,080 €	18,965 €	4,111,558 €	313,635 €	8,764 €	0 €
Ukraine	393,737,934 €	334,588,653 €	160,533,956 €	174,054,697 €	NAP	10,786,015 €	1,317,570 €	32,849,478 €	11,802,429 €	12,859 €	2,380,930 €
Average	123,102,369 €	101,411,888 €	57,516,553 €	61,614,932 €	-	2,679,405 €	604,472 €	9,864,649 €	2,946,910 €	295,106 €	5,299,938 €
Median	48,099,519 €	41,298,117 €	27,560,881 €	26,990,902 €	-	641,917 €	336,459 €	4,111,558 €	313,635 €	8,764 €	2,380,930 €
Minimum	35,760,307 €	30,137,305 €	14,410,495 €	18,423,227 €	-	358,732 €	18,965 €	972,160 €	0 €	0 €	0 €
Maximum	393,737,934 €	334,588,653 €	160,533,956 €	174,054,697 €	-	10,786,015 €	1,329,472 €	32,849,478 €	11,802,429 €	1,452,240 €	17,343,946 €

Table 1.2.3 Distribution of the implemented court budget by categories in 2025 (Q7)

Beneficiaries	Distribution of the implemented court budget by categories in 2025 - Absolute values									
	Salaries				Computerisation	Justice expenses	Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	Investments in new (court) buildings	Training (excluding the training institution budget of Q10)	Other
	Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of professional judges (a)	Salaries of non-judge staff (b)	Salaries/ remunerations of other judges (c)						
Armenia	83.8%	36.4%	46.5%	NAP	0.9%	0.8%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
Azerbaijan	69.0%	37.1%	31.9%	NAP	0.4%	0.0%	8.7%	2.7%	1.5%	17.6%
Georgia	85.9%	38.8%	47.1%	NAP	1.3%	2.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Republic of Moldova	84.3%	NA	NA	NAP	3.3%	0.1%	11.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Ukraine	85.0%	40.8%	44.2%	NAP	2.7%	0.3%	8.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Average	81.6%	38.3%	42.4%	-	1.7%	0.8%	7.4%	1.3%	0.3%	6.9%
Median	84.3%	37.9%	45.3%	-	1.3%	0.3%	8.3%	0.9%	0.0%	4.2%
Minimum	69.0%	36.4%	31.9%	-	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	85.9%	40.8%	47.1%	-	3.3%	2.8%	11.5%	3.0%	1.5%	17.6%

1.3 Public Prosecution Services Budget - Categories

Table 1.3.1 Categories of the approved budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q8)

Beneficiaries	Categories of the annual approved budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values										
	Total	Salaries				Computerisation	Prosecution expenses	Maintenance and operating costs of the premisses	Investments in new buildings	Training (excluding the training institution budget of Q10)	Other
		Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of public prosecutors (a)	Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff (b)	Salaries/ remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors (c)						
Armenia	22,775,747 €	18,221,303 €	NA	NA	NAP	0 €	4,362,109 €	NA	NA	NA	0 €
Azerbaijan	54,008,819 €	41,258,941 €	33,419,742 €	7,220,314 €	618,884 €	466,500 €	4,296,485 €	5,321,564 €	2,500,000 €	29,933 €	135,395 €
Georgia	22,389,240 €	18,036,076 €	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	1,034,494 €	502,848 €	39,873 €	2,775,949 €
Republic of Moldova	23,616,219 €	20,279,668 €	13,891,573 €	6,388,095 €	NAP	342,502 €	592,294 €	1,649,627 €	732,475 €	6,381 €	13,272 €
Ukraine	363,470,261 €	325,613,235 €	272,810,560 €	52,802,674 €	NAP	4,232,411 €	9,135,449 €	23,162,025 €	1,308,108 €	10,240 €	8,790 €
Average	97,252,057 €	84,681,845 €	106,707,292 €	22,137,028 €	-	1,260,353 €	4,596,584 €	7,791,928 €	1,260,858 €	21,607 €	586,681 €
Median	23,616,219 €	20,279,668 €	33,419,742 €	7,220,314 €	-	404,501 €	4,329,297 €	3,485,596 €	1,020,292 €	20,087 €	13,272 €
Minimum	22,389,240 €	18,036,076 €	13,891,573 €	6,388,095 €	-	0 €	592,294 €	1,034,494 €	502,848 €	6,381 €	0 €
Maximum	363,470,261 €	325,613,235 €	272,810,560 €	52,802,674 €	-	4,232,411 €	9,135,449 €	23,162,025 €	2,500,000 €	39,873 €	2,775,949 €

Table 1.3.2 Categories of the implemented budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values in € (Q8)

Beneficiaries	Categories of the annual implemented budget for all public prosecution services in 2025 - Absolute values										
	Total	Salaries				Computerisation	Prosecution expenses	Maintenance and operating costs of the premisses	Investments in new buildings	Training (excluding the training institution budget of Q10)	Other
		Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of public prosecutors (a)	Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff (b)	Salaries/ remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors (c)						
Armenia	22,387,519 €	18,404,616 €	15,281,165 €	3,123,451 €	NAP	0 €	3,824,272 €	NA	NA	NA	0 €
Azerbaijan	53,396,178 €	41,095,477 €	33,287,336 €	7,191,708 €	616,432 €	466,413 €	3,965,729 €	5,238,350 €	2,465,151 €	29,933 €	135,124 €
Georgia	24,135,857 €	19,306,779 €	12,407,022 €	6,205,160 €	NAP	NA	NA	1,069,826 €	552,469 €	11,589 €	3,195,194 €
Republic of Moldova	25,330,806 €	22,321,877 €	15,299,916 €	7,021,961 €	NAP	438,430 €	407,823 €	1,213,196 €	928,245 €	5,420 €	15,815 €
Ukraine	361,192,977 €	324,705,595 €	271,902,924 €	52,802,671 €	NAP	4,232,404 €	8,635,999 €	22,298,095 €	1,302,742 €	9,350 €	8,790 €
Average	97,288,667 €	85,166,869 €	69,635,673 €	15,268,990 €	-	1,284,312 €	4,208,456 €	7,454,867 €	1,312,152 €	14,073 €	670,985 €
Median	25,330,806 €	22,321,877 €	15,299,916 €	7,021,961 €	-	452,422 €	3,895,001 €	3,225,773 €	1,115,494 €	10,470 €	15,815 €
Minimum	22,387,519 €	18,404,616 €	12,407,022 €	3,123,451 €	-	0 €	407,823 €	1,069,826 €	552,469 €	5,420 €	0 €
Maximum	361,192,977 €	324,705,595 €	271,902,924 €	52,802,671 €	-	4,232,404 €	8,635,999 €	22,298,095 €	2,465,151 €	29,933 €	3,195,194 €

Table 1.3.3 Distribution of the implemented budget in all public prosecution services by categories in 2025 (Q7)

Beneficiaries	Distribution of the implemented budget in all public prosecution services by categories in 2025 - Absolute values									
	Salaries				Computerisation	Prosecution expenses	Maintenance and operating costs of the premisses	Investments in new buildings	Training (excluding the training institution budget of Q10)	Other
	Gross salaries (a+b+c)	Salaries of public prosecutors (a)	Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff (b)	Salaries/ remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors (c)						
Armenia	82.2%	68.3%	14.0%	NAP	0.0%	17.1%	NA	NA	NA	0.0%
Azerbaijan	77.0%	62.3%	13.5%	1.2%	0.9%	7.4%	9.8%	4.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Georgia	80.0%	51.4%	25.7%	NAP	NA	NA	4.4%	2.3%	0.0%	13.2%
Republic of Moldova	88.1%	60.4%	27.7%	NAP	1.7%	1.6%	4.8%	3.7%	0.0%	0.1%
Ukraine	89.9%	75.3%	14.6%	NAP	1.2%	2.4%	6.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Average	83.4%	63.5%	19.1%	-	0.9%	7.1%	6.3%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%
Median	82.2%	62.3%	14.6%	-	1.0%	4.9%	5.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Minimum	77.0%	51.4%	13.5%	-	0.0%	1.6%	4.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Maximum	89.9%	75.3%	27.7%	-	1.7%	17.1%	9.8%	4.6%	0.1%	13.2%

1.4 Donors' Contributions

Table 1.4.1 Estimated percentage of the external donor's contribution compared with the components of implemented judicial system between 2020 and 2025 (Q11)

Beneficiaries	Estimated percentage of the external donor's contribution compared with the components of implemented judicial system														
	2020			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution system	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution system	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution system	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution system	Courts	Legal aid	Public prosecution system
Armenia	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	6%	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NA
Georgia	NAP	100%	NAP	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	0%	3%	NA	NA	NA	1%
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Indicator 1 - Budget

by country

Question 06. Could you please indicate the approved and implemented "judicial system budget", including courts (Q7), public prosecution services (Q8), and legal aid (Q9-0 and Q9) budgets?

Question 07. Annual approved and implemented public budget for the functioning of all courts in €.
Question 08. Annual approved and implemented public budget for the functioning of all public prosecution services, in €.
Question 09-0. Annual approved public budget for legal aid in €.
Question 09. Annual implemented public budget for legal aid in €.
Question 09-1. If external donor funds contribute to the budget of courts, prosecution services, legal aid (see previous questions), please indicate the implemented amount. If you cannot provide an amount, please indicate NA and reply to question 9-2.
Question 09-2. If you cannot provide the amount of external donor's contribution (specified in question 9-1), please provide an estimation of the ratio of this amount within the total implemented budget:

Armenia
Q07 (2025): The funds allocated for computerization have decreased mainly due to the replacement of the main part of the computer equipment in previous years and the reduced need in this area in 2025.
Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses increased due to the increase in cases requiring translation and expertise. The demand for translation and expert services increased sharply in 2025 compared to 2024, and the same increase continues in 2026.
It is important to note that the budget allocated for trainings in 2025 initially (at the beggining of the year) was the same as in
2024. Nevertheless, based on the revision of the needs and deficits in other fields of judiciary other remaining budget was allocated for
those needs, so the number reduced to 1668 EUR, from which 1667 EUR was implemented
The budget category "other" includes:
7.1 The reserve fund of courts: 749.104,25 (implemented: 732.479,61)
7.2 The annual public budget allocated to other equipment: 579.482,64 (implemented: 564.764,93)
7.3 Maintenance of courts of RA: 3.472.767,20 (implemented: 3.444.846,89)
Maintenance of courts (7.4) mentioned in the section "other" as it does not include annual public budget allocated to court buildings, but it is allocated to ensure the normal functioning of the courts and their staff and is intended for other expenses. It is not possible to perform accurate recalculation to include those elements respectively within category 4 Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings.
Please note that total amount of gross salaries is correct, but in addition to numbers reported in 1.1. and 1.2. it also includes social packages for judges and non-judge staff. However, we are unable to separate the amount for social packages between judges and non-judge staff.
Q08 (2025): Please note that the total budget is correct, but in addition to the numbers reported in 1 and 3 it also includes budgets for investments in new buildings and training, which cannot be separated. That's why the sum of categories 1 and 3 doesn't equal to the total number of budget.

Azerbaijan

Q08 (2025): The information was provided by the General Prosecution Office of Azerbaijan Republic

Q09-0 (2025): The initial amount is not divided into specific categories. Instead, during the year, funds are allocated to each based on the individual needs of the citizens that apply for legal aid.

Georgia

Q06 (2025): Judicial System Budget additionally has a budget of High School of Justice of Georgia. Approved Budget - 1 412 500 Euros and Implemented Budget - 577 095 Euros, reported under Question 10.

Q07 (General Comment): 6. According the law on ,,2025 Budget of Georgia" -2025 Budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - Budget for Functioning of Courts and Budget for trainings of Judges and Court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia, so information regarding the Budget of trainings can be seen in question regarding High School of Justice of Georgia.

Q07 (2025): The total approved budget increased in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025 allocated and implemented budget for new buildings was 0.

Approved budget for gross salaries is the total sum and isn't separated between judges and non judge staff, thus we mention total amount of the allocated budget for salaries. Main reasons of difference between allocated and implemented budget: savings received as a result of conducted tender; remained unused funds from signed service contracts during the year. Category 7. Other - Business trip, goods and services necessary for office activities, uniform, purchase of vehicles, vehicle fuel, repair and insurance, judges' apartment rent, funds allocated from the budget for the Higher School of Justice except to the funds provided for training, salaries and social assistance.

6. According the law on ,,2025 Budget of Georgia" -2025 Budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - Budget for Functioning of Courts and Budget for trainings of Judges and Court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia, so information regarding the Budget of trainings can be seen in question regarding High School of Justice of Georgia.

Q08 (2025): PSG comment: The difference between the adopted and implemented budget for 2025 is due to the placement of part of the Special Investigation Service's budget under the administration of the Prosecution Service, following the former's abolition and the transfer of its relevant staff and competences to the Prosecution Service.
The following breakdown has been prepared specifically in response to the CEPEJ's request in order to present budget data, to the extent possible, in accordance with the CEPEJ's categorization.
The Prosecution Service of Georgia uses a different system for the classification of budget data, in line with the classification system approved by Order No. 99 of the Minister of Finance of Georgia. Clarifications concerning the approved and implemented budget 1. Regarding subcategories 1.1 and 1.2 of the approved budget, the Prosecution Service has a unified staffing structure and a unified fund for salaries, salary supplements and social security-related payments. The approved annual budget is not planned separately for public prosecutors and non-public prosecutor staff. Certain related costs, such as health insurance and social security expenses, are also planned or procured jointly for all employees. Accordingly, at the budget planning and approval stage, it is not possible to disaggregate the approved budget under subcategories 1.1 and 1.2.
2. With respect to the implemented budget data, the total amount reported under category 1 includes staff-related expenses which fall within this category under the CEPEJ explanatory note. However, certain expenses, such as health insurance, are procured jointly for all employees and are not administered separately by staff category during the year. As a result, these costs cannot be divided between public prosecutors and non-public prosecutor staff. Therefore, while these expenses are included in the overall amount reported under category 1 - Gross salaries, they are not reflected separately under subcategories 1.1 and 1.2. This explains why the sum of subcategories 1.1 and 1.2 does not equal the total amount reported under category 1.
3. As previously indicated, the Prosecution Service applies the budget classification system approved by Order No. 99 of the Minister of Finance of Georgia of 5 April 2019 on the Approval of the Budget Classification of Georgia. Since this national classification does not directly match the CEPEJ structure, computerisation costs and prosecution-specific expenses are not recorded separately in the budget data. They are therefore included under category 7 - "Other", and cannot be separately allocated under categories 2 and 3.
4. As regards training expenditure, only costs directly related to services provided on the basis of contracts concluded with trainers are separately identified under the budget classification. Other expenses related to the organisation of training activities, including utilities, office-related and other administrative costs, are not recorded separately as training expenditure and are reflected within the general administrative expenses of the Prosecution Service.
5. "Other" (Category 7) includes, inter alia, computerisation costs and prosecution expenses that cannot be separately reported under categories 2 and 3.

Q09-1 (General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.

Q09-1 (2025): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). It does not allow direct budgetary contribution by donors. For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.
Legal Aid Service has sent information - External Donor Funds - 77 218 Euros, according their contracts and memorandums with Donor international organizations.
Q09-2 (General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). It does not allow direct budgetary contribution by donors. For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.

Republic of Moldova
Q06 (2025): The prosecution service and legal aid system presented the approved budget at the beginning of 2025, while the court system presented the adjusted approved budget for 2025.

Q07 (General Comment): The annual public budget allocated to professional training includes the costs of training judges and court staff. It comprises only the amount allocated to judicial bodies for the training of new employees, excluding the budget of the National Institute of Justice. According to paragraph 21 of Government Decision No. 231 of April 13, 2012, decentralized funding is provided from the financial resources allocated in the annual budget of each public authority, amounting to at least 2% of the payroll fund.
The National Institute of Justice, which has a separate budget, provides training for certain categories of court employees, such as court clerks, judicial assistants, court administrators (heads of the secretariat), and judges. Other categories of staff receive in-service training based on financial resources allocated from each court's budget.

Q07 (2025): The amount approved and implemented for computerisation increased in 2025, due to higher courts' needs and due to termination of external assistance from USAID. All expenses related to postal, medical, financial services, transportation, periodicals, equipment, protocol expenses, etc included in previous exercise in category 7 (other) have been included in category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings). Amounts included in justice expenses reflect amounts for business trips and medical expertise. If the courts allocated and spend financial resources on interpretation/ translation this was included in the national budget line "other services" considered for category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings) as it is not possible to distinguish and include in category 3 (justice expenses). Staff employed by courts on a pay-roll basis provides among other tasks, interpretation from Russian to Romanian and from Romanian to Russian language, when requested by parties. Thus this is included in Salaries. Numbers reported under category 5 (investment in new court buildings) include investments in technical project documents for new court buildings and major renovations of existent court buildings in 2025.
The reason for NA for Gross salaries sub-categories 1.1 and 1.2 is incomplete data available at the central level (not including employer-paid contributions (e.g., for pensions, health insurance, social security divided per staff category judges/non-judge staff). These type of approved/paid contributions is calculated at the level of each court.

Q08 (2025): Other: - expenses related to the participation fees of the Prosecutor General's Office in international organizations (implemented budget 1011 Euro);
- payments related to enforceable documents with voluntary enforcement (implemented budget 14801 Euro);
- taxes, fines, penalties, and other mandatory payments (implemented budget 3 Euro).
The increased approved and implemented budget for training is due to the increased needs for training to be covered by the Prosecution Service budget.
Q09-0 (General Comment): For cases brought to court – qualified legal assistance, for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services) – primary legal aid.
The primary legal aid is granted pursuant to Law No. 198 of 26 July 2007 on legal aid guaranteed by the State, by paralegals and specialised social associations in the granting of legal aid. It involves the sharing of information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the effective exercise of rights by legal action or extrajudicial mean; the granting of advice in relation to legal issues; the assistance in the drafting of legal documents; any other form of assistance which is not part of the qualified legal assistance category.

Q09-0 (2025): The approved budget for primary legal aid has considerably increased (+22%) compared to 2024 due to the introduction of additional categories of legal aid beneficiaries in previous years.
Q09-1 (2025): In 2025 external funds have been allocated by EU and CoE (CEPEJ) and other donors for implementing projects aimed at improving functioning of judiciary (refining the JUSTAT Information System, strengthening the institutional capacities in using court performance indicators and reporting on court performance, designing a new strategy on human resources, communication, fighting backlog for the court system, etc.). The USAID projects have been terminated in 2025. Many additional trainings for court staff and judges have been organized by different cooperation projects with outsourced financial assistance. The General Prosecutor's Office benefited of EUR 686 162 used for procurement of fixed assets and materials, especially technical equipment donated by external partners GIZ, USAID, UNDP, etc. The amount does not include donations allocated in the form of expert consultancy. Most of the procurements linked to the external assistance were not a part of the national budget and were organized by the development partners. In this regard the national justice actors are not keeping a complete evidence on the implemented amount of the international donor assistance. Other justice sector actors did not report any external donor funds.

Ukraine

Q07 (2025): Other:
Enforcement of court decisions
Measures related to the liquidation of courts
Repayment of accounts payable registered at the beginning of the year
Funeral expenses for retired judges
Taxes, fines and fees:
land tax;
court fee;
environmental tax;
payment of fines and penalties.

Q08 (General Comment): Indicated amounts include deductions, approved in the estimate of costs sheet for Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and are not cover assignments, foreseen for the functioning of the National Prosecution Academy of Ukraine as well as for the functioning of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors.

Q08 (2025): Operational expenses of the prosecution service: UAH 377,267,950.90 (EUR 8,635,999.38 as of 01.01.2025), including:
translation services (including in criminal proceedings): UAH 3,845,797.20 (EUR 88,033.72 as of 01.01.2025);
travel expenses: UAH 81,315,423.08 (EUR 1,861,382.45 as of 01.01.2025);
other current expenditures: UAH 292,106,730.62 (EUR 6,686,583.21 as of 01.01.2025).
Training (excluding the budget of the training institution indicated in Q10): UAH 408,462.60 (EUR 9,350.07 as of 01.01.2025), namely:
separate measures for the implementation of state (regional) programmes not classified as development measures: training of prosecution service staff engaged in hazardous work, who, pursuant to the requirements of the Standard Regulations on the Procedure for Training and Knowledge Assessment on Occupational Safety and Health, are required to undergo the relevant training and knowledge assessment, as well as under the programme “Training of Polygraph Examiners, Advanced Training of Polygraph Examiners and Forensic Experts” in connection with the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine No. 4560-IX of 31 July 2025 concerning polygraph examinations of employees of the Office of the Prosecutor General who have access to state secrets.
Other: UAH 384,000.00 (EUR 8,790.10 as of 01.01.2025), namely:
social security: enforcement of a court decision on compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage caused by a source of increased danger (the prosecution service).

Q09 (General Comment): The actual state budget expenditures for the provision of legal aid cover the remuneration of lawyers, interpreters and mediators, as well as the costs associated with the operation of the free legal aid system. This includes, in particular, the salaries of staff of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices (free legal aid centres), maintenance of premises, procurement of necessary equipment, and the implementation of specific measures under state (regional) programmes that are not classified as development activities.
Please note that the actual state budget expenditures related to criminal cases not referred to court concern the implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. These expenditures cover the remuneration of mediators and the operational costs of the relevant units of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices responsible for implementing ADR mechanisms and facilitating mediation.

Q09-1 (2025): According to the information provided by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, external donor funds do not contribute to the budget of courts. Financing of courts is carried out exclusively from the State Budget of Ukraine in accordance with Article 17 § 4 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII of 2 June 2016. Consequently, no implemented amount is reported under this category.
The Office of the Prosecutor General provided information on the receipt of international technical assistance (ITA). This assistance is not included in the general fund of the budget and, accordingly, is not reflected in the data reported under the question on the budget.
In 2025, the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision received assistance from external donors in kind, in the form of tangible assets. This assistance was not taken into account in the calculation of the implemented budget of the free legal aid system.
For reference: the assistance received included, in particular, computer equipment and related accessories (laptops, computer mice, software, storage devices, etc.) with a total estimated value of UAH 10,267.5 thousand (≈ EUR 206,175), provided by the following partners:
– the Council of Europe – UAH 464.2 thousand (≈ EUR 9,321);
– the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – UAH 4,385.3 thousand (≈ EUR 88,058);
– the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – UAH 5,391.0 thousand (≈ EUR 108,253);
– the charitable organisation “Charitable Foundation ‘Right to Protection’” – UAH 27.0 thousand (≈ EUR 542).

Indicator 1 - Budget

by question No.

Question 06. Could you please indicate the approved and implemented "judicial system budget", including courts (Q7), public prosecution services (Q8), and legal aid (Q9-0 and Q9) budgets?

Question 07. Annual approved and implemented public budget for the functioning of all courts in €.
Question 08. Annual approved and implemented public budget for the functioning of all public prosecution services, in €.
Question 09-0. Annual approved public budget for legal aid in €.
Question 09. Annual implemented public budget for legal aid in €.
Question 09-1. If external donor funds contribute to the budget of courts, prosecution services, legal aid (see previous questions), please indicate the implemented amount. If you cannot provide an amount, please indicate NA and reply to question 9-2.
Question 09-2. If you cannot provide the amount of external donor's contribution (specified in question 9-1), please provide an estimation of the ratio of this amount within the total implemented budget:

Question 06

Georgia
(2025): Judicial System Budget additionally has a budget of High School of Justice of Georgia. Approved Budget - 1 412 500 Euros and Implemented Budget - 577 095 Euros, reported under Question 10.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): The prosecution service and legal aid system presented the approved budget at the beginning of 2025, while the court system presented the adjusted approved budget for 2025.

Question 07

Armenia

(2025): The funds allocated for computerization have decreased mainly due to the replacement of the main part of the computer equipment in previous years and the reduced need in this area in 2025.
Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses increased due to the increase in cases requiring translation and expertise. The demand for translation and expert services increased sharply in 2025 compared to 2024, and the same increase continues in 2026.
It is important to note that the budget allocated for trainings in 2025 initially (at the beggining of the year) was the same as in
2024. Nevertheless, based on the revision of the needs and deficits in other fields of judiciary other remaining budget was allocated for
those needs, so the number reduced to 1668 EUR, from which 1667 EUR was implemented
The budget category "other" includes:
7.1 The reserve fund of courts: 749.104,25 (implemented: 732.479,61)
7.2 The annual public budget allocated to other equipment: 579.482,64 (implemented: 564.764,93)
7.3 Maintenance of courts of RA: 3.472.767,20 (implemented: 3.444.846,89)
Maintenance of courts (7.4) mentioned in the section "other" as it does not include annual public budget allocated to court buildings, but it is allocated to ensure the normal functioning of the courts and their staff and is intended for other expenses. It is not possible to perform accurate recalculation to include those elements respectively within category 4 Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings.
Please note that total amount of gross salaries is correct, but in addition to numbers reported in 1.1. and 1.2. it also includes social packages for judges and non-judge staff. However, we are unable to separate the amount for social packages between judges and non-judge staff.

Georgia
(General Comment): 6. According the law on ,,2025 Budget of Georgia" -2025 Budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - Budget for Functioning of Courts and Budget for trainings of Judges and Court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia, so information regarding the Budget of trainings can be seen in question regarding High School of Justice of Georgia.

(2025): The total approved budget increased in 2025 compared to 2024. In 2025 allocated and implemented budget for new buildings was 0.
Approved budget for gross salaries is the total sum and isn't separated between judges and non judge staff, thus we mention total amount of the allocated budget for salaries. Main reasons of difference between allocated and implemented budget: savings received as a result of conducted tender; remained unused funds from signed service contracts during the year. Category 7. Other - Business trip, goods and services necessary for office activities, uniform, purchase of vehicles, vehicle fuel, repair and insurance, judges' apartment rent, funds allocated from the budget for the Higher School of Justice except to the funds provided for training, salaries and social assistance.
6. According the law on ,,2025 Budget of Georgia" -2025 Budget of the Judiciary is divided in two parts - Budget for Functioning of Courts and Budget for trainings of Judges and Court staff. Budget allocated for trainings is budget transferred to the High School of Justice of Georgia, so information regarding the Budget of trainings can be seen in question regarding High School of Justice of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The annual public budget allocated to professional training includes the costs of training judges and court staff. It comprises only the amount allocated to judicial bodies for the training of new employees, excluding the budget of the National Institute of Justice. According to paragraph 21 of Government Decision No. 231 of April 13, 2012, decentralized funding is provided from the financial resources allocated in the annual budget of each public authority, amounting to at least 2% of the payroll fund.
The National Institute of Justice, which has a separate budget, provides training for certain categories of court employees, such as court clerks, judicial assistants, court administrators (heads of the secretariat), and judges. Other categories of staff receive in-service training based on financial resources allocated from each court's budget.

(2025): The amount approved and implemented for computerisation increased in 2025, due to higher courts' needs and due to termination of external assistance from USAID. All expenses related to postal, medical, financial services, transportation, periodicals, equipment, protocol expenses, etc included in previous exercise in category 7 (other) have been included in category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings). Amounts included in justice expenses reflect amounts for business trips and medical expertise. If the courts allocated and spend financial resources on interpretation/ translation this was included in the national budget line "other services" considered for category 4 (maintenance and operational costs of court buildings) as it is not possible to distinguish and include in category 3 (justice expenses). Staff employed by courts on a pay-roll basis provides among other tasks, interpretation from Russian to Romanian and from Romanian to Russian language, when requested by parties. Thus this is included in Salaries. Numbers reported under category 5 (investment in new court buildings) include investments in technical project documents for new court buildings and major renovations of existent court buildings in 2025.
The reason for NA for Gross salaries sub-categories 1.1 and 1.2 is incomplete data available at the central level (not including employer-paid contributions (e.g., for pensions, health insurance, social security divided per staff category judges/non-judge staff). These type of approved/paid contributions is calculated at the level of each court.

Ukraine
(2025): Other:
Enforcement of court decisions
Measures related to the liquidation of courts
Repayment of accounts payable registered at the beginning of the year
Funeral expenses for retired judges
Taxes, fines and fees:
land tax;
court fee;
environmental tax;
payment of fines and penalties.

Question 08

Armenia
(2025): Please note that the total budget is correct, but in addition to the numbers reported in 1 and 3 it also includes budgets for investments in new buildings and training, which cannot be separated. That's why the sum of categories 1 and 3 doesn't equal to the total number of budget.

Azerbaijan

(2025): The information was provided by the General Prosecution Office of Azerbaijan Republic

Georgia

(2025): PSG comment: The difference between the adopted and implemented budget for 2025 is due to the placement of part of the Special Investigation Service's budget under the administration of the Prosecution Service, following the former's abolition and the transfer of its relevant staff and competences to the Prosecution Service.
The following breakdown has been prepared specifically in response to the CEPEJ's request in order to present budget data, to the extent possible, in accordance with the CEPEJ's categorization.
The Prosecution Service of Georgia uses a different system for the classification of budget data, in line with the classification system approved by Order No. 99 of the Minister of Finance of Georgia. Clarifications concerning the approved and implemented budget 1. Regarding subcategories 1.1 and 1.2 of the approved budget, the Prosecution Service has a unified staffing structure and a unified fund for salaries, salary supplements and social security-related payments. The approved annual budget is not planned separately for public prosecutors and non-public prosecutor staff. Certain related costs, such as health insurance and social security expenses, are also planned or procured jointly for all employees. Accordingly, at the budget planning and approval stage, it is not possible to disaggregate the approved budget under subcategories 1.1 and 1.2.
2. With respect to the implemented budget data, the total amount reported under category 1 includes staff-related expenses which fall within this category under the CEPEJ explanatory note. However, certain expenses, such as health insurance, are procured jointly for all employees and are not administered separately by staff category during the year. As a result, these costs cannot be divided between public prosecutors and non-public prosecutor staff. Therefore, while these expenses are included in the overall amount reported under category 1 - Gross salaries, they are not reflected separately under subcategories 1.1 and 1.2. This explains why the sum of subcategories 1.1 and 1.2 does not equal the total amount reported under category 1.
3. As previously indicated, the Prosecution Service applies the budget classification system approved by Order No. 99 of the Minister of Finance of Georgia of 5 April 2019 on the Approval of the Budget Classification of Georgia. Since this national classification does not directly match the CEPEJ structure, computerisation costs and prosecution-specific expenses are not recorded separately in the budget data. They are therefore included under category 7 - "Other", and cannot be separately allocated under categories 2 and 3.
4. As regards training expenditure, only costs directly related to services provided on the basis of contracts concluded with trainers are separately identified under the budget classification. Other expenses related to the organisation of training activities, including utilities, office-related and other administrative costs, are not recorded separately as training expenditure and are reflected within the general administrative expenses of the Prosecution Service.
5. "Other" (Category 7) includes, inter alia, computerisation costs and prosecution expenses that cannot be separately reported under categories 2 and 3.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Other: - expenses related to the participation fees of the Prosecutor General's Office in international organizations (implemented budget 1011 Euro);
- payments related to enforceable documents with voluntary enforcement (implemented budget 14801 Euro);
- taxes, fines, penalties, and other mandatory payments (implemented budget 3 Euro).
The increased approved and implemented budget for training is due to the increased needs for training to be covered by the Prosecution Service budget.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Indicated amounts include deductions, approved in the estimate of costs sheet for Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office and are not cover assignments, foreseen for the functioning of the National Prosecution Academy of Ukraine as well as for the functioning of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors.

(2025): Operational expenses of the prosecution service: UAH 377,267,950.90 (EUR 8,635,999.38 as of 01.01.2025), including:
translation services (including in criminal proceedings): UAH 3,845,797.20 (EUR 88,033.72 as of 01.01.2025);
travel expenses: UAH 81,315,423.08 (EUR 1,861,382.45 as of 01.01.2025);
other current expenditures: UAH 292,106,730.62 (EUR 6,686,583.21 as of 01.01.2025).
Training (excluding the budget of the training institution indicated in Q10): UAH 408,462.60 (EUR 9,350.07 as of 01.01.2025), namely:
separate measures for the implementation of state (regional) programmes not classified as development measures: training of prosecution service staff engaged in hazardous work, who, pursuant to the requirements of the Standard Regulations on the Procedure for Training and Knowledge Assessment on Occupational Safety and Health, are required to undergo the relevant training and knowledge assessment, as well as under the programme “Training of Polygraph Examiners, Advanced Training of Polygraph Examiners and Forensic Experts” in connection with the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine No. 4560-IX of 31 July 2025 concerning polygraph examinations of employees of the Office of the Prosecutor General who have access to state secrets.
Other: UAH 384,000.00 (EUR 8,790.10 as of 01.01.2025), namely:
social security: enforcement of a court decision on compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage caused by a source of increased danger (the prosecution service).

Question 09-0

Azerbaijan

(2025): The initial amount is not divided into specific categories. Instead, during the year, funds are allocated to each based on the individual needs of the citizens that apply for legal aid.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): For cases brought to court – qualified legal assistance, for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services) – primary legal aid.
The primary legal aid is granted pursuant to Law No. 198 of 26 July 2007 on legal aid guaranteed by the State, by paralegals and specialised social associations in the granting of legal aid. It involves the sharing of information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the effective exercise of rights by legal action or extrajudicial mean; the granting of advice in relation to legal issues; the assistance in the drafting of legal documents; any other form of assistance which is not part of the qualified legal assistance category.

(2025): The approved budget for primary legal aid has considerably increased (+22%) compared to 2024 due to the introduction of additional categories of legal aid beneficiaries in previous years.

Question 09

Ukraine

(General Comment): The actual state budget expenditures for the provision of legal aid cover the remuneration of lawyers, interpreters and mediators, as well as the costs associated with the operation of the free legal aid system. This includes, in particular, the salaries of staff of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices (free legal aid centres), maintenance of premises, procurement of necessary equipment, and the implementation of specific measures under state (regional) programmes that are not classified as development activities.

Please note that the actual state budget expenditures related to criminal cases not referred to court concern the implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. These expenditures cover the remuneration of mediators and the operational costs of the relevant units of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices responsible for implementing ADR mechanisms and facilitating mediation.

Question 09-1

Georgia

(General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.

(2025): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). It does not allow direct budgetary contribution by donors. For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.

Legal Aid Service has sent information - External Donor Funds - 77 218 Euros, according their contracts and memorandums with Donor international organizations.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In 2025 external funds have been allocated by EU and CoE (CEPEJ) and other donors for implementing projects aimed at improving functioning of judiciary (refining the JUSTAT Information System, strengthening the institutional capacities in using court performance indicators and reporting on court performance, designing a new strategy on human resources, communication, fighting backlog for the court system, etc.). The USAID projects have been terminated in 2025. Many additional trainings for court staff and judges have been organized by different cooperation projects with outsourced financial assistance. The General Prosecutor's Office benefited of EUR 686 162 used for procurement of fixed assets and materials, especially technical equipment donated by external partners GIZ, USAID, UNDP, etc. The amount does not include donations allocated in the form of expert consultancy. Most of the procurements linked to the external assistance were not a part of the national budget and were organized by the development partners. In this regard the national justice actors are not keeping a complete evidence on the implemented amount of the international donor assistance. Other justice sector actors did not report any external donor funds.

Ukraine

(2025): According to the information provided by the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, external donor funds do not contribute to the budget of courts. Financing of courts is carried out exclusively from the State Budget of Ukraine in accordance with Article 17 § 4 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" No. 1402-VIII of 2 June 2016. Consequently, no implemented amount is reported under this category.
The Office of the Prosecutor General provided information on the receipt of international technical assistance (ITA). This assistance is not included in the general fund of the budget and, accordingly, is not reflected in the data reported under the question on the budget.
In 2025, the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision received assistance from external donors in kind, in the form of tangible assets. This assistance was not taken into account in the calculation of the implemented budget of the free legal aid system.
For reference: the assistance received included, in particular, computer equipment and related accessories (laptops, computer mice, software, storage devices, etc.) with a total estimated value of UAH 10,267.5 thousand (≈ EUR 206,175), provided by the following partners:
– the Council of Europe – UAH 464.2 thousand (≈ EUR 9,321);
– the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – UAH 4,385.3 thousand (≈ EUR 88,058);
– the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – UAH 5,391.0 thousand (≈ EUR 108,253);
– the charitable organisation "Charitable Foundation 'Right to Protection'" – UAH 27.0 thousand (≈ EUR 542).

Question 09-2

Georgia
(General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, the state budget is the only source for funding the Court System and Prosecution Service (PSG). It does not allow direct budgetary contribution by donors. For this reason, information on the amount spent by donors for the Courts and PSG is not available.

2. Profile of the judiciary - Overview

Number of justice professionals

Number of justice professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 and variations (%) between 2020 and 2025 (Tables 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.5, 2.1.6, 2.2.1, 2.3.1,2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.4.1, 2.8.1)

Beneficiaries	Justice professionals per 100 000 inhabitants													
	Judges		Court Presidents		Non-judge staff		Prosecutors		Heads of prosecution services		Non-prosecutor staff		Lawyers	
	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025
Armenia	10.3	31.1%	0.6	11.8%	53.8	10.9%	11.8	2.8%	0.9	-33.3%	7.9	28.3%	97.0	28.3%
Azerbaijan	6.6	29.5%	1.1	14.7%	30.5	6.5%	9.8	-23.5%	0.0	NA	8.0	NA	27.7	36.8%
Georgia	9.3	11.2%	0.5	-9.5%	46.9	10.4%	12.0	14.3%	1.5	7.3%	11.4	17.3%	138.1	7.9%
Republic of Moldova	13.4	-30.6%	0.7	-10.0%	69.0	1.1%	24.0	-10.5%	1.4	-55.6%	22.6	10.1%	91.9	15.7%
Ukraine	11.1	-15.9%	1.3	-10.1%	58.3	-9.8%	22.6	5.5%	0.6	52.2%	10.9	16.8%	178.8	28.6%
EaP Average	10.2	5.1%	0.9	-0.6%	51.7	3.8%	16.0	-2.3%	0.9	-7.3%	12.2	18.1%	106.7	23.4%

For reference only, the 2024 EU medians are as follows: 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants; 59,4 non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants; 11,4 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants; 14,5 non-prosecutors staff per 100 000 inhabitants and 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

Figure 2.1 Justice professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025

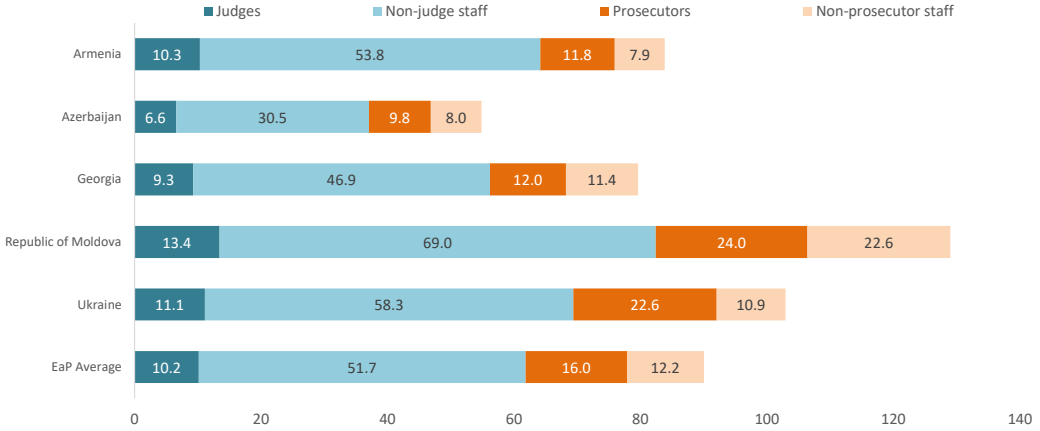
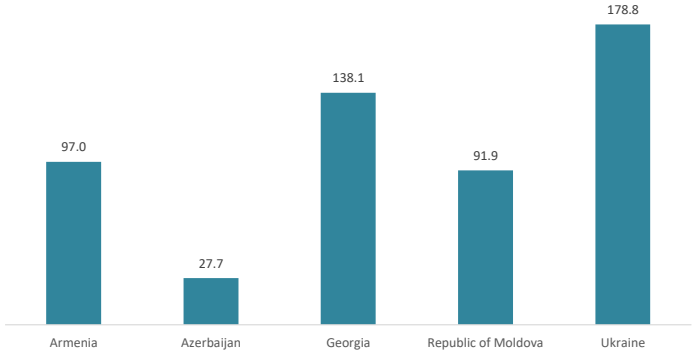


Figure 2.2 Lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



Average gross salary of professional judges and prosecutors

Average gross salary of professional judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Tables 2.6.2, 2.6.4, 2.6.6 and 2.6.8)

Beneficiaries	Judges						Prosecutors					
	At the beginning of the career		At the Supreme Court		Ratio with average gross annual national salary in 2025		At the beginning of the career		At the Supreme Court		Ratio with average gross annual national salary in 2025	
	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	2025	% Variation 2020- 2025	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court
Armenia	38,541 €	134.2%	62,084 €	155.2%	4.7	7.6	26,235 €	242.9%	NAP	NA	3.2	NAP
Azerbaijan	35,494 €	39.3%	48,510 €	24.4%	5.2	7.1	13,417 €	94.6%	34,234 €	90.0%	2.0	5.0
Georgia	46,317 €	288.3%	57,154 €	155.1%	5.3	6.6	15,759 €	91.1%	37,321 €	34.9%	1.8	4.3
Republic of Moldova	19,774 €	57.5%	36,394 €	95.3%	2.1	3.8	15,682 €	41.5%	23,894 €	44.9%	1.7	2.5
Ukraine	18,933 €	-38.2%	103,696 €	6.0%	2.5	13.9	19,664 €	62.3%	53,914 €	79.6%	2.6	7.2
					0.0	0.0						
EaP Average	31,812 €	96.3%	61,568 €	87.2%	4.0	7.8	18,151 €	106.5%	37,341 €	62.4%	2.3	4.8

For reference only, the 2024 EU median for:

- the ratio of the judges' salary at the beginning of the career with average gross annual national salary is 1,8

- the ratio of the judges' salary at the Supreme Court with average gross annual national salary is 4,3

For reference only, the 2024 EU median for:

- the ratio of the prosecutors' salary at the beginning of the career with average gross annual national salary is 1,7

- the ratio of the prosecutors' salary at the Supreme Court with average gross annual national salary is 3,5

Figure 2.3 Judges' salary - Ratio with average gross annual national salary in 2025

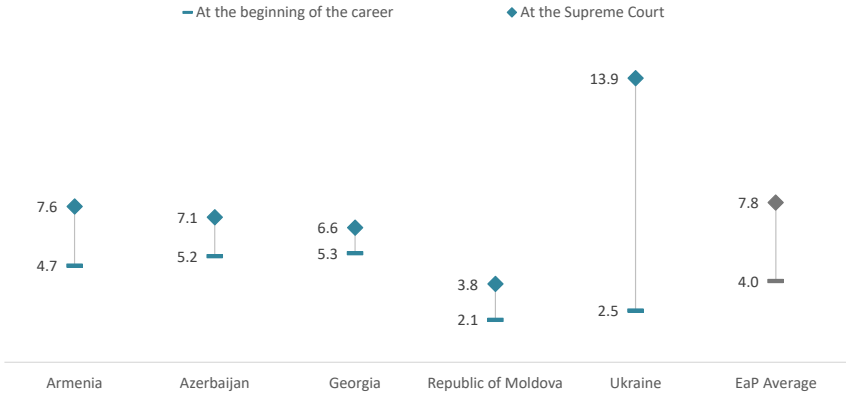
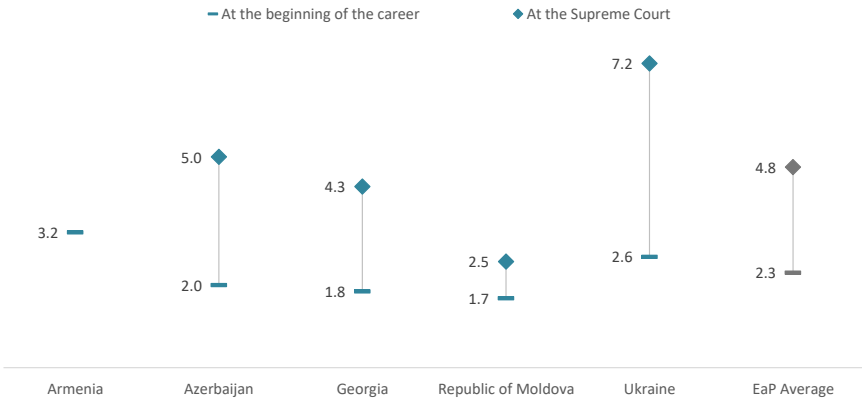


Figure 2.4 Prosecutors' salary - Ratio with average gross annual national salary in 2025



NB: In 2022, CEPEJ improved the methodology for data collection for salaries, expecially regarding the salaries at the supreme court. Therefore, comparisons with the previous cycles should be carried out with caution.

Gender equality: Distribution of court professionals by gender

Distribution of court professionals by gender in 2025 and its variation (in percentage points) between 2020 (or 2021) and 2025 (Tables 2.9.1, 2.9.3, 2.9.5)

Beneficiaries	Professional judges				Court presidents				Non- judge staff			
	% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025		% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025		% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female
Armenia	66.3%	33.8%	-7.1	7.1	89.5%	10.5%	-10.5	10.5	23.8%	76.2%	-	-
Azerbaijan	71.3%	28.7%	-14.3	14.3	94.5%	5.5%	-3.5	3.5	45.8%	54.2%	-7.7	7.7
Georgia	45.6%	54.4%	-0.6	0.6	78.9%	21.1%	-6.1	6.1	32.7%	67.3%	-2.6	2.6
Republic of Moldova	47.8%	52.2%	-2.5	2.5	55.6%	44.4%	-34.4	34.4	17.4%	82.6%	-2.5	2.5
Ukraine	46.1%	53.9%	-0.1	0.1	61.2%	38.8%	-0.6	0.6	16.7%	83.3%	-4.2	4.2
EaP Average	55.4%	44.6%	-4.9	4.9	75.9%	24.1%	-11.0	11.0	27%	73%	-4.2	4.2

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 62,6% for total female judges and 77,5% for total female non-judge staff.

Figure 2.5 Distribution of the total male and female judges in 2025

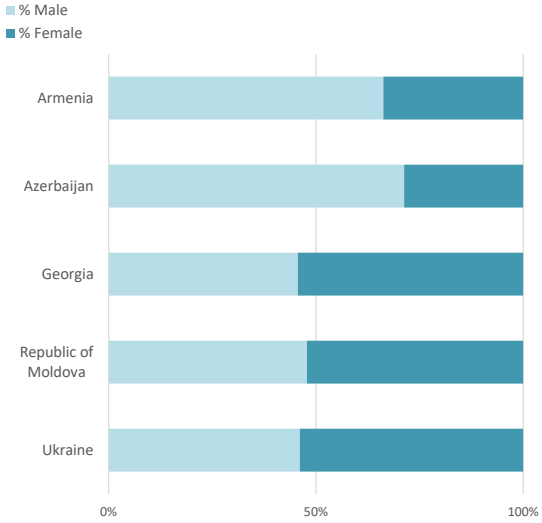


Figure 2.6 Distribution of the total male and female court presidents in 2025

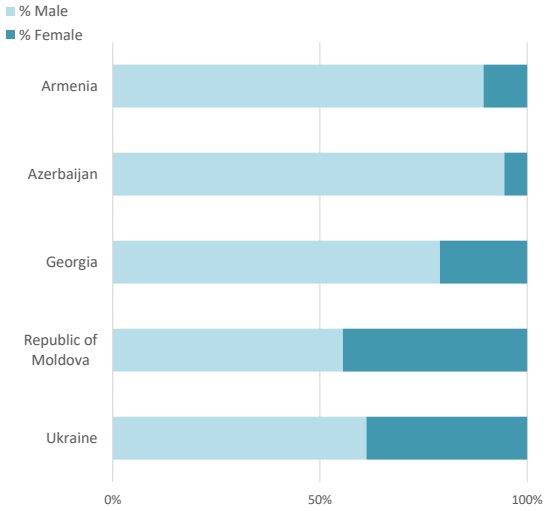
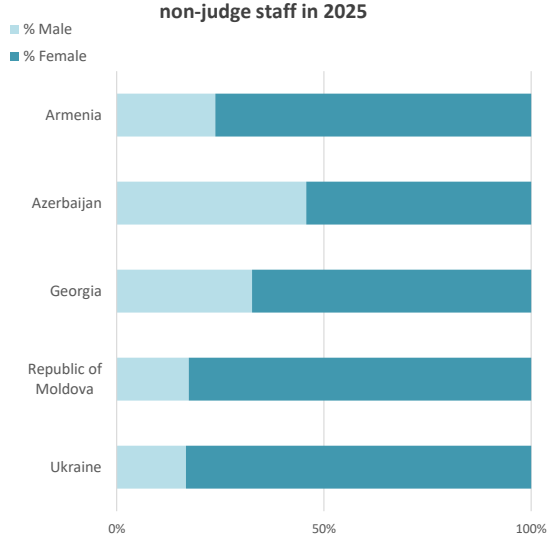


Figure 2.7 Distribution of the total male and female non-judge staff in 2025



Gender equality: Distribution of prosecution services professionals by gender

Distribution of prosecution services professionals by gender in 2025 and its variation (in percentage points) between 2020 (or 2021) and 2025 (Tables 2.10.1, 2.10.3, 2.10.5)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors				Heads of prosecution services				Non-prosecutor staff			
	% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025		% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025		% Male	% Female	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female
Armenia	73.2%	26.8%	-13.0	13.0	96.4%	3.6%	-1.2	1.2	14.8%	85.2%	-1.7	1.7
Azerbaijan	88.1%	11.9%	-5.3	5.3	100.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	64.5%	35.5%	-3.6	3.6	91.5%	8.5%	4.3	-4.3	54.9%	45.1%	2.3	-2.3
Republic of Moldova	65.8%	34.2%	-2.8	2.8	90.0%	10.0%	-3.3	3.3	33.5%	66.5%	1.0	-1.0
Ukraine	62.3%	37.7%	2.7	-2.7	94.1%	5.9%	-1.4	1.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Average	71%	29%	-4.4	4.4	94%	6%	-0.4	0.4	34%	66%	0.5	-0.5

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 62,6% for total female prosecutors and 79,5% for total female non-prosecutor staff.

Figure 2.8 Distribution of the total male and female prosecutors in 2025

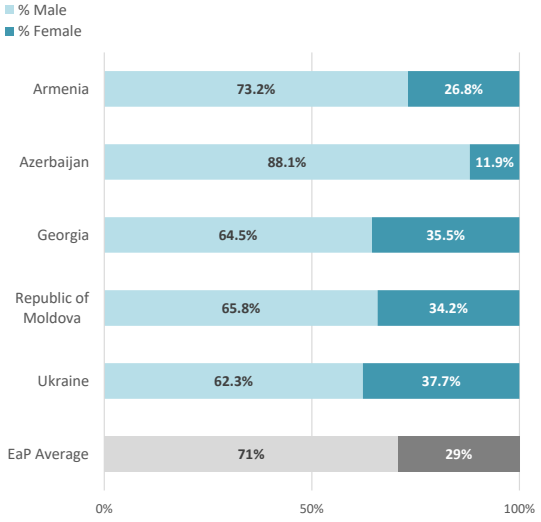


Figure 2.9 Distribution of the total male and female heads of prosecution services in 2025

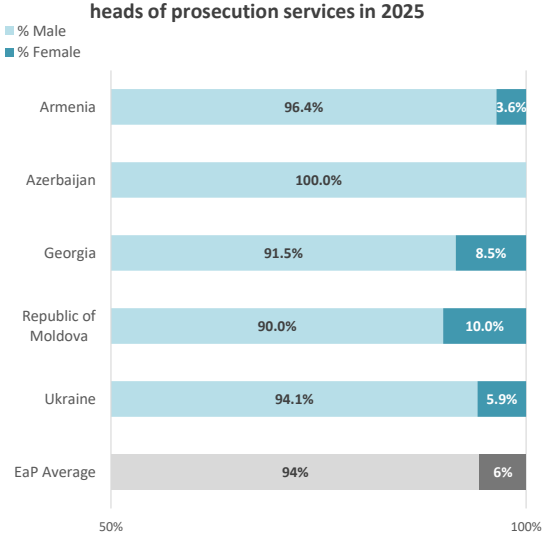
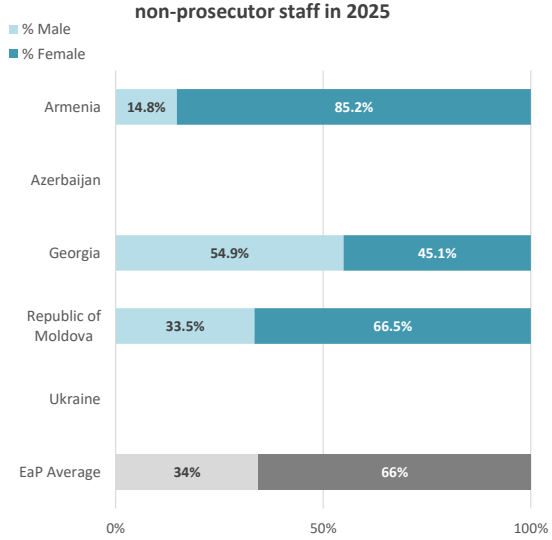


Figure 2.10 Distribution of the total male and female non-prosecutor staff in 2025



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Table 2.10.4 Distribution of male and female heads of prosecution offices by instance in 2021 and 2025 (Q38)

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2.11 Gender equality: Other professionals

Table 2.11.1 Distribution of male and female lawyers in 2020 and 2025 (Q48)

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2.1 Professional judges

Table 2.1.1 Number of professional judges by instance between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q31)

Beneficiaries	Number of professional judges																				% Variation of total number of professional judges	
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025					
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	244	183	44	17	297	215	55	27	314	221	65	28	321	229	65	27	320	227	65	28	31.1%	-0.3%
Azerbaijan	522	368	116	38	547	384	125	38	595	438	120	37	631	450	143	38	676	493	147	36	29.5%	7.1%
Georgia	329	219	90	20	339	222	89	28	332	218	87	27	367	251	89	27	366	252	86	28	11.2%	-0.3%
Republic of Moldova	461	347	92	22	374	276	77	21	346	269	66	11	331	280	43	8	320	250	60	10	-30.6%	-3.3%
Ukraine	5420	4307	930	183	5142	4144	820	178	4821	3972	701	148	4953	4153	647	153	4556	3753	658	145	-15.9%	-8.0%
Average	1395	1085	254	56	1340	1048	233	58	1282	1024	208	50	1321	1073	197	51	1248	995	203	49	5.1%	-1.0%
Median	461	347	92	22	374	276	89	28	346	269	87	28	367	280	89	27	366	252	86	28	11.2%	-0.3%
Minimum	244	183	44	17	297	215	55	21	314	218	65	11	321	229	43	8	320	227	60	10	-30.6%	-8.0%
Maximum	5420	4307	930	183	5142	4144	820	178	4821	3972	701	148	4953	4153	647	153	4556	3753	658	145	31.1%	7.1%

Table 2.1.2 Number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants by instance between 2020 and 2025 (Q1 and Q31)

Beneficiaries	Number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants																			
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court
Armenia	8.2	6.2	1.5	0.57	10.0	7.2	1.8	0.9	10.5	7.4	2.2	0.9	10.4	7.4	2.1	0.9	10.3	7.3	2.1	0.9
Azerbaijan	5.2	3.7	1.2	0.4	5.4	3.8	1.2	0.4	5.9	4.3	1.2	0.4	6.2	4.4	1.4	0.4	6.6	4.8	1.4	0.4
Georgia	8.8	5.9	2.4	0.5	9.1	5.9	2.4	0.7	8.9	5.8	2.3	0.7	9.9	6.8	2.4	0.7	9.3	6.4	2.2	0.7
Republic of Moldova	17.5	13.2	3.5	0.8	14.9	11.0	3.1	0.8	13.8	10.7	2.6	0.4	13.7	11.6	1.8	0.3	13.4	10.5	2.5	0.4
Ukraine	13.1	10.4	2.2	0.4	12.5	10.1	2.0	0.4	11.8	9.7	1.7	0.4	12.1	10.1	1.6	0.4	11.1	9.2	1.6	0.4
Average	10.6	7.9	2.2	0.6	10.4	7.6	2.1	0.7	10.2	7.6	2.0	0.6	10.5	8.1	1.9	0.5	10.2	7.6	2.0	0.5
Median	8.8	6.2	2.2	0.5	10.0	7.2	2.0	0.7	10.5	7.4	2.2	0.4	10.4	7.4	1.8	0.4	10.3	7.3	2.1	0.4
Minimum	5.2	3.7	1.2	0.4	5.4	3.8	1.2	0.4	5.9	4.3	1.2	0.4	6.2	4.4	1.4	0.3	6.6	4.8	1.4	0.4
Maximum	17.5	13.2	3.5	0.8	14.9	11.0	3.1	0.9	13.8	10.7	2.6	0.9	13.7	11.6	2.4	0.9	13.4	10.5	2.5	0.9

Table 2.1.3 Distribution of professional judges by instance between 2020 and 2025 (Q31)

Beneficiaries	Distribution of professional judges														
	2020			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court
Armenia	75.0%	18.0%	7.0%	72.4%	18.5%	9.1%	70.4%	20.7%	8.9%	71.3%	20.2%	8.4%	70.9%	20.3%	8.8%
Azerbaijan	70.5%	22.2%	7.3%	70.2%	22.9%	6.9%	73.6%	20.2%	6.2%	71.3%	22.7%	6.0%	72.9%	21.7%	5.3%
Georgia	66.6%	27.4%	6.1%	65.5%	26.3%	8.3%	65.7%	26.2%	8.1%	68.4%	24.3%	7.4%	68.9%	23.5%	7.7%
Republic of Moldova	75.3%	20.0%	4.8%	73.8%	20.6%	5.6%	77.7%	19.1%	3.2%	84.6%	13.0%	2.4%	78.1%	18.8%	3.1%
Ukraine	79.5%	17.2%	3.4%	80.6%	15.9%	3.5%	82.4%	14.5%	3.1%	83.8%	13.1%	3.1%	82.4%	14.4%	3.2%
Average	73.4%	20.9%	5.7%	72.5%	20.8%	6.7%	74.0%	20.1%	5.9%	75.9%	18.6%	5.5%	74.6%	19.7%	5.6%
Median	75.0%	20.0%	6.1%	72.4%	20.6%	6.9%	73.6%	20.2%	6.2%	71.3%	20.2%	6.0%	72.9%	20.3%	5.3%
Minimum	66.6%	17.2%	3.4%	65.5%	15.9%	3.5%	65.7%	14.5%	3.1%	68.4%	13.0%	2.4%	68.9%	14.4%	3.1%
Maximum	79.5%	27.4%	7.3%	80.6%	26.3%	9.1%	82.4%	26.2%	8.9%	84.6%	24.3%	8.4%	82.4%	23.5%	8.8%

Table 2.1.4 Number of non-professional judges in 2025 (Q32)

Beneficiaries	Number of non-professional judges in 2025			
	Gross figure		Full-time equivalents	
	Sitting alone	Sitting in a panel (with a professional judge)	Sitting alone	Sitting in a panel (with a professional judge)
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-

Table 2.1.5 Number of court presidents by instance between 2021 and 2025 (Q33)

Beneficiaries	Number of court presidents by instance																				% Variation of total number of court presidents	
	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025					
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	2021 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	17	13	3	1	17	13	3	1	19	14	4	1	19	14	4	1	19	14	4	1	11.8%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	95	88	6	1	104	97	6	1	101	94	6	1	116	109	6	1	109	102	6	1	14.7%	-6.0%
Georgia	21	18	2	1	22	19	2	1	24	21	2	1	19	16	2	1	19	16	2	1	-9.5%	0.0%
Republic of Moldova	20	15	4	1	20	15	4	1	20	15	4	1	18	14	3	1	18	14	3	1	-10.0%	0.0%
Ukraine	605	569	35	1	580	545	34	1	591	556	34	1	552	517	34	1	544	508	35	1	-10.1%	-1.4%
Average	152	141	10	1	149	138	10	1	151	140	10	1	145	134	10	1	142	131	10	1	-0.6%	-1.5%
Median	21	18	4	1	22	19	4	1	24	21	4	1	19	16	4	1	19	16	4	1	-9.5%	0.0%
Minimum	17	13	2	1	17	13	2	1	19	14	2	1	18	14	2	1	18	14	2	1	-10.1%	-6.0%
Maximum	605	569	35	1	580	545	34	1	591	556	34	1	552	517	34	1	544	508	35	1	14.7%	0.0%

Table 2.1.6 Number of court presidents per 100 000 inhabitants by instance between 2021 and 2025 (Q1 and Q33)

Beneficiaries	Number of court presidents per 100 000 inhabitants																			
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court
Armenia	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.61	0.45	0.13	0.03
Azerbaijan	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.01	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.01	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.01	1.07	1.00	0.06	0.01
Georgia	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.03	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.03	0.48	0.41	0.05	0.03
Republic of Moldova	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.04	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.04	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.04	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.04	0.76	0.59	0.13	0.04
Ukraine	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.00	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.00	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.00	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.00	1.33	1.24	0.09	0.00
Average	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.88	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.02	0.85	0.74	0.09	0.02
Median	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.80	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.03	0.76	0.59	0.09	0.03
Minimum	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.00	0.57	0.4	0.1	0.00	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.00	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.00	0.48	0.41	0.05	0.00
Maximum	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.04	1.41	1.3	0.2	0.04	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.04	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.04	1.33	1.24	0.13	0.04

Table 2.1.7 Number of professional judges per court presidents by instance in 2025 (Q31 and Q33)

Beneficiaries	Number of professional judges per court presidents																			
	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				Trend of the totals
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	
Armenia	17.8	16.8	21.7	19.0	17.5	16.5	18.3	27.0	16.5	15.8	16.3	28.0	16.9	16.4	16.3	27.0	16.8	16.2	16.3	28.0	
Azerbaijan	5.7	4.3	20.5	38.0	5.3	4.0	20.8	38.0	5.9	4.7	20.0	37.0	5.4	4.1	23.8	38.0	6.2	4.8	24.5	36.0	
Georgia	16.3	12.8	43.0	27.0	15.4	11.7	44.5	28.0	13.8	10.4	43.5	27.0	19.3	15.7	44.5	27.0	19.3	15.8	43.0	28.0	
Republic of Moldova	21.8	21.9	20.3	25.0	18.7	18.4	19.3	21.0	17.3	17.9	16.5	11.0	18.4	20.0	14.3	8.0	17.8	17.9	20.0	10.0	
Ukraine	7.2	6.0	21.2	179.0	8.9	7.6	24.1	178.0	8.2	7.1	20.6	148.0	9.0	8.0	19.0	153.0	8.4	7.4	18.8	145.0	
Average	13.8	12.4	25.3	57.6	13.1	11.6	25.4	58.4	12.3	11.2	23.4	50.2	13.8	12.8	23.6	50.6	13.7	12.4	24.5	49.4	
Median	16.3	12.8	21.2	27.0	15.4	11.7	20.8	28.0	13.8	10.4	20.0	28.0	16.9	15.7	19.0	27.0	16.8	15.8	20.0	28.0	
Minimum	5.7	4.3	20.3	19.0	5.3	4.0	18.3	21.0	5.9	4.7	16.3	11.0	5.4	4.1	14.3	8.0	6.2	4.8	16.3	10.0	
Maximum	21.8	21.9	43.0	179.0	18.7	18.4	44.5	178.0	17.3	17.9	43.5	148.0	19.3	20.0	44.5	153.0	19.3	17.9	43.0	145.0	

2.2 Non-judge staff

Table 2.2.1 Total number of non-judge staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q1 and Q34)

Beneficiaries	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025		% Variation of number of non-judge staff	
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	1,438	48.5	1,582	53.1	1,578	53.0	1,581	51.4	1,667	53.8	10.9%	4.7%
Azerbaijan	2,855	28.6	2,892	28.7	2,902	28.7	3,047	29.9	3,116	30.5	6.5%	1.8%
Georgia	1,585	42.5	1,834	49.1	1,818	48.7	1,812	49.0	1,849	46.9	10.4%	-4.3%
Republic of Moldova	1,792	68.2	1,827	72.7	1,725	68.6	1,719	70.9	1,643	69.0	1.1%	-2.7%
Ukraine	26,777	64.6	23,732	57.9	24,084	58.7	24,048	58.7	23,896	58.3	-9.8%	-0.6%
Average	6,889	50.5	6,373	52.3	6,421	51.5	6,441	52.0	6,434	51.7	3.8%	-0.2%
Median	1,792	48.5	1,834	53.1	1,818	53.0	1,812	51.4	1,849	53.8	6.5%	-0.6%
Minimum	1,438	28.6	1,582	28.7	1,578	28.7	1,581	29.9	1,643	30.5	-9.8%	-4.3%
Maximum	26,777	68.2	23,732	72.7	24,084	68.6	24,048	70.9	23,896	69.0	10.9%	4.7%

Table 2.2.2 Number of non-judge staff by category in 2025 (Q34)

Beneficiaries	2025					
	Total number of non-judge staff working in courts (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)	1. Rechtspfleger	2. Support to the judges' activities	3. Support of the organisation and functioning of the court	4. Staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings	5. Other non-judge staff
Armenia	1,667	NAP	350	607	455	255
Azerbaijan	3,116	NAP	1,345	1,509	262	NAP
Georgia	1,849	4	883	136	826	0
Republic of Moldova	1,643	NAP	780	564	299	NAP
Ukraine	23,896	NAP	6,141	2,968	1,613	13,174
Average	6,434	-	1,900	1,157	691	4,476
Median	1,849	-	883	607	455	255
Minimum	1,643	-	350	136	262	0
Maximum	23,896	-	6,141	2,968	1,613	13,174

Table 2.2.3 Rechtspfleger: description of their status, exact duties and the fields in which they have a roled, in 2025 (Q27)

Beneficiaries	Rechtspfleger: description of their status, exact duties and the fields in which they have a roled
Armenia	There are no Rechtspfleger or similar bodies within the judicial system. The legal framework does not provide for the establishment of such positions or institutions, and therefore no comparable officials exercise functions similar to those of a Rechtspfleger.
Azerbaijan	NAP
Georgia	According to Article 316.1 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Georgia, cases involving finding the facts of legal significance (request for a change of name, establishment of paternity etc.) may be considered by a professional judge or by a relevant employee.
Republic of Moldova	NAP
Ukraine	There are no Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies) in Ukraine. Their functions are performed by judges and court staff within their respective competences in accordance with national legislation.

Table 2.2.4 Ratio of non-judge staff per professional judge between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q19, Q27)

Beneficiaries	Ratio of non-judge staff per professional judge						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation of the ratio	
						2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	-11.6%	5.8%
Azerbaijan	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.6	-15.7%	-4.5%
Georgia	4.8	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.1	4.9%	2.3%
Republic of Moldova	3.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.1	32.1%	-1.1%
Ukraine	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	6.2%	8.0%
Average	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	3.2%	2.1%
Median	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.9%	2.3%
Minimum	3.9	4.6	4.9	4.8	4.6	-15.7%	-4.5%
Maximum	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2	32.1%	8.0%

2.3 Public prosecutors

Table 2.3.1 Number of prosecutors by instance between 2020 and 2025 and its variations, and persons with similar duties like prosecutors (Q36, Q37)

Beneficiaries	Number of prosecutors																				% Variation of total number of prosecutors		Persons with similar duties like prosecutors	
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025						Gross figure	Full-time equivalent
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025		
Armenia	355	NAP	NAP	NAP	399	NAP	NAP	NAP	376	NAP	NAP	NAP	376	NAP	NAP	NAP	365	NAP	NAP	NAP	2.8%	-2.9%	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	1303	NA	NA	NA	1229	NA	NA	NA	1242	NAP	NAP	NAP	953	NAP	NAP	NAP	997	NAP	NAP	NAP	-23.5%	4.6%	NAP	NAP
Georgia	414	NAP	NAP	NAP	415	NAP	NAP	NAP	438	NAP	NAP	NAP	428	NAP	NAP	NAP	473	NAP	NAP	NAP	14.3%	10.5%	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	638	449	22	167	592	NAP	NAP	NAP	595	NAP	NAP	NAP	602	NAP	NAP	NAP	571	433	19	119	-10.5%	-5.1%	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	8800	NAP	NAP	NAP	9445	NAP	NAP	NAP	9212	NAP	NAP	NAP	8489	4775	2802	912	9283	NAP	NAP	NAP	-5.5%	9.4%	NAP	NAP
Average	2,302	-	-	-	2,416	-	-	-	2,373	-	-	-	2,170	-	-	-	2,338	-	-	-	-2.3%	3.3%	-	-
Median	638	-	-	-	592	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	602	-	-	-	571	-	-	-	2.8%	4.6%	-	-
Minimum	355	-	-	-	399	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	376	-	-	-	365	-	-	-	-23.5%	-5.1%	-	-
Maximum	8,800	-	-	-	9,445	-	-	-	9,212	-	-	-	8,489	-	-	-	9,283	-	-	-	14.3%	10.5%	-	-

Table 2.3.2 Number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants by instance between 2020 and 2025 (Q1 and Q35)

Beneficiaries	Number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants																			
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme Court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme Court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme Court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme Court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme Court
Armenia	12.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	13.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	12.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	12.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.8	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	13.1	NA	NA	NA	12.2	NA	NA	NA	12.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	9.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	9.8	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	11.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	11.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	12.0	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	24.3	17.1	0.8	6.4	23.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	23.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	24.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	24.0	18.2	0.8	5.0
Ukraine	21.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	23.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	22.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	20.7	11.6	6.8	2.2	22.6	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	16.3	-	-	-	16.7	-	-	-	16.6	-	-	-	15.7	-	-	-	16.0	-	-	-
Median	13.1	-	-	-	13.4	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	12.2	-	-	-	12.0	-	-	-
Minimum	11.1	-	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	9.4	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-
Maximum	24.3	-	-	-	23.6	-	-	-	23.7	-	-	-	24.8	-	-	-	24.0	-	-	-

Table 2.3.3 Number of heads of prosecution offices by instance between 2021 and 2025 and its variations (Q38)

Beneficiaries	Number of heads of prosecution offices																				% Variation of total number of heads of	
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025					
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	2022 - 2025	2022 - 2025
Armenia	42	NAP	NAP	NAP	28	NAP	NAP	NAP	28	NAP	NAP	NAP	28	NAP	NAP	NAP	28	NAP	NAP	NAP	-33.3%	0.0%
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	NA	100	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	0.0%
Georgia	55	NAP	NAP	NAP	59	NAP	NAP	NAP	59	NAP	NAP	NAP	57	NAP	NAP	NAP	59	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.3%	3.5%
Republic of Moldova	45	39	3	3	38	32	3	3	40	34	3	3	33	27	3	3	20	14	3	3	-55.6%	-39.4%
Ukraine	157	NAP	NAP	NAP	237	209	27	1	238	NAP	NAP	NAP	242	211	30	1	239	NAP	NAP	NAP	52.2%	-1.2%
Average	75	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-7.3%	-7.4%
Median	50	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-13.0%	0.0%
Minimum	42	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-55.6%	-39.4%
Maximum	157	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	242	-	-	-	239	-	-	-	52.2%	3.5%

Table 2.3.4 Number of heads of prosecution offices per 100 000 inhabitants by instance in 2021 and 2025 (Q1 and Q38)

Beneficiaries	Number of heads of prosecution offices per 100 000 inhabitant																			
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court
Armenia	1.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.9	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NA	NA	NA	1.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	1.5	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.11	1.5	1.27	0.12	0.12	1.6	1.35	0.12	0.12	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.12	0.8	0.59	0.13	0.13
Ukraine	0.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.6	0.51	0.07	0.00	0.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.00	0.6	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	1.2	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-
Median	1.4	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	-
Minimum	0.4	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-
Maximum	1.7	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-

Table 2.3.5 Number of prosecutors per head of prosecution offices by instance between 2021 and 2025 (Q36 and Q38)

Beneficiaries	Number of prosecutors per head of prosecution offices																			
	2020				2022				2023				2024				2025				Trend of the totals
	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	Total	First instance	Second instance	Supreme court	
Armenia	8.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	14.3	NAP	NAP	NAP	13.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	13.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	13.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.3	NA	NA	NA	12.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	190.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	199.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Georgia	7.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.4	NAP	NAP	NAP	7.5	NAP	NAP	NAP	8.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Republic of Moldova	14.2	11.5	7.3	55.7	15.6	NAP	NAP	NAP	14.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	18.2	NAP	NAP	NAP	28.6	30.9	6.3	39.7	
Ukraine	56.1	NAP	NAP	NAP	39.9	NAP	NAP	NAP	38.7	NAP	NAP	NAP	35.1	22.6	93.4	912.0	38.8	NAP	NAP	NAP	
Average	22	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	
Median	11	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	
Minimum	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	
Maximum	56	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	191	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	

Table 2.3.6 Description of whether specific instruction may be given to a public prosecutor to either prosecute or not prosecute a case and number of specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not issued in 2025 (Q39, Q39-1)

Beneficiaries	Description of whether specific instruction may be given to a public prosecutor to either prosecute or not prosecute a case	Number of specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not issued in 2025
Armenia	According to the Article 6 of the "Law on Prosecution" of RA, in the exercise of his/her powers, every prosecutor shall take decisions autonomously based on laws and inner conviction, and shall be responsible for decisions taken by him. Any interference with the prosecutor's activities, which is not prescribed by law, leads to legal liability and shall be prohibited. According to Part 1 of Article 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, a superior prosecutor is authorized to issue instructions to the subordinate prosecutor regarding any matter falling within the latter's competence. Pursuant to Part 2 of the same Article, an instruction given by a superior prosecutor within the limits of his or her authority is binding on the subordinate prosecutor, except in cases where the latter considers such instruction to be illegal or unfounded. In that case the subordinate prosecutor shall, without executing the instruction of the superior prosecutor, submit an objection to the superior of the prosecutor who issued the instruction. By virtue of these regulations, a superior prosecutor may give instructions to a subordinate prosecutor to initiate or not initiate criminal prosecution, or to terminate criminal prosecution that has already been initiated. According to the Code of Criminal Procedure, instructions are given by a superior prosecutor in writing. They can be given on paper with a handwritten signature, or electronically with an electronic signature, which includes an instruction to clarify certain circumstances, perform certain actions, make decisions, or refrain from performing any action or making a decision. Instructions are provided on an exceptional basis.	0

Azerbaijan	According to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the prosecutor carries out criminal prosecution within the framework of his/her powers and is subject to the principles of legality and hierarchical subordination. A higher-ranking prosecutor may give written instructions to a lower-ranking prosecutor that are mandatory for execution, including instructions on the initiation of criminal prosecution, the referral of the case to court, the modification of the scope of the charge, or the termination of criminal prosecution, provided that these instructions are based on law and are aimed at ensuring the correct application of criminal procedural legislation. At the same time, the following limitations and guarantees of independence exist: Instructions may not be unlawful and must not contradict the prosecutor's internal conviction based on law and evidence. If a prosecutor considers an instruction to be unlawful or unfounded, he/she has the right to submit his/her objections in writing to the higher-ranking prosecutor. If the higher-ranking prosecutor confirms the instruction, it must be executed; however, responsibility for its legality is borne by the prosecutor who issued the instruction. Instructions may not be arbitrary or politically motivated in nature and must be formalized in a procedural manner. Regarding the question concerning the specific instructions to public prosecutor the answer is no. The conduct of the trial is determined by the public prosecutor.	NAP
Georgia	Instructions to prosecute or not to prosecute in individual cases are not permissible. Such decisions fall exclusively within the discretion of the individual prosecutor. There are no exceptions to this rule.	NAP
Republic of Moldova	Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3 of Law No. 3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office the prosecutor carries out his or her duties based on the principles of legality, impartiality, reasonableness, integrity, and procedural independence, which enable him or her to make independent and unilateral decisions in the cases he or she handles. The procedural independence of the prosecutor is ensured by safeguards that exclude any political, financial, administrative, or other influence on the prosecutor related to the exercise of his or her duties. Furthermore, pursuant to the provisions of Article 51 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in the exercise of his or her duties in criminal proceedings, the prosecutor is independent and subject only to the law. He or she also carries out the written instructions of the superior prosecutor regarding the rectification of legal violations and omissions committed during the conduct and/or supervision of the criminal investigation. The instructions may not concern case-specific decisions (to either prosecute or not prosecute a case).	NAP
Ukraine	Neither legislation nor organisational or administrative instruments provide for the possibility of issuing such instructions. Part one of Article 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine stipulates that, in exercising their powers under this Code, prosecutors are independent in their procedural activities, and any interference by persons lacking lawful authority is prohibited.	NAP
Average		0
Median		0
Minimum		0
Maximum		0

2.4 Non-prosecutor staff

Table 2.4.1 Total number of non-prosecutor staff (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q1 and Q40)

Beneficiaries	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025		% Variation of number of non-prosecutor staff	
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	182	6.1	274	9.2	307	10.3	286	9.3	244	7.9	28.3%	-15.3%
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	990	9.7	820	8.0	NA	-17.5%
Georgia	363	9.7	360	9.6	361	9.7	373	10.1	450	11.4	17.3%	13.1%
Republic of Moldova	539	20.5	518	20.6	524	20.9	525	21.7	538	22.6	10.1%	4.3%
Ukraine	3,864	9.3	4,693	11.4	4,655	11.4	4,572	11.2	4,467	10.9	16.8%	-2.3%
Average	1,237	11.4	1,461.3	12.7	1,461.8	13.0	1,349.2	12.4	1,304	12.2	18.1%	-3.5%
Median	451	9.5	439.0	10.5	442.5	10.8	525.0	10.1	538	10.9	17.0%	-2.3%
Minimum	182	6.1	274.0	9.2	307.0	9.7	286.0	9.3	244	7.9	10.1%	-17.5%
Maximum	3,864	20.5	4,693.0	20.6	4,655.0	20.9	4,572.0	21.7	4,467	22.6	28.3%	13.1%

Table 2.4.2 Number of non-prosecutor staff by category in 2025 (Q40)

Beneficiaries	2025				
	Total number of non-prosecutor staff (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	1. Support of the public prosecutor activities	2. Support of the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services	3. Staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings	4. Other non-prosecutor staff
Armenia	244	NAP	180	57	7
Azerbaijan	820	NA	NA	NA	NAP
Georgia	450	NAP	176	49	225
Republic of Moldova	538	269	126	143	NAP
Ukraine	4,467	2,793	338	1,336	NAP
Average	1,304	-	205	396	-
Median	538	-	178	100	-
Minimum	244	-	126	49	-
Maximum	4,467	-	338	1,336	-

Table 2.4.3 Ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q36, Q40)

Beneficiaries	Ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutors						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation of the ratio	
						2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	30.4%	-12.1%
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	1.0	0.8	NA	-20.8%
Georgia	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	8.5%	9.2%
Republic of Moldova	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	11.5%	8.0%
Ukraine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	9.6%	-10.7%
Average	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	15.0%	-5.3%
Median	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	10.6%	-10.7%
Minimum	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	8.5%	-20.8%
Maximum	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	30.4%	9.2%

4.5 Recruitment of judges and public prosecutors

Table 2.5.1 Number of open positions, applicants and judges and prosecutors actually recruited in 2025 (Q41)

Beneficiaries	2025								
	Number of open positions			Number of applicants			Number of recruited judges and public prosecutors		
	Total (1+2)	1. Judges	2. Public prosecutors	Total (1+2)	1. Judges	2. Public prosecutors	Total (1+2)	1. Judges	2. Public prosecutors
Armenia	NA	13	NA	187	69	118	33	11	22
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	353	NA	NA	83	NA
Georgia	121	21	100	52	9	43	45	7	38
Republic of Moldova	53	44	9	NA	NA	21	28	21	7
Ukraine	NA	233	NA	4,349	2,002	2,347	235	73	162
Average	-	78	-	1,529	608	632	85	39	57
Median	-	33	-	187	211	81	39	21	30
Minimum	-	13	-	52	9	21	28	7	7
Maximum	-	233	-	4,349	2,002	2,347	235	83	162

Table 2.5.2 Distribution of male and female applicants and recruited judges and prosecutor in 2025 (Q41)

Beneficiaries	Number of applicants						Number of recruited judges and public prosecutors					
	Total (1+2)		1. Judges		2. Public prosecutors		Total (1+2)		1. Judges		2. Public prosecutors	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Armenia	NA	NA	66.7%	33.3%	NA	NA	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%	45.5%	54.5%
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	64.3%	35.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	51.8%	48.2%	NA	NA
Georgia	51.9%	48.1%	44.4%	55.6%	53.5%	46.5%	53.3%	46.7%	28.6%	71.4%	57.9%	42.1%
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.9%	38.1%	64.3%	35.7%	61.9%	38.1%	71.4%	28.6%
Ukraine	53.1%	46.9%	54.3%	45.7%	52.1%	47.9%	49.4%	50.6%	46.6%	53.4%	50.6%	49.4%
Average	-	-	57.4%	42.6%	55.8%	44.2%	53.1%	46.9%	46.9%	53.1%	56.3%	43.7%
Median	-	-	59.3%	40.7%	53.5%	46.5%	51.3%	48.7%	46.6%	53.4%	54.3%	45.7%
Minimum	-	-	44.4%	33.3%	52.1%	38.1%	45.5%	35.7%	28.6%	38.1%	45.5%	28.6%
Maximum	-	-	66.7%	55.6%	61.9%	47.9%	64.3%	54.5%	61.9%	71.4%	71.4%	54.5%

Table 2.5.3 Percentage of recruited judges and prosecutors relative to the number of applicants in 2025 (Q41)

Beneficiaries	Percentage of recruited judges and prosecutors relative to the number of applicants in 2025		
	Total	Judges	Public prosecutors
Armenia	17.6%	15.9%	18.6%
Azerbaijan	NA	23.5%	NA
Georgia	86.5%	77.8%	88.4%
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	33.3%
Ukraine	5.4%	3.6%	6.9%
Average	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0
Minimum	0	0	0
Maximum	1	1	1

2.6 Salaries of judges and public prosecutors

Table 2.6.1 Salaries of judges in 2025 (Q45)

Beneficiaries	Salaries of judges in € in 2025			
	Gross annual salary, in €		Net annual salary, in €	
	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court
Armenia	38,541 €	62,084 €	30,833 €	49,667 €
Azerbaijan	35,494 €	48,510 €	31,233 €	42,758 €
Georgia	46,317 €	57,154 €	36,313 €	44,809 €
Republic of Moldova	19,774 €	36,394 €	15,622 €	28,751 €
Ukraine	18,933 €	103,696 €	14,578 €	79,846 €
Average	31,812 €	61,568 €	25,716 €	49,166 €
Median	35,494 €	57,154 €	30,833 €	44,809 €
Minimum	18,933 €	36,394 €	14,578 €	28,751 €
Maximum	46,317 €	103,696 €	36,313 €	79,846 €

Table 2.6.2 Gross annual salaries of judges (in €) between 2020 and 2025 (Q45)

Beneficiaries	Gross annual salary of judges, in €													
	At the beginning of the career							At the Supreme Court						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	16,453 €	26,137 €	27,715 €	41,812 €	38,541 €	134.2%	-7.8%	24,325 €	58,082 €	66,340 €	67,352 €	62,084 €	155.2%	-7.8%
Azerbaijan	25,476 €	37,416 €	36,116 €	38,240 €	35,494 €	39.3%	-7.2%	39,004 €	50,798 €	49,033 €	62,261 €	48,510 €	24.4%	-22.1%
Georgia	11,928 €	30,024 €	34,712 €	39,588 €	46,317 €	288.3%	17.0%	22,404 €	47,812 €	50,707 €	56,380 €	57,154 €	155.1%	1.4%
Republic of Moldova	12,551 €	12,453 €	15,174 €	15,483 €	19,774 €	57.5%	27.7%	18,631 €	19,270 €	23,315 €	23,809 €	36,394 €	95.3%	52.9%
Ukraine	30,619 €	24,173 €	22,336 €	21,577 €	18,933 €	-38.2%	-12.3%	97,838 €	107,230 €	122,623 €	120,071 €	103,696 €	6.0%	-13.6%
Average	19,405 €	26,041 €	27,211 €	31,340 €	31,812 €	96.3%	3.5%	40,440 €	56,638 €	62,404 €	65,975 €	61,568 €	87.2%	2.1%
Median	16,453 €	26,137 €	27,715 €	38,240 €	35,494 €	57.5%	-7.2%	24,325 €	50,798 €	50,707 €	62,261 €	57,154 €	95.3%	-7.8%
Minimum	11,928 €	12,453 €	15,174 €	15,483 €	18,933 €	-38.2%	-12.3%	18,631 €	19,270 €	23,315 €	23,809 €	36,394 €	6.0%	-22.1%
Maximum	30,619 €	37,416 €	36,116 €	41,812 €	46,317 €	288.3%	27.7%	97,838 €	107,230 €	122,623 €	120,071 €	103,696 €	155.2%	52.9%

Table 2.6.3 Net annual salaries of judges (in €) between 2020 and 2025 (Q45)

Beneficiaries	Net annual salary of judges, in €													
	At the beginning of the career							At the Supreme Court						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	12,668 €	15,985 €	22,172 €	33,449 €	30,833 €	143.4%	-7.8%	18,730 €	45,885 €	53,072 €	53,640 €	49,667 €	165.2%	-7.4%
Azerbaijan	22,162 €	32,925 €	31,781 €	33,649 €	31,233 €	40.9%	-7.2%	34,667 €	43,818 €	42,296 €	55,387 €	42,758 €	23.3%	-22.8%
Georgia	9,540 €	23,538 €	27,215 €	31,037 €	36,313 €	280.6%	17.0%	17,928 €	37,485 €	39,754 €	44,202 €	44,809 €	149.9%	1.4%
Republic of Moldova	10,041 €	9,838 €	11,897 €	12,231 €	15,622 €	55.6%	27.7%	14,905 €	15,224 €	18,419 €	18,809 €	28,751 €	92.9%	52.9%
Ukraine	24,648 €	19,459 €	17,980 €	17,370 €	14,578 €	-40.9%	-16.1%	78,760 €	86,320 €	98,712 €	96,320 €	79,846 €	1.4%	-17.1%
Average	15,812 €	20,349 €	22,209 €	25,547 €	25,716 €	95.9%	2.7%	32,998 €	45,746 €	50,451 €	53,672 €	49,166 €	86.5%	1.4%
Median	12,668 €	19,459 €	22,172 €	31,037 €	30,833 €	55.6%	-7.2%	18,730 €	43,818 €	42,296 €	53,640 €	44,809 €	92.9%	-7.4%
Minimum	9,540 €	9,838 €	11,897 €	12,231 €	14,578 €	-40.9%	-16.1%	14,905 €	15,224 €	18,419 €	18,809 €	28,751 €	1.4%	-22.8%
Maximum	24,648 €	32,925 €	31,781 €	33,649 €	36,313 €	280.6%	27.7%	78,760 €	86,320 €	98,712 €	96,320 €	79,846 €	165.2%	52.9%

Table 2.6.4 Ratio of the gross annual salaries of judges with average gross annual national salary between 2020 and 2025 (Q4, Q45)

Beneficiaries	Ratio of the gross annual salaries of judges with average gross annual national salary															
	At the beginning of the career								At the Supreme Court							
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	4.0	3.9	3.6	5.2	4.7		17.4%	-8.2%	6.0	8.6	8.7	8.3	7.6		27.9%	-8.2%
Azerbaijan	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.2		-17.0%	-1.2%	9.6	9.2	8.2	10.1	7.1		25.9%	-29.5%
Georgia	3.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.3		59.1%	43.8%	6.3	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.6		4.5%	-4.1%
Republic of Moldova	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1		-18.1%	-30.8%	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.8		1.6%	41.7%
Ukraine	6.8	5.3	4.2	4.4	2.5		-62.5%	-34.7%	21.6	23.5	23.2	24.6	13.9		-35.7%	-43.4%
Average	4.6	4.5	4.1	4.5	4.0		-4.2%	-6.2%	9.5	10.3	10.0	10.5	7.8		-5.5%	-8.7%
Median	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.7		-17.0%	-8.2%	6.3	8.6	8.2	8.3	7.1		1.6%	-8.2%
Minimum	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1		-62.5%	-34.7%	3.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	3.8		-35.7%	-43.4%
Maximum	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.3		59.1%	43.8%	21.6	23.5	23.2	24.6	13.9		27.9%	41.7%

Table 2.6.5 Salaries of prosecutors in 2025 (Q45)

Beneficiaries	Salaries of prosecutors in € in 2025			
	Gross annual salary, in €		Net annual salary, in €	
	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court	At the beginning of the career	At the Supreme Court
Armenia	26,235 €	NAP	18,816 €	NAP
Azerbaijan	13,417 €	34,234 €	11,858 €	30,054 €
Georgia	15,759 €	37,321 €	12,607 €	29,857 €
Republic of Moldova	15,682 €	23,894 €	12,558 €	19,134 €
Ukraine	19,664 €	53,914 €	15,141 €	41,514 €
Average	18,151 €	37,341 €	14,196 €	30,140 €
Median	15,759 €	35,778 €	12,607 €	29,956 €
Minimum	13,417 €	23,894 €	11,858 €	19,134 €
Maximum	26,235 €	53,914 €	18,816 €	41,514 €

Table 2.6.6 Gross annual salaries of prosecutors (in €) between 2020 and 2025 (Q15)

Beneficiaries	Gross annual salary of prosecutors, in €													
	At the beginning of the career							At the Supreme Court						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	7,651 €	15,077 €	26,080 €	28,665 €	26,235 €	242.9%	-8.5%	NA	15,332 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	6,893 €	17,108 €	16,513 €	16,329 €	13,417 €	94.6%	-17.8%	18,014 €	44,842 €	43,284 €	39,866 €	34,234 €	90.0%	-14.1%
Georgia	8,247 €	14,900 €	15,893 €	16,107 €	15,759 €	91.1%	-2.2%	27,656 €	33,568 €	35,804 €	36,286 €	37,321 €	34.9%	2.9%
Republic of Moldova	11,080 €	10,991 €	11,929 €	12,172 €	15,682 €	41.5%	28.8%	16,489 €	17,052 €	18,801 €	19,184 €	23,894 €	44.9%	24.6%
Ukraine	12,118 €	19,225 €	18,800 €	17,947 €	19,664 €	62.3%	9.6%	30,023 €	40,641 €	44,300 €	41,353 €	53,914 €	79.6%	30.4%
Average	9,198 €	15,460 €	17,843 €	18,244 €	18,151 €	106.5%	2.0%	23,046 €	30,287 €	35,547 €	34,172 €	37,341 €	62.4%	10.9%
Median	8,247 €	15,077 €	16,513 €	16,329 €	15,759 €	91.1%	-2.2%	22,835 €	33,568 €	39,544 €	38,076 €	35,778 €	62.2%	13.7%
Minimum	6,893 €	10,991 €	11,929 €	12,172 €	13,417 €	41.5%	-17.8%	16,489 €	15,332 €	18,801 €	19,184 €	23,894 €	34.9%	-14.1%
Maximum	12,118 €	19,225 €	26,080 €	28,665 €	26,235 €	242.9%	28.8%	30,023 €	44,842 €	44,300 €	41,353 €	53,914 €	90.0%	30.4%

Table 2.6.7 Net annual salaries of prosecutors (in €) between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q45)

Beneficiaries	Net annual salary of prosecutors, in €													
	At the beginning of the career							At the Supreme Court						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	5,597 €	10,946 €	18,698 €	20,551 €	18,816 €	236.2%	-8.4%	NA	12,037 €	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	6,066 €	15,257 €	14,727 €	14,777 €	11,858 €	95.5%	-19.8%	15,556 €	39,808 €	38,425 €	35,053 €	30,054 €	93.2%	-14.3%
Georgia	6,872 €	11,921 €	12,715 €	12,886 €	12,607 €	83.5%	-2.2%	23,049 €	27,976 €	29,839 €	30,241 €	29,857 €	29.5%	-1.3%
Republic of Moldova	8,872 €	8,693 €	9,792 €	9,991 €	12,558 €	41.5%	25.7%	13,491 €	13,471 €	15,403 €	15,717 €	19,134 €	41.8%	21.7%
Ukraine	9,755 €	15,476 €	15,200 €	13,819 €	15,141 €	55.2%	9.6%	24,168 €	32,717 €	35,700 €	31,842 €	41,514 €	71.8%	30.4%
Average	7,432 €	12,459 €	14,226 €	14,405 €	14,196 €	102.4%	1.0%	19,066 €	25,202 €	29,842 €	28,213 €	30,140 €	59.1%	9.1%
Median	6,872 €	11,921 €	14,727 €	13,819 €	12,607 €	83.5%	-2.2%	19,303 €	27,976 €	32,770 €	31,042 €	29,956 €	56.8%	10.2%
Minimum	5,597 €	8,693 €	9,792 €	9,991 €	11,858 €	41.5%	-19.8%	13,491 €	12,037 €	15,403 €	15,717 €	19,134 €	29.5%	-14.3%
Maximum	9,755 €	15,476 €	18,698 €	20,551 €	18,816 €	236.2%	25.7%	24,168 €	39,808 €	38,425 €	35,053 €	41,514 €	93.2%	30.4%

Table 2.6.8 Ratio of the gross annual salaries of prosecutors with average gross annual national salary between 2020 and 2025 (Q4, Q45)

Beneficiaries	Ratio of the gross annual salaries of prosecutor with average gross annual national salary															
	At the beginning of the career								At the Supreme Court							
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend	% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	1.9	2.2	3.4	3.5	3.2		71.8%	-8.8%	NA	2.3	NAP	NAP	NAP		NA	-
Azerbaijan	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.0		15.9%	56.0%	4.4	8.2	7.2	6.5	5.0		13.2%	-22.3%
Georgia	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8		-21.7%	-15.4%	7.8	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.3		-44.7%	-2.7%
Republic of Moldova	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7		-26.4%	-38.4%	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.5		-24.6%	15.5%
Ukraine	2.7	4.2	3.6	3.7	2.6		-1.6%	37.2%	6.6	8.9	8.4	8.5	7.2		8.9%	-14.6%
Average	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3		7.6%	6.1%	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.4	4.8		-11.8%	-6.1%
Median	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.0		-1.6%	-8.8%	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.4	4.7		-7.9%	-8.7%
Minimum	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7		-26.4%	-38.4%	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5		-44.7%	-22.3%
Maximum	2.7	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.2		71.8%	56.0%	7.8	8.9	8.4	8.5	7.2		13.2%	15.5%

2.7 Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

Table 2.7.1 System for evaluating judges and public prosecutors in 2025 (Q46)

Beneficiaries	System for evaluating judges and public prosecutors in 2025									
	Judges					Public prosecutors				
	A mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law	An optional formal evaluation system	An informal evaluation system (e.g., discussions with superiors, peer review)	Evaluation based on quantitative criteria	Evaluation based on qualitative criteria	A mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law	An optional formal evaluation system	An informal evaluation system (e.g., discussions with superiors, peer review)	Evaluation based on quantitative criteria	Evaluation based on qualitative criteria
Armenia										
Azerbaijan										
Georgia										
Republic of Moldova										
Ukraine										

Yes
No
NA
NAP

2.8 Other professionals

Table 2.8.1 Number of lawyers (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) between 2020 and 2025 and its variations (Q1, Q48)

Beneficiaries	Number of lawyers											
	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025		% Variation of number of lawyers	
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	2020 - 2025	2024 - 2025
Armenia	2,240	75.6	2,520	84.6	2,664	89.5	2,808	91.3	3,004	97.0	28.3%	6.2%
Azerbaijan	2,031	20.4	2,323	23.1	2,431	24.0	2,503	24.6	2,837	27.7	36.3%	12.9%
Georgia	4,772	128.0	4,942	132.3	5,274	141.2	5,440	147.2	5,444	138.1	7.9%	-6.2%
Republic of Moldova	2,086	79.4	2,068	82.3	2,024	80.5	2,054	84.8	2,188	91.9	15.7%	8.4%
Ukraine	57,591	139.0	64,594	157.6	66,651	162.6	70,152	171.1	73,316	178.8	28.6%	4.5%
Average	13,744	88.5	15,289	96.0	15,809	99.6	16,591	103.8	17,358	106.7	23.4%	5.2%
Median	2,240	79.4	2,520	84.6	2,664	89.5	2,808	91.3	3,004	97.0	28.3%	6.2%
Minimum	2,031	20.4	2,068	23.1	2,024	24.0	2,054	24.6	2,188	27.7	7.9%	-6.2%
Maximum	57,591	139.0	64,594	157.6	66,651	162.6	70,152	171.1	73,316	178.8	36.3%	12.9%

Table 2.8.2 Number of professional judges and lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025 (Q1, Q31 and Q48)

Beneficiaries	2020		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Professional Judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Professional Judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Professional Judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Professional Judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Professional Judges (per 100 000 inhabitants)	Lawyers (per 100 000 inhabitants)
Armenia	8.2	75.6	10.0	84.6	10.5	89.5	10.4	91.3	10.3	97.0
Azerbaijan	5.2	20.4	5.4	23.1	5.9	24.0	6.2	24.6	6.6	27.7
Georgia	8.8	128.0	9.1	132.3	8.9	141.2	9.9	147.2	9.3	138.1
Republic of Moldova	17.5	79.4	14.9	82.3	13.8	80.5	13.7	84.8	13.4	91.9
Ukraine	13.1	139.0	12.5	157.6	11.8	162.6	12.1	171.1	11.1	178.8
Average	10.6	88.5	10.4	96.0	10.2	99.6	10.5	103.8	10.2	106.7
Median	8.8	79.4	10.0	84.6	10.5	89.5	10.4	91.3	10.3	97.0
Minimum	5.2	20.4	5.4	23.1	5.9	24.0	6.2	24.6	6.6	27.7
Maximum	17.5	139.0	14.9	157.6	13.8	162.6	13.7	171.1	13.4	178.8

Table 2.8.3 Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025 (Q49)

Beneficiaries	Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025														
	First instance					Second instance					Third instance				
	Civil cases	Dismissal cases	Criminal cases		Administrative cases	Civil cases	Dismissal cases	Criminal cases		Administrative cases	Civil cases	Dismissal cases	Criminal cases		Administrative cases
			Defendant	Victim				Defendant	Victim				Defendant	Victim	
Armenia															
Azerbaijan															
Georgia															
Republic of Moldova															
Ukraine															

Yes, always
Yes, in some cases
No
NA

Table 2.8.4 Number of enforcement agents, notaries and judicial experts (absolute number and per 100 000 inhabitants) in 2025 (Q1, Q48)

Beneficiaries	2025					
	Enforcement agents		Notaries		Judicial experts	
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants
Armenia	258	8.3	120	3.9	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	508	5.0	146	1.4	115	1.1
Georgia	156	4.0	298	7.6	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	160	6.7	301	12.6	263	11.0
Ukraine	384	0.9	6,189	15.1	6,468	15.8
Average	293	5.0	1,411	8.1	2,282	9.3
Median	258	5.0	298	7.6	263	11.0
Minimum	156	0.9	120	1.4	115	1.1
Maximum	508	8.3	6,189	15.1	6,468	15.8

Gender equality

2.9 Gender equality: Judges and non-judge staff

Table 2.9.1 Distribution of total male and female professional judges in 2020 and 2025 (Q31)

Beneficiaries	Total professional judges					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	73.4%	26.6%	66.3%	33.8%	-7.1	7.1
Azerbaijan	85.6%	14.4%	71.3%	28.7%	-14.3	14.3
Georgia	46.2%	53.8%	45.6%	54.4%	-0.6	0.6
Republic of Moldova	50.3%	49.7%	47.8%	52.2%	-2.5	2.5
Ukraine	46.2%	53.8%	46.1%	53.9%	-0.1	0.1
Average	60.4%	39.6%	55.4%	44.6%	-4.9	4.9
Median	50.3%	49.7%	47.8%	52.2%	-2.5	2.5
Minimum	46.2%	14.4%	45.6%	28.7%	-14.3	0.1
Maximum	85.6%	53.8%	71.3%	54.4%	-0.1	14.3

Table 2.9.2 Distribution of male and female professional judges by instance in 2020 and 2025 (Q31)

Beneficiaries	First instance professional judges						Second instance (court of appeal) professional judges						Supreme Court professional judges					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	72.7%	27.3%	65.2%	34.8%	-7.5	7.5	75.0%	25.0%	66.2%	33.8%	-8.8	8.8	76.5%	23.5%	75.0%	25.0%	-1.5	1.5
Azerbaijan	85.1%	14.9%	66.1%	33.9%	-18.9	18.9	87.9%	12.1%	84.4%	15.6%	-3.6	3.6	84.2%	15.8%	88.9%	11.1%	4.7	-4.7
Georgia	46.6%	53.4%	42.1%	57.9%	-4.5	4.5	43.3%	56.7%	48.8%	51.2%	5.5	-5.5	55.0%	45.0%	67.9%	32.1%	12.9	-12.9
Republic of Moldova	49.0%	51.0%	46.0%	54.0%	-3.0	3.0	55.4%	44.6%	53.3%	46.7%	-2.1	2.1	50.0%	50.0%	60.0%	40.0%	10.0	-10.0
Ukraine	45.5%	54.5%	45.1%	54.9%	-0.3	0.3	47.4%	52.6%	48.6%	51.4%	1.2	-1.2	57.9%	42.1%	60.7%	39.3%	2.8	-2.8
Average	59.8%	40.2%	52.9%	47.1%	-6.9	6.9	61.8%	38.2%	60.3%	39.7%	-1.6	1.6	64.7%	35.3%	70.5%	29.5%	5.8	-5.8
Median	49.0%	51.0%	46.0%	54.0%	-4.5	4.5	55.4%	44.6%	53.3%	46.7%	-2.1	2.1	57.9%	42.1%	67.9%	32.1%	4.7	-4.7
Minimum	45.5%	14.9%	42.1%	33.9%	-18.9	0.3	43.3%	12.1%	48.6%	15.6%	-8.8	-5.5	50.0%	15.8%	60.0%	11.1%	-1.5	-12.9
Maximum	85.1%	54.5%	66.1%	57.9%	-0.3	18.9	87.9%	56.7%	84.4%	51.4%	5.5	8.8	84.2%	50.0%	88.9%	40.0%	12.9	1.5

Table 2.9.3 Distribution of total male and female court presidents in 2021 and 2025 (Q33)

Beneficiaries	Total court presidents					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	100.0%	0.0%	89.5%	10.5%	-10.5	10.5
Azerbaijan	98.0%	2.0%	94.5%	5.5%	-3.5	3.5
Georgia	85.0%	15.0%	78.9%	21.1%	-6.1	6.1
Republic of Moldova	90.0%	10.0%	55.6%	44.4%	-34.4	34.4
Ukraine	61.8%	38.2%	61.2%	38.8%	-0.6	0.6
Average	87.0%	13.0%	75.9%	24.1%	-11.0	11.0
Median	90.0%	10.0%	78.9%	21.1%	-6.1	6.1
Minimum	61.8%	0.0%	55.6%	5.5%	-34.4	0.6
Maximum	100.0%	38.2%	94.5%	44.4%	-0.6	34.4

Table 2.9.4 Distribution of male and female court presidents by instance in 2021 and 2025 (Q33)

Beneficiaries	First instance court presidents						Second instance (court of appeal) court presidents						Supreme Court court presidents					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	100.0%	23.1%	92.9%	7.1%	15.9	-15.9	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	98.9%	1.1%	95.1%	4.9%	-3.8	3.8	83.3%	0.0%	83.3%	16.7%	-16.7	16.7	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Georgia	88.2%	11.1%	81.3%	18.8%	-7.6	7.6	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0
Republic of Moldova	93.3%	40.0%	50.0%	50.0%	-10.0	10.0	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	-100.0	100.0
Ukraine	60.3%	38.3%	59.4%	40.6%	-2.2	2.2	86.5%	17.1%	85.7%	14.3%	2.9	-2.9	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Average	88.2%	22.7%	75.7%	24.3%	-1.5	1.5	94.0%	3.4%	93.8%	6.2%	-2.8	2.8	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	60.0%	-20.0	20.0
Median	93.3%	23.1%	81.3%	18.8%	-3.8	3.8	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0
Minimum	60.3%	1.1%	50.0%	4.9%	-10.0	-15.9	83.3%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	-16.7	-2.9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0	0.0
Maximum	100.0%	40.0%	95.1%	50.0%	15.9	10.0	100.0%	17.1%	100.0%	16.7%	2.9	16.7	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0	100.0

Table 2.9.5 Distribution of total male and female non-judge staff in 2020 and 2025 (Q34)

Beneficiaries	Non-judge staff					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	NA	NA	23.8%	76.2%	-	-
Azerbaijan	53.5%	46.5%	45.8%	54.2%	-7.7	7.7
Georgia	35.3%	64.7%	32.7%	67.3%	-2.6	2.6
Republic of Moldova	19.9%	80.1%	17.4%	82.6%	-2.5	2.5
Ukraine	20.9%	79.1%	16.7%	83.3%	-4.2	4.2
Average	32.4%	67.6%	27.3%	72.7%	-4.2	4.2
Median	28.1%	71.9%	23.8%	76.2%	-3.4	3.4
Minimum	19.9%	46.5%	16.7%	54.2%	-7.7	2.5
Maximum	53.5%	80.1%	45.8%	83.3%	-2.5	7.7

2.10 Gender equality: Public prosecutors and non-prosecutor staff

Table 2.10.1 Distribution of total male and female public prosecutors in 2020 and 2025 (Q36)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecutors					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	86.2%	13.8%	73.2%	26.8%	-13.0	13.0
Azerbaijan	93.3%	6.7%	88.1%	11.9%	-5.3	5.3
Georgia	68.1%	31.9%	64.5%	35.5%	-3.6	3.6
Republic of Moldova	68.7%	31.3%	65.8%	34.2%	-2.8	2.8
Ukraine	59.6%	40.4%	62.3%	37.7%	2.7	-2.7
Average	75.2%	24.8%	70.8%	29.2%	-4.4	4.4
Median	68.7%	31.3%	65.8%	34.2%	-3.6	3.6
Minimum	59.6%	6.7%	62.3%	11.9%	-13.0	-2.7
Maximum	93.3%	40.4%	88.1%	37.7%	2.7	13.0

Table 2.10.2 Distribution of male and female prosecutors by instance in 2020 and 2025 (Q36)

Beneficiaries	First instance prosecutors						Second instance (court of appeal level) prosecutors						Supreme Court level prosecutors					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	70.2%	29.8%	65.8%	34.2%	-4.3	4.3	59.1%	40.9%	47.4%	52.6%	-11.7	11.7	65.9%	34.1%	68.9%	31.1%	3.0	-3.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2.10.3 Distribution of total male and female heads of prosecution offices in 2021 and 2025 (Q38)

Beneficiaries	Heads of prosecution offices					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	97.6%	2.4%	96.4%	3.6%	-1.2	1.2
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	100.0%	0.0%	NA	NA
Georgia	87.3%	12.7%	91.5%	8.5%	4.3	-4.3
Republic of Moldova	93.3%	6.7%	90.0%	10.0%	-3.3	3.3
Ukraine	95.5%	4.5%	94.1%	5.9%	-1.4	1.4
Average	93.4%	6.6%	94.4%	5.6%	-0.4	0.4
Median	94.4%	5.6%	94.1%	5.9%	-1.3	1.3
Minimum	87.3%	2.4%	90.0%	0.0%	-3.3	-4.3
Maximum	97.6%	12.7%	100.0%	10.0%	4.3	3.3

Table 2.10.4 Distribution of male and female heads of prosecution offices by instance in 2021 and 2025 (Q38)

Beneficiaries	First instance heads of prosecution offices						Second instance (court of appeal level) heads of prosecution offices						Supreme Court level heads of prosecution offices					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025		2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NA	NA
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	94.9%	5.1%	85.7%	14.3%	-9.2	9.2	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3	-33.3	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2.10.5 Distribution of total male and female non-prosecutor staff in 2020 and 2025 (Q40)

Beneficiaries	Non-prosecutor staff					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	16.5%	83.5%	14.8%	85.2%	-1.7	1.7
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	52.6%	47.4%	54.9%	45.1%	2.3	-2.3
Republic of Moldova	32.5%	67.5%	33.5%	66.5%	1.0	-1.0
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	33.9%	66.1%	34.4%	65.6%	0.5	-0.5
Median	32.5%	67.5%	33.5%	66.5%	1.0	-1.0
Minimum	16.5%	47.4%	14.8%	45.1%	-1.7	-2.3
Maximum	52.6%	83.5%	54.9%	85.2%	2.3	1.7

2.11 Gender equality: Other professionals

Table 2.11.1 Distribution of male and female lawyers in 2020 and 2025 (Q48)

Beneficiaries	Lawyers					
	2020		2025		Variation (in percentage points) 2020 - 2025	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	Male	Female
Armenia	55.1%	44.9%	55.2%	44.8%	0.1	-0.1
Azerbaijan	83.1%	16.9%	77.7%	22.3%	-5.4	5.4
Georgia	51.9%	48.1%	49.1%	50.9%	-2.8	2.8
Republic of Moldova	70.3%	29.7%	69.6%	30.4%	-0.8	0.8
Ukraine	75.3%	24.7%	65.9%	34.1%	-9.4	9.4
Average	67.1%	32.9%	63.5%	36.5%	-3.6	3.6
Median	70.3%	29.7%	65.9%	34.1%	-2.8	2.8
Minimum	51.9%	16.9%	49.1%	22.3%	-9.4	-0.1
Maximum	83.1%	48.1%	77.7%	50.9%	0.1	9.4

Table 2.11.2 Distribution of male and female enforcement agents, notaries, and judicial experts in 2025 (Q48)

Beneficiaries	2025					
	Enforcement agents		Notaries		Judicial experts	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
Armenia	72.5%	27.5%	21.7%	78.3%	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	85.0%	15.0%	82.9%	17.1%	58.3%	41.7%
Georgia	49.4%	50.6%	15.4%	84.6%	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	51.9%	48.1%	21.6%	78.4%	59.3%	40.7%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	64.7%	35.3%	35.4%	64.6%	-	-
Median	62.2%	37.8%	21.6%	78.4%	-	-
Minimum	49.4%	15.0%	15.4%	17.1%	-	-
Maximum	85.0%	50.6%	82.9%	84.6%	-	-

2.12 Policies on gender equality

Table 2.12.1 Existence of measures or institutional bodies specific to the judiciary to ensure gender equality among judicial professionals, especially in recruitment and promotion in 2025 (Q50)

Beneficiaries	Existence of measures or institutional bodies specific to the judiciary to ensure gender equality among judicial professionals, especially in recruitment and promotion in 2025
Armenia	The main legal basis for ensuring gender equality is the constitutional principle of equality and non-discrimination, which applies across the public sector, including all justice professions. These general principles require equal treatment of candidates regardless of gender in access to employment, career development, and working conditions. Recruitment procedures for judges, prosecutors, and heads of prosecution services are based on competitive selection processes and objective criteria, such as professional qualifications, experience, integrity, and performance. The same principle applies, where relevant, to non-judge court staff, notaries, enforcement agents, and other justice professionals, whose recruitment is also based on merit and open competition. According to Article 109 (5) of Judicial Code, where the number of judges of either sex is less than twenty-five per cent of the total number of judges, up to fifty per cent of the places in the list of contenders for judge candidates shall be reserved to the persons of the sex concerned who have received the maximum number of “for” votes, but not less than at least more than half of those of all the members of the Supreme Judicial Council. According to Article 76, Part 3 of the Judicial Code, for the purpose of gender representation of judicial members in the Supreme Judicial Council, the number of representatives of the same gender should be limited to a maximum of three members, except for the cases provided for in Parts 12 and 13 of this Article. In addition to the general principle of equality and non-discrimination, several legislative measures contribute to promoting gender equality within the justice system by improving work-life balance and ensuring equal working conditions. In particular, Article 13 of the Law on Public Service guarantees the right of access to public service regardless of gender. Furthermore, the Labour Code establishes a number of important safeguards, including the right to equal pay for equal work for women and men (Article 178). The Labour Code also provides specific protections supporting work-life balance, which are particularly relevant for gender equality in practice. These include restrictions on assigning pregnant women and employees caring for children under the age of three to night work or on-duty shifts without their consent (Articles 148 and 149), the possibility to organise remote work (Article 106.1), and the right to childcare leave until the child reaches the age of three with job protection (Article 173). Additionally, parents of children under the age of two may request part-time work arrangements (Article 141). Moreover, a new legislative initiative is currently under public discussion, aimed at reforming labour relations with a strong focus on balancing professional and family life. The draft law proposes the introduction of the concept of “parental hour”, which would allow parents of children up to 12 years old to allocate a certain amount of time during the working day to accompany their children to and from school or kindergarten. These measures, although of a general nature and applicable across the public sector, contribute significantly to making justice professions more accessible and sustainable for both women and men, and thus indirectly support gender equality in recruitment, retention, and career advancement within the justice system. The Government decision on approving the Strategy for the Implementation of Gender Policy in the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2028 and the Action Plan defines the framework of actions to be implemented across all sectors of governance and decision-making levels in order to eliminate gender discrimination and improve mechanisms for the advancement of women. According to Article 109 (5) of Judicial Code, where the number of judges of either sex is less than twenty-five per cent of the total number of judges, up to fifty per cent of the places in the list of contenders for judge candidates shall be reserved to the persons of the sex concerned who have received the maximum number of “for” votes, but not less than at least more than half of those of all the members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

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Beneficiaries	Existence of measures or institutional bodies specific to the judiciary to ensure gender equality among judicial professionals, especially in recruitment and promotion in 2025
Azerbaijan	There is no specific institutional body within the judicial system dedicated exclusively to gender equality. While there are no formal or direct measures within the Azerbaijani Bar Association (ABA) that specifically regulate gender equality in judicial recruitment or promotion, the ABA actively supports women legal professionals through several institutional initiatives. On 1 April 2022, the Women Lawyers Alliance of the ABA was established. This platform enables women lawyers to exchange experiences, access peer support, and benefit from a shared professional network that strengthens their career development. The Training Center of the Azerbaijani Bar Association also delivers regular capacity-building programs, which include training on gender equality, women's rights, and non-discrimination. Moreover, we cooperate closely with the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan on matters supporting gender equality. Our lawyers actively participate in the Committee's events, workshops, and other initiatives. Additionally, women lawyers on maternity leave are exempt from membership fees, reducing financial barriers during this period and helping ensure continuity in their professional standing. – BA Issues related to ensuring gender equality are continuously given due attention by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and relevant measures are implemented in this field in accordance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Guarantees of Gender (Equality between Men and Women)". In this regard, within the activities of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan, relevant analyses are conducted to ensure a balanced representation of female and male staff. In addition, within the framework of legal awareness-raising activities regularly carried out by the Justice Academy, topics related to women's rights and gender equality are incorporated into training programmes, thereby ensuring the enhancement of knowledge of justice officials, judges and lawyers in this field. There is no specific institutional body within the prosecution service dedicated exclusively to gender equality. However, gender equality is ensured through transparent, merit-based recruitment and promotion procedures. In recent years, the number of female prosecutors has steadily increased. In 2025, the number of women appointed to prosecutorial positions rose significantly, including appointments of female prosecutors as district (city) prosecutors. Currently, women prosecutors are actively serving at various levels within the Prosecutor General's Office, from investigators to heads of departments, demonstrating their growing representation and role in the institution
Georgia	Article 35(7) of the Organic Law of Georgia "on Common Courts", states that the competition for holding a position of a judge must be conducted in full compliance with the principles of objectivity and equality and during the competition, equality of candidates for judge must be guaranteed regardless of their gender. Same principles are stipulated in all other relevant laws. It is one of the fundamental principles of the legislation of Georgia that discrimination in any form, including based on gender, is strictly prohibited. Respectively, the legislation of Georgia effectively protects individuals from discrimination. The legislation of Georgia strictly prohibits all forms of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination. During recent years High School of Justice of Georgia conducted 28 trainings and trained 224 Judges and 221 non judge staff on the matters of Violence, Sexual Harassment, Discrimination and Gender Equality. This principle is further enshrined in the Organic Law of Georgia on the Prosecution Service (OLPSG). The OLPSG includes specific provisions aimed at promoting gender balance. At least one-fourth of the eight members of the Prosecutorial Council elected by the Conference of Prosecutors must be of a different gender. Following the legislative amendments of 12 June 2025 each member of the Prosecutorial Council may nominate one candidate for the position of a Prosecutor General. The candidate supported by a majority of the Council's full composition is subsequently submitted to the Parliament of Georgia. To promote gender equality, a Working Group on Gender Issues was established at the PSG on 15 March 2022, by Order No. 48-ბ of the Prosecutor General of Georgia. The Deputy Prosecutor General of Georgia serves as its chair. The main responsibilities of the Working Group include: -Developing and updating Gender Equality Strategy and Action Plan; -Developing legal acts necessary for defining those responsible to work on gender issues and adding relevant functions to their job descriptions; -Preparing an annual complex report on gender mainstreaming issues and submitting it to the Prosecutor General of Georgia as well as informing the PSG employees on these issues; -Effectively enforcing the mechanism for sexual harassment prevention and response, which includes Sexual Harassment Case Examination Support Group.

Table 2.12.1 Existence of measures or institutional bodies specific to the judiciary to ensure gender equality among judicial professionals, especially in recruitment and promotion in 2025 (Q50)

Beneficiaries	Existence of measures or institutional bodies specific to the judiciary to ensure gender equality among judicial professionals, especially in recruitment and promotion in 2025
Republic of Moldova	At the level of the judiciary, there are currently no specific measures or provisions dedicated exclusively to promoting gender equality in recruitment or promotion procedures for judges and prosecutors. The legal conditions for access to the professions of judge and prosecutor, as well as for career advancement, are formulated in a gender-neutral manner and do not contain restrictions that would limit equal opportunities for women and men to enter or advance within these professions. Gender equality in the Republic of Moldova is regulated more broadly by Law No. 5 of 9 February 2006 on ensuring equal opportunities between women and men, as well as by the Programme for the Acceleration of Gender Equality in the Republic of Moldova for the years 2022–2027. These normative acts establish the general framework for promoting gender equality across public institutions, including the justice sector. However, they do not contain provisions specifically addressing recruitment or promotion procedures within the judiciary. Law No. 5/2006 also establishes several national authorities with responsibilities in the field of gender equality, including the Parliament, the Government, the Governmental Commission for Gender Equality, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection as the specialised body in this field, the State Labour Inspectorate, ministries and other central administrative authorities through gender coordination groups, local public administration authorities through gender units, the National Bureau of Statistics, and the Council for Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination and Ensuring Equality. These bodies have general competences in monitoring and promoting gender equality at national level. However, there is currently no specific institutional body or designated officer within the judiciary responsible exclusively for gender equality issues in relation to recruitment, career development or promotion of judicial professionals. At present, no quota system or other forms of positive measures aimed specifically at ensuring gender balance in the recruitment or promotion of judges, prosecutors, or court leadership positions have been introduced within the judicial system. Specifically for court staff, according to Article 46 of Law No. 514 of 6 July 1995 on the organisation of the judiciary, the personnel of the registry and administrative services of the courts are civil servants and are subject to the provisions of Law No. 158-XVI of 4 July 2008 on the public function and the status of civil servants. On 22 December 2016, Article 14 of Law No. 158/2008 was supplemented with a new paragraph (in force since 6 January 2017), which guarantees civil servants equal opportunities and equal treatment of women and men with regard to recruitment, continuous professional development and promotion.
Ukraine	Competitions for vacant judicial positions are conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and the regulations approved by the Commission, in full compliance with legislation ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men. Judicial selection is based on objective and gender-neutral criteria, in particular on candidates’ rankings formed on the basis of qualification examinations or qualification assessments, depending on the level of the court (local, appellate, higher specialised courts and the Supreme Court). In cases where candidates obtain identical ranking results, clearly defined, transparent and uniform tie-breaking rules apply to all participants. These rules rely exclusively on professional criteria, such as examination and practical task results, judicial experience, overall professional legal experience, or academic qualifications. Gender is not used as a criterion for selection or preference. Specific statutory tie-breaking rules are also provided for competitions to certain courts (including the High Anti-Corruption Court and specialised administrative courts) and are likewise based solely on professional and qualification-related criteria, thereby ensuring equal access for women and men to judicial positions at all levels of the judiciary. The procedure for selecting candidates and appointing them to office, as well as for transferring a prosecutor to a position in another prosecution body, are governed by Section V of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” and Chapters 2 and 3 of the Regulation on the procedure for the functioning of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings. In addition, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors has adopted the Regulation on the procedure for considering issues and preparing materials for the selection of candidates for a vacant (temporarily vacant) position of district prosecutor (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 11зп-21), the Regulation on the procedure for candidates for the position of prosecutor to sit the qualification examination and the methodology for its assessment (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 12зп-21), and the Procedure for conducting a competition for a vacant or temporarily vacant position of prosecutor by way of transfer to a higher-level prosecution body (decision dated 26 October 2021 No. 13зп). The above-mentioned regulatory acts provide equal opportunities for women and men to participate in the relevant procedures for the selection of candidates for the position of prosecutor and for the transfer of a prosecutor to a higher-level prosecution body, and do not contain any provisions or factors that would contribute to manifestations of gender discrimination.

Indicator 2 - Profile of the judiciary

by country

Question 31. Number of professional judges in full time equivalent (FTE) sitting in courts, on 31 December of the reference year.
Question 32. Number of non-professional judges (e.g., lay judges or "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators or persons sitting on a jury) on 31 December of the reference year.

Question 33. Number of court presidents on 31 December of the reference year.
Question 34. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts on 31 December of the reference year (please give the information in FTE and for posts actually filled).
Question 35. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies), please briefly describe their status, exact duties and the fields in which they have a role.
Question 36. Number of public prosecutors in FTE on 31 December of the reference year:
Question 37. If in your judicial system, other professionals have similar duties to those of public prosecutors, please specify their number on 31 December of the reference year.

Question 38. Number of heads of prosecution offices on 31 December of the reference year:
Question 39. Please explain if a specific instruction can be given to a public prosecutor to either prosecute or not prosecute a case, and if there are any exceptions. Please also specify the details of these instructions and/or exceptions.
Question 39-1. How many specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not were issued in the reference year?
Question 40. Number of non-prosecutor staff attached to the public prosecution services on 31 December of the reference year (please give the information in FTE and for posts actually filled).

Question 41. In the frame of the recruitments of judges and public prosecutors, please indicate the number of open positions, applicants and judges and prosecutors actually recruited during the reference year.
Question 42. Is your country experiencing difficulties in recruiting judges and/or public prosecutors? In that case, have any measures been taken to remedy this issue? / In case your country does not experience any difficulties, what factors contribute to the attractiveness of these professions at national level?
Question 43. What arrangements or adjustments to working time or conditions are possible for judges and public prosecutors?
Question 44. If part time work is possible, what is the number of professional judges and public prosecutors working part-time?
Question 45. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors for the reference year:
Question 46. Does your country implement a system for evaluating judges and public prosecutors? If yes, please select the relevant options (multiple replies possible).
Question 47. Please describe the individual evaluation system of judges and public prosecutors in your country. In particular, indicate the frequency, the authority responsible, the categories of judges and public prosecutors evaluated, the purposes of the evaluation and other details.
Question 48. Total number of lawyers, enforcement agents, notaries and judicial experts practicing in your country (FTE).
Question 49. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)
Question 50. Please describe if any measures or institutional bodies exist specifically in the judiciary to ensure gender equality for judicial professionals especially concerning recruitment and promotion.

Armenia

Q33 (2025): According to Part 2 of Article 32 of the Judicial Code: "In addition to a judge's powers, the president of a first-instance or appellate court:
1) Ensures the normal functioning of the court, including supervising the activities of the court staff;
2) Grants leave to judges;
3) Represents the court in relations with other bodies;
4) Addresses the Supreme Judicial Council, the General Assembly, and the committees of the General Assembly on matters related to ensuring the normal functioning of the court;
5) If an apparent violation of the rules of judicial conduct by a judge is detected, submits a relevant report to the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee of the General Assembly (hereinafter, the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee);
5.1) In accordance with the procedure established by the Supreme Judicial Council, conducts ongoing monitoring to ensure that cases are examined within reasonable time limits in the court;
6) Performs other powers as provided."
According to Part 2 of Article 33 of the Judicial Code: "In addition to the powers of a judge of a chamber of the Court of Cassation, the President of the Court of Cassation:
1) Ensures the normal functioning of the Court of Cassation, including supervising the activities of the court staff;
2) Grants leave to judges of the Court of Cassation;
3) Represents the Court of Cassation in relations with other bodies;
4) Addresses the Supreme Judicial Council, the General Assembly, and the committees of the General Assembly on matters related to ensuring the normal functioning of the Court of Cassation;
5) If an apparent violation of the rules of judicial conduct by a judge, including a chamber president, is detected, submits a relevant report to the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee;
6) Performs other powers as provided.
The term of office for the president of a first-instance or appellate court is three years, while the term of office for the president of the Court of Cassation is six years.

Q34 (2025): In the other section, the number of court session secretaries has been provided.

Q38 (General Comment): It should be noted that, within the meaning of the Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office,” the circle of persons holding managerial (supervisory) positions is broader than the persons included under the “head” category mentioned in the explanatory note. Accordingly, under the law, supervisory positions include the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia, his/her deputies, heads of structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor of the City of Yerevan, prosecutors of the administrative districts of Yerevan, prosecutors of the regions (marzes) of the Republic of Armenia, the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia (who ex officio is also a Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia), heads of structural subdivisions of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office, and military prosecutors of the garrisons.
In this regard, as of December 31, 2025, the number of persons holding managerial positions was 51, of whom 47 were male and 4 were female. As for the persons considered “heads” within the meaning of the questionnaire, the indicated number of 28 includes the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor of Yerevan, the prosecutors of the seven administrative districts of Yerevan, the prosecutors of the ten regions (marzes) of the Republic of Armenia, the Military Prosecutor, and the prosecutors of the eight garrisons.
Accordingly, the scope of functions of persons holding different managerial positions varies to a certain extent.
Thus:
1. The Prosecutor General directs and supervises the activities of the Prosecutor’s Office and is responsible for ensuring its normal functioning. The Prosecutor General is authorized to exercise the powers prescribed by Parts 2 and 3 of Article 176 of the Constitution throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Armenia.
2. The Prosecutor of Yerevan:
1. directs and organizes the activities of the Yerevan City Prosecutor’s Office;
2. exercises overall supervision over the activities of the prosecutor’s offices of the administrative districts of Yerevan and exercises other powers prescribed by law.
3.The Prosecutor of an Administrative District of Yerevan:
1. directs and organizes the activities of the prosecutor’s office of the respective administrative district of Yerevan;
2. distributes work among his/her deputy, senior prosecutors, and prosecutors of the prosecutor’s office of the administrative district of Yerevan, and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
4.The Prosecutor of Region (Marz):
1. directs and organizes the activities of the regional prosecutor’s office;
2. distributes work among his/her deputies, senior prosecutors, and prosecutors of the regional prosecutor’s office (hereinafter referred to as “prosecutors of the regional prosecutor’s office”) and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
5.The Military Prosecutor:
1. directs, organizes, and coordinates the activities of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office and the military prosecutor’s offices of the garrisons;
2. distributes work among the prosecutors of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
6.The Garrison Military Prosecutor:

Q40 (2025): The 7 persons indicated in the “Other” field hold civil positions

Q41 (2025): Due to ongoing integrity checks, as well as dismissals of prosecutors on the grounds of retirement, personnel changes within the prosecution system are carried out continuously and quite frequently. Therefore, it is difficult to indicate a stable number of vacant positions, as this figure may change almost on a daily basis. At the same time, it should be noted that the average number of vacant positions over the course of a year amounts to approximately 10 percent of the total number of prosecutorial positions. It should also be emphasized that vacant positions are continuously filled through competitions held to replenish the list of candidates for prosecutors.

Q45 (General Comment): According to Article 57 of the Judicial Code: "1. In accordance with Article 164(10) of the Constitution, a judge shall be provided with remuneration commensurate with their high status and responsibilities. Relations concerning the calculation and amounts of judicial remuneration, including basic and additional salaries, shall be regulated by law. 2. A judge's salary, the bonuses established thereto, and the amount of the pension may not be reduced, except in cases where a proportionate reduction is applied to all high-ranking officials. 3. The pension provision of a judge, as well as the social security of the judge's family members in the event of death (loss of life) resulting from injury or harm sustained in the performance of official duties or in connection therewith, shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding Public Office and Public Service Positions." 4. A judge shall have the right to health and accident insurance at the expense of state funds, under the conditions and in the amounts determined by the Government. 5. In cases determined by the Supreme Judicial Council, a judge appointed to a position outside their permanent place of residence shall, upon application, be granted compensation equivalent to the rental cost of housing in the given locality. The procedure, maximum amount, and duration of such compensation shall be established by the Government. 6. A judge shall also benefit from the social guarantees established for public servants.
According to Article 13 of the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding State Positions and State Service Positions":
"1. A judge shall receive a bonus for years of service in the judicial position in the amount of 2% for each year of service.
4. In the event of a reduction in the number of judges in a court, or the abolition of a court or a chamber of the Court of Cassation as prescribed by law, where a judge is appointed to a position in a lower court, the salary received in the previous position, including bonuses (except for the case provided for in Article 32(9) of this Law), shall be maintained until it is equalized, in accordance with the procedure established by law, with the salary set for the new position.
5. Judges of the Anti-Corruption Court shall, as holders of particularly high-risk and specialized positions, receive an additional payment in the amount of 60% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.
5.1. Judges of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction, the Bankruptcy Court, and the Administrative Court shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 60% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.
6. Judges of the Anti-Corruption Court of Appeal shall, taking into account the risks associated with their field of activity, receive an additional payment in the amount of 55% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.
6.1. Judges of the Criminal Court of Appeal, Civil Court of Appeal, and Administrative Court of Appeal shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 55% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.
7. Judges of the Court of Cassation (including the President of the Court of Cassation and the Presidents of its Chambers) shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 50% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law."
There is also a maximum threshold in place. In particular, the additional remuneration may not exceed thirty percent of the basic salary according to part 2 of the Article 6 of the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding State Positions and State Service Positions".
According to Article 47 of the Law on Public Service:

Q46 (2025): Judges- The evaluation of a judge's performance is carried out by the Judges' Performance Evaluation Committee of the General Assembly of Judges, in accordance with the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" and the Supreme Judicial Council's Resolution No. SJC 81-N-32 of 26.08.2024. The following are checked in the process of evaluating the performance of a judge: 1) audio minutes of 10 court sessions presided over by the evaluated judge, and in his absence, paper minutes. 2) 10 court cases examined by the evaluated judge, including a judicial act resolving the case on the merits. 3) 10 interim judicial acts made by the evaluated judge (except for judicial acts containing confidential information provided for by the legislation). 4) information on the average duration of the examination of cases completed by the evaluated judge and the average duration of the examination of cases in the courts of the same instance, his individual performance and the average performance of other judges of the court, the number of judicial acts resolving the case on the merits and overturned judicial acts made by him, as well as the number of judicial acts overturned on unconditional grounds. 5) information on ongoing and completed disciplinary proceedings against the evaluated judge. 6) a questionnaire filled out by the president of the court in accordance with Form 1 of the Decision of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic of Armenia No. 81-N-32. Public prosecutors- According to the Order of the Prosecutor General dated 21 July 2025 the performance of Marz Prosecutor's Ofiices and those of the Districts of Yerevan is evaluated on a semi-annual and annual basis.
The relevant criteria are as follows:
1) the amount of money recovered to the state or to the community by a final judicial act through the implementation of the function of the protection of state and community interests;
2) the amount of money recovered for the damage caused to the state, community, through criminal proceedings, as well as from the application of prosecutorial measures; 3) the number of criminal cases submitted to the court with an indictment for grave and especially grave crimes,
4) the number of guilty verdicts that have entered into legal force for grave and especially grave crimes:
Beside of this, the competency evaluation of prosecutors is carried out for the purpose of determining the compliance of professional knowledge, practical skills and work skills of prosecutors with the position occupied, as well as for the purpose of official promotion thereof.

Q48 (2025): The provided number lawyers includes only the acting advocates. The number of suspended advocates is 647.
There are experts who put at the judge's disposal their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of facts (for instance in
forensic medicine, psychiatry, criminal sciences, biology, architecture, arts etc.). However, their exact number cannot be precisely determined.

Q49 (General Comment): Each procedural code defines the types of representatives. There are not regulations concerning representation that vary depending on the judicial instance.
In addition, dismissal cases are not distinguished from civil cases; therefore, the general rules established for civil cases are applicable to them.
Civil and dismissal cases.
According to the Article 52 of Civil Procedure Code representation in court shall be carried out by advocates, including foreign advocates accredited in accordance with the procedure established by law. As representatives in court may also act persons who:
a) represent, free of charge, the interests of their parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, brother or sister (whether full or half-blood), the spouse or child of the latter, as well as their own spouse or the spouse's parent, child, brother or sister (whether full or half-blood);
b) represent, whether for remuneration or free of charge, the interests of a legal entity, twenty percent or more of whose charter capital shares or stocks are owned by them or by the persons specified in subparagraph (a).
There are also ex officio representatives, for example:
1. In court, the affairs of a legal entity are conducted by persons authorized by law or by the charter of the legal entity to represent that legal entity.
2. The Republic of Armenia is represented in court, within the scope of their competence, by the relevant state bodies, acting through the head of the respective body or their deputy.
3. As a representative of a community, the community head or their deputy appears in court ex officio within the scope of their competence.
4. In cases provided by law, the interests of a natural or legal person declared bankrupt are represented by the bankruptcy administrator. 5. The interests of a legal entity undergoing liquidation are represented by the chairperson of the liquidation commission.
6. In a case in which a person recognized as missing in accordance with the procedure established by law should have participated, the person appointed as the trustee (trust manager) of that person's property acts as their representative.
7. In a case in which the heir of a deceased person, or a person declared deceased, should have participated, and the inheritance has not yet been accepted by anyone, the person appointed for the preservation and management of the inherited property acts as the representative of the heir.
There are also special provisions about legal representation of minors. Specifically, in court, a minor, or a person recognized as having limited legal capacity or as legally incapacitated, shall be represented by their legal representative — a parent (adoptive parent), guardian, or custodian.
Criminal cases/Defendant
The Criminal Procedure Code provides that the representative of the defendant may be either a defense lawyer or a legal representative. It also specifies the cases in which the participation of a defense lawyer is mandatory.
Specifically, the participation of a defense lawyer is mandatory in the following cases:
1. The accused does not know or does not sufficiently know the Armenian language.
2. The accused was a minor at the time the alleged offense was committed.

Q49 (2025): Under Armenian legislation, in administrative proceedings a person may be represented personally, through an advocate or any other person. In civil proceeding a person may be represented personally, through an advocate or through specific persons indicated in the law, including, for example, a close relative. The mandatory requirement for legal representation by a lawyer (advocate) applies only in criminal cases for the defendant.

Azerbaijan

Q31 (General Comment): Ensuring gender equality to protect gender equality, leadership, existing gender policy and national and international legislation in this area appropriate measures are being taken. As a result of these measures, the number of female judges has increased, consequently leading to their advancement into leadership positions.

Q33 (General Comment): Ensuring gender equality to protect gender equality, leadership, existing gender policy and national and international legislation in this area appropriate measures are being taken. As a result of these measures, the number of female judges has increased, consequently leading to their advancement into leadership positions.

Q33 (2025): The powers of court presidents are regulated by the relevant provisions of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”. In this regard, the powers of presidents of district (city) courts, presidents of specialised courts, presidents of appellate courts, and the President of the Supreme Court are set out in separate articles.
Additionally, we would like to note that, with regard to specialised courts, the powers of the court president for each specialisation are regulated by separate provisions.

Q34 (General Comment): The establishment of the new position “assistant to judge”, the increase of the number of IT consultants in courts etc., are among measures aimed at increasing the productivity of judges. This process is on-going and should result in the increase of the number of non-judge staff from 3 to 4 per one professional judge.

Q34 (2025): The functions indicated under category 2 correspond to the job description of the “judge’s assistant”, while the functions indicated under category 3 correspond to the job description of the “court hearing secretary”. For this reason, the number of judge’s assistants has been indicated under category 2, and the number of court hearing secretaries under category 3.

Q37 (2025): According to the Criminal Prosecdural Code, public prosecutors can offer his/her view regarding the verdict. The exercise of the powers of prosecutors by other persons is inadmissible
Q38 (2025): There are 18 departments in the Prosecutor General’s Office, and each has its own director. Moreover, there is the Anti-Corruption General Directorate under the Prosecutor General (6 structural units), the Military Prosecution Office (12 structural units), the Prosecution Office of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (10 structural units), and the Baku City Prosecution Office (4 structural units). Each of these units also has its own director.
One of the departments of the Prosecutor General’s Office is the Department for Public Prosecution Defense. It has 1 director, 5 heads of division, 23 female prosecutors, and 97 male prosecutors.
In the first-instance courts, the total number of prosecutors is 97 (19 female): 46 in the districts (9 female), 25 in Baku City (10 female), and 26 in the serious crimes courts.
The number of prosecutors in the second-instance (appeal) courts is 16 (3 female), and in the third-instance (cassation) courts, 7 (1 female).
https://genprosecutor.gov.az/en/page/prokurorluq/bas-prokurorlugun-struktur-qurumlari/dovlet-ittihaminin-mudafiesi-uzre-idare

Q41 (2025): In 2025, out of 349 candidates whose applications for the competition were registered, 320 participated in the examination. Of those, 174 candidates who scored 70 or more points qualified to participate in the next stage of the competition — the written examination. Out of 98 vacancies, 58 operational staff members were recruited (56 employees through examination, 2 employees through transfer). Since Trial Prosecutors are classified as 5th-category prosecutors, vacancies for these positions are not announced, and recruitment is not carried out through direct competition. Appointments to these positions are made from among candidates who have previously been admitted to the prosecutorial authorities. For example, investigators working in lower classifications are promoted to the 5th classification and appointed as Public Prosecutors.

Q45 (General Comment): According to Article 106 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges,” the monthly official salary of the Chairman of the Supreme Court is set at 3,550 AZN, while the monthly official salary of the judges of the Court is determined at 80% of the Chairman’s official salary. In addition, they are paid a supplementary allowance equal to one month’s official salary.
Furthermore, judges are granted an additional monthly payment amounting to 15% of their official salary for every five years of judicial service, as well as for holding an academic degree (not exceeding 45% in total). Prosecutorial employees appointed to judicial positions are granted the same additional payment for every five years of service in the prosecution authorities.

Q45 (2025): With regard to the question of reduced taxation applied to judges and public prosecutors, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 102.1.14.15 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, all types of remuneration paid to judges and to prosecutorial employees of the prosecution authorities (excluding salaries paid for official position and military (special) rank), as well as all types of wages, bonuses and other material benefits paid to such persons, are exempt from income tax.
With regard to pensions, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 20.1 of the Law "On Labour Pensions", former judges who have reached retirement age or who, prior to reaching that age, have been recognised as having a disability due to an impairment of body functions of 81–100 percent are granted supplements to their labour pensions based on length of service.
Accordingly, former judges with 15 years of judicial service are granted a supplement amounting to 50 percent of the average monthly salary received in the position of judge; former judges with more than 15 years of judicial service are granted a supplement amounting to 50 percent of the average monthly salary received in the position of judge, plus an additional 3 percent of that average monthly salary for each year of judicial service exceeding 15 years (or, in the case of an incomplete year, calculated proportionally to the number of months of service in that year), provided that the total supplement does not exceed 80 percent of the said average monthly salary. The supplement is determined as the difference between the amount calculated in this manner and the amount of the labour pension assigned under this Law.
At the same time, pursuant to Article 20.1.5-1 of the same Law, prosecutorial employees who have reached the statutory retirement age or who, prior to reaching that age, have been recognised as having a disability due to an impairment of body functions of 81–100 percent are also entitled to receive supplements to their labour pensions based on length of service.
With regard to housing provision, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 20.1 of the Law "On Service in the Prosecution Authorities", prosecutorial employees who require housing at the place of appointment, as well as those in need of improved housing conditions, must be provided with housing within six months from the date of their appointment to office.
Similarly, pursuant to Article 108 of the Law "On Courts and Judges", judges who require housing at the place of appointment, as well as those in need of improved housing conditions, must be provided with housing within six months from the date of their appointment to office.

Q46 (2025): Evaluation criterias for Judges: Workload in judicial activity and the ability to cope with it.
The quality of judicial acts and case management, communication skills, judicial ethics, and professional discipline.
Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges
1.2. The evaluation of the performance of judges is carried out for the purposes of improving the administration of justice, ensuring the proper organisation of the training process, as well as determining their suitability for promotion and for continuing their judicial and chairperson functions.
1.3. The performance of judges (chairpersons) shall be evaluated by the Judicial-Legal Council at least once every five years.
1.4. The performance of judges appointed to office for the first time shall be evaluated at the end of three years.
1.7. At the end of each year, the Judicial-Legal Council approves the evaluation schedule for the following year, indicating the judges (chairpersons) whose performance is to be evaluated, the Council members responsible for the evaluations, and the relevant timeframes, and the respective judges (chairpersons) are informed accordingly. If a judge applies for promotion or transfer, or if there is information regarding professional shortcomings, including deficiencies of a systematic nature in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms identified through court monitoring activities, the performance of that judge shall be evaluated outside the schedule, in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.

Q49 (General Comment): Pursuant to Part I of Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Advocates and Advocacy Activity”, legal assistance provided by a lawyer at the expense of the State, without any restrictions, shall be ensured for persons detained in administrative proceedings, suspects or accused persons in criminal cases, victims of domestic violence, and in other cases provided by law for persons who do not have sufficient financial means to pay for legal assistance in court.
According to Article 14.4 of the Civil Procedure Code, persons participating in proceedings may defend their rights and interests themselves, except in cases where representation is mandatory by law. For the purpose of representation of their interests or the exercise of procedural rights, they may freely choose a lawyer in order to obtain professional legal assistance.
Pursuant to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Lawyers and Legal Practice”, the main duties of the legal profession consist of defending the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of natural and legal persons, as well as state bodies (institutions), and providing them with high-quality legal assistance.
Pursuant to Articles 49.3 and 49.4 of the Civil Procedure Code, the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of minors aged from fourteen to eighteen, as well as of persons with limited legal capacity, are protected in court by their legal representatives. However, the court may involve such minors or persons with limited legal capacity personally in the proceedings.
The rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of minors under the age of fourteen, as well as of persons deemed legally incapable, are protected in court by their legal representatives.
According to Article 69.2 of the said Code, a legal entity is represented in court by persons authorised under laws, other legal acts or the constituent documents of the legal entity, or by duly authorised employees whose principal place of work is that legal entity, or by lawyers.
Pursuant to Article 19.4.4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the authority conducting criminal proceedings must ensure the right of a suspect or accused person, in the cases and in the manner provided for by that Code, to defend himself or herself personally or through a defence counsel of his or her own choosing, or, if he or she does not have sufficient financial means to pay for a defence counsel, to receive free legal assistance.
According to Article 19.5 of the same Code, in the cases provided for by that Code, the authority conducting criminal proceedings must involve the legal representative of a suspect or accused person in the proceedings.
Pursuant to Article 26.3 of the Administrative Procedure Code, persons with limited legal capacity or lacking legal capacity are represented in administrative court proceedings in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
At the same time, Article 31 of the Administrative Procedure Code provides that participants in administrative court proceedings have the right to be represented by a lawyer. State and municipal bodies, as well as legal entities, may be represented through authorised representatives as provided for in Article 26.2 of that Code, while natural persons may be represented through close relatives.

Georgia

Q33 (2025): In 10 District Court position of Court President is vacant, but according the legislation Judge with longest experience performs duty of Court President (6 male and 4 female) or he'she is temporarily assigned by HCOJ to perform duties of the chairman.

Q36 (General Comment): The Prosecution Service of Georgia is not organized according to the court instances. Its structure is as follows:

- District Prosecutor’s Offices - Regional Prosecutor’s Offices
- Tbilisi Prosecutor’s Office
- Prosecutor’s Offices of the Autonomous Republics of Adjara and Abkhazia
- Office of the Prosecutor General Each structural body of the PSG has prosecutors and management subordinated to the Prosecutor General and other prosecutors in the hierarchy.

Q38 (General Comment): The Prosecution Service of Georgia is not organized according to the court instances. Its structure is as follows:
- District Prosecutor's Offices - Regional Prosecutor's Offices
- Tbilisi Prosecutor's Office
- Prosecutor's Offices of the Autonomous Republics of Adjara and Abkhazia
- Office of the Prosecutor General Each structural body of the PSG has prosecutors and management subordinated to the Prosecutor General and other prosecutors in the hierarchy.

Q38 (2025): The role of the head of a prosecutor's office includes overseeing the overall administration and management of the office. This involves supervising criminal investigations and prosecutions, ensuring compliance with legal standards, and safeguarding the integrity of the prosecutorial process.
Additionally, the head is responsible for managing the office's staff, including assigning duties, providing guidance, and ensuring adherence to professional standards and discipline. The head is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the office's operations.
The head also plays a key role in resource management, advocating for necessary equipment and training programs, and ensuring that the office's operational needs are adequately met.

Q40 (2025): The category "Other" includes non-prosecutorial staff who do not fall under categories 1–3. It comprises the following positions and numbers:
- Investigators: 125 (106 males, 19 females)
- Public Relations (PR) staff: 13 (5 males, 8 females)
- Interpreters: 3 (females)
- Senior Witness and Victim Coordinators 22 (females)
- Drivers: 60 (males)
- Car Wash Staff: 2 (males)

During the reporting period, the total number of interns was 54, including 43 intern-prosecutors and 11 intern-investigators. The reported increase of staff is explained by the institutional reform that entered into force on 1 July 2025. Following the abolition of the Special Investigation Service, its investigative competences were transferred to the Prosecution Service. In this context, employees of the Special Investigation Service were appointed to positions within the Prosecution Service on the basis of their written consent.
Therefore, the increase in the number of non-public prosecutor staff from 373 in 2024 to 450 in 2025 is primarily linked to the transfer of functions and employees resulting from this reform.

Q43 (2025): In accordance with Order No. 002 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia dated 21 February 2022, approving the Internal Regulations of the Prosecution Service, employees may, with the approval of their immediate supervisor, be granted full or partial day-offs.
Full day-offs may be granted for up to one day per month, not exceeding seven days per year.
Partial day-offs, including late arrival or early departure, may be granted once per month. The total duration of absence during a single working day may not exceed five hours (including breaks) and may be granted in no more than seven cases per year.

Q45 (General Comment): Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts adopted on 26 June 2025 introduced a new mechanism for determining judicial salaries. Under the revised framework, the monthly official salary of a judge shall increase if the base official salary established by the annual State Budget Law increases. According to the law on the State Budget for 2026, judicial salaries increased by 10% from 1 January 2026, in line with the increase in the base official salary.
PSG Comment: PSG is not organized according to the court instances. The position of the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court does not exist. Therefore, the salary of the regional prosecutor is indicated in the respective section instead.

Q45 (2025): The decrease in salary compared to previous reporting when expressed in euros is a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Georgian lari (GEL) and the euro. However, when measured in Georgian lari, prosecutors' salary has increased during the reporting period.
In addition, public prosecutors in Georgia receive various benefits, including a special pension, housing allowances, medical insurance, fuel and cell phone allowances, as well as performance-related bonuses.
Other financial benefits for judges:
1.Life and health insurance,
2.Limits on mobile phone calls,
3.Supreme Court judges use an official car,
4.Some judges who have to travel from their place of residence to other territorial units to carry out their duties are given fuel for their personal cars.

Q46 (2025): Individual evaluation of Judge's work exits only during the probation period for Judges, annually, during 3 years.
For prosecutors the quantitative criterion under the evaluation system is workload, which reflects the volume of procedural and court-related activities carried out by prosecutors during the evaluation period. It is calculated on the basis of objective statistical data, using predefined categories and calculation rules established by the Order #047 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia on the Adoption of the Performance Appraisal System of Prosecutors and Investigators.
Qualitative criteria relate to the assessment of professional performance and include the quality of prosecutorial activity, such as:
- Quality of procedural supervision or investigation;
- Quality and substantiation of procedural documents;
- Quality of support of state prosecution in court. Qualitative assessment is carried out through the review of selected case files and procedural documents, as well as the evaluation of performance in court proceedings.

Q49 (2025): Citizens may pursue proceedings in courts personally, legal persons - through an official who is authorized to act on behalf of the legal person or the organization under respective regulations or statute. Parties can pursue proceedings in court through an lawyer. Party can be presented in the court by civil society organization/representative, but representative of this organization or person in Second and Highest instance courts should be lawyer.

Republic of Moldova

Q31 (2025): Judges who are suspended have been excluded from the presented figures (Courts of Appeal – 1 and District Courts – 33).
At the SCJ and the Courts of Appeal, judges who have been temporarily transferred have also been counted (SCJ – 4 and Courts of Appeal – 28), and they have been excluded from the figures for the district courts. At the district courts, three judges who were appointed to permanent positions based on the occupancy of vacant temporary judge posts, in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on the Organization of the Judiciary, have also been counted. Contexts for suspensions, transfers, appointments - vetting, criminal investigation, maternal leave.

Q33 (General Comment): At the courts, an interim vice-president is appointed who performs the functions of the court president pursuant to Articles 16 and 161 of Law no. 514/1995 on the Organization of the Judiciary.

Q34 (General Comment): Subcategory 2 – judicial assistants and court clerks.
Subcategory 3 – heads of the secretariat (court managers), accountants, IT managers, staff representing Departments of Generalization, Systematization, Monitoring of Judicial Practice and Public Relations, Departments of Case Records and Procedural Documentation, Human Resources Departments, Departments of Case Records and Documentation for civil, commercial, and administrative cases, Department of Case Records and Documentation for criminal and misdemeanor cases.

Q36 (2025): In the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Moldova, prosecutors representing the prosecution in second-level courts are considered at the same level as territorial prosecutors, and prosecutors in specialized prosecutors' offices are considered at the same level as prosecutors at the Supreme Court level.
Respectively, they have been reflected as follows:
1. Prosecutors of territorial prosecutors' offices as first instance level public prosecutors;
2. Prosecutors of district prosecutors' offices (status as a territorial prosecutor's office) as second instance level public prosecutors;
3. Prosecutors within the General Prosecutor's Office (who are responsible for representing the prosecution mainly at the Supreme Court of Justice) and prosecutors of specialized prosecutors' offices, as highest instance level public prosecutors.
The number of prosecutors by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene.

Q38 (General Comment): According to the Prosecutor's Office Regulations the head of the territorial prosecution offices has the following duties:
a) organizes, coordinates, and exercises control over subordinate staff, either directly or through his or her deputy(ies), to ensure the proper performance of their duties;
b) assigns prosecutors to areas of activity within the prosecutor’s office, based on the need to ensure the proper functioning of the prosecutor’s office and taking into account their specialization;
c) assigns criminal cases and files to prosecutors for resolution based on the following objective criteria: specialization, skills, experience, the number of cases, complaints, petitions, and their degree of complexity, the specific nature of each individual case, and instances of incompatibility and conflict of interest, to the extent they are known;
d) establishes and assigns the functional duties of deputy prosecutors;
e) ensures compliance with legislation regarding special investigative activities, as well as the registration and examination of classified documents received by the prosecutor’s office; f) exercises the powers provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure and other special laws;
g) ensures the implementation of national and sectoral strategies in the field of justice;
h) develops the annual activity plan of the territorial prosecutor’s office in accordance with the annual activity plan of the Prosecutor’s Office and institutional operational plans, and ensures the full achievement of objectives and actions within the established timeframe;
i) organizes the in-service training and professional development of prosecutors, in accordance with the program approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
j) conducts periodic reviews of the prosecutor’s office’s activities, setting priorities and measures that contribute to the effective exercise of its duties;
k) ensures compliance with legislation regarding access to information held by the Prosecutor’s Office and cooperation with the media;
l) proposes to the Superior Council of Prosecutors the commendation or sanctioning of prosecutors;
m) submits, within the established deadlines, reports on the activities of the prosecutor’s office;
n) conducts individual and collective performance evaluations of prosecutors and public officials;
o) proposes to the Prosecutor General the commendation and/or sanctioning of civil servants and technical staff;
p) ensures the collection of statistical data on the activities of the prosecutor’s office and on crimes committed, and submits such data to the subdivisions of the General Prosecutor’s Office within the established deadlines;
q) ensures the integrity of the material assets of the respective prosecutor’s office and takes measures to recover material damages from the guilty parties;
r) organizes secretarial, administrative, and other organizational activities within the prosecutor’s office;
s) performs other duties in accordance with the law.

Q38 (2025): Row 3 includes the head of General Prosecutor's Office and 2 heads of specialized prosecutor's offices. The number of heads of office by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene.
The total number of heads of prosecution offices has decreased compared with data for previous years, as a result of the reorganization of territorial prosecutors' offices (as a legal entity), being reduced from 36 to 14, as of April 2025. Law No. 211 of December 6, 2021, approving the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation, provided for the reorganization of the Prosecutor's Office in accordance with the structure of the court map.
The reform aimed to streamline the Prosecutor's Office's operational capabilities, as well as to improve institutional performance in specific areas, such as: combating corruption and money laundering, organized crime, human trafficking, smuggling, drug trafficking, and economic crimes. An important objective of the institutional reform was also to ensure respect for human rights in criminal proceedings.

Q40 (2025): 1. Prosecutor's consultants, investigative officers who are detached in prosecutor's offices from criminal investigation bodies supporting the prosecutor's activities
2. Specialists/Consultants/Auditors supporting the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services 3. Auxiliary (technical) personnel

Q41 (2025): On 01 January 2025 there were 36 open positions for judges (initial recruitment) in first instance courts and 8 open positions for judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law. In 2025 the Law on Supreme Court of Justice was amended by reducing the number of positions of judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law from 9 to 7.
The President of the Republic of Moldova initially appointed in 2025, 19 judges in first instance courts and 2 judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law.
The number of open positions, valid applications and initially recruited prosecutors refers to prosecutor's from territorial prosecutor's offices.
Sources: 1. The 2025 annual activity report of the Selection and evaluation board for prosecutors, available at the following link https://csp.md/sites/default/files/2026-02/raport_de_activitate_csep_anul_2025.pdf, as accessed on 01 April, 2026 and the Activity report for 2025 of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, available at https://csp.md/sites/default/files/2026-03/raport_2025_09.03.2026_red.pdf, as accessed on 05 April 2026.
2. Information provided on request by the Superior Council of Magistracy Secretariat.

Q43 (General Comment): Relevant legal framework: Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova
The Moldovan general provisions from the Labour Code which are applicable to judges and prosecutors as well, are considering temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (e.g. for childcare) as part-time work. Article 97. Part-time work (work on a reduced schedule)
(1) The employer may hire employees to work part-time (reduced daily or weekly working hours). The
exact duration of the part-time schedule shall be stated in the individual employment contract, in accordance with Article 49(1)(l).
(2) Part-time work may also be agreed after the employment contract is signed, with the consent of both parties. At the request of a pregnant woman, an employee who has children under the age of 10 or children with disabilities (including those under guardianship), or an employee who takes care of a sick family member based on a medical certificate, the employer is obliged to establish a part-time daily or weekly schedule (…).
Article 108. Breaks for feeding a child
(1) One of the parents (or the guardian) who has a child under the age of 3 is entitled, in addition to the
lunch break, to additional breaks for feeding the child.
(2) These additional breaks must be granted at least once every 3 hours, and each break must last at least
30 minutes. If the parent (or guardian) has two or more children under the age of 3, the break must be at least one hour.
(3) Feeding breaks are included in working time and are paid based on the employee's average salary.
(4) If the employer provides special rooms for feeding children, these rooms must meet hygiene
requirements according to the applicable sanitary rules.

Q43 (2025): 1.Candidates for the position of member of the Superior Council of Prosecutors from among prosecutors have the right, upon request, to benefit from a 50% reduction in workload, only during the promotion campaign, but there were no requests in 2025.
2. Temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (for childcare) is theoretically possible but it was not requested by prosecutors in 2025.
3. By Decision No. 694/50 of 30 December 2025, the Superior Council of Magistracy reduced the workload in the allocation of cases through the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) for the members of the Disciplinary Board and the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges within the Superior Council of Magistracy.
4. Temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (for childcare) is theoretically possible and it was requested by judges in 2025.

Q44 (2025): Data indicated for professional judges reflects a case where SCM granted 50% (part-time) working time for childcare, including the break for feeding a minor child.

Q45 (General Comment): Beginning of career for a judge/prosecutor - a judge or prosecutor in a court of first instance or a district prosecutor's office with at least up to 6 years of experience, for whom the legislative provisions assign a specific salary code, class, and coefficient. End of career for a judge/prosecutor - a judge at the Supreme Court of Justice or a prosecutor at the Prosecutor's General Office with more than 16 years of experience, for whom the legislative provisions assign a specific salary code, class, and coeficient (excluding administrative positions, such as court president, deputy president, attorney general, deputy attorney general, heads, deputy heads of different departments).
The coefficient assigned by law is multiplied by the reference value established every year for different categories of judges/prosecutors by a government decision. Over the past two years, the Government has set a higher reference value for judges and prosecutors who have passed the external evaluation process. The salaries also progress throughout the career of a judge/public prosecutor based on years of experience, level of court/ prosecutor's office where he/she works, based on administrative position held in addition to serving as a judge or prosecutor.

Q45 (2025): 56 judges (17.5 % of total number of judges) and 38 prosecutors (6 % of total number of prosecutors) underwent the external evaluation procedure (vetting) and are getting higher salaries in 2025. The increased variations between a salary of a judge/prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career and a judge/prosecutor of the Supreme Court/Prosecutor's General Office in 2025 is due to the fact that the external evaluation procedure started with judges/prosecutors from the Supreme Court of Justice/Prosecutor's General Office and with candidates for SCP/SCM (e.g. all SCJ judges active in 2025 passed the vetting procedure and their salary has increased considering the special reference value approved by the Government for this issue). In 2025 all reference values established by the Government for salaries of judges and prosecutors have increased, considering the inflation rate and considering the successful passing through the vetting (external evaluation) for a part of judges and prosecutors which generated a general increase in salaries. There were not applied specific particularities of pay to judges on specialized panels introduced in 2025 as the nominated panels have become active as of 2026. For the calculation of judges' salaries in the specialized panels and the Anti-Corruption College, a reference value of 4,300 MDL (220 Euro) has been set for 2026, similar to that of judges who have passed the external evaluation.
In addition, judges within the Anti-Corruption College and those within the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal and their families will benefit from additional guarantees to ensure their security, personal safety, and that of their families and property. Judges of the Anti-Corruption College and those of the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal who do not have housing in the municipality of Chişinău shall be provided with official housing for the duration of their service. If housing is not provided, the judges in question shall be granted a monthly tax-exempt allowance for rent and transportation.
As of 2025 the SCM has approved and implements the Regulation on the procedure for reimbursing all judges for transportation expenses or housing rental costs. This does not apply to those working in Chisinau. Judges receive a special pension. Travel and housing allowances were introduced as of 2025 for prosecutors as well, but this does not apply to those working in Chisinau. In 2025, none of the benefits that judges and prosecutors enjoyed in 2024 were eliminated.

Q46 (General Comment): Criteria for evaluating judges' performances:
a) professional competence;
b) organizational competence;
c) integrity.
Professional competence is evaluated based on the following indicators:
a) the percentage of upheld judgments/conclusions from contested ones, with the exception of overturned judgments for reasons not attributable to the judge;
b) the number and percentage of annulled decisions/conclusions from those examined, with the presentation of the confirmatory extract from the Integrated File Management Program;
c) the presence of violations of the European Convention for Human Rights, found by the European Court of Human Rights;
d) clarity of verbal and written presentation;
e) the quality of the reasoning of court decisions;
f) the professional training of the judge;
g) possession and application of IT knowledge.
Organizational competence is evaluated based on the following indicators:
a) the resolution rate of files in relation to the number of files distributed for examination;
b) compliance with reasonable deadlines in the process of administration of justice;
c) the weight of the decisions drawn up in compliance with the term established by law;
d) the average deadlines for examining files, depending on their complexity;
e) the way of organizing the professional activity;
f) the number of meetings in the evaluation period that were postponed for reasons attributable to the judge, relative to the total number of meetings;
g) the number of judgments and court rulings published on the website of the court, relative to the total number of judgments or, as the case may be, court rulings issued;
h) the average rate of the number of interrupted meetings in relation to the total number of meetings;
i) fulfillment within legal terms of other duties established by law.
Integrity is evaluated based on the following indicators:

Q46 (2025): Please see the general comments.

Q48 (2025): The discrepancy in number of judicial experts in 2025 compared with 2022 data is due to suspensions/removals from the register of judicial experts (2022-2025) and a low rate of new entrants to the profession (the majority of judicial experts are of advanced age). To remedy the situation, significant amendments to the Law on Judicial Expertise and the Status of Judicial Experts have been adopted in 2025 (e.g. reforming the procedure for admission to the profession of judicial expert; improving the initial professional training mechanism for candidates and clearly defining the circumstances under which individuals may be exempted from completing their professional internship; clarifying aspects regarding the procedure for the loss, waiver, or withdrawal of the right to
conduct judicial expert examinations in a particular specialty in cases where the judicial expert is qualified in multiple specialties, etc).

Q49 (General Comment): According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases the representation in courts is exercised by:
1) a lawyer;
2) other persons empowered by law with the attributions of defender;
3) a lawyer from abroad if he / she is assisted by a person indicated in point 1).
For defendants and victims who are legal persons the representation in courts is exercised by their nominated representatives who can be lawyers or not. If they don't have a representative, the court has to nominate a legal aid lawyer.

Ukraine
Q31 (2025): excluding 238 judges (125 men, 113 women) who lack judicial powers due to the expiry of the five-year term of appointment, reaching the age of 65, not being included in the staff of the relevant court, failure to take the judicial oath, failure to complete initial training, as well as judges appointed (elected) to positions in courts that have ceased to operate (the territorial jurisdiction of whose cases has been assigned to another court), in respect of whom no decision has been taken on secondment to another court for the administration of justice, and judges seconded to work at the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.

Q33 (2025): The President of a court, at any level of the judiciary, acts as its administrative head and is responsible for ensuring the court's proper institutional functioning. The President represents the court in its relations with state authorities, local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities, and, in the case of higher courts, also in dealings with foreign judicial authorities and international organisations. The President defines the administrative responsibilities of the deputy presidents, oversees the performance of the court administration, approves the appointment of the chief of staff and their deputies, and may initiate proposals concerning incentives or disciplinary measures in respect of senior court staff.
Among the core responsibilities are issuing administrative orders following the appointment, transfer or dismissal of judges, notifying the competent bodies of judicial vacancies, ensuring the implementation of decisions adopted by the meeting of judges, organising judicial statistics and analytical support, and promoting the continuing professional development of judges. In appellate courts, the President may also exercise the powers of an investigating judge or assign judges to perform such functions. In the Supreme Court, the President convenes and presides over the Plenum, reports on the Court's activities, and serves ex officio as a member of the High Council of Justice.

Q34 (General Comment): The national classification of court staff in Ukraine is primarily based on job titles within court administrations. However, for the purposes of the CEPEJ questionnaire and to ensure comparability of data, staff were classified according to their functional responsibilities, in line with the Explanatory Note.
Assistants to members of the Council of Judges of Ukraine do not have a separate job description. In practice, they perform functions similar to those of judicial assistants, including supporting judges in matters related to adjudicative activities. For this reason, they were classified under sub-category 2 (judicial support staff). Court hearing secretaries were also included in sub-category 2, as they provide procedural support directly related to adjudicative activities, including organising hearings and assisting judges during court proceedings.
Security personnel are not considered court staff, as they belong to the Judicial Protection Service, which is a separate institution and not part of court administrations. Other staff responsible for the maintenance of court buildings (such as cleaners and technical maintenance personnel) were classified under sub-category 4, in line with their functional responsibilities and the Explanatory Note.
Court secretaries are not assigned to individual judges and perform administrative and organisational tasks not directly related to adjudicative activities; therefore, they were classified under administrative court staff. Court ushers also belong to the Judicial Protection Service and were not included as court staff for the purposes of this classification. Maintenance staff were classified under sub-category 4 in accordance with their functional responsibilities.
As regards gender disaggregation, the previously indicated "NA" in the total number of staff by gender resulted from a technical issue. The figures have now been reviewed and corrected accordingly.

Q36 (General Comment): Ukrainian legislation does not provide prosecutors at the first instance, second instance, and at the supreme court level. The only separation is for regional, district, specialized anticorruption prosecution offices and prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office.

Q36 (2025): As of 31 December 2025, the number of vacant and temporarily vacant prosecutor positions in the prosecution authorities significantly decreased compared to the situation at the end of 2024. Following the introduction, during the period of martial law, of a temporary simplified appointment procedure by the Law of Ukraine No. 4555-IX of 22 July 2025, the number of vacancies was reduced from more than 1,500 (approximately 15% of the total number of established prosecutor posts) to about 700 by the end of the reference year. The remaining vacancies were mainly concentrated in prosecutor's offices located in areas affected by ongoing hostilities or temporary occupation.
Ukrainian legislation does not classify prosecutors according to court instance levels (first instance, second instance or Supreme Court level). Prosecutors exercise their powers within a unified prosecution service depending on their institutional position (district, regional, specialised prosecution offices and the Office of the Prosecutor General), and they may participate in proceedings before different court instances in accordance with procedural legislation. Therefore, the breakdown of prosecutors by instance level is not applicable, and only the total number of prosecutors in FTE is reported.

Q37 (2025): Pursuant to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", the functions of the Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine are exercised exclusively by prosecutors. The delegation of the functions of the Prosecutor's Office, as well as the appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, is not permitted.
Q38 (2025): Heads of prosecution offices in Ukraine (the Prosecutor General, heads of regional prosecutor's offices, heads of district prosecutor's offices and heads of specialised prosecution offices) exercise organisational and managerial functions within their respective prosecution offices as separate legal entities in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution".
In particular, they organise the work of the relevant prosecution office, ensure the proper performance of prosecutorial functions, distribute responsibilities among prosecutors, manage human and administrative resources, supervise compliance with internal regulations and professional standards, and ensure implementation of the strategic priorities of the prosecution service. Within the limits established by law, they also participate in staffing decisions concerning prosecutors holding administrative positions and ensure coordination with other prosecution offices and competent public authorities.
Heads of internal structural units within a single prosecution office are not included in this category.

Q40 (2025): Gender-disaggregated data are available only for staff providing direct support to prosecutorial activities (sub-category 1). For the remaining sub-categories (administrative staff and staff responsible for maintenance of buildings), gender-disaggregated information is not centrally collected in the statistical reporting system of the prosecution authorities. Therefore, the gender breakdown for these categories and for the total remains reported as NA.

Q41 (2025): The data reported under Q41 reflect only recruitment procedures completed during the reference year 2025. Selection procedures launched in 2025 but not finalised during the reference year are not included in the number of persons actually recruited.
In particular, the selection procedures for 230 and 121 prosecutor positions in district prosecutor's offices initiated by Decisions of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) of 30 June 2025 No. 178дк-25 and of 4 December 2025 No. 621дк-25 were not completed in 2025 and are therefore reflected only under the number of applicants, but not under recruited prosecutors.
The number of applicants reported in the table corresponds to persons who submitted documents within recruitment procedures conducted during the reference year. In particular, the figure of 2,347 applicants for prosecutor positions corresponds to persons who submitted documents within the selection procedure for 230 district prosecutor positions launched by Decision of the QDCP of 30 June 2025 No. 178дк-25. Information on persons who submitted documents within the selection procedure for 121 district prosecutor positions (Decision of the QDCP of 4 December 2025 No. 621дк-25) is not reflected, as the processing of documents and formation of the list of candidates admitted to the qualification examination took place in 2026.
Recruitment of prosecutors during 2025 was carried out both following the completion of competitive selection procedures initiated in previous periods and through the temporary simplified appointment procedure applicable during martial law pursuant to paragraph 54 of Section XIII of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution". In particular, following completion of earlier selection procedures, 55 candidates were appointed to positions of prosecutors of district prosecutor's offices after successful completion of traineeship and special training. Additional appointments were carried out through transfers and simplified appointment mechanisms at the level of the Office of the Prosecutor General and regional prosecutor's offices in order to ensure continuity of prosecutorial functions, particularly in regions affected by hostilities. Only appointments completed during the reference year are reflected in the number of recruited prosecutors.
As regards judges, the number of applicants (2,002) and recruited judges (73) reported in the table reflects only those recruitment procedures completed during 2025 within the framework of selection procedures conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. Ongoing selection procedures not finalised during the reference year are not included.
The information provided under Q41 is consistent with the situation described under Q36. As indicated in the comment to Q36, as of 31 December 2024 the number of vacant and temporarily vacant prosecutor positions exceeded 1,500 out of approximately 10,000 authorised prosecutor posts. During 2025, the number of vacant prosecutor positions significantly decreased following the introduction of temporary simplified appointment procedures during martial law and the implementation of recruitment measures aimed at ensuring continuity of prosecutorial activity. As a result, by the end of the reference year the number of vacant prosecutor positions had decreased to approximately 700.
As regards accessibility and equal access to employment in prosecution bodies, the anonymous survey referred to under Q27 concerned compliance within the Office of the Prosecutor General with the principle of barrier-free access and the state of barrier-free conditions in the workplace. The results of this survey are intended to support the development of measures aimed at ensuring a more inclusive working environment and improving accessibility of prosecution bodies. While this survey did not affect the numerical data reported under Q41, it provides relevant contextual information concerning access to employment in prosecution bodies.

Q43 (2025): In Ukraine, judges and public prosecutors normally perform their duties on a full-time basis, and the legislation does not provide for formal arrangements such as part-time work or individual temporary reduction of workload or working time. Redistribution of cases between judges may take place for organisational reasons through the automated case allocation system (for example in cases of absence, recusal, reassignment or relocation of courts), but this does not constitute an individual workload-reduction mechanism.
During the period of martial law, certain organisational adjustments have been introduced, including temporary relocation of courts and prosecution offices, changes in territorial jurisdiction of courts, remote participation in court hearings where permitted by procedural legislation, and temporary reassignment of prosecutors between prosecution offices. These measures are aimed at ensuring continuity of justice and prosecution activities under security constraints and do not represent formal arrangements reducing working time or workload.

Q45 (General Comment): In Ukraine, judges of specialised jurisdictions do not receive higher basic salaries compared to judges of general jurisdiction at the same level.
Pursuant to Article 135 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, the basic official salary of a judge of an appellate court or a higher specialised court amounts to 50 subsistence minimums for able-bodied persons as of 1 January of the respective year.
Judges of specialised courts, including the High Anti-Corruption Court, are therefore remunerated at the same level as judges of appellate courts. These salary levels are reflected in the data provided.
Q45 (2025): Pursuant to Articles 83, 84 and 86 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office”, a prosecutor who, after appointment, requires improved housing conditions is provided with official (service) housing at the location of the prosecutor’s office. Prosecutors are also covered by compulsory state social insurance. They are entitled to a service-length pension provided that their total length of service is at least 25 years, including no less than 15 years in prosecutorial positions.

In accordance with Article 138 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, a judge who, after appointment, requires improved housing conditions shall be provided with official (service) housing at the location of the court by local self-government bodies, in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, unless otherwise provided by law.
Under Article 142 of the same Law, a retired judge who has reached the age of 62 (for men) or the statutory retirement age for women established by Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine “On Compulsory State Pension Insurance” is entitled either to a pension under that Law or, at the judge’s discretion, to a monthly lifelong monetary allowance.
This monthly lifelong monetary allowance is paid in the amount of 50 per cent of the judicial remuneration of a judge holding the corresponding position. For each full year of judicial service exceeding 20 years, the allowance increases by two per cent of that remuneration.

Q46 (2025): In Ukraine, a mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law exists for judges. Qualification assessment of judges is provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and is based on criteria of competence, professional ethics and integrity. In addition, regular evaluation of judges during their tenure is carried out in order to identify professional development needs and ensure the maintenance of an appropriate level of qualification. In 2025, the Regulation on Regular Evaluation adopted by Decision No. 181/зп-25 further defined the procedure and methodology for regular evaluation as an element of judicial career development.
As regards prosecutors, in 2025 the system for assessing the quality of prosecutors’ work did not yet operate as a mandatory formal evaluation system applicable throughout the prosecution service. Although paragraph 7-2 of part one of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” provides that the Prosecutor General approves regulations on the system of individual assessment of prosecutors and on the system for assessing the quality of prosecutors’ work, the relevant framework was applied on a pilot basis only in several regional prosecutor’s offices (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions) and the respective district prosecutor’s offices. Therefore, in 2025 the evaluation system functioned only as an optional formal evaluation mechanism.
The introduction of a unified system of regular assessment of prosecutors’ performance based on pre-established and objective criteria is foreseen in the Rule of Law Roadmap and is being developed in follow-up to Recommendation XXV of GRECO’s Fourth Evaluation Round. Further regulatory steps are planned to ensure system-wide implementation of such a framework.

Q48 (General Comment): Only lawyers with attorney’s certificate have a right to represent client in a court. To get this certificate a person should have a higher legal education, appropriate experience and pass the exam.

Q48 (2025): With regard to lawyers
According to the Unified Register of Advocates of Ukraine, 52,960 practising advocates were registered in Ukraine as of the end of 2025 (latest available data for October 2025). 2 694 authorised to provide free secondary legal aid.
With regard to enforcement agents
Please note that the legislation does not provide for the collection of data on the number of private enforcement agents disaggregated by gender. Such data are therefore not maintained by the Ministry of Justice.
With regard to notaries
By Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 5591/5 of 13 December 2022, adopted in agreement with the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, reporting form No. 1-Notariat (annual), entitled "Report on the Activities of State and Private Notaries, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and Its Territorial Bodies in the Field of Notariat", was approved.
This reporting form sets out indicators reflecting the activities of state notary offices, state notarial archives and private notaries.
As of 1 January 2026, notarial services in Ukraine are provided by 6,189 notaries, including 665 state notaries working in state notary offices and state notarial archives, and 5,524 private notaries.
Under the Law of Ukraine "On Notariat", notarial acts in Ukraine are performed either by notaries working in state notary offices and state notarial archives (state notaries) or by notaries engaged in private practice (private notaries). The Law does not impose any gender-based restrictions on access to the profession.
Accordingly, it is not possible to provide data disaggregated by gender, as such information is neither collected nor consolidated.
With regard to judicial experts
Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Procedure for Maintaining the State Register of Certified Forensic Experts, approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 492/5 of 29 March 2012 and registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 30 March 2012 under No. 484/20797 (hereinafter – the Procedure), the State Register of Certified Forensic Experts (hereinafter – the Register) is an official electronic database maintained to compile information on persons who have obtained the qualification of forensic expert in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Forensic Examination".
The Register contains information on certified forensic experts of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, as well as on forensic experts who are not employed by state specialised institutions (i.e. entities authorised to carry out forensic activities as defined in Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Forensic Examination").
In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Procedure, the Register includes the following information: surname, first name and patronymic (if any); unique record number in the Unified State Demographic Register (if available); the name of the Expert Qualification Commission (EQC), the date and number of its decision and a brief description thereof (granting, confirming or upgrading the qualification of a forensic expert, extension of the validity period of the certificate, or imposition of disciplinary liability); information on the temporary suspension or resumption of forensic activities; the number and validity period of the certificate or other document confirming the qualification of forensic expert (where no certificate is issued, a corresponding entry is made), as

Q49 (2025): In Ukraine, defence in criminal proceedings is exercised exclusively by lawyers. In civil, administrative and labour disputes, parties may represent themselves in courts of first instance. Representation by a lawyer is generally required in cassation proceedings before the Supreme Court, while in appellate proceedings it applies in certain categories of cases depending on procedural rules.

Indicator 2 - Profile of the judiciary

by question No.

Question 31. Number of professional judges in full time equivalent (FTE) sitting in courts, on 31 December of the reference year.
Question 32. Number of non-professional judges (e.g., lay judges or "juges consulaires", but not arbitrators or persons sitting on a jury) on 31 December of the reference year.

Question 33. Number of court presidents on 31 December of the reference year.
Question 34. Number of non-judge staff who are working in courts on 31 December of the reference year (please give the information in FTE and for posts actually filled).
Question 35. If there are Rechtspfleger (or similar bodies), please briefly describe their status, exact duties and the fields in which they have a role.
Question 36. Number of public prosecutors in FTE on 31 December of the reference year:
Question 37. If in your judicial system, other professionals have similar duties to those of public prosecutors, please specify their number on 31 December of the reference year.

Question 38. Number of heads of prosecution offices on 31 December of the reference year:
Question 39. Please explain if a specific instruction can be given to a public prosecutor to either prosecute or not prosecute a case, and if there are any exceptions. Please also specify the details of these instructions and/or exceptions.
Question 39-1. How many specific instructions addressed to a public prosecutor to prosecute or not were issued in the reference year?
Question 40. Number of non-prosecutor staff attached to the public prosecution services on 31 December of the reference year (please give the information in FTE and for posts actually filled).

Question 41. In the frame of the recruitments of judges and public prosecutors, please indicate the number of open positions, applicants and judges and prosecutors actually recruited during the reference year.
Question 42. Is your country experiencing difficulties in recruiting judges and/or public prosecutors? In that case, have any measures been taken to remedy this issue? / In case your country does not experience any difficulties, what factors contribute to the attractiveness of these professions at national level?
Question 43. What arrangements or adjustments to working time or conditions are possible for judges and public prosecutors?
Question 44. If part time work is possible, what is the number of professional judges and public prosecutors working part-time?
Question 45. Salaries of judges and public prosecutors for the reference year:
Question 46. Does your country implement a system for evaluating judges and public prosecutors? If yes, please select the relevant options (multiple replies possible).
Question 47. Please describe the individual evaluation system of judges and public prosecutors in your country. In particular, indicate the frequency, the authority responsible, the categories of judges and public prosecutors evaluated, the purposes of the evaluation and other details.
Question 48. Total number of lawyers, enforcement agents, notaries and judicial experts practicing in your country (FTE).
Question 49. Is legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in: (multiple replies possible)
Question 50. Please describe if any measures or institutional bodies exist specifically in the judiciary to ensure gender equality for judicial professionals especially concerning recruitment and promotion.

Question 31

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Ensuring gender equality to protect gender equality, leadership, existing gender policy and national and international legislation in this area appropriate measures are being taken. As a result of these measures, the number of female judges has increased, consequently leading to their advancement into leadership positions.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Judges who are suspended have been excluded from the presented figures (Courts of Appeal – 1 and District Courts – 33).
At the SCJ and the Courts of Appeal, judges who have been temporarily transferred have also been counted (SCJ – 4 and Courts of Appeal – 28), and they have been excluded from the figures for the district courts. At the district courts, three judges who were appointed to permanent positions based on the occupancy of vacant temporary judge posts, in accordance with Article 21 of the Law on the Organization of the Judiciary, have also been counted. Contexts for suspensions, transfers, appointments - vetting, criminal investigation, maternal leave.

Ukraine

(2025): excluding 238 judges (125 men, 113 women) who lack judicial powers due to the expiry of the five-year term of appointment, reaching the age of 65, not being included in the staff of the relevant court, failure to take the judicial oath, failure to complete initial training, as well as judges appointed (elected) to positions in courts that have ceased to operate (the territorial jurisdiction of whose cases has been assigned to another court), in respect of whom no decision has been taken on secondment to another court for the administration of justice, and judges seconded to work at the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.

Question 33

Armenia

(2025): According to Part 2 of Article 32 of the Judicial Code: "In addition to a judge's powers, the president of a first-instance or appellate court:
1) Ensures the normal functioning of the court, including supervising the activities of the court staff;
2) Grants leave to judges;
3) Represents the court in relations with other bodies;
4) Addresses the Supreme Judicial Council, the General Assembly, and the committees of the General Assembly on matters related to ensuring the normal functioning of the court;
5) If an apparent violation of the rules of judicial conduct by a judge is detected, submits a relevant report to the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee of the General Assembly (hereinafter, the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee);
5.1) In accordance with the procedure established by the Supreme Judicial Council, conducts ongoing monitoring to ensure that cases are examined within reasonable time limits in the court;
6) Performs other powers as provided."
According to Part 2 of Article 33 of the Judicial Code: "In addition to the powers of a judge of a chamber of the Court of Cassation, the President of the Court of Cassation:
1) Ensures the normal functioning of the Court of Cassation, including supervising the activities of the court staff;
2) Grants leave to judges of the Court of Cassation;
3) Represents the Court of Cassation in relations with other bodies;
4) Addresses the Supreme Judicial Council, the General Assembly, and the committees of the General Assembly on matters related to ensuring the normal functioning of the Court of Cassation;
5) If an apparent violation of the rules of judicial conduct by a judge, including a chamber president, is detected, submits a relevant report to the Ethics and Disciplinary Issues Committee;
6) Performs other powers as provided.
The term of office for the president of a first-instance or appellate court is three years, while the term of office for the president of the Court of Cassation is six years.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Ensuring gender equality to protect gender equality, leadership, existing gender policy and national and international legislation in this area appropriate measures are being taken. As a result of these measures, the number of female judges has increased, consequently leading to their advancement into leadership positions.

(2025): The powers of court presidents are regulated by the relevant provisions of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges". In this regard, the powers of presidents of district (city) courts, presidents of specialised courts, presidents of appellate courts, and the President of the Supreme Court are set out in separate articles.
Additionally, we would like to note that, with regard to specialised courts, the powers of the court president for each specialisation are regulated by separate provisions.

Georgia

(2025): In 10 District Court position of Court President is vacant, but according the legislation Judge with longest experience performs duty of Court President (6 male and 4 female) or he'she is temporarily assigned by HCOJ to perform duties of the chairman.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): At the courts, an interim vice-president is appointed who performs the functions of the court president pursuant to Articles 16 and 161 of Law no. 514/1995 on the Organization of the Judiciary.

Ukraine

(2025): The President of a court, at any level of the judiciary, acts as its administrative head and is responsible for ensuring the court's proper institutional functioning. The President represents the court in its relations with state authorities, local self-government bodies, individuals and legal entities, and, in the case of higher courts, also in dealings with foreign judicial authorities and international organisations. The President defines the administrative responsibilities of the deputy presidents, oversees the performance of the court administration, approves the appointment of the chief of staff and their deputies, and may initiate proposals concerning incentives or disciplinary measures in respect of senior court staff.
Among the core responsibilities are issuing administrative orders following the appointment, transfer or dismissal of judges, notifying the competent bodies of judicial vacancies, ensuring the implementation of decisions adopted by the meeting of judges, organising judicial statistics and analytical support, and promoting the continuing professional development of judges. In appellate courts, the President may also exercise the powers of an investigating judge or assign judges to perform such functions. In the Supreme Court, the President convenes and presides over the Plenum, reports on the Court's activities, and serves ex officio as a member of the High Council of Justice.

Question 34

Armenia

(2025): In the other section, the number of court session secretaries has been provided.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): The establishment of the new position "assistant to judge", the increase of the number of IT consultants in courts etc., are among measures aimed at increasing the productivity of judges. This process is on-going and should result in the increase of the number of non-judge staff from 3 to 4 per one professional judge.

(2025): The functions indicated under category 2 correspond to the job description of the "judge's assistant", while the functions indicated under category 3 correspond to the job description of the "court hearing secretary". For this reason, the number of judge's assistants has been indicated under category 2, and the number of court hearing secretaries under category 3.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Subcategory 2 – judicial assistants and court clerks.
Subcategory 3 – heads of the secretariat (court managers), accountants, IT managers, staff representing Departments of Generalization, Systematization, Monitoring of Judicial Practice and Public Relations, Departments of Case Records and Procedural Documentation, Human Resources Departments, Departments of Case Records and Documentation for civil, commercial, and administrative cases, Department of Case Records and Documentation for criminal and misdemeanor cases.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The national classification of court staff in Ukraine is primarily based on job titles within court administrations. However, for the purposes of the CEPEJ questionnaire and to ensure comparability of data, staff were classified according to their functional responsibilities, in line with the Explanatory Note.
Assistants to members of the Council of Judges of Ukraine do not have a separate job description. In practice, they perform functions similar to those of judicial assistants, including supporting judges in matters related to adjudicative activities. For this reason, they were classified under sub-category 2 (judicial support staff). Court hearing secretaries were also included in sub-category 2, as they provide procedural support directly related to adjudicative activities, including organising hearings and assisting judges during court proceedings.
Security personnel are not considered court staff, as they belong to the Judicial Protection Service, which is a separate institution and not part of court administrations. Other staff responsible for the maintenance of court buildings (such as cleaners and technical maintenance personnel) were classified under sub-category 4, in line with their functional responsibilities and the Explanatory Note.
Court secretaries are not assigned to individual judges and perform administrative and organisational tasks not directly related to adjudicative activities; therefore, they were classified under administrative court staff. Court ushers also belong to the Judicial Protection Service and were not included as court staff for the purposes of this classification. Maintenance staff were classified under sub-category 4 in accordance with their functional responsibilities.
As regards gender disaggregation, the previously indicated “NA” in the total number of staff by gender resulted from a technical issue. The figures have now been reviewed and corrected accordingly.

Question 36

Georgia

(General Comment): The Prosecution Service of Georgia is not organized according to the court instances. Its structure is as follows:
- District Prosecutor’s Offices - Regional Prosecutor’s Offices
- Tbilisi Prosecutor’s Office
- Prosecutor’s Offices of the Autonomous Republics of Adjara and Abkhazia
- Office of the Prosecutor General Each structural body of the PSG has prosecutors and management subordinated to the Prosecutor General and other prosecutors in the hierarchy.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Moldova, prosecutors representing the prosecution in second-level courts are considered at the same level as territorial prosecutors, and prosecutors in specialized prosecutors' offices are considered at the same level as prosecutors at the Supreme Court level.
Respectively, they have been reflected as follows:
1. Prosecutors of territorial prosecutors' offices as first instance level public prosecutors;
2. Prosecutors of district prosecutors' offices (status as a territorial prosecutor's office) as second instance level public prosecutors;
3. Prosecutors within the General Prosecutor's Office (who are responsible for representing the prosecution mainly at the Supreme Court of Justice) and prosecutors of specialized prosecutors' offices, as highest instance level public prosecutors.
The number of prosecutors by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Ukrainian legislation does not provide prosecutors at the first instance, second instance, and at the supreme court level. The only separation is for regional, district, specialized anticorruption prosecution offices and prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office.

(2025): As of 31 December 2025, the number of vacant and temporarily vacant prosecutor positions in the prosecution authorities significantly decreased compared to the situation at the end of 2024. Following the introduction, during the period of martial law, of a temporary simplified appointment procedure by the Law of Ukraine No. 4555-IX of 22 July 2025, the number of vacancies was reduced from more than 1,500 (approximately 15% of the total number of established prosecutor posts) to about 700 by the end of the reference year. The remaining vacancies were mainly concentrated in prosecutor’s offices located in areas affected by ongoing hostilities or temporary occupation.
Ukrainian legislation does not classify prosecutors according to court instance levels (first instance, second instance or Supreme Court level). Prosecutors exercise their powers within a unified prosecution service depending on their institutional position (district, regional, specialised prosecution offices and the Office of the Prosecutor General), and they may participate in proceedings before different court instances in accordance with procedural legislation. Therefore, the breakdown of prosecutors by instance level is not applicable, and only the total number of prosecutors in FTE is reported.

Question 37

Azerbaijan
(2025): According to the Criminal Prosecdural Code, public prosecutors can offer his/her view regarding the verdict. The exercise of the powers of prosecutors by other persons is inadmissible

Ukraine
(2025): Pursuant to Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the functions of the Prosecutor’s Office of Ukraine are exercised exclusively by prosecutors. The delegation of the functions of the Prosecutor’s Office, as well as the appropriation of these functions by other bodies or officials, is not permitted.

Question 38

Armenia

(General Comment): It should be noted that, within the meaning of the Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office,” the circle of persons holding managerial (supervisory) positions is broader than the persons included under the “head” category mentioned in the explanatory note. Accordingly, under the law, supervisory positions include the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia, his/her deputies, heads of structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor of the City of Yerevan, prosecutors of the administrative districts of Yerevan, prosecutors of the regions (marzes) of the Republic of Armenia, the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia (who ex officio is also a Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia), heads of structural subdivisions of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office, and military prosecutors of the garrisons.
In this regard, as of December 31, 2025, the number of persons holding managerial positions was 51, of whom 47 were male and 4 were female. As for the persons considered “heads” within the meaning of the questionnaire, the indicated number of 28 includes the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor of Yerevan, the prosecutors of the seven administrative districts of Yerevan, the prosecutors of the ten regions (marzes) of the Republic of Armenia, the Military Prosecutor, and the prosecutors of the eight garrisons.
Accordingly, the scope of functions of persons holding different managerial positions varies to a certain extent.
Thus:
1. The Prosecutor General directs and supervises the activities of the Prosecutor’s Office and is responsible for ensuring its normal functioning. The Prosecutor General is authorized to exercise the powers prescribed by Parts 2 and 3 of Article 176 of the Constitution throughout the entire territory of the Republic of Armenia.
2. The Prosecutor of Yerevan:
1. directs and organizes the activities of the Yerevan City Prosecutor’s Office;
2. exercises overall supervision over the activities of the prosecutor’s offices of the administrative districts of Yerevan and exercises other powers prescribed by law.
3.The Prosecutor of an Administrative District of Yerevan:
1. directs and organizes the activities of the prosecutor’s office of the respective administrative district of Yerevan;
2. distributes work among his/her deputy, senior prosecutors, and prosecutors of the prosecutor’s office of the administrative district of Yerevan, and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
4.The Prosecutor of Region (Marz):
1. directs and organizes the activities of the regional prosecutor’s office;
2. distributes work among his/her deputies, senior prosecutors, and prosecutors of the regional prosecutor’s office (hereinafter referred to as “prosecutors of the regional prosecutor’s office”) and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
5.The Military Prosecutor:
1. directs, organizes, and coordinates the activities of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office and the military prosecutor’s offices of the garrisons;
2. distributes work among the prosecutors of the Central Military Prosecutor’s Office and exercises other functions defined by the RA Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office.”
6.The Garrison Military Prosecutor:

Azerbaijan

(2025): There are 18 departments in the Prosecutor General's Office, and each has its own director. Moreover, there is the Anti-Corruption General Directorate under the Prosecutor General (6 structural units), the Military Prosecution Office (12 structural units), the Prosecution Office of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic (10 structural units), and the Baku City Prosecution Office (4 structural units). Each of these units also has its own director.
One of the departments of the Prosecutor General's Office is the Department for Public Prosecution Defense. It has 1 director, 5 heads of division, 23 female prosecutors, and 97 male prosecutors.
In the first-instance courts, the total number of prosecutors is 97 (19 female): 46 in the districts (9 female), 25 in Baku City (10 female), and 26 in the serious crimes courts.
The number of prosecutors in the second-instance (appeal) courts is 16 (3 female), and in the third-instance (cassation) courts, 7 (1 female).
https://genprosecutor.gov.az/en/page/prokurorluq/bas-prokurorlugun-struktur-qurumlari/dovlet-ittihaminin-mudafiesi-uzre-idare

Georgia

(General Comment): The Prosecution Service of Georgia is not organized according to the court instances. Its structure is as follows:
- District Prosecutor's Offices - Regional Prosecutor's Offices
- Tbilisi Prosecutor's Office
- Prosecutor's Offices of the Autonomous Republics of Adjara and Abkhazia
- Office of the Prosecutor General Each structural body of the PSG has prosecutors and management subordinated to the Prosecutor General and other prosecutors in the hierarchy.

(2025): The role of the head of a prosecutor's office includes overseeing the overall administration and management of the office. This involves supervising criminal investigations and prosecutions, ensuring compliance with legal standards, and safeguarding the integrity of the prosecutorial process.
Additionally, the head is responsible for managing the office's staff, including assigning duties, providing guidance, and ensuring adherence to professional standards and discipline. The head is responsible for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of the office's operations.
The head also plays a key role in resource management, advocating for necessary equipment and training programs, and ensuring that the office's operational needs are adequately met.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the Prosecutor's Office Regulations the head of the territorial prosecution offices has the following duties:
a) organizes, coordinates, and exercises control over subordinate staff, either directly or through his or her deputy(ies), to ensure the proper performance of their duties;
b) assigns prosecutors to areas of activity within the prosecutor's office, based on the need to ensure the proper functioning of the prosecutor's office and taking into account their specialization;
c) assigns criminal cases and files to prosecutors for resolution based on the following objective criteria: specialization, skills, experience, the number of cases, complaints, petitions, and their degree of complexity, the specific nature of each individual case, and instances of incompatibility and conflict of interest, to the extent they are known;
d) establishes and assigns the functional duties of deputy prosecutors;
e) ensures compliance with legislation regarding special investigative activities, as well as the registration and examination of classified documents received by the prosecutor's office; f) exercises the powers provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedure and other special laws;
g) ensures the implementation of national and sectoral strategies in the field of justice;
h) develops the annual activity plan of the territorial prosecutor's office in accordance with the annual activity plan of the Prosecutor's Office and institutional operational plans, and ensures the full achievement of objectives and actions within the established timeframe;
i) organizes the in-service training and professional development of prosecutors, in accordance with the program approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
j) conducts periodic reviews of the prosecutor's office's activities, setting priorities and measures that contribute to the effective exercise of its duties;
k) ensures compliance with legislation regarding access to information held by the Prosecutor's Office and cooperation with the media;
l) proposes to the Superior Council of Prosecutors the commendation or sanctioning of prosecutors;
m) submits, within the established deadlines, reports on the activities of the prosecutor's office;
n) conducts individual and collective performance evaluations of prosecutors and public officials;
o) proposes to the Prosecutor General the commendation and/or sanctioning of civil servants and technical staff;
p) ensures the collection of statistical data on the activities of the prosecutor's office and on crimes committed, and submits such data to the subdivisions of the General Prosecutor's Office within the established deadlines;
q) ensures the integrity of the material assets of the respective prosecutor's office and takes measures to recover material damages from the guilty parties;
r) organizes secretarial, administrative, and other organizational activities within the prosecutor's office;
s) performs other duties in accordance with the law.

(2025): Row 3 includes the head of General Prosecutor's Office and 2 heads of specialized prosecutor's offices. The number of heads of office by category is broken down according to the main instance in which they intervene.
The total number of heads of prosecution offices has decreased compared with data for previous years, as a result of the reorganization of territorial prosecutors' offices (as a legal entity), being reduced from 36 to 14, as of April 2025. Law No. 211 of December 6, 2021, approving the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025 and the Action Plan for its implementation, provided for the reorganization of the Prosecutor's Office in accordance with the structure of the court map.
The reform aimed to streamline the Prosecutor's Office's operational capabilities, as well as to improve institutional performance in specific areas, such as: combating corruption and money laundering, organized crime, human trafficking, smuggling, drug trafficking, and economic crimes. An important objective of the institutional reform was also to ensure respect for human rights in criminal proceedings.

Ukraine

(2025): Heads of prosecution offices in Ukraine (the Prosecutor General, heads of regional prosecutor's offices, heads of district prosecutor's offices and heads of specialised prosecution offices) exercise organisational and managerial functions within their respective prosecution offices as separate legal entities in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution".
In particular, they organise the work of the relevant prosecution office, ensure the proper performance of prosecutorial functions, distribute responsibilities among prosecutors, manage human and administrative resources, supervise compliance with internal regulations and professional standards, and ensure implementation of the strategic priorities of the prosecution service. Within the limits established by law, they also participate in staffing decisions concerning prosecutors holding administrative positions and ensure coordination with other prosecution offices and competent public authorities.
Heads of internal structural units within a single prosecution office are not included in this category.

Question 40

Armenia
(2025): The 7 persons indicated in the "Other" field hold civil positions

Georgia
(2025): The category "Other" includes non-prosecutorial staff who do not fall under categories 1–3. It comprises the following positions and numbers:
- Investigators: 125 (106 males, 19 females)
- Public Relations (PR) staff: 13 (5 males, 8 females)
- Interpreters: 3 (females)
- Senior Witness and Victim Coordinators 22 (females)
- Drivers: 60 (males)
- Car Wash Staff: 2 (males)

During the reporting period, the total number of interns was 54, including 43 intern-prosecutors and 11 intern-investigators. The reported increase of staff is explained by the institutional reform that entered into force on 1 July 2025. Following the abolition of the Special Investigation Service, its investigative competences were transferred to the Prosecution Service. In this context, employees of the Special Investigation Service were appointed to positions within the Prosecution Service on the basis of their written consent.
Therefore, the increase in the number of non-public prosecutor staff from 373 in 2024 to 450 in 2025 is primarily linked to the transfer of functions and employees resulting from this reform.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): 1. Prosecutor's consultants, investigative officers who are detached in prosecutor's offices from criminal investigation bodies supporting the prosecutor's activities
2. Specialists/Consultants/Auditors supporting the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services 3. Auxiliary (technical) personnel

Ukraine

(2025): Gender-disaggregated data are available only for staff providing direct support to prosecutorial activities (sub-category 1). For the remaining sub-categories (administrative staff and staff responsible for maintenance of buildings), gender-disaggregated information is not centrally collected in the statistical reporting system of the prosecution authorities. Therefore, the gender breakdown for these categories and for the total remains reported as NA.

Question 41

Armenia

(2025): Due to ongoing integrity checks, as well as dismissals of prosecutors on the grounds of retirement, personnel changes within the prosecution system are carried out continuously and quite frequently. Therefore, it is difficult to indicate a stable number of vacant positions, as this figure may change almost on a daily basis. At the same time, it should be noted that the average number of vacant positions over the course of a year amounts to approximately 10 percent of the total number of prosecutorial positions. It should also be emphasized that vacant positions are continuously filled through competitions held to replenish the list of candidates for prosecutors.

Azerbaijan

(2025): In 2025, out of 349 candidates whose applications for the competition were registered, 320 participated in the examination. Of those, 174 candidates who scored 70 or more points qualified to participate in the next stage of the competition — the written examination. Out of 98 vacancies, 58 operational staff members were recruited (56 employees through examination, 2 employees through transfer). Since Trial Prosecutors are classified as 5th-category prosecutors, vacancies for these positions are not announced, and recruitment is not carried out through direct competition. Appointments to these positions are made from among candidates who have previously been admitted to the prosecutorial authorities. For example, investigators working in lower classifications are promoted to the 5th classification and appointed as Public Prosecutors.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): On 01 January 2025 there were 36 open positions for judges (initial recruitment) in first instance courts and 8 open positions for judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law. In 2025 the Law on Supreme Court of Justice was amended by reducing the number of positions of judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law from 9 to 7.
The President of the Republic of Moldova initially appointed in 2025, 19 judges in first instance courts and 2 judges for the Supreme Court of Justice from among lawyers, prosecutors, or university professors in the field of law.
The number of open positions, valid applications and initially recruited prosecutors refers to prosecutor's from territorial prosecutor's offices.
Sources: 1. The 2025 annual activity report of the Selection and evaluation board for prosecutors, available at the following link https://csp.md/sites/default/files/2026-02/raport_de_activitate_csep_anul_2025.pdf, as accessed on 01 April, 2026 and the Activity report for 2025 of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, available at https://csp.md/sites/default/files/2026-03/raport_2025_09.03.2026_red.pdf, as accessed on 05 April 2026.
2. Information provided on request by the Superior Council of Magistracy Secretariat.

Ukraine

(2025): The data reported under Q41 reflect only recruitment procedures completed during the reference year 2025. Selection procedures launched in 2025 but not finalised during the reference year are not included in the number of persons actually recruited.
In particular, the selection procedures for 230 and 121 prosecutor positions in district prosecutor's offices initiated by Decisions of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) of 30 June 2025 No. 178дк-25 and of 4 December 2025 No. 621дк-25 were not completed in 2025 and are therefore reflected only under the number of applicants, but not under recruited prosecutors.
The number of applicants reported in the table corresponds to persons who submitted documents within recruitment procedures conducted during the reference year. In particular, the figure of 2,347 applicants for prosecutor positions corresponds to persons who submitted documents within the selection procedure for 230 district prosecutor positions launched by Decision of the QDCP of 30 June 2025 No. 178дк-25. Information on persons who submitted documents within the selection procedure for 121 district prosecutor positions (Decision of the QDCP of 4 December 2025 No. 621дк-25) is not reflected, as the processing of documents and formation of the list of candidates admitted to the qualification examination took place in 2026.
Recruitment of prosecutors during 2025 was carried out both following the completion of competitive selection procedures initiated in previous periods and through the temporary simplified appointment procedure applicable during martial law pursuant to paragraph 54 of Section XIII of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution". In particular, following completion of earlier selection procedures, 55 candidates were appointed to positions of prosecutors of district prosecutor's offices after successful completion of traineeship and special training. Additional appointments were carried out through transfers and simplified appointment mechanisms at the level of the Office of the Prosecutor General and regional prosecutor's offices in order to ensure continuity of prosecutorial functions, particularly in regions affected by hostilities. Only appointments completed during the reference year are reflected in the number of recruited prosecutors.
As regards judges, the number of applicants (2,002) and recruited judges (73) reported in the table reflects only those recruitment procedures completed during 2025 within the framework of selection procedures conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. Ongoing selection procedures not finalised during the reference year are not included.
The information provided under Q41 is consistent with the situation described under Q36. As indicated in the comment to Q36, as of 31 December 2024 the number of vacant and temporarily vacant prosecutor positions exceeded 1,500 out of approximately 10,000 authorised prosecutor posts. During 2025, the number of vacant prosecutor positions significantly decreased following the introduction of temporary simplified appointment procedures during martial law and the implementation of recruitment measures aimed at ensuring continuity of prosecutorial activity. As a result, by the end of the reference year the number of vacant prosecutor positions had decreased to approximately 700.
As regards accessibility and equal access to employment in prosecution bodies, the anonymous survey referred to under Q27 concerned compliance within the Office of the Prosecutor General with the principle of barrier-free access and the state of barrier-free conditions in the workplace. The results of this survey are intended to support the development of measures aimed at ensuring a more inclusive working environment and improving accessibility of prosecution bodies. While this survey did not affect the numerical data reported under Q41, it provides relevant contextual information concerning access to employment in prosecution bodies.

Question 43

Georgia
(2025): In accordance with Order No. 002 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia dated 21 February 2022, approving the Internal Regulations of the Prosecution Service, employees may, with the approval of their immediate supervisor, be granted full or partial day-offs.
Full day-offs may be granted for up to one day per month, not exceeding seven days per year.
Partial day-offs, including late arrival or early departure, may be granted once per month. The total duration of absence during a single working day may not exceed five hours (including breaks) and may be granted in no more than seven cases per year.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Relevant legal framework: Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova

The Moldovan general provisions from the Labour Code which are applicable to judges and prosecutors as well, are considering temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (e.g. for childcare) as part-time work. Article 97. Part-time work (work on a reduced schedule)

(1) The employer may hire employees to work part-time (reduced daily or weekly working hours). The exact duration of the part-time schedule shall be stated in the individual employment contract, in accordance with Article 49(1)(l).

(2) Part-time work may also be agreed after the employment contract is signed, with the consent of both parties. At the request of a pregnant woman, an employee who has children under the age of 10 or children with disabilities (including those under guardianship), or an employee who takes care of a sick family member based on a medical certificate, the employer is obliged to establish a part-time daily or weekly schedule (…).

Article 108. Breaks for feeding a child

(1) One of the parents (or the guardian) who has a child under the age of 3 is entitled, in addition to the lunch break, to additional breaks for feeding the child.

(2) These additional breaks must be granted at least once every 3 hours, and each break must last at least 30 minutes. If the parent (or guardian) has two or more children under the age of 3, the break must be at least one hour.

(3) Feeding breaks are included in working time and are paid based on the employee's average salary.

(4) If the employer provides special rooms for feeding children, these rooms must meet hygiene requirements according to the applicable sanitary rules.

(2025): 1.Candidates for the position of member of the Superior Council of Prosecutors from among prosecutors have the right, upon request, to benefit from a 50% reduction in workload, only during the promotion campaign, but there were no requests in 2025.

2. Temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (for childcare) is theoretically possible but it was not requested by prosecutors in 2025.

3. By Decision No. 694/50 of 30 December 2025, the Superior Council of Magistracy reduced the workload in the allocation of cases through the Integrated Case Management System (ICMS) for the members of the Disciplinary Board and the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges within the Superior Council of Magistracy.

4. Temporary reduction of working time based on specific reason (for childcare) is theoretically possible and it was requested by judges in 2025.

Ukraine

(2025): In Ukraine, judges and public prosecutors normally perform their duties on a full-time basis, and the legislation does not provide for formal arrangements such as part-time work or individual temporary reduction of workload or working time. Redistribution of cases between judges may take place for organisational reasons through the automated case allocation system (for example in cases of absence, recusal, reassignment or relocation of courts), but this does not constitute an individual workload-reduction mechanism.

During the period of martial law, certain organisational adjustments have been introduced, including temporary relocation of courts and prosecution offices, changes in territorial jurisdiction of courts, remote participation in court hearings where permitted by procedural legislation, and temporary reassignment of prosecutors between prosecution offices. These measures are aimed at ensuring continuity of justice and prosecution activities under security constraints and do not represent formal arrangements reducing working time or workload.

Question 44

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Data indicated for professional judges reflects a case where SCM granted 50% (part-time) working time for childcare, including the break for feeding a minor child.

Question 45

Armenia

(General Comment): According to Article 57 of the Judicial Code: "1. In accordance with Article 164(10) of the Constitution, a judge shall be provided with remuneration commensurate with their high status and responsibilities. Relations concerning the calculation and amounts of judicial remuneration, including basic and additional salaries, shall be regulated by law. 2. A judge's salary, the bonuses established thereto, and the amount of the pension may not be reduced, except in cases where a proportionate reduction is applied to all high-ranking officials. 3. The pension provision of a judge, as well as the social security of the judge's family members in the event of death (loss of life) resulting from injury or harm sustained in the performance of official duties or in connection therewith, shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding Public Office and Public Service Positions." 4. A judge shall have the right to health and accident insurance at the expense of state funds, under the conditions and in the amounts determined by the Government. 5. In cases determined by the Supreme Judicial Council, a judge appointed to a position outside their permanent place of residence shall, upon application, be granted compensation equivalent to the rental cost of housing in the given locality. The procedure, maximum amount, and duration of such compensation shall be established by the Government. 6. A judge shall also benefit from the social guarantees established for public servants.

According to Article 13 of the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding State Positions and State Service Positions":

"1. A judge shall receive a bonus for years of service in the judicial position in the amount of 2% for each year of service.

4. In the event of a reduction in the number of judges in a court, or the abolition of a court or a chamber of the Court of Cassation as prescribed by law, where a judge is appointed to a position in a lower court, the salary received in the previous position, including bonuses (except for the case provided for in Article 32(9) of this Law), shall be maintained until it is equalized, in accordance with the procedure established by law, with the salary set for the new position.

5. Judges of the Anti-Corruption Court shall, as holders of particularly high-risk and specialized positions, receive an additional payment in the amount of 60% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.

5.1. Judges of the Court of First Instance of General Jurisdiction, the Bankruptcy Court, and the Administrative Court shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 60% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.

6. Judges of the Anti-Corruption Court of Appeal shall, taking into account the risks associated with their field of activity, receive an additional payment in the amount of 55% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.

6.1. Judges of the Criminal Court of Appeal, Civil Court of Appeal, and Administrative Court of Appeal shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 55% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law.

7. Judges of the Court of Cassation (including the President of the Court of Cassation and the Presidents of its Chambers) shall receive an additional payment in the amount of 50% of the base salary, in accordance with this Law."

There is also a maximum threshold in place. In particular, the additional remuneration may not exceed thirty percent of the basic salary according to part 2 of the Article 6 of the Law on "Remuneration of Persons Holding State Positions and State Service Positions".

According to Article 47 of the Law on Public Service:

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to Article 106 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges,” the monthly official salary of the Chairman of the Supreme Court is set at 3,550 AZN, while the monthly official salary of the judges of the Court is determined at 80% of the Chairman’s official salary. In addition, they are paid a supplementary allowance equal to one month’s official salary.
Furthermore, judges are granted an additional monthly payment amounting to 15% of their official salary for every five years of judicial service, as well as for holding an academic degree (not exceeding 45% in total). Prosecutorial employees appointed to judicial positions are granted the same additional payment for every five years of service in the prosecution authorities.

(2025): With regard to the question of reduced taxation applied to judges and public prosecutors, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 102.1.14.15 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, all types of remuneration paid to judges and to prosecutorial employees of the prosecution authorities (excluding salaries paid for official position and military (special) rank), as well as all types of wages, bonuses and other material benefits paid to such persons, are exempt from income tax.
With regard to pensions, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 20.1 of the Law “On Labour Pensions”, former judges who have reached retirement age or who, prior to reaching that age, have been recognised as having a disability due to an impairment of body functions of 81–100 percent are granted supplements to their labour pensions based on length of service.
Accordingly, former judges with 15 years of judicial service are granted a supplement amounting to 50 percent of the average monthly salary received in the position of judge; former judges with more than 15 years of judicial service are granted a supplement amounting to 50 percent of the average monthly salary received in the position of judge, plus an additional 3 percent of that average monthly salary for each year of judicial service exceeding 15 years (or, in the case of an incomplete year, calculated proportionally to the number of months of service in that year), provided that the total supplement does not exceed 80 percent of the said average monthly salary. The supplement is determined as the difference between the amount calculated in this manner and the amount of the labour pension assigned under this Law.
At the same time, pursuant to Article 20.1.5-1 of the same Law, prosecutorial employees who have reached the statutory retirement age or who, prior to reaching that age, have been recognised as having a disability due to an impairment of body functions of 81–100 percent are also entitled to receive supplements to their labour pensions based on length of service.
With regard to housing provision, it should be noted that pursuant to Article 20.1 of the Law “On Service in the Prosecution Authorities”, prosecutorial employees who require housing at the place of appointment, as well as those in need of improved housing conditions, must be provided with housing within six months from the date of their appointment to office.
Similarly, pursuant to Article 108 of the Law “On Courts and Judges”, judges who require housing at the place of appointment, as well as those in need of improved housing conditions, must be provided with housing within six months from the date of their appointment to office.

Georgia

(General Comment): Amendments to the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts adopted on 26 June 2025 introduced a new mechanism for determining judicial salaries. Under the revised framework, the monthly official salary of a judge shall increase if the base official salary established by the annual State Budget Law increases. According to the law on the State Budget for 2026, judicial salaries increased by 10% from 1 January 2026, in line with the increase in the base official salary.
PSG Comment: PSG is not organized according to the court instances. The position of the Public Prosecutor of the Supreme Court does not exist. Therefore, the salary of the regional prosecutor is indicated in the respective section instead.

(2025): The decrease in salary compared to previous reporting when expressed in euros is a result of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Georgian lari (GEL) and the euro. However, when measured in Georgian lari, prosecutors' salary has increased during the reporting period.
In addition, public prosecutors in Georgia receive various benefits, including a special pension, housing allowances, medical insurance, fuel and cell phone allowances, as well as performance-related bonuses.
Other financial benefits for judges:
1.Life and health insurance,
2.Limits on mobile phone calls,
3.Supreme Court judges use an official car,
4.Some judges who have to travel from their place of residence to other territorial units to carry out their duties are given fuel for their personal cars.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Beginning of career for a judge/prosecutor - a judge or prosecutor in a court of first instance or a district prosecutor's office with at least up to 6 years of experience, for whom the legislative provisions assign a specific salary code, class, and coefficient. End of career for a judge/prosecutor - a judge at the Supreme Court of Justice or a prosecutor at the Prosecutor's General Office with more than 16 years of experience, for whom the legislative provisions assign a specific salary code, class, and coeficient (excluding administrative positions, such as court president, deputy president, attorney general, deputy attorney general, heads, deputy heads of different departments).
The coefficient assigned by law is multiplied by the reference value established every year for different categories of judges/prosecutors by a government decision. Over the past two years, the Government has set a higher reference value for judges and prosecutors who have passed the external evaluation process. The salaries also progress throughout the career of a judge/public prosecutor based on years of experience, level of court/ prosecutor's office where he/she works, based on administrative position held in addition to serving as a judge or prosecutor.

(2025): 56 judges (17.5 % of total number of judges) and 38 prosecutors (6 % of total number of prosecutors) underwent the external evaluation procedure (vetting) and are getting higher salaries in 2025. The increased variations between a salary of a judge/prosecutor at the beginning of his/her career and a judge/prosecutor of the Supreme Court/Prosecutor's General Office in 2025 is due to the fact that the external evaluation procedure started with judges/prosecutors from the Supreme Court of Justice/Prosecutor's General Office and with candidates for SCP/SCM (e.g. all SCJ judges active in 2025 passed the vetting procedure and their salary has increased considering the special reference value approved by the Government for this issue). In 2025 all reference values established by the Government for salaries of judges and prosecutors have increased, considering the inflation rate and considering the successful passing through the vetting (external evaluation) for a part of judges and prosecutors which generated a general increase in salaries. There were not applied specific particularities of pay to judges on specialized panels introduced in 2025 as the nominated panels have become active as of 2026. For the calculation of judges' salaries in the specialized panels and the Anti-Corruption College, a reference value of 4,300 MDL (220 Euro) has been set for 2026, similar to that of judges who have passed the external evaluation.
In addition, judges within the Anti-Corruption College and those within the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal and their families will benefit from additional guarantees to ensure their security, personal safety, and that of their families and property. Judges of the Anti-Corruption College and those of the specialized anti-corruption panels of the Central Court of Appeal who do not have housing in the municipality of Chişinău shall be provided with official housing for the duration of their service. If housing is not provided, the judges in question shall be granted a monthly tax-exempt allowance for rent and transportation.
As of 2025 the SCM has approved and implements the Regulation on the procedure for reimbursing all judges for transportation expenses or housing rental costs. This does not apply to those working in Chisinau. Judges receive a special pension. Travel and housing allowances were introduced as of 2025 for prosecutors as well, but this does not apply to those working in Chisinau. In 2025, none of the benefits that judges and prosecutors enjoyed in 2024 were eliminated.

Ukraine

(General Comment): In Ukraine, judges of specialised jurisdictions do not receive higher basic salaries compared to judges of general jurisdiction at the same level.
Pursuant to Article 135 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", the basic official salary of a judge of an appellate court or a higher specialised court amounts to 50 subsistence minimums for able-bodied persons as of 1 January of the respective year.
Judges of specialised courts, including the High Anti-Corruption Court, are therefore remunerated at the same level as judges of appellate courts. These salary levels are reflected in the data provided.

(2025): Pursuant to Articles 83, 84 and 86 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office", a prosecutor who, after appointment, requires improved housing conditions is provided with official (service) housing at the location of the prosecutor's office. Prosecutors are also covered by compulsory state social insurance. They are entitled to a service-length pension provided that their total length of service is at least 25 years, including no less than 15 years in prosecutorial positions.

In accordance with Article 138 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", a judge who, after appointment, requires improved housing conditions shall be provided with official (service) housing at the location of the court by local self-government bodies, in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, unless otherwise provided by law.
Under Article 142 of the same Law, a retired judge who has reached the age of 62 (for men) or the statutory retirement age for women established by Article 26 of the Law of Ukraine "On Compulsory State Pension Insurance" is entitled either to a pension under that Law or, at the judge's discretion, to a monthly lifelong monetary allowance.
This monthly lifelong monetary allowance is paid in the amount of 50 per cent of the judicial remuneration of a judge holding the corresponding position. For each full year of judicial service exceeding 20 years, the allowance increases by two per cent of that remuneration.

Question 46

Armenia

(2025): Judges- The evaluation of a judge's performance is carried out by the Judges' Performance Evaluation Committee of the General Assembly of Judges, in accordance with the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" and the Supreme Judicial Council's Resolution No. SJC 81-N-32 of 26.08.2024. The following are checked in the process of evaluating the performance of a judge: 1) audio minutes of 10 court sessions presided over by the evaluated judge, and in his absence, paper minutes. 2) 10 court cases examined by the evaluated judge, including a judicial act resolving the case on the merits. 3) 10 interim judicial acts made by the evaluated judge (except for judicial acts containing confidential information provided for by the legislation). 4) information on the average duration of the examination of cases completed by the evaluated judge and the average duration of the examination of cases in the courts of the same instance, his individual performance and the average performance of other judges of the court, the number of judicial acts resolving the case on the merits and overturned judicial acts made by him, as well as the number of judicial acts overturned on unconditional grounds. 5) information on ongoing and completed disciplinary proceedings against the evaluated judge. 6) a questionnaire filled out by the president of the court in accordance with Form 1 of the Decision of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic of Armenia No. 81-N-32. Public prosecutors- According to the Order of the Prosecutor General dated 21 July 2025 the performance of Marz Prosecutor's Ofiices and those of the Districts of Yerevan is evaluated on a semi-annual and annual basis.

The relevant criteria are as follows:

1) the amount of money recovered to the state or to the community by a final judicial act through the implementation of the function of the protection of state and community interests;

2) the amount of money recovered for the damage caused to the state, community, through criminal proceedings, as well as from the application of prosecutorial measures; 3) the number of criminal cases submitted to the court with an indictment for grave and especially grave crimes,

4) the number of guilty verdicts that have entered into legal force for grave and especially grave crimes:

Beside of this, the competency evaluation of prosecutors is carried out for the purpose of determining the compliance of professional knowledge, practical skills and work skills of prosecutors with the position occupied, as well as for the purpose of official promotion thereof.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Evaluation criterias for Judges: Workload in judicial activity and the ability to cope with it.

The quality of judicial acts and case management, communication skills, judicial ethics, and professional discipline.

Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges

1.2. The evaluation of the performance of judges is carried out for the purposes of improving the administration of justice, ensuring the proper organisation of the training process, as well as determining their suitability for promotion and for continuing their judicial and chairperson functions.

1.3. The performance of judges (chairpersons) shall be evaluated by the Judicial-Legal Council at least once every five years.

1.4. The performance of judges appointed to office for the first time shall be evaluated at the end of three years.

1.7. At the end of each year, the Judicial-Legal Council approves the evaluation schedule for the following year, indicating the judges (chairpersons) whose performance is to be evaluated, the Council members responsible for the evaluations, and the relevant timeframes, and the respective judges (chairpersons) are informed accordingly. If a judge applies for promotion or transfer, or if there is information regarding professional shortcomings, including deficiencies of a systematic nature in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms identified through court monitoring activities, the performance of that judge shall be evaluated outside the schedule, in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.

Georgia

(2025): Individual evaluation of Judge's work exits only during the probation period for Judges, annually, during 3 years.

For prosecutors the quantitative criterion under the evaluation system is workload, which reflects the volume of procedural and court-related activities carried out by prosecutors during the evaluation period. It is calculated on the basis of objective statistical data, using predefined categories and calculation rules established by the Order #047 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia on the Adoption of the Performance Appraisal System of Prosecutors and Investigators.

Qualitative criteria relate to the assessment of professional performance and include the quality of prosecutorial activity, such as:

- Quality of procedural supervision or investigation;
- Quality and substantiation of procedural documents;
- Quality of support of state prosecution in court. Qualitative assessment is carried out through the review of selected case files and procedural documents, as well as the evaluation of performance in court proceedings.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Criteria for evaluating judges' performances:
a) professional competence;
b) organizational competence;
c) integrity.
Professional competence is evaluated based on the following indicators:
a) the percentage of upheld judgments/conclusions from contested ones, with the exception of overturned judgments for reasons not attributable to the judge;
b) the number and percentage of annulled decisions/conclusions from those examined, with the presentation of the confirmatory extract from the Integrated File Management Program;
c) the presence of violations of the European Convention for Human Rights, found by the European Court of Human Rights;
d) clarity of verbal and written presentation;
e) the quality of the reasoning of court decisions;
f) the professional training of the judge;
g) possession and application of IT knowledge.
Organizational competence is evaluated based on the following indicators:
a) the resolution rate of files in relation to the number of files distributed for examination;
b) compliance with reasonable deadlines in the process of administration of justice;
c) the weight of the decisions drawn up in compliance with the term established by law;
d) the average deadlines for examining files, depending on their complexity;
e) the way of organizing the professional activity;
f) the number of meetings in the evaluation period that were postponed for reasons attributable to the judge, relative to the total number of meetings;
g) the number of judgments and court rulings published on the website of the court, relative to the total number of judgments or, as the case may be, court rulings issued;
h) the average rate of the number of interrupted meetings in relation to the total number of meetings;
i) fulfillment within legal terms of other duties established by law.
Integrity is evaluated based on the following indicators:

(2025): Please see the general comments.

Ukraine

(2025): In Ukraine, a mandatory formal evaluation system regulated by law exists for judges. Qualification assessment of judges is provided for by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and is based on criteria of competence, professional ethics and integrity. In addition, regular evaluation of judges during their tenure is carried out in order to identify professional development needs and ensure the maintenance of an appropriate level of qualification. In 2025, the Regulation on Regular Evaluation adopted by Decision No. 181/зп-25 further defined the procedure and methodology for regular evaluation as an element of judicial career development.
As regards prosecutors, in 2025 the system for assessing the quality of prosecutors’ work did not yet operate as a mandatory formal evaluation system applicable throughout the prosecution service. Although paragraph 7-2 of part one of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” provides that the Prosecutor General approves regulations on the system of individual assessment of prosecutors and on the system for assessing the quality of prosecutors’ work, the relevant framework was applied on a pilot basis only in several regional prosecutor’s offices (Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Kirovohrad regions) and the respective district prosecutor’s offices. Therefore, in 2025 the evaluation system functioned only as an optional formal evaluation mechanism. The introduction of a unified system of regular assessment of prosecutors’ performance based on pre-established and objective criteria is foreseen in the Rule of Law Roadmap and is being developed in follow-up to Recommendation XXV of GRECO’s Fourth Evaluation Round. Further regulatory steps are planned to ensure system-wide implementation of such a framework.

Question 48

Armenia

(2025): The provided number lawyers includes only the acting advocates. The number of suspended advocates is 647.
There are experts who put at the judge's disposal their scientific and technical knowledge on issues of facts (for instance in
forensic medicine, psychiatry, criminal sciences, biology, architecture, arts etc.). However, their exact number cannot be precisely determined.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The discrepancy in number of judicial experts in 2025 compared with 2022 data is due to suspensions/removals from the register of judicial experts (2022-2025) and a low rate of new entrants to the profession (the majority of judicial experts are of advanced age). To remedy the situation, significant amendments to the Law on Judicial Expertise and the Status of Judicial Experts have been adopted in 2025 (e.g. reforming the procedure for admission to the profession of judicial expert; improving the initial professional training mechanism for candidates and clearly defining the circumstances under which individuals may be exempted from completing their professional internship; clarifying aspects regarding the procedure for the loss, waiver, or withdrawal of the right to
conduct judicial expert examinations in a particular specialty in cases where the judicial expert is qualified in multiple specialties, etc).

Ukraine

(General Comment): Only lawyers with attorney’s certificate have a right to represent client in a court. To get this certificate a person should have a higher legal education, appropriate experience and pass the exam.

(2025): With regard to lawyers
According to the Unified Register of Advocates of Ukraine, 52,960 practising advocates were registered in Ukraine as of the end of 2025 (latest available data for October 2025). 2 694 authorised to provide free secondary legal aid.
With regard to enforcement agents
Please note that the legislation does not provide for the collection of data on the number of private enforcement agents disaggregated by gender. Such data are therefore not maintained by the Ministry of Justice.
With regard to notaries
By Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 5591/5 of 13 December 2022, adopted in agreement with the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, reporting form No. 1-Notariat (annual), entitled "Report on the Activities of State and Private Notaries, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and Its Territorial Bodies in the Field of Notariat", was approved.
This reporting form sets out indicators reflecting the activities of state notary offices, state notarial archives and private notaries.
As of 1 January 2026, notarial services in Ukraine are provided by 6,189 notaries, including 665 state notaries working in state notary offices and state notarial archives, and 5,524 private notaries.
Under the Law of Ukraine "On Notariat", notarial acts in Ukraine are performed either by notaries working in state notary offices and state notarial archives (state notaries) or by notaries engaged in private practice (private notaries). The Law does not impose any gender-based restrictions on access to the profession.
Accordingly, it is not possible to provide data disaggregated by gender, as such information is neither collected nor consolidated.
With regard to judicial experts
Pursuant to paragraph 2 of the Procedure for Maintaining the State Register of Certified Forensic Experts, approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine No. 492/5 of 29 March 2012 and registered with the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on 30 March 2012 under No. 484/20797 (hereinafter – the Procedure), the State Register of Certified Forensic Experts (hereinafter – the Register) is an official electronic database maintained to compile information on persons who have obtained the qualification of forensic expert in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Forensic Examination".
The Register contains information on certified forensic experts of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, as well as on forensic experts who are not employed by state specialised institutions (i.e. entities authorised to carry out forensic activities as defined in Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Forensic Examination").
In accordance with paragraph 9 of the Procedure, the Register includes the following information: surname, first name and patronymic (if any); unique record number in the Unified State Demographic Register (if available); the name of the Expert Qualification Commission (EQC), the date and number of its decision and a brief description thereof (granting, confirming or upgrading the qualification of a forensic expert, extension of the validity period of the certificate, or imposition of disciplinary liability); information on the temporary suspension or resumption of forensic activities; the number and validity period of the certificate or other document confirming the qualification of forensic expert (where no certificate is issued, a corresponding entry is made), as

Question 49

Armenia

(General Comment): Each procedural code defines the types of representatives. There are not regulations concerning representation that vary depending on the judicial instance.
In addition, dismissal cases are not distinguished from civil cases; therefore, the general rules established for civil cases are applicable to them.
Civil and dismissal cases.
According to the Article 52 of Civil Procedure Code representation in court shall be carried out by advocates, including foreign advocates accredited in accordance with the procedure established by law. As representatives in court may also act persons who:
a) represent, free of charge, the interests of their parent, child, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, brother or sister (whether full or half-blood), the spouse or child of the latter, as well as their own spouse or the spouse's parent, child, brother or sister (whether full or half-blood);
b) represent, whether for remuneration or free of charge, the interests of a legal entity, twenty percent or more of whose charter capital shares or stocks are owned by them or by the persons specified in subparagraph (a).
There are also ex officio representatives, for example:
1. In court, the affairs of a legal entity are conducted by persons authorized by law or by the charter of the legal entity to represent that legal entity.
2. The Republic of Armenia is represented in court, within the scope of their competence, by the relevant state bodies, acting through the head of the respective body or their deputy.
3. As a representative of a community, the community head or their deputy appears in court ex officio within the scope of their competence.
4. In cases provided by law, the interests of a natural or legal person declared bankrupt are represented by the bankruptcy administrator. 5. The interests of a legal entity undergoing liquidation are represented by the chairperson of the liquidation commission.
6. In a case in which a person recognized as missing in accordance with the procedure established by law should have participated, the person appointed as the trustee (trust manager) of that person's property acts as their representative.
7. In a case in which the heir of a deceased person, or a person declared deceased, should have participated, and the inheritance has not yet been accepted by anyone, the person appointed for the preservation and management of the inherited property acts as the representative of the heir.
There are also special provisions about legal representation of minors. Specifically, in court, a minor, or a person recognized as having limited legal capacity or as legally incapacitated, shall be represented by their legal representative — a parent (adoptive parent), guardian, or custodian.
Criminal cases/Defendant
The Criminal Procedure Code provides that the representative of the defendant may be either a defense lawyer or a legal representative. It also specifies the cases in which the participation of a defense lawyer is mandatory.
Specifically, the participation of a defense lawyer is mandatory in the following cases:
1. The accused does not know or does not sufficiently know the Armenian language.
2. The accused was a minor at the time the alleged offense was committed.

(2025): Under Armenian legislation, in administrative proceedings a person may be represented personally, through an advocate or any other person. In civil proceeding a person may be represented personally, through an advocate or through specific persons indicated in the law, including, for example, a close relative. The mandatory requirement for legal representation by a lawyer (advocate) applies only in criminal cases for the defendant.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Pursuant to Part I of Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Advocates and Advocacy Activity”, legal assistance provided by a lawyer at the expense of the State, without any restrictions, shall be ensured for persons detained in administrative proceedings, suspects or accused persons in criminal cases, victims of domestic violence, and in other cases provided by law for persons who do not have sufficient financial means to pay for legal assistance in court.
According to Article 14.4 of the Civil Procedure Code, persons participating in proceedings may defend their rights and interests themselves, except in cases where representation is mandatory by law. For the purpose of representation of their interests or the exercise of procedural rights, they may freely choose a lawyer in order to obtain professional legal assistance.
Pursuant to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Lawyers and Legal Practice”, the main duties of the legal profession consist of defending the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of natural and legal persons, as well as state bodies (institutions), and providing them with high-quality legal assistance.
Pursuant to Articles 49.3 and 49.4 of the Civil Procedure Code, the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of minors aged from fourteen to eighteen, as well as of persons with limited legal capacity, are protected in court by their legal representatives. However, the court may involve such minors or persons with limited legal capacity personally in the proceedings.
The rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of minors under the age of fourteen, as well as of persons deemed legally incapable, are protected in court by their legal representatives.
According to Article 69.2 of the said Code, a legal entity is represented in court by persons authorised under laws, other legal acts or the constituent documents of the legal entity, or by duly authorised employees whose principal place of work is that legal entity, or by lawyers.
Pursuant to Article 19.4.4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the authority conducting criminal proceedings must ensure the right of a suspect or accused person, in the cases and in the manner provided for by that Code, to defend himself or herself personally or through a defence counsel of his or her own choosing, or, if he or she does not have sufficient financial means to pay for a defence counsel, to receive free legal assistance.
According to Article 19.5 of the same Code, in the cases provided for by that Code, the authority conducting criminal proceedings must involve the legal representative of a suspect or accused person in the proceedings.
Pursuant to Article 26.3 of the Administrative Procedure Code, persons with limited legal capacity or lacking legal capacity are represented in administrative court proceedings in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
At the same time, Article 31 of the Administrative Procedure Code provides that participants in administrative court proceedings have the right to be represented by a lawyer. State and municipal bodies, as well as legal entities, may be represented through authorised representatives as provided for in Article 26.2 of that Code, while natural persons may be represented through close relatives.

Georgia

(2025): Citizens may pursue proceedings in courts personally, legal persons - through an official who is authorized to act on behalf of the legal person or the organization under respective regulations or statute. Parties can pursue proceedings in court through an lawyer. Party can be presented in the court by civil society organization/representative, but representative of this organization or person in Second and Highest instance courts should be lawyer.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code in criminal cases the representation in courts is exercised by:
1) a lawyer;
2) other persons empowered by law with the attributions of defender;
3) a lawyer from abroad if he / she is assisted by a person indicated in point 1).
For defendants and victims who are legal persons the representation in courts is exercised by their nominated representatives who can be lawyers or not. If they don't have a representative, the court has to nominate a legal aid lawyer.

Ukraine
(2025): In Ukraine, defence in criminal proceedings is exercised exclusively by lawyers. In civil, administrative and labour disputes, parties may represent themselves in courts of first instance. Representation by a lawyer is generally required in cassation proceedings before the Supreme Court, while in appellate proceedings it applies in certain categories of cases depending on procedural rules.

3. Efficiency - Overview

Performance indicators for first instance Civil (and Commercial) litigious cases

Civil (and commercial) litigious cases from 2020 to 2025 (Table 3.1.4)

Clearance Rate					
Civil and Commercial litigious cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	126%	94%	111%	230%	104%
Azerbaijan	96%	99%	97%	98%	100%
Georgia	87%	102%	97%	93%	95%
Republic of Moldova	97%	95%	98%	119%	102%
Ukraine	98%	112%	89%	91%	88%
EaP Average	101%	100%	98%	126%	98%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the Clearance Rate for the first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases is 98%.

Disposition Time					
Civil and Commercial litigious cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	126	187	135	123	243
Azerbaijan	88	58	65	69	68
Georgia	433	257	325	356	358
Republic of Moldova	171	171	165	130	126
Ukraine	122	168	169	165	155
EaP Average	188	168	172	169	190

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the Disposition Time for the first instance Civil (and commercial) litigious cases is 248 days.

Figure 3.1 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Civil (and Commercial) litigious cases from 2020 to 2025

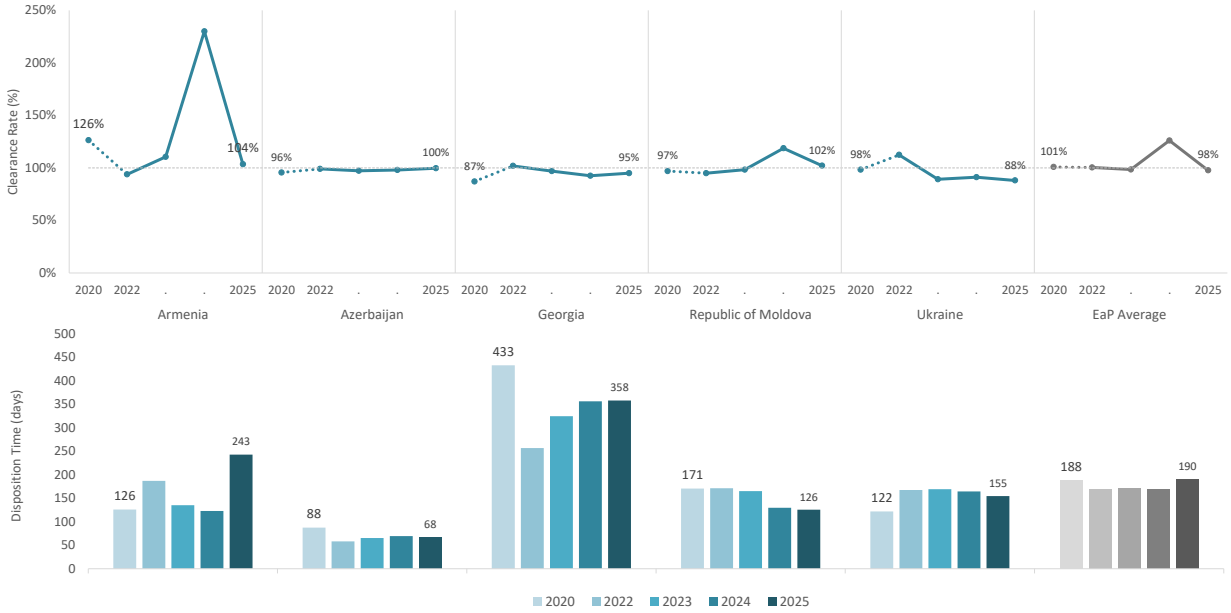
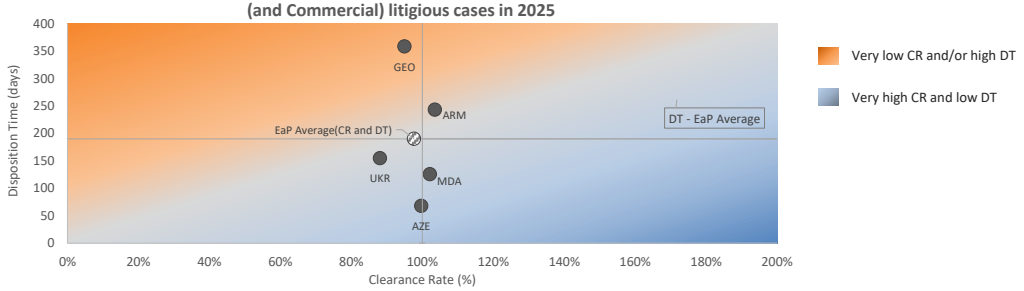


Figure 3.2 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Civil (and Commercial) litigious cases in 2025



Performance indicators for first instance Administrative cases

First instance Administrative cases from 2020 to 2025 (Table 3.1.4)

Clearance Rate					
Administrative cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	87%	100%	83%	83%	86%
Azerbaijan	91%	86%	91%	87%	83%
Georgia	75%	80%	76%	80%	88%
Republic of Moldova	95%	76%	76%	101%	148%
Ukraine	81%	115%	93%	91%	93%
EaP Average	86%	92%	84%	88%	100%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the Clearance Rate for the first instance Administrative cases is 96%.

Disposition Time					
Administrative cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	237	292	341	284	285
Azerbaijan	180	197	188	260	301
Georgia	440	529	633	695	658
Republic of Moldova	358	477	544	476	209
Ukraine	204	108	87	140	131
EaP Average	283	321	359	371	317

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the Disposition Time for the first instance Administrative cases is 327 days.

Figure 3.3 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Administrative cases from 2020 to 2025

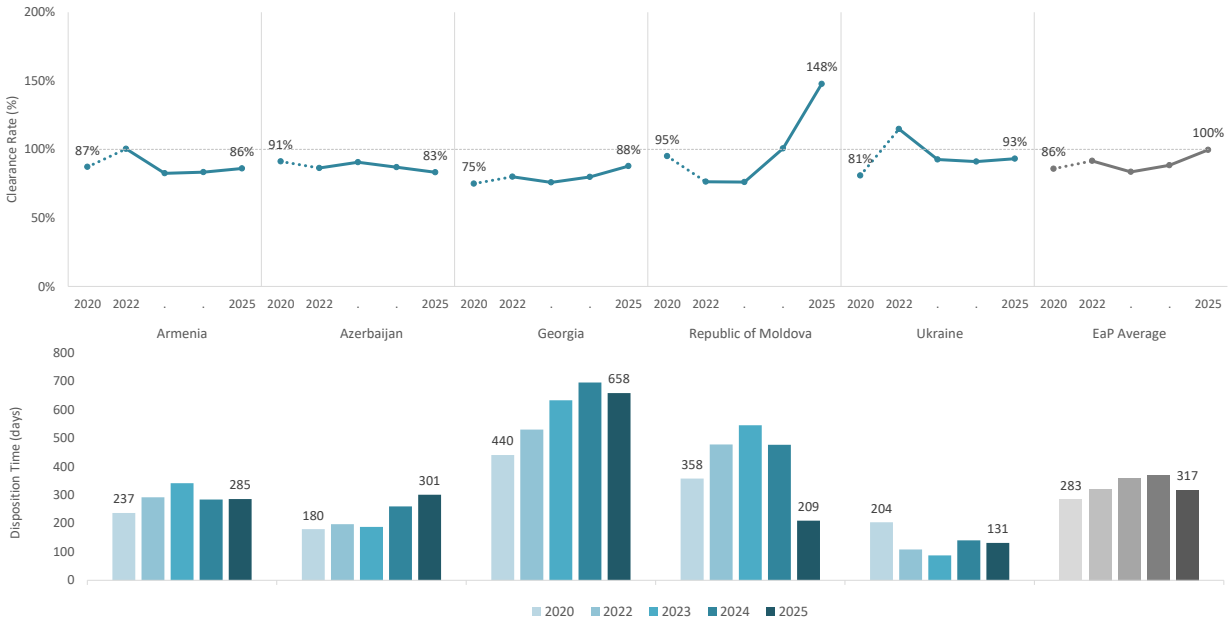
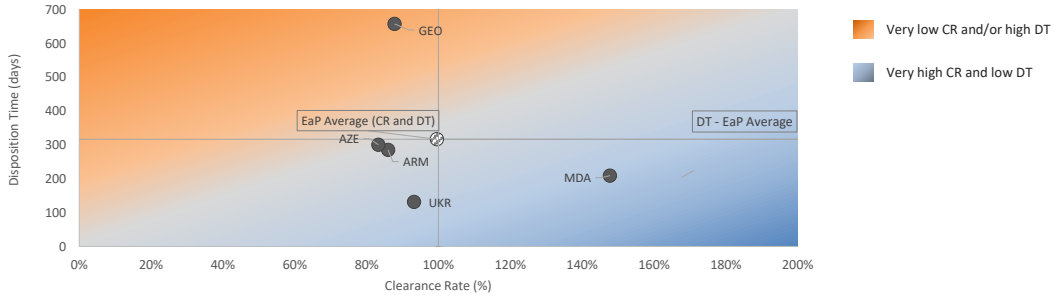


Figure 3.4 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Administrative cases in 2025



Performance indicators for first instance Total Criminal cases

First instance Total Criminal cases from 2020 to 2025

(Table 3.2.4)

Clearance Rate					
Total Criminal cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	73%	107%	79%	94%	89%
Azerbaijan	86%	94%	92%	104%	104%
Georgia	91%	98%	99%	98%	101%
Republic of Moldova	91%	104%	102%	107%	95%
Ukraine	93%	99%	98%	97%	92%
EaP Average	87%	100%	94%	100%	96%

Disposition Time					
Total Criminal cases - 1st instance					
Beneficiaries	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	488	232	417	261	263
Azerbaijan	144	108	137	124	124
Georgia	126	55	59	80	59
Republic of Moldova	242	199	211	193	229
Ukraine	298	66	54	60	396
EaP Average	260	132	176	144	214

Figure 3.5 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Total Criminal cases from 2020 to 2025

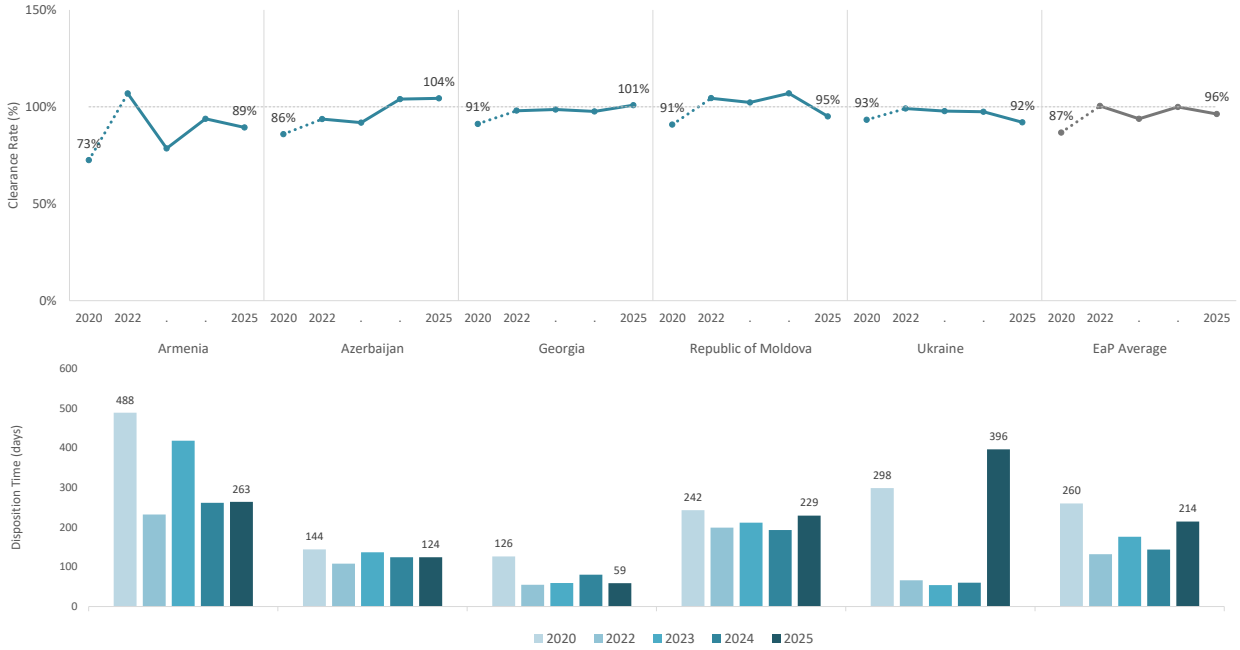
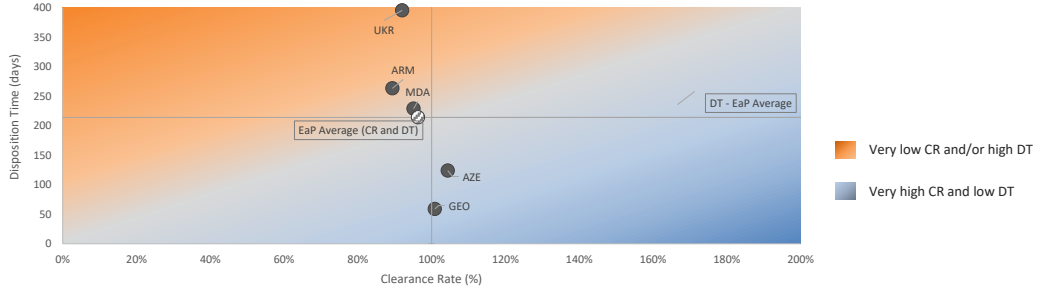


Figure 3.6 Clearance Rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance Total Criminal cases in 2025



Number of first instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Number of first instance cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 and their variation between 2024 to 2025 (Tables 3.1.2 and 3.2.2)

	Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	1.12	1.16	0.77	6.1% ▲	-52.2% ▼	-5.6% ▼
Azerbaijan	2.16	2.16	0.40	1.9% ▲	3.7% ▲	1.2% ▲
Georgia	2.07	1.96	1.92	-4.2% ▼	-1.7% ▼	-1.2% ▼
Republic of Moldova	3.87	3.95	1.36	15.1% ▲	-1.0% ▼	-4.1% ▼
Ukraine	3.22	2.83	1.20	66.5% ▲	60.8% ▲	51.0% ▲
EaP Average	2.49	2.41	1.13	17.1%	1.9%	8.3%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the number of first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants is 1,84 for the incoming cases, 1,69 for the resolved cases and 1,11 for the pending cases.

	Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	0.84	0.72	0.56	20.9% ▲	24.7% ▲	25.5% ▲
Azerbaijan	0.33	0.27	0.22	18.8% ▲	13.7% ▲	31.6% ▲
Georgia	0.38	0.34	0.61	-2.7% ▼	7.0% ▲	1.3% ▲
Republic of Moldova	0.18	0.26	0.15	0.9% ▲	48.0% ▲	-34.9% ▼
Ukraine	1.63	1.52	0.55	31.9% ▲	35.0% ▲	26.4% ▲
EaP Average	0.67	0.62	0.42	14.0%	25.7%	10.0%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the number of first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants is 0,39 for the incoming cases, 0,36 for the resolved cases and 0,26 for the pending cases.

	Total Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	0.46	0.41	0.30	23.8% ▲	17.9% ▲	18.9% ▲
Azerbaijan	0.15	0.15	0.05	-11.7% ▼	-11.3% ▼	-11.4% ▼
Georgia	1.16	1.17	0.19	17.1% ▲	20.9% ▲	-11.3% ▼
Republic of Moldova	1.15	1.09	0.69	4.9% ▲	-6.7% ▼	10.9% ▲
Ukraine	0.30	0.27	0.29	-86.9% ▼	-87.6% ▼	-18.5% ▼
EaP Average	0.64	0.62	0.30	-34.1%	-36.2%	1.2%

Figure 3.7 Number of first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025

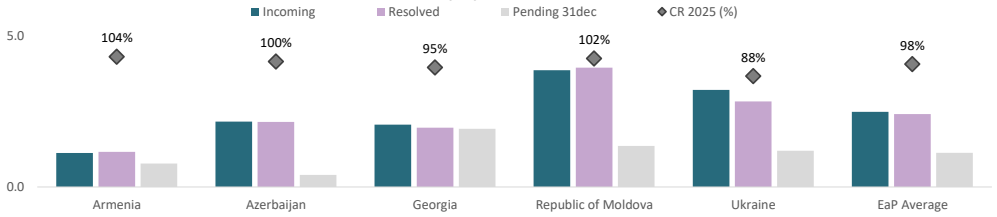


Figure 3.8 Number of first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025

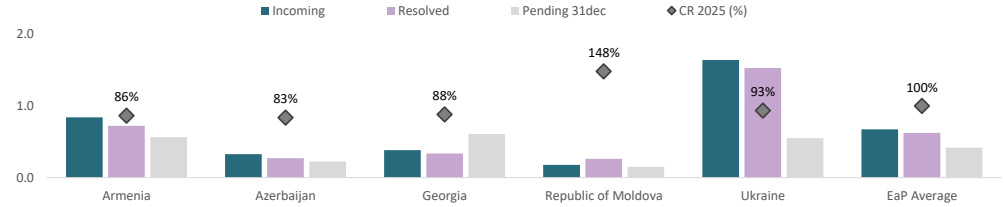
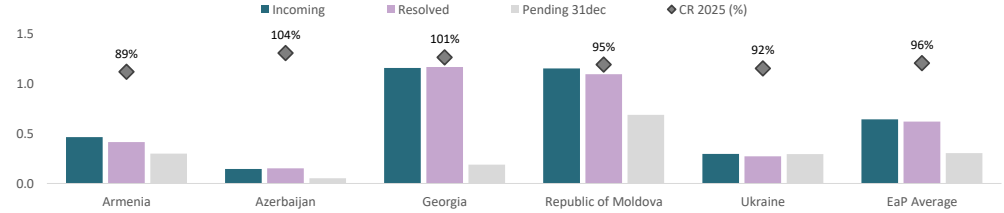


Figure 3.9 Number of first instance Total Criminal cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025



Number of second instance cases per 100 inhabitants

Number of second instance cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 and their variation between 2024 to 2025 (Tables 3.3.2 and 3.4.2)

	Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	0.17	0.17	0.03	3.6% ▲	0.3% ▲	8.8% ▲
Georgia	0.15	0.14	0.06	-3.2% ▼	-4.1% ▼	-4.7% ▼
Republic of Moldova	0.48	0.39	0.37	-9.8% ▼	-4.7% ▼	35.0% ▲
Ukraine	0.31	0.29	0.10	5.2% ▲	2.1% ▲	17.0% ▲
EaP Average	0.28	0.25	0.14	-1.0%	-1.6%	14.0%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the number of second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants is 0,18 for the incoming cases, 0,18 for the resolved cases and 0,13 for the pending cases.

	Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	0.27	0.30	0.18	-4.7% ▼	43.7% ▲	-13.1% ▼
Azerbaijan	0.08	0.08	0.02	21.5% ▲	10.8% ▲	21.0% ▲
Georgia	0.13	0.12	0.06	2.1% ▲	3.1% ▲	4.3% ▲
Republic of Moldova	0.20	0.15	0.12	33.9% ▲	15.1% ▲	84.1% ▲
Ukraine	0.83	0.70	0.24	38.0% ▲	21.9% ▲	111.0% ▲
EaP Average	0.30	0.27	0.13	18.2%	18.9%	41.5%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the number of second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants is 0,06 for the incoming cases, 0,06 for the resolved cases and 0,06 for the pending cases.

	Total Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants					
	2025			% variation 2024-2025		
Beneficiaries	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec	Incoming	Resolved	Pending 31dec
Armenia	0.31	0.31	0.02	35.0% ▲	37.6% ▲	-10.2% ▼
Azerbaijan	0.05	0.05	0.01	-16.2% ▼	-13.2% ▼	-5.9% ▼
Georgia	0.11	0.11	0.02	-11.4% ▼	-13.4% ▼	-6.4% ▼
Republic of Moldova	0.78	0.55	0.66	51.0% ▲	40.6% ▲	58.2% ▲
Ukraine	0.54	0.53	0.04	4.4% ▲	4.1% ▲	13.0% ▲
EaP Average	0.36	0.31	0.15	23.8%	18.2%	48.3%

Figure 3.10 Number of second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025

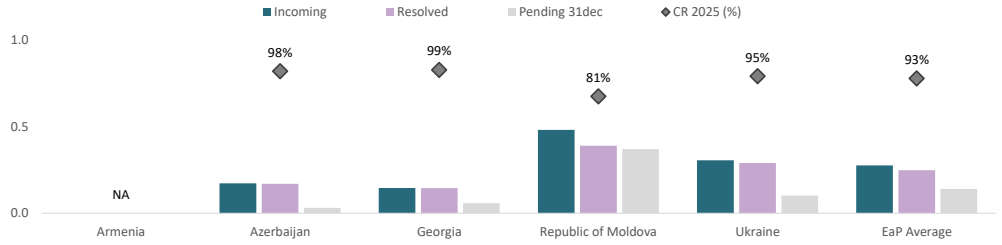


Figure 3.11 Number of second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025

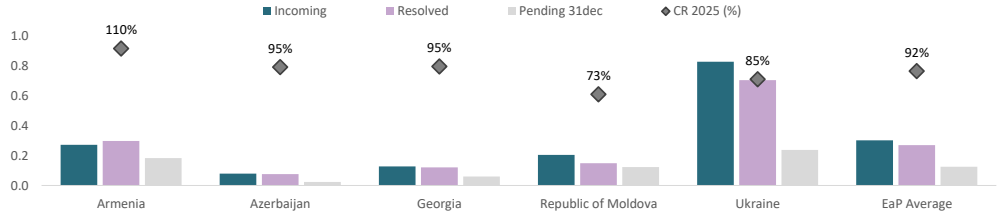
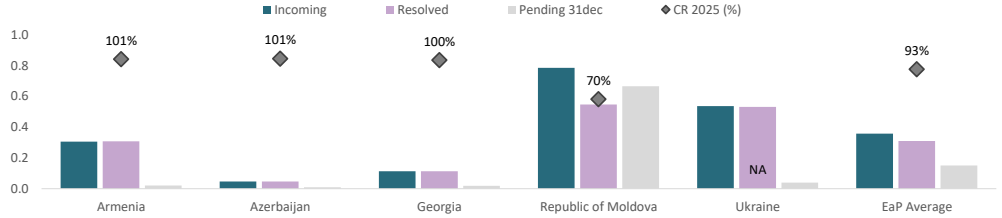


Figure 3.12 Number of second instance Total Criminal cases per 100 inhabitans and Clearance Rate (CR) in 2025



3. ICT - Overview

ICT Deployment index

ICT Deployment indices in 2025 (Table 3.8.2, 3.8.4 and 3.8.7)

	Tools				Processes	
	CMS	Statistical tools	Courts decisions DB	Writing assistance tools	Electronic submission	Online consultation
	(10 max)	(10 max)	(10 max)	(10 max)	(10 max)	(10 max)
Armenia	6.3	8.6	5.0	0.0	5.5	6.6
Azerbaijan	6.7	8.6	5.0	3.5	7.7	0.0
Georgia	3.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	5.1	0.0
Republic of Moldova	6.6	9.7	5.3	3.5	6.8	7.0
Ukraine	6.5	7.6	7.1	3.5	8.1	7.3

Beneficiary's deployment Indeces

Figure 3.13 ICT deployment indeces for each beneficiary and the maximum attainable score in 2025



3. Efficiency - List of tables

3. Efficiency - List of tables

Table 3.0.0 Case types included in each category of the questions related to Other than criminal cases and Criminal cases at all instances in 2025 (Q58 and Q59)

3.1 First instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.1.1 First instance courts: number of other than criminal cases in 2025 (Q52)

Table 3.1.2 First instance courts: number of other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q52)

Table 3.1.3 First instance courts: percentage variation of number of other than criminal cases between 2024 and 2025 (Q52)

Table 3.1.4 First instance courts: Other than criminal cases - Clearance rate, Disposition time and % of pending cases older than 2 years in 2025 (Q52)

Table 3.1.5 First instance Other than criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025 (Q52)

3.2 First instance criminal cases

Table 3.2.1 First instance courts: number of Criminal cases in 2025 (Q53)

Table 3.2.2 First instance courts: number of Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q53)

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Beneficiaries	Case types included in each category of the questions related to “other than criminal cases” and “criminal cases” at all instances in 2025	
	Other than criminal cases	Criminal cases
Armenia	Regarding the case categories, which are included in civil (and commercial) cases it should be noted that according to the statistics provided by the Judicial department the following cases are included: court cases related to property relations, legal relations arising from transactions, inheritance-related disputes, family law matters, intellectual property, labor relations, obligations, personal non-property relations, and land relations. Administrative cases include disputes concerning the invalidation of acts of administrative bodies, challenges to the actions or inaction of administrative bodies and officials, challenges to the legality of normative legal acts, challenges to normative decisions of the Government, cases related to the protection of electoral rights, violations of the procedure for holding assemblies, rallies, marches, and demonstrations, as well as other similar cases. Regarding the case categories, which are included in civil (and commercial) non-litigious cases, it should be noted that according to the statistics provided by the Judicial department the following cases are included: statement for recognition of sui juris (emancipated), cases on declaring a citizen as having no active legal capacity or limiting the active legal capacity of a citizen, cases on involuntary hospitalization of the citizen in the psychiatric organization, cases on recognition of the citizen as missing or dead, cases on finding out the inaccuracies in the records of civil acts, cases on considering property as ownerless, cases on on confirmation of the facts having legal value, cases on recovery of the rights on the lost bearer securities or order securities.	Criminal cases include cases concerning the examination of offenses provided for by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia. However, the Judicial Department does not maintain statistical data on criminal cases categorized by the gravity of the offense (e.g., serious crimes, minor offenses, or other categories).
Azerbaijan	Category 1. Disputes arising from family relations, labour disputes, housing disputes, disputes related to property rights, disputes concerning intellectual property rights, disputes arising from land contracts, disputes arising from civil law violations, inheritance law disputes, and other related disputes.”) are reported under category 1 in Qs 52, 54 and 56. Category 2. Non-litigious cases exist. However, since they are examined under the same index together with other civil cases, their exact number cannot be clearly determined. Category 3. Administrative disputes arise from relations between an administrative body and individuals and legal entities regarding the adoption, refusal to adopt, cancellation, amendment, invalidation of an administrative act, as well as the actual actions (activities) of the administrative body, etc. These categories do not differ between instances.	Crimes against peace and humanity, war crimes, crimes against life and health, crimes against personal liberty and dignity, crimes against sexual inviolability and sexual freedom of the individual, crimes against the constitutional rights and freedoms of man and citizen, crimes against minors and family relations, crimes against property, crimes against economic activity, environmental crimes, cybercrimes, crimes against public safety, corruption offences and other crimes against official interests, etc. For more you can find Criminal COde of the Republic of Azerbaijan via the link below: https://e-qanun.az/framework/46947 For first instance court cases, a distinction has been provided between severe criminal cases (examined only at Grave Crime Courts) and other criminal cases (Examined at District Courts). Relevant explanations regarding the appellate and cassation instances have been provided under the related questions.

Georgia	Civil/commercial (litigious) cases include the following categories of cases: - Commercial legal disputes - Obligatory legal disputes - Intellectual legal disputes - Family legal disputes - Inheritance legal disputes - Entrepreneurial legal disputes - Labor legal disputes - Disputes regarding the protection of personal non-property rights - Other litigation disputes Non litigious cases include: - Simplified proceedings - Undisputed proceedings (establishment of a fact of legal significance, recognition of a citizen as missing and death, identification of a person as a supporter, etc.) Administrative cases include the following categories of cases: - On the legality of an administrative-legal act - Administrative On the legality of individual administrative-legal acts issued on violations of the law - On the issuance of an administrative-legal act - On the implementation of an action or refraining from implementing an action by an administrative body - On the recognition of an administrative act as invalid - Regarding administrative agreements - On the obligation of an administrative body to compensate for damage - Disputes arising from tax relations - Based on land legislation - Disputes regarding social security - Based on enforcement relations - Disputes arising from construction relations - Other types of disputes In addition, administrative cases also include “special chapters”	Criminal cases include the following categories: - Crimes against a person (including against life, health, sexual freedom, human rights and freedoms, family) - Economic crimes (including against property, entrepreneurial or other economic activity, crimes in the monetary and credit system and in the field of financial activities, against the interests of service in an entrepreneurial or other organization) - Crimes against public security and order (crimes against public security and order, crimes against the health of the population and public morality, cultural heritage, drug crimes, transport crimes, cybercrimes) - Crimes against the rules of environmental protection and use of natural resources - Crimes against the state (crimes against the constitutional order and foundations of security of Georgia, violation of the legal regime of the occupied territories, terrorism, official crimes, crimes against the rules of governance) - Crimes against the judiciary (crimes against the activities of judicial bodies against, crime against the procedural rules of obtaining evidence, etc.) - Crime against military service - Crime against humanity According to the Criminal Code, crimes are also divided into categories: -Less serious is an intentional or negligent crime, for the commission of which the maximum penalty provided for by this Code does not exceed five years of imprisonment. - Serious is an intentional crime, for the commission of which the maximum penalty provided for by this Code does not exceed ten years of imprisonment, as well as a negligent crime, for the commission of which the penalty provided for by this Code is deprivation of liberty for a term of more than five years. - Especially serious is an intentional crime, for the commission of which the penalty provided for by this Code is deprivation of liberty for a term of more than ten years or life imprisonment.
Republic of Moldova	Other than criminal cases examined by first instance courts 1. Civil, commercial, insolvency and civil cases examined by courts of appeal as first instance, requests to challenge the bailiff's acts, requests for annulment of the enforcement orders (indexes 2, 2c, 2i, and 25). 2. non-litigious civil cases examined in ordinance proceedings and special proceedings (indexes 2p/o, 2p/s) 3. Administrative cases and review of administrative cases (indexes 3, 3rh) 4. Other than criminal cases under judicial review (indexes 2rh, 2rhi, 2rhc) Other than criminal cases examined by courts of appeal 1. Cases examined on appeal - civil, commercial, insolvency (indexes 2a, 2ai, 2ac and 2r, 2ri, 2rc) 2. Administrative cases examined in order of appeal and reviewed cases (indexes 3a, 3r, 3rh) 3. Other than criminal cases under judicial review (indexes 2rh, 2rhi, 2rhc) Other than criminal cases examined by the Supreme Court of Justice 1. Civil, commercial, insolvency cases 2. Administrative cases and reviewed administrative cases 3. Other than criminal cases under judicial review (civil, commercial)	Criminal cases examined by first instance courts 1. Criminal cases, criminal cases under judicial review (indexes 1, 1rh) 2. Misdemeanour (contravention) cases, misdemeanour cases under judicial review (indexes 4, 4d, 4rh) Criminal cases examined by courts of appeal 1. Criminal cases, criminal cases under judicial review (indexes 1a, 1r, 1rh) 2. Misdemeanour (contravention) cases, misdemeanour cases under judicial review (indexes 4, 4rh) Criminal cases examined by the Supreme Court of Justice Criminal cases, criminal cases under judicial review

Ukraine	Commentary to Qs 52 and 54: Category 2, “Non-litigious cases”, includes cases dealt with under separate proceedings and order-for-payment proceedings in civil and commercial justice. Civil justice Cases dealt with under separate proceedings include cases concerning: – restriction of a natural person’s civil capacity, declaration of a natural person as legally incapable, and restoration of a natural person’s civil capacity; – restriction of a natural person’s access to gambling establishments and participation in gambling; – granting full civil capacity to a minor; – declaration of a natural person as missing or dead; – adoption; – establishment of facts having legal significance; – restoration of rights to lost bearer securities and bills of exchange; – transfer of ownerless immovable property into municipal ownership; – declaration of an estate as escheated; – provision of compulsory psychiatric care; – compulsory hospitalisation in an anti-tuberculosis facility; – disclosure by a bank of information containing banking secrecy in respect of legal and natural persons; – granting the right to marry; dissolution of marriage upon the application of spouses who have children, or upon the application of either spouse where one of them has been sentenced to imprisonment; establishment of a separate residence regime upon the application of the spouses; and other cases in the circumstances provided for by law. Cases dealt with under order-for-payment proceedings include cases concerning: – recovery of accrued but unpaid wages owed to an employee and average earnings for the period of delay in final settlement; – reimbursement of expenses incurred in searching for the defendant, debtor, child or the debtor’s vehicles; – recovery of arrears for housing and utility services, electronic communications services, television and radio broadcasting services, including the inflation adjustment and 3 per cent annual interest accrued by the applicant on the amount of the debt; – recovery of child maintenance in the amount of one quarter of the payer’s earnings/income for one child, one third for two children, and one half for three or more children, but not more than ten subsistence minimums for a child of the relevant age per child, provided that the claim is not related to the establishment or contestation of paternity/maternity and does not require the involvement of other interested persons;	.

3.1 First instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.1.1 First instance courts: number of other than criminal cases in 2025 (Q52)

Beneficiaries	First instance Other than criminal cases in 2025																								
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non-litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	39,831	64,188	61,825	42,194	NA	25,227	34,800	36,038	23,989	NA	796	3,434	3,470	760	NA	13,808	25,954	22,317	17,445	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40,273	221,200	220,534	40,939	685	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,290	33,326	27,756	22,860	782	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	97,612	103,394	97,684	103,322	42,762	71,752	81,415	77,317	75,850	31,740	3,829	6,884	7,118	3,595	0	22,031	15,095	13,249	23,877	11,022	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	41,295	101,849	105,606	37,538	1,876	34,368	92,143	94,126	32,385	1,605	1,211	5,286	5,061	1,436	0	5,613	4,237	6,260	3,590	271	103	183	159	127	0
Ukraine	629,396	3,192,354	2,981,096	840,654	20,810	334,216	1,318,240	1,160,713	491,743	15,604	39,958	456,895	455,762	41,091	NAP	179,309	670,207	624,642	224,874	4,569	75,913	747,012	739,979	82,946	637
Average	202,034	865,446	811,553	255,927	21,816	101,167	349,560	317,746	132,981	12,409	11,449	118,125	117,853	11,721	-	47,610	149,764	138,845	58,529	4,161	-	-	-	-	-
Median	69,454	102,622	101,645	72,758	20,810	40,273	92,143	94,126	40,939	8,605	2,520	6,085	6,090	2,516	-	17,290	25,954	22,317	22,860	2,676	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	39,831	64,188	61,825	37,538	1,876	25,227	34,800	36,038	23,989	685	796	3,434	3,470	760	-	5,613	4,237	6,260	3,590	271	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	629,396	3,192,354	2,981,096	840,654	42,762	334,216	1,318,240	1,160,713	491,743	31,740	39,958	456,895	455,762	41,091	-	179,309	670,207	624,642	224,874	11,022	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.1.2 First instance courts: number of other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q52)

Beneficiaries	First instance Other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025																								
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1.Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non-litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	1.29	2.07	2.00	1.36	NA	0.81	1.12	1.16	0.77	NA	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.02	NA	0.45	0.84	0.72	0.56	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.39	2.16	2.16	0.40	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.17	0.33	0.27	0.22	0.01	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	2.48	2.62	2.48	2.62	1.09	1.82	2.07	1.96	1.92	0.81	0.10	0.17	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.56	0.38	0.34	0.61	0.28	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	1.73	4.28	4.43	1.58	0.08	1.44	3.87	3.95	1.36	0.07	0.05	0.22	0.21	0.06	0.00	0.24	0.18	0.26	0.15	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Ukraine	1.54	7.79	7.27	2.05	0.05	0.82	3.22	2.83	1.20	0.04	0.10	1.11	1.11	0.10	NAP	0.44	1.63	1.52	0.55	0.01	0.19	1.82	1.80	0.20	0.00
Average	1.76	4.19	4.05	1.90	0.40	1.06	2.49	2.41	1.13	0.23	0.07	0.41	0.40	0.07	-	0.37	0.67	0.62	0.42	0.08	-	-	-	-	-
Median	1.63	3.45	3.46	1.81	0.08	0.82	2.16	2.16	1.20	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.08	-	0.44	0.38	0.34	0.55	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	1.29	2.07	2.00	1.36	0.05	0.39	1.12	1.16	0.40	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.11	0.02	-	0.17	0.18	0.26	0.15	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	2.48	7.79	7.27	2.62	1.09	1.82	3.87	3.95	1.92	0.81	0.10	1.11	1.11	0.10	-	0.56	1.63	1.52	0.61	0.28	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.1.3 First instance courts: percentage variation of number of other than criminal cases between 2024 and 2025 (Q52)

Beneficiaries	First instance Other than criminal cases: percentage variation between 2024 and 2025																								
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	-49.9%	12.1%	-36.3%	5.9%	NA	-62.7%	6.9%	-51.9%	-4.9%	NA	-54.3%	2.1%	-19.5%	-4.5%	NA	34.6%	21.7%	25.5%	26.3%	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.9%	2.4%	4.1%	1.7%	-69.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.5%	19.3%	14.2%	32.2%	-50.6%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	10.2%	1.4%	5.5%	5.5%	14.2%	8.7%	2.2%	4.9%	5.4%	11.6%	14.4%	-11.0%	-2.0%	-5.9%	-100.0%	15.0%	3.8%	14.1%	8.1%	25.3%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	-26.9%	12.5%	-0.1%	-9.1%	-2.4%	-30.7%	13.1%	-2.7%	-5.8%	5.0%	7.8%	13.4%	10.6%	18.8%	-	-0.5%	-0.9%	45.5%	-36.0%	-31.2%	-17.6%	76.0%	26.2%	23.3%	-
Ukraine	24.6%	18.2%	15.8%	32.8%	NA	30.8%	66.5%	60.8%	51.0%	-15.2%	11.1%	-14.0%	-13.4%	0.1%	NAP	35.2%	31.9%	35.0%	26.4%	38.9%	-6.6%	-14.1%	-14.2%	-6.2%	-28.9%
Average	-10.5%	11.0%	-3.8%	8.8%	-	-8.4%	18.2%	3.0%	9.5%	-16.9%	-5.2%	-2.4%	-6.1%	2.1%	-	22.2%	15.2%	26.9%	11.4%	-4.4%	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-8.3%	12.3%	2.7%	5.7%	-	8.7%	6.9%	4.1%	1.7%	-5.1%	9.5%	-4.5%	-7.7%	-2.2%	-	26.5%	19.3%	25.5%	26.3%	-3.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-49.9%	1.4%	-36.3%	-9.1%	-	-62.7%	2.2%	-51.9%	-5.8%	-69.0%	-54.3%	-14.0%	-19.5%	-5.9%	-	-0.5%	-0.9%	14.1%	-36.0%	-50.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	24.6%	18.2%	15.8%	32.8%	-	30.8%	66.5%	60.8%	51.0%	11.6%	14.4%	13.4%	10.6%	18.8%	-	35.2%	31.9%	45.5%	32.2%	38.9%	-	-	-	-	-



Table 3.1.4 First instance courts: Other than criminal cases - Clearance rate, Disposition time and % of pending cases older than 2 years in 2025 (Q52)

Beneficiaries	First instance Other than criminal cases in 2025														
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)			1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases			2. Non litigious cases			3. Administrative cases			4. Other cases		
	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years
Armenia	96%	249	NA	104%	243	NA	101%	80	NA	86%	285	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	100%	68	2%	NA	NA	NA	83%	301	3%	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	94%	386	41%	95%	358	42%	103%	184	0%	88%	658	46%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	104%	130	5%	102%	126	5%	96%	104	0%	148%	209	8%	87%	292	0%
Ukraine	93%	103	2%	88%	155	3%	100%	33	NAP	93%	131	2%	99%	41	1%
Average	97%	217	16%	98%	190	13%	100%	100	-	100%	317	15%	-	-	-
Median	95%	189	5%	100%	155	4%	100%	92	-	88%	285	5%	-	-	-
Minimum	93%	103	2%	88%	68	2%	96%	33	-	83%	131	2%	-	-	-
Maximum	104%	386	41%	104%	358	42%	103%	184	-	148%	658	46%	-	-	-

Low CR — High CR

Low DT — High DT

Table 3.1.5 First instance Other than criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025 (Q52)

Beneficiaries	First instance Other than criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025														
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)			1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases			2. Non litigious cases			3. Administrative cases			4. Other cases		
	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)
Armenia	-73.1	66.2%	NA	-126.5	97.7%	NA	-27.0	18.6%	NA	2.6	0.6%	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	1.7	-2.4%	-3.8	NA	NA	NA	-3.7	15.8%	-5.7	NAP	NAP	NA
Georgia	3.7	0.0%	3.1	2.4	0.5%	2.3	9.5	-4.0%	-5.3	7.9	-5.3%	6.3	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	-13.1	-9.0%	0.3	-16.6	-3.2%	0.5	-2.4	7.3%	0.0	47.1	-56.0%	0.5	-34.3	-2.3%	0.0
Ukraine	-1.9	14.6%	NA	-3.1	-6.1%	-2.5	0.7	15.6%	NAP	2.1	-6.4%	0.2	-0.1	9.3%	-0.2
Average	-21.1	18.0%	-	-28.4	17.3%	-0.9	-4.8	9.4%	-	11.2	-10.3%	0.3	-	-	-
Median	-7.5	7.3%	-	-3.1	-2.4%	-1.0	-0.8	11.5%	-	2.6	-5.3%	0.4	-	-	-
Minimum	-73.1	-9.0%	-	-126.5	-6.1%	-3.8	-27.0	-4.0%	-	-3.7	-56.0%	-5.7	-	-	-
Maximum	3.7	66.2%	-	2.4	97.7%	2.3	9.5	18.6%	-	47.1	15.8%	6.3	-	-	-

3.2 First instance criminal cases

Table 3.2.1 First instance courts: number of Criminal cases in 2025 (Q53)

Beneficiaries	First instance Criminal cases in 2025																									
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	7,726	14,345	12,818	9,253	NA	7,726	14,345	12,818	9,253	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	5,944	14,921	15,573	5,292	240	5,944	14,921	15,573	5,292	240	1,883	2,373	2,683	1,573	120	4,061	12,548	12,890	3,719	120	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	7,812	45,549	45,939	7,422	2,293	7,812	45,549	45,939	7,422	2,293	3,444	10,993	10,894	3,543	880	4,368	34,556	35,045	3,879	1,413	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	15,002	27,391	26,048	16,345	874	15,002	27,391	26,048	16,345	874	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	111,185	121,093	111,444	120,834	8,825	111,185	121,093	111,444	120,834	NA	71,033	59,221	51,669	78,585	NA	40,152	61,872	59,775	42,249	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	29,534	44,660	42,364	31,829	3,058	29,534	44,660	42,364	31,829	1,136	25,453	24,196	21,749	27,900	500	16,194	36,325	35,903	16,616	767					
Median	7,812	27,391	26,048	9,253	1,584	7,812	27,391	26,048	9,253	874	3,444	10,993	10,894	3,543	500	4,368	34,556	35,045	3,879	767					
Minimum	5,944	14,345	12,818	5,292	240	5,944	14,345	12,818	5,292	240	1,883	2,373	2,683	1,573	120	4,061	12,548	12,890	3,719	120	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	111,185	121,093	111,444	120,834	8,825	111,185	121,093	111,444	120,834	2,293	71,033	59,221	51,669	78,585	880	40,152	61,872	59,775	42,249	1,413	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.2.2 First instance courts: number of Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q53)

Beneficiaries	First instance Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025																								
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.30	NA	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.30	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.00	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0.20	1.16	1.17	0.19	0.06	0.20	1.16	1.17	0.19	0.06	0.09	0.28	0.28	0.09	0.02	0.11	0.88	0.89	0.10	0.04	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0.63	1.15	1.09	0.69	0.04	0.63	1.15	1.09	0.69	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.02	0.27	0.30	0.27	0.29	NA	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.19	NA	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.10	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	0.28	0.64	0.62	0.30	0.03	0.28	0.64	0.62	0.30	0.03	0.09	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.01	0.08	0.38	0.39	0.08	0.02					
Median	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.29	0.03	0.25	0.46	0.41	0.29	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.02					
Minimum	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum	0.63	1.16	1.17	0.69	0.06	0.63	1.16	1.17	0.69	0.06	0.17	0.28	0.28	0.19	0.02	0.11	0.88	0.89	0.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.2.3 First instance courts: percentage variation of the number of criminal cases between 2024 and 2025 (Q53)

Beneficiaries	First instance criminal cases: percentage variation between 2024 and 2025																									
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	10.1%	24.7%	18.7%	19.8%	NA	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	-10.1%	-11.3%	-11.0%	-11.0%	-58.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-26.5%	-16.1%	-23.5%	-16.5%	-57.9%	0.3%	-10.3%	-7.8%	-8.4%	-59.0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	11.8%	24.9%	29.0%	-5.3%	23.4%	-	-	-	-	-	9.1%	40.1%	44.3%	2.5%	27.4%	14.0%	20.8%	24.9%	-11.6%	21.1%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	-11.0%	3.1%	-8.3%	9.0%	-10.1%	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	-10.7%	-86.9%	-87.6%	-18.5%	4.1%	-	-	-	-	NA	46.1%	22.2%	30.1%	37.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-2.0%	-9.1%	-11.8%	-1.2%	-10.3%						9.5%	15.4%	17.0%	7.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-10.1%	3.1%	-8.3%	-5.3%	-3.0%						9.1%	22.2%	30.1%	2.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-11.0%	-86.9%	-87.6%	-18.5%	-58.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-26.5%	-16.1%	-23.5%	-16.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	11.8%	24.9%	29.0%	19.8%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	46.1%	40.1%	44.3%	37.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 3.2.4 First instance courts: Criminal cases - Clearance rate, Disposition time and % of pending cases older than 2 years in 2025 (Q53)

Beneficiaries	First instance courts: criminal cases (2025)														
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)			Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)			1. Severe criminal cases			2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases			3. Other criminal cases		
	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years
Armenia	89%	263	NA	89%	263	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	104%	124	5%	104%	124	5%	113%	214	8%	103%	105	3%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	101%	59	31%	101%	59	31%	99%	119	25%	101%	40	36%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	95%	229	5%	95%	229	5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	92%	396	7%	92%	396	NA	87%	555	NA	97%	258	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	96%	214	12%	96%	214	14%	100%	296	-	100%	135	-	-	-	-
Median	95%	229	6%	95%	229	5%	99%	214	-	101%	105	-	-	-	-
Minimum	89%	59	5%	89%	59	5%	87%	119	-	97%	40	-	-	-	-
Maximum	104%	396	31%	104%	396	31%	113%	555	-	103%	258	-	-	-	-

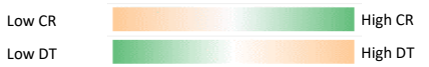


Table 3.2.5 First instance Criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025 (Q53)

Beneficiaries	First instance Criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025														
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)			Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)			1. Severe criminal cases			2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases			3. Other criminal cases		
	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)
Armenia	-4.5	0.9%	NA	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.0%	-5.2	-	-	-	-11.0	9.2%	-7.5	2.8	-0.7%	-4.0	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	3.2	-26.6%	7.2	-	-	-	2.9	-28.9%	4.8	3.4	-29.2%	9.8	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	-11.9	18.8%	-1.1	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	-5.4	557.8%	1.6	-	-	NA	5.3	5.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-3.6	110.2%	0.6				-0.9	-4.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-4.5	0.9%	0.2				2.9	5.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	3.2	557.8%	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	9.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-11.9	-26.6%	-5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.0	-28.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.3 Second instance other than criminal cases

Table 3.3.1 Second instance courts: Number of "other than criminal law" cases in 2025 (Q54)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Other than criminal cases in 2025																									
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non-litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	8,889	16,057	16,431	8,515	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,462	8,396	9,201	5,657	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,918	17,599	17,327	3,190	89	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,997	8,132	7,703	2,426	29	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	4,336	10,756	10,480	4,612	396	2,232	5,740	5,703	2,269	93	0	17	17	0	0	2,104	4,999	4,760	2,343	303	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	8,359	16,501	13,005	11,855	0	6,649	11,457	9,286	8,820	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1,623	4,858	3,545	2,936	0	87	186	174	99	0
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35,597	125,101	118,906	41,792	1,664	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46,610	338,260	287,723	97,147	358	4,564	33,369	31,742	6,191	92
Average	7,195	14,438	13,305	8,327	-	11,849	39,974	37,806	14,018	462	-	-	-	-	-	11,759	72,929	62,586	22,102	173	-	-	-	-	-
Median	8,359	16,057	13,005	8,515	-	4,784	14,528	13,307	6,005	91	-	-	-	-	-	2,104	8,132	7,703	2,936	166	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	4,336	10,756	10,480	4,612	-	2,232	5,740	5,703	2,269	0	-	-	-	-	-	1,623	4,858	3,545	2,343	0	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	8,889	16,501	16,431	11,855	-	35,597	125,101	118,906	41,792	1,664	-	-	-	-	-	46,610	338,260	287,723	97,147	358	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.3.2 Second instance courts: Number of other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q54)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Other than criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025																								
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	0.29	0.52	0.53	0.27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.21	0.27	0.30	0.18	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.03	0.17	0.17	0.03	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0.11	0.27	0.27	0.12	0.01	0.06	0.15	0.14	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.01	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0.35	0.69	0.55	0.50	0.00	0.28	0.48	0.39	0.37	0.00	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0.07	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09	0.31	0.29	0.10	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.11	0.83	0.70	0.24	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00
Average	0.25	0.49	0.45	0.30	-	0.11	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.30	0.27	0.13	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Median	0.29	0.52	0.53	0.27	-	0.07	0.24	0.23	0.08	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.20	0.15	0.12	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	0.11	0.27	0.27	0.12	-	0.03	0.15	0.14	0.03	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	0.35	0.69	0.55	0.50	-	0.28	0.48	0.39	0.37	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	0.21	0.83	0.70	0.24	0.01	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.3.3 Second instance courts: percentage variation of the number of "other than criminal law" cases between 2024 and 2025 (Q54)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Other than criminal cases: percentage variation between 2024 and 2025																							
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)					1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases					2. Non litigious cases					3. Administrative cases					4. Other cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.7%	-4.0%	44.7%	-12.5%	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-8.9%	4.1%	0.7%	9.3%	-74.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-11.4%	22.0%	11.3%	21.5%	-60.8%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	5.9%	5.8%	5.6%	6.3%	16.1%	-0.8%	3.3%	2.3%	1.7%	-25.6%	-	-19.0%	-19.0%	-	-	14.0%	8.9%	9.9%	11.3%	40.3%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	76.0%	-1.7%	-1.3%	41.8%	-	82.7%	-11.3%	-6.3%	32.7%	-	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	52.5%	31.6%	13.2%	80.9%	-	93.3%	8.8%	34.9%	13.8%	0.0%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7%	5.2%	2.1%	17.0%	331.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26.1%	38.0%	21.9%	111.0%	0.0%	13.7%	-3.3%	-6.5%	35.5%	922.2%
Average	-	-	-	-	-	19.9%	0.3%	-0.3%	15.2%	77.1%	-	-	-	-	-	28.0%	19.3%	20.2%	42.4%	-6.8%	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	3.0%	3.7%	1.4%	13.2%	-25.6%	-	-	-	-	-	26.1%	22.0%	13.2%	21.5%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-8.9%	-11.3%	-6.3%	1.7%	-74.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-11.4%	-4.0%	9.9%	-12.5%	-60.8%	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	82.7%	5.2%	2.3%	32.7%	331.1%	-	-	-	-	-	58.7%	38.0%	44.7%	111.0%	40.3%	-	-	-	-	-



Table 3.3.4 Second instance courts: Other than criminal cases - Clearance rate, Disposition time and % of pending cases older than 2 years for other than criminal cases in 2025 (Q54)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Other than criminal cases in 2025														
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3)			1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases			2. Non litigious cases			3. Administrative cases			4. Other cases		
	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years
Armenia	102%	189	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110%	224	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	98%	67	3%	NA	NA	NA	95%	115	1%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	97%	161	9%	99%	145	4%	100%	0	0%	95%	180	13%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	79%	333	0%	81%	347	0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	73%	302	0%	94%	208	0%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	95%	128	4%	NA	NA	NA	85%	123	0%	95%	71	1%
Average	93%	228	-	93%	172	3%	-	-	-	92%	189	4%	-	-	-
Median	97%	189	-	97%	137	3%	-	-	-	95%	180	1%	-	-	-
Minimum	79%	161	-	81%	67	0%	-	-	-	73%	115	0%	-	-	-
Maximum	102%	333	-	99%	347	4%	-	-	-	110%	302	13%	-	-	-

Low CR — High CR

Low DT — High DT

Table 3.3.5 Second instance Other than criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025 (Q54)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Other than criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025														
	Total of other than criminal cases (1+2+3+4)			1. Civil (and commercial) litigious cases			2. Non litigious cases			3. Administrative cases			4. Other cases		
	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.9	-39.5%	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	-3.2	8.5%	-9.0	NA	NA	NA	-9.1	9.1%	-2.5	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	-0.2	0.7%	0.7	-1.0	-0.6%	-1.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.9	1.3%	2.7	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0.3	43.7%	0.0	4.3	41.6%	0.0	NAP	NAP	NAP	-11.9	59.9%	0.0	18.1	-15.6%	0.0
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	-3.0	14.7%	2.9	NA	NA	NA	-11.2	73.0%	-0.4	-3.3	44.9%	1.3
Average	-	-	-	-0.7	16.0%	-1.9	-	-	-	1.1	20.8%	-0.1	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-2.0	11.6%	-0.8	-	-	-	-9.1	9.1%	-0.2	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-3.2	-0.6%	-9.0	-	-	-	-11.9	-39.5%	-2.5	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	4.3	41.6%	2.9	-	-	-	36.9	73.0%	2.7	-	-	-

3.4 Second instance criminal cases

Table 3.4.1. Second instance courts: Number of criminal cases in 2025 (Q55)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Criminal cases in 2025																									
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	711	9,461	9,529	643	NA	711	9,461	9,529	643	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	961	4,740	4,793	908	23	961	4,740	4,793	908	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	715	4,468	4,468	715	58	715	4,468	4,468	715	58	489	849	823	515	56	226	3,619	3,645	200	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	10,160	18,660	12,998	15,822	1,128	10,160	18,660	12,998	15,822	1,128	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	14,384	219,390	217,427	16,347	667	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	5,386	51,344	49,843	6,887	469	3,137	9,332	7,947	4,522	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	961	9,461	9,529	908	363	838	7,101	7,161	812	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	711	4,468	4,468	643	23	711	4,468	4,468	643	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	14,384	219,390	217,427	16,347	1,128	10,160	18,660	12,998	15,822	1,128	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.4.2 Second instance courts: Number of Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q55)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Criminal cases per 100 inhabitants in 2025																									
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.02	NA	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.14	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.00	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0.43	0.78	0.55	0.66	0.05	0.43	0.78	0.55	0.66	0.05	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	0.04	0.54	0.53	0.04	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	0.10	0.36	0.31	0.15	0.01	0.12	0.31	0.25	0.18	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	0.02	0.31	0.31	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	0.43	0.78	0.55	0.66	0.05	0.43	0.78	0.55	0.66	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.4.3 Second instance courts: percentage variation in number of criminal cases between 2024 and 2025 (Q55)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Criminal cases: percentage variation between 2024 and 2025																									
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)					Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)					1. Severe criminal cases					2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases					3. Other criminal cases				
	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years	Pending - 1 Jan ref. year	Incoming	Resolved	Pending - 31 Dec ref. year	Pending - older than 2 years
Armenia	13.6%	35.9%	38.6%	-9.6%	NA	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	15.9%	-15.8%	-12.8%	-5.5%	-43.9%	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	-13.4%	-5.4%	-7.6%	-0.1%	48.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-8.4%	-9.8%	-16.4%	4.9%	47.4%	-22.6%	-4.4%	-5.3%	-11.1%	100.0%	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	44.9%	48.4%	38.2%	55.4%	26.6%	-	-	-	-	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	7.7%	4.4%	4.1%	13.0%	196.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	13.7%	13.5%	12.1%	10.6%	57.0%						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	13.6%	4.4%	4.1%	-0.1%	37.7%						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-13.4%	-15.8%	-12.8%	-9.6%	-43.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	44.9%	48.4%	38.6%	55.4%	196.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Lowest value  Highest value

Table 3.4.4 Second instance criminal cases - Clearance rate, Disposition time and % of pending cases older than 2 years for criminal cases in 2025 (Q55)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Criminal cases in 2025														
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)			Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)			1. Severe criminal cases			2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases			3. Other criminal cases		
	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years	Clearance Rate (%)	Disposition Time (in days)	% of pending cases older than 2 years
Armenia	101%	25	NA	101%	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	101%	69	3%	101%	69	3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	100%	58	8%	100%	58	8%	97%	228	11%	101%	20	1%	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	70%	444	7%	70%	444	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	99%	27	4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	94%	125	5%	93%	149	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	100%	58	6%	100%	64	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	70%	25	3%	70%	25	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	101%	444	8%	101%	444	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

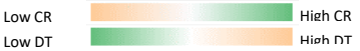


Table 3.4.5 Second instance criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time, and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025 (Q38)

Beneficiaries	Second instance Criminal cases: Variation of Clearance rate, Disposition time and of the percentage of pending cases older than 2 years between 2024 and 2025														
	Total criminal cases (1+2+3)			Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)			1. Severe criminal cases			2. Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases			3. Other criminal cases		
	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)	Clearance Rate (in percentage points)	Disposition Time (%)	% of pending cases older than 2 years (in percentage points)
Armenia	1.9	-34.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	3.5	8.4%	-1.7	3.5	8.4%	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	-2.3	8.1%	2.7	-2.3	8.1%	-	-7.6	25.4%	3.1	-1.1	-6.1%	0.6	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	-5.1	12.5%	-1.6	-5.1	12.5%	-	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	-0.4	8.6%	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-0.5	1%	0.5	-1.3	0.1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-0.4	8%	0.5	-2.3	0.1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-5.1	-35%	-1.7	-5.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	3.5	12%	2.7	3.5	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3.5 Specific category cases

Table 3.5.1 Average length of proceedings, for all instances, for civil and commercial litigious cases, administrative cases and criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases) in 2025 (Q60)

Beneficiaries	Civil and commercial litigious cases				Administrative cases				Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour)			
	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average length of the entire procedure (in days)	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average length of the entire procedure (in days)	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average length of the entire procedure (in days)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	63	61	64	63	301	115	223	213	124	69	85	93
Georgia	222	138	216	1026	325	135	224	930	91	96	122	515
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	103	106	NA	NA	98	100	105	NA	176	78	143	NA
Average	129	102	-	-	241	117	184	-	130	81	117	-
Median	103	106	-	-	301	115	223	-	124	78	122	-
Minimum	63	61	-	-	98	100	105	-	91	69	85	-
Maximum	222	138	-	-	325	135	224	-	176	96	143	-

Table 3.5.2 Average length of proceedings, for all instances, for civil and commercial litigious cases: Variations between 2024 and 2025 (Q60)

Beneficiaries	Variation of average length of proceedings for Civil and commercial litigious cases between 2024 and 2025			
	Average length in 1st instance (in days)	Average length in 2nd instance (in days)	Average length in 3rd instance (in days)	Average length of the entire procedure (in days)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	-13.7%	-1.6%	-5.9%	-6.0%
Georgia	-6.7%	-9.8%	-0.9%	-4.9%
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	3.0%	2.9%	NA	NA
Average	-5.8%	-2.8%	-	-
Median	-6.7%	-1.6%	-	-
Minimum	-13.7%	-9.8%	-	-
Maximum	3.0%	2.9%	-	-

3.6 Public prosecution caseflow

Table 3.6.1 Status of public prosecution services in 2025 (Q63-0)

Beneficiaries	Status of public prosecution services in 2025			
	Has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions	Is part of the executive power	Is part of the judicial power but enjoys functional independence	Has other status
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes
No
NA

Table 3.6.2 Different roles of the different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings in 2025 (Q63)

Beneficiaries	Different roles of the different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings in 2025																																					
	Receive a complaint					Initiate investigation					Conduct investigation					Supervising investigation					Dismiss a case at the pre-trial stage					Bring a case to court					Decide an alternative to prosecution					Close a case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure				
	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O	P	PP	IJ	J	O
Armenia																																						
Azerbaijan																																						
Georgia																																						
Republic of Moldova																																						
Ukraine																																						

Police P
Public prosecutor PP
Investigating judge IJ
Judge J
Other O

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.6.3 Public prosecution: Caseflow (severe cases, misdemeanour cases, excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown) and incoming/received cases for which the perpetrator is unknown in 2025 (Q62-a, Q62-b)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases (excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown) in 2025										Public prosecution: incoming/ received cases for which the perpetrator is unknown in 2025
	1. Pending cases on 1 Jan.	2. Incoming/ received cases	3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3)	3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	*3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	*3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	*3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons*	3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3.3. Cases brought to court for trial	4. Pending cases on 31 Dec.	
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	5,729	21,645	21,608	9,674	1,125	NAP	8,549	NAP	11,934	5,766	3,703
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	12,086	21,398	15,799	4,447	2,111	1,069	1,267	0	11,352	15,551	5,194
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Yes
No
NA

Table 3.6.4 Public prosecution: Caseflow (severe cases, misdemeanour cases, excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown) and incoming/received cases for which the perpetrator is unknown per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q62-a, Q62-b)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases (excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown) per 100 inhabitants in 2025										Public prosecution: incoming/ received cases for which the perpetrator is unknown per 100 inhabitants in 2025
	1. Pending cases on 1 Jan.	2. Incoming/ received cases	3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3)	3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	*3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	*3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	*3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons*	3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3.3. Cases brought to court for trial	4. Pending cases on 31 Dec.	
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	NAP	0.1	NAP	0.1	0.1	0.0
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.5 Public prosecution: Distribution of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases (severe cases, misdemeanour cases, excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown in 2025 (Q62-a)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Distribution of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases (excluding cases for which the perpetrator is unknown) in 2025 (see table 3.6.4)					
	% Discontinued during the reference year	% *Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	% *Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	% *Discontinued for other reasons*	% Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	% Cases brought to court for trial
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	45%	12%	NAP	88%	NAP	55%
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	28%	47%	24%	28%	0%	72%
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.6.6 Public prosecution: Caseflow (severe cases, misdemeanour cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished) in 2025 (Q62-c)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished in 2025									
	1. Pending cases on 1 Jan.	2. Incoming/ received cases	3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3)	3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	*3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	*3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	*3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons*	3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3.3. Cases brought to court for trial	4. Pending cases on 31 Dec.
Armenia	158,236	68,793	56,150	41,481	16,416	NAP	25,065	NAP	14,669	170,879
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	100,850	54,134	46,879	22,265	14,934	3,497	3,893	3,010	21,604	113,227
Republic of Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	1,371,696	1,013,232	431,002	289,628	215,407	NAP	74,221	NAP	141,374	1,657,973
Average	543,594	378,720	178,010	117,791	82,252	-	34,393	-	59,216	647,360
Median	158,236	68,793	56,150	41,481	16,416	-	25,065	-	21,604	170,879
Minimum	100,850	54,134	46,879	22,265	14,934	-	3,893	-	14,669	113,227
Maximum	1,371,696	1,013,232	431,002	289,628	215,407	-	74,221	-	141,374	1,657,973

Table 3.6.7 Public prosecution: Caseflow (severe cases, misdemeanour cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished) per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q62-c)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Total number of first instance criminal cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished, per 100 inhabitants in 2025									
	1. Pending cases on 1 Jan.	2. Incoming/ received cases	3. Processed cases (3.1+3.2+3.3)	3.1. Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	*3.1.1 Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	*3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	*3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons*	3.2. Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	3.3. Cases brought to court for trial	4. Pending cases on 31 Dec.
Armenia	5.1	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	NAP	0.8	NAP	0.5	5.5
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	2.9
Republic of Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	3.3	2.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	NAP	0.2	NAP	0.3	4.0
Average	3.7	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.5	-	0.4	-	0.5	4.1
Median	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.5	-	0.2	-	0.5	4.0
Minimum	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.3	2.9
Maximum	5.1	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	-	0.8	-	0.5	5.5

Table 3.6.8 Public prosecution: Distribution of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases (severe cases, misdemeanour cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished) in 2025 (Q62-c)

Beneficiaries	Public prosecution: Distribution of different categories of processed cases within all processed cases for which known and unknown perpetrators cannot be distinguished, in 2025 (see table 3.6.6)					
	% Discontinued during the reference year	% *Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence*	% *Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity*	% *Discontinued for other reasons*	% Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	% Cases brought to court for trial
Armenia	74%	40%	NAP	60%	NAP	26%
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	47%	67%	16%	17%	6%	46%
Republic of Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	67%	74%	NAP	26%	NAP	33%
Average	62.9%	60.3%	-	34.5%	-	35.0%
Median	67.2%	67.1%	-	25.6%	-	32.8%
Minimum	47.5%	39.6%	-	17.5%	-	26.1%
Maximum	73.9%	74.4%	-	60.4%	-	46.1%

Table 3.6.9 Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure in 2025 (Q64)

Beneficiaries	Number of cases concluded with the guilty plea procedure in 2025								
	Total			Before the main trial			During the main trial		
	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	Total	Severe criminal cases	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases
Armenia	2,858	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	2,858	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	18,193	9,570	8,623	12,906	6,598	6,308	5,287	2,972	2,315
Republic of Moldova	6,529	NA	NA	682	NA	NA	5,847	NA	NA
Ukraine	6,303	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	8,471	-	-	-	-	-	4,664	-	-
Median	6,416	-	-	-	-	-	5,287	-	-
Minimum	2,858	-	-	-	-	-	2,858	-	-
Maximum	18,193	-	-	-	-	-	5,847	-	-

3.7 ICT in judiciary

Table 3.7.1 IT Strategy and Case management system in 2025 (Q230, Q231, Q232, Q233 and Q234)

Beneficiaries	Existence of an IT strategy for the judiciary	Existence of a Case Management System (CSM)	Number of CMSs, in cases there exist more than one	Development of the running CMS or major redevelopment					Plans for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary in the next year
				In the last 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Between 5 and 10 years	More than 10 years	Other	
Armenia			6						
Azerbaijan			NAP						
Georgia			NAP						
Republic of Moldova			NAP						
Ukraine			3						

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.2 Online submission of cases in 2025 (Q01a)

Beneficiaries	Online submission of cases					
	Civil and commercial		Administrative		Criminal	
	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Armenia	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Georgia	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	25-50 %	95-100 %	50-75 %	95-100 %	1-25 %

95-100 %	5	2	5	2	3	1
75-95 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0	1	0	0
25-50 %	0	1	0	0	0	0
1-25 %	0	1	0	1	0	2
0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP	0	0	0	0	2	2
NA	0	1	0	1	0	0

Table 3.7.3 Consultation of a case online in 2025 (Q04a)

Beneficiaries	Consultation of a case online					
	Civil and commercial		Administrative		Criminal	
	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Armenia	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA

95-100 %	3	0	3	0	3	0
75-95 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-50 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-25 %	0	1	0	1	0	1
0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP	2	2	2	2	2	2
NA	0	2	0	2	0	2

Table 3.7.4 Content of the case to be consulted online in 2025 (Q4b and Q4c)

Beneficiaries	Content of the case to be consulted online																	
	Civil and commercial						Administrative						Criminal					
	Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other
Armenia																		
Azerbaijan																		
Georgia																		
Republic of Moldova																		
Ukraine																		

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.5 Case management system - Deployment and usage rates in 2025 (Q07a)

Beneficiaries	Case management system - Deployment and usage rates					
	Civil and commercial		Administrative		Criminal	
	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Armenia	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Azerbaijan	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Georgia	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
95-100 %	5	5	5	5	5	5
75-95 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-50 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-25 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.7.6 Case management system - Functionalities in 2025 (Q7b and Q7c)

| Beneficiaries | Case management system - Functionalities | | |

Table 3.7.7 Writing assistance tools in 2025 (Q08a)

Beneficiaries	Writing assistance tools					
	Civil and commercial		Administrative		Criminal	
	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Deployment rate	Usage rate
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Georgia	95-100 %	25-50 %	95-100 %	25-50 %	95-100 %	25-50 %
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %	95-100 %	1-25 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA	95-100 %	NA

95-100 %	4	1	4	1	4	1
75-95 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-50 %	0	1	0	1	0	1
1-25 %	0	1	0	1	0	1
0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP	1	1	1	1	1	1
NA	0	1	0	1	0	1

Table 3.7.8 Writing assistance tools - Functionalities in 2025 (Q8b)

Beneficiaries	Writing assistance tools - Functionalities																										
	Civil and commercial							Administrative							Criminal												
	Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality	Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality	Templates	Automatically generated text	AI generated proposal for a decision and/or reasoning	AI for summarization of documents	Speech-to-text	Electronic signature	Other special functionality						
Armenia																											
Azerbaijan	■	■				■		■	■				■		■	■				■							
Georgia	■							■							■												
Republic of Moldova	■	■				■		■	■				■		■	■				■							
Ukraine	■	■				■		■	■				■		■	■				■							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.9 Database of court decisions - Deployment rates in 2025 (Q10a)

Beneficiaries	Database of court decisions - Deployment rates								
	Civil and commercial			Administrative			Criminal		
	1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court	1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court	1st instance	2nd instance	Supreme court
Armenia	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Azerbaijan	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Georgia	NA	NA	95-100 %	NA	NA	95-100 %	NA	NA	95-100 %
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
95-100 %	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5
75-95 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-50 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-25 %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0

Table 3.7.10 Database of court decisions - Modalities of publication in 2025 (Q10b)

Beneficiaries	Database of court decisions - Modalities of publication																														
	Civil and commercial									Administrative									Criminal												
	1st instance			2nd instance			Supreme court			1st instance			2nd instance			Supreme court			1st instance			2nd instance			Supreme court					
	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other	Published online (public website)	Published in internal database	Other			
Armenia																															
Azerbaijan																															
Georgia																															
Republic of Moldova																															
Ukraine																															

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.11 (1st) Database of court decisions - Functionalities at 1st instance in 2025 (Q10c)

Beneficiaries	Database of court decisions - Functionalities at 1st instance																																							
	Civil and commercial													Administrative												Criminal															
	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Armenia		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes					
Azerbaijan	Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes					
Georgia																																							
Republic of Moldova		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.11 (2nd) Database of court decisions - Functionalities at 2nd instance in 2025 (Q10c)

Beneficiaries	Database of court decisions - Functionalities at 2nd instance																																							
	Civil and commercial													Administrative												Criminal															
	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Armenia		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes								Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes						
Azerbaijan	Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes						
Georgia																																								
Republic of Moldova		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes				

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.11 (3rd) Database of court decisions - Functionalities at final instance in 2025 (Q10c)

Beneficiaries	Database of court decisions - Functionalities at final instance																																							
	Civil and commercial													Administrative												Criminal															
	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality	AI anonymisation	Manual anonymisation	Free public online access	Link to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)	Open data	Advanced search engine	AI-based (LLM) exploration tool	Machine-readable content	Structured content	Metadata	European Case Law Identifier (ECLI)	Other special functionality
Armenia		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes								
Azerbaijan	Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes				Yes		Yes			Yes			Yes					
Georgia		Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes					Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes					Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes					
Republic of Moldova		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.12 Statistical tools - Deployment rates in 2025 (Q11a)

Beneficiaries	Statistical tools - Deployment rates		
	Deployment rate		
	Civil and commercial	Administrative	Criminal
Armenia	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Azerbaijan	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Georgia	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %
Ukraine	95-100 %	95-100 %	95-100 %

95-100 %	4	4	4
75-95 %	0	0	0
50-75 %	0	0	0
25-50 %	0	0	0
1-25 %	0	0	0
0%	0	0	0
NAP	0	0	0
NA	1	1	1

Table 3.7.13 Statistical tools - Functionalities in 2025 (Q11b)

Beneficiaries	Statistical tools - Functionalities																														
	Civil and commercial									Administrative									Criminal												
	Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality	Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality	Integration/connection with the CMS	Business intelligence software	Generation of predefined statistical reports	Generation of customised statistical reports	Internal page and/or dashboard	External page with statistics (public website)	Real-time data availability	Automatic consolidation of data at the national level	Other special functionality
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ukraine	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 3.7.14 Statistical tools - Data available for statistical analysis in 2025 (Q11b)

Beneficiaries	Statistical tools - Data available for statistical analysis																												
	Civil and commercial									Administrative									Criminal										
	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal	Case flow data (number of incoming, resolved, pending)	Age of a pending case	Length of proceedings	Number of hearings	Cases per judge	Case weights	Number of parties in a case	Indicator of appeal	Result of the appeal
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Indicator 3 - Efficiency and productivity

by country

52. Number of first instance “other than criminal” court cases.
53. Number of first instance criminal court cases.
54. Number of second instance (appeal) “other than criminal” court cases.
55. Number of second instance (appeal) criminal court cases.
56. Number of highest instance “other than criminal” court cases.
57. Number of highest instance criminal court cases.
58. Please describe the case types that are included in each category of the questions related to “other than criminal cases” at all three instances Q52, Q54 and Q56 (civil (and commercial) litigious cases, non-litigious cases, administrative cases, other cases). In case the content of these categories differs between instances please explain.

59. Please describe the case types included in each category of the questions related to criminal cases at all three instances Q53, Q55 and Q57 (severe criminal cases, misdemeanour criminal cases, other criminal cases). In case the content of these categories differs between instances please explain.
60. What is the average length of proceedings, for all instances for civil and commercial litigious cases, administrative cases and criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases)?

61. First instance specific cases
62. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases). Are you able to separate the criminal cases for which the perpetrator is known from those for which the perpetrator is unknown?
62-a. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) without cases for which the perpetrator is unknown.
62-b. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) for which the perpetrator is unknown.
62-c. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) where known and unknown perpetrators cannot be separated.

63-0. What is the status of public prosecution services?
63. Please select the different roles of the different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings (multiple options possible)
64. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?
230. Do you have an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system?
231. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)
232. In case there is more than one CMS, how many are they? Please specify and explain.
233. When was the running CMS developed (or in case of major redevelopment when it was redesigned)?
234. Are there plans for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary in the next year? (Change of CMS or other main application)
01a. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?
01b. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:
01c. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:
04a. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, what are the deployment and usage rates?
04b. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:
04c. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:
07a. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?

07b. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):
07c. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):
08a. If writing assistance tools exist in courts and public prosecution service, what are their deployment and usage rates?
08b. If writing assistance tools exist in courts and public prosecution services, please describe their functionalities:
10a. If there is a national database of court decisions, please provide the percentage of the decisions published at each instance.
10b. If there is a national database of court decisions, please specify the modalities in publishing these decisions:
10c. If there is a database of court decisions at national level, what are the functionalities of this database?
11a. If there are statistical tools for analysing court and public prosecution cases data, what is their deployment rate?
11b. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, please describe their functionalities and the data available for statistical analysis:
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Armenia

Q52 (2025): According to new changes, that became in force on 1 January, 2024 the monetary claims not exceeding 2,000,000 AMD banks, credit organizations, public utility companies should apply to Public Notary and not to the courts. This changes significantly decreased the civil court cases. Moreover, civil cases have begun to be examined electronically, which has also led to faster consideration and resolution of cases. In addition, mandatory mediation in family cases has been introduced.
The rise in the number of administrative cases is mainly attributable to the organic increase in case flow.

Q53 (2025): The rise in the number of criminal cases is mainly attributable to the organic increase in case flow.
According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were for each type of crime.

Q54 (2025): The increase in the number of cases in second-instance courts is due to legal reforms that have enabled faster resolution of cases in first-instance courts and, consequently, their quicker progression to the second instance. Non-litigious cases may be brought before second instance courts. However, no separate statistical data is maintained regarding cases transferred to the appellate level by case category. The available statistics include only the total number of appeals. The total number of non-criminal cases is correct and includes civil litigious, non-litigious, and administrative law cases. The number of civil litigious and non-litigious cases is as follows: 2,427 pending cases, 7,661 incoming cases, 7,230 resolved cases, and 2,858 unresolved cases.
Administrative law cases - No specific underlying reason has been identified for the increase. It should be noted, however, that the number of cases pending as of 1 January 2025 exceeded the corresponding figure as of 1 January 2024 by approximately 58%. It is therefore likely that the number of resolved cases increased proportionally, reflecting the higher caseload.

Q55 (2025): The increase in the number of cases in second-instance courts is due to legal reforms that have enabled faster resolution of cases in first-instance courts and, consequently, their quicker progression to the second instance.
According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were for each type of crime.

Q56 (2025): The total number of non-criminal cases is correct and includes civil litigious, non-litigious, and administrative law cases.
The number of civil litigious and non-litigious cases is as follows: 510 pending cases, 3645 incoming cases, 3280 resolved cases, and 875 unresolved cases. However, no separate statistical data is maintained on cases transferred to the highest level by category. The available statistics include only the total number of appeals.
Q57 (2025): According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were.
Q60 (2025): Legislation, as well as decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council, establish indicative timeframes for the examination of cases; however, no statistics are maintained on the average duration of case processing.

Q62-c (General Comment): The reasons mentioned in 3.1.4 are grounds established by the Article 35 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Thus, according to the Article 35 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code: Criminal case cannot be instituted, and criminal prosecution may not be started, and the instituted criminal case shall be dismissed:
1) in the absence of any criminal act; 2) if the alleged act contains no corpus delicti;
3) if the alleged act, which has resulted in damages, is legitimate under criminal law;
4) in the event of absence of a complaint of the injured, in cases prescribed by this Code; 5) in the event of reconciliation of the injured party and the suspect or the accused, in cases prescribed by this Code; 6) the prescription has expired; 7) against the person and upon a cause, with respect to whom and upon which cause the court has already passed a judgment and such judgment has entered into legal force, or any other enforceable judicial decision is available to exclude criminal prosecution; 8) against the person and upon the same charge, with respect to whom and upon which charge the agency for inquest, the investigator, or the prosecutor has already made a decision denying criminal prosecution, and such decision is still in force;
9) At the moment of commitment of the crime the person had not reached the age punishable by law, as established by law;
10) The person died, except the cases when the proceedings are necessary to rehabilitate the rights of the deceased or to resume the case on occasion of new circumstances with regard to other persons; 11) The person refused to complete the crime of one's own accord, if the action already committed has no other formal elements of crime;
12) The person is liable to exemption from criminal liability as stipulated in the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia; 13) Amnesty act has been adopted. The mentioned data was calculated by collecting the data received from the subdivisions of the RA Prosecutor's Office.
Referring to the terminology “justifying grounds” and “non justifying grounds” it should be noted that this terminology was suggested by the Cassation court of RA. Thus, grounds which are mentioned in the Article 35, part 1, points 1-3 and part 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of RA, are considered as “justifying grounds”. As for the grounds mentioned in the Article 35, part 1, points 4-13, they are considered as “non justifying grounds”.

Q62-c (2025): Of the 56150 criminal proceedings concluded, 26884 were terminated, 14669 were sent to court, 10468 were discontinued for other reasons, 7572 were merged into other criminal proceedings, 7025 were sent under jurisdiction.
To ensure consistency between the reported data, and given that cases merged with other cases and those sent under jurisdiction are not treated as separate cases from the moment they are merged or sent, their number has been included in the category 3.1.3 “discontinued for other reasons”.

Q63-0 (General Comment): According to Article 176 of the Armenian Constitution: "1. The Prosecutor’s Office is a unified system headed by the Prosecutor General. 2. The Prosecutor’s Office, in the cases and under the procedure prescribed by law:
1) initiates criminal prosecution;
2) exercises supervision over the legality of pre-trial criminal proceedings;
3) maintains the prosecution in court;
4) appeals court judgments, verdicts, and decisions;
5) exercises supervision over the legality of the enforcement of penalties and other coercive measures."

Q63 (2025): Pursuant to Article 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a direct report by a natural person concerning a crime is received either by an officer of the Police of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of transferring it to an investigator, or directly by the investigator. After receiving the report, the police transmit it to the investigator and do not have the authority to examine it. Nevertheless, the police participate in the proceedings by carrying out operative-investigative activities (such as operational inquiries, external surveillance, internal surveillance, identification of a person, etc.), and, also by conducting some inquiry actions (for example, securing the crime scene, making an arrest).
Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines who are considered to be the bodies conducting criminal proceedings. Thus, according to that article:
1. The bodies conducting criminal proceedings are:
1) the investigator - from the moment of initiating the proceedings until the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is submitted to the supervising prosecutor.
2) the supervising prosecutor - from the moment of receiving the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings from the investigator until the indictment is submitted to the court, the investigator's decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is approved or the materials of the proceedings are returned to the preliminary investigation body.
3) the court - from the moment of receiving the indictment from the prosecutor until the end of the criminal proceedings, as well as in proceedings on judicial guarantees.
Article 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that the investigator is responsible for the comprehensiveness of the preliminary investigation, its normal course, the performance of investigative actions in accordance with the procedure and in a timely manner prescribed by law, as well as the legality of the coercive measures he or she applies, and the Prosecutor is responsible for the legality of the initiation, non-initiation and termination of criminal prosecution, the legality of pre-trial proceedings, the legality of the application of coercive measures by public participants in the proceedings, the disclosure of circumstances necessary to defend the public accusation in court or to initiate a lawsuit to protect state interests, as well as the legality of appealing or not appealing a judicial act.
Article 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines the powers of the investigator, which mainly include drawing up a protocol on initiating criminal proceedings, conducting a preliminary investigation, making a decision on arresting a person, applying to the court for the application of coercive measures, applying preventive measures, presenting charges, terminating criminal proceedings, drawing up an indictment, etc.
Article 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines the powers of the prosecutor in pre-trial proceedings, which mainly include confirming the legality of the criminal proceedings drawn up by the investigator without prejudice, making a decision on the initiation of criminal prosecution against a person, not initiating criminal prosecution or terminating it based on the investigator's motion, confirming the indictment and submitting the materials to the court, etc. The Code also defines the powers of the prosecutor during court proceedings.
Articles 81-83 of the Criminal Code define cases of exemption from criminal liability. In particular, according to Article 81, a person may be exempted from criminal liability on the basis of active repentance (on this basis, exemption from liability can be granted only by a decision of the prosecutor), Article 82 defines the possibility of exemption from criminal liability on the basis of reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator, and Article 83 defines exemption from criminal liability on the basis of the expiration of the statute of limitations.
The court carries out criminal justice, that is, an examination of the merits of a criminal case, as a result of which it confirms whether the acts with which the accused is charged have been proven or not, whether the unlawfulness of the act, the fact that the accused committed it, and the person's guilt have been proven.

Q230 (2025): Case Management Systems(CMS), ICT strategy is integrated as part of the 2022-2026 Strategy of Legal and Judicial Reforms.

Q232 (2025): 1. “Court System” computer program (hereinafter referred to as CAST). All types of court proceedings are conducted in CAST. 2. “Electronic Litigation” civil module (https://cabinet.court.am). This system allows for the submission of electronic claims in civil cases. (launched on February 1, 2024). 3. “Electronic Litigation” administrative module (https://e-administrativecourt.am). his system allows for the submission of electronic claims in civil cases. (launched on August 25, 2025). 4. “Electronic Litigation” criminal module. Developed by order of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. 5. “Electronic Litigation” bankruptcy module. Developed by order of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. 6. Enforcement writ sending system (https://ces.armlex.am) The work on the implementation of the modules specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the aforementioned question is currently underway, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix No. 2 to the Strategy of Judicial and Legal Reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026 and the Action Plan arising therefrom, approved by the Government's Resolution No. 1133-L of July 21, 2022, and Appendix No. 1 to the Action Plan of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2026, approved by the Government's Resolution No. 1902-L of November 18, 2021. Electronic modules for civil, criminal, bankruptcy and administrative cases are considered different systems. Civil module have been working since January 1, 2024, other modules are currently underway. The final objective is to combine all these modules into one "E- Justice" system, but as for now they are separate. In addition, enforcement writ sending system belongs to Compulsory Enforcement Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. Judges have access to the system for sending enforcement writs. So the system is separate.

Q234 (2025): Currently, the criminal and bankruptcy modules of "Electronic Trial" are being tested in the courts. The process specified in Appendix No. 2 to the Strategy of Judicial and Legal Reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026 and the Action Plan arising therefrom, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1133-L of July 21, 2022, and Appendix No. 1 to the Action Plan of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2026, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1902-L of November 18, 2021, is in the process of being implemented. In addition, the issues identified in the currently operating electronic trial systems have been systematically collected and analyzed. Based on these findings, it is planned to modernize and improve the system’s functionalities in the near future, ensuring more efficient, accessible, and user-oriented electronic justice.

Q01a (General Comment): The Electronic System for Civil Proceedings was launched in February 2024, while the system for Administrative Proceedings was launched in August 2025.
The program of judicial and legal reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026, approved by Government Resolution No. 1133-L dated July 21, 2022, provides to introduce electronic systems for criminal cases in courts in 2024-2025 inclusive.

Q01a (2025): The Electronic System for Civil Proceedings was launched in February 2024, while the system for Administrative Proceedings was launched in August 2025.
Q01b (General Comment): For civil cases, submissions can be made via https://cabinet.armlex.am
For administrative cases, submissions can be made via via https://e-administrativecourt.am

Q01b (2025): For the civil cases a person is considered a user of the System if:
a. A natural person who, in the context of a civil case, has performed at least one action through the System and has not subsequently informed the court examining the case about the impossibility of using the System;
b. Legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, state and local self-government bodies, defendants in proceedings related to procurement disputes, lawyers acting as representatives, trustees in bankruptcy cases, notaries, and accredited mediators, regardless of whether they have performed any action through the System.
For the administrative cases a person is considered a user of the System if:
a. A natural person who, in the context of an administrative case, has performed at least one action through the System and has not subsequently informed the court examining the case about the impossibility of using the System;
b. Legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, state and local self-government bodies, administrative bodies, their officials, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of normative legal acts, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of decisions and actions of a community head regarding the holding of assemblies, persons participating in cases concerning the protection of electoral rights (excluding claimants), claimants in cases regarding administrative liability imposed through judicial procedure, persons participating in cases concerning the protection of personal data, persons participating in cases on claims submitted by public organizations, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of decisions of authorized bodies related to licenses, persons participating in cases challenging the conclusions of the Anti-Corruption Commission based on facts, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of the decision of the Anti-Corruption Commission to submit a situational report, defendants in cases challenging the legality of acts adopted under quarantine measures provided by law, defendants in proceedings appealing urgent intervention decisions, lawyers acting as representatives, trustees in bankruptcy cases, accredited mediators, and notaries, regardless of whether they have performed any action through the System in the context of the given administrative case."
For civil cases, submissions can be made via https://cabinet.armlex.am and for administrative cases via https://e-administrativecourt.am .

Q04a (General Comment): The maintenance of the Datalex.am is outsourced to an IT service provider and usage rates are not collected and/or consolidated.
Q04a (2025): The maintenance of the Datalex.am is outsourced to an IT service provider and usage rates are not collected and/or consolidated.
Q04b (General Comment): Other : The information is available at datalex.am website.
Q07a (2025): Each structural and territorial subdivision of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia has a relevant work-distribution order, which ensures the narrow specialization of the prosecutors within that subdivision. Accordingly, cases are assigned to prosecutors in line with the specialization indicated for the respective prosecutor in the relevant order. This regulation, in essence, limits the ability of the head of the subdivision to assign cases to prosecutors at their own discretion. At the same time, it should be noted that the Electronic Criminal Case Management System for pre-trial proceedings (e-criminal case) is planned to be fully launched in 2026.

Q10b (General Comment): The national database can be accessed via the following link: https://datalex.am
Q10c (2025): Based on the Decision of Supreme Judicial Council "On Establishing the Procedure for the Anonymisation of Personal Data in Judicial Acts Published on the Official Website of the Judiciary and Other Cases of Personal Data Anonymisation," (https://www.court.am/storage/uploads/files/bdx-decisions/LtCsJZJw09VrZMNUD9Q9deUZfKUt0f01T2GXABjx.pdf) court staff carry out the anonymisation of personal data manually.

Azerbaijan
Q53 (2025): Taking into account Recommendation No. CM/Rec(2010)3 adopted at the 1077th meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, a working group was established to analyze the efficiency of the administration of criminal justice in courts.
The working group has conducted regular monitoring activities. The reasons for the prolonged duration of cases in court proceedings have been analyzed, relevant causes have been identified, and recommendation-based letters have been sent to the courts with a view to eliminating these issues, along with the implementation of other necessary measures. Consequently Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court has reduced

Q55 (General Comment): At the appellate instance level, there is a unified chamber for criminal cases and administrative offence cases (the criminal chamber). For this reason, since all such cases are examined within a single chamber, it is only possible to provide the total number of cases.
Q60 (2025): The number of pending cases is calculated by subtracting the number of resolved cases from the total number of cases in proceedings. This remaining number of cases is then divided by the number of resolved cases and multiplied by 365. As a result, the average case processing time is obtained.
Q61 (2025): Some of the categories indicated in the table concern types of civil claims, while others concern acts constituting criminal offences codified under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
With regard to civil claims, it should be noted that in certain cases several claims may be combined within a single statement of claim. For example, together with the dissolution of marriage (divorce), the same claim may also include issues such as child custody, alimony, and the division of property acquired during the marriage. These matters may all be submitted to the court by the claimant within one statement of claim.
Due to the existence of such situations, it is not possible to provide the data requested in the question. This is because, when determining the number of cases, several claims may be combined within a single application, and therefore, when grouping cases by claim type, the same case would be counted multiple times, which could lead to distortion of the data.
In criminal cases, a person may commit one or several criminal acts and therefore be held criminally liable under several articles of the Criminal Code. For example, unlawfully entering a person's dwelling and committing theft may constitute offences under Articles 156 and 177 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
In such cases, if the same criminal case were counted under both categories, one case would appear as two separate cases, which could lead to distortion of the statistical data

Q63-0 (2025): The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a single, centralized body within the judicial system, based on the subordination of territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices to the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The establishment of extraordinary prosecutor's offices, prosecutor's offices of foreign states, or prosecutor's offices created in a manner not provided for by this law is prohibited. ("Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Prosecutor's Office," Article 2).

Q231 (General Comment): In 2011, the application of the "Electronic Court" system was started in pilot mode. The official application of this System was started with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the creation of the "Electronic court" information system dated February 13, 2014.
Q234 (2025): Until the first half of this year (2026)

Georgia
Q52 (2025): Difference between number of Pending cases on 31 December of 2024 and Pending cases on 1 January 2025 is resulted by the additional technical corrections related with statistical data of resolved cases in 2024. Increase of incoming cases reflected on the number of pending cases and the percentage of cases that have not been reviewed for more than 2 years.

Q53 (General Comment): The grave and especially grave crime types are included in the category of serious crimes, and less serious crimes are included in the category of minor crimes (According to the Georgian legislation, the crime is less serious/minor if the sentence includes the deprivation of liberty not more than 5 years or other sentences rather than deprivation of liberty). According Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, those criminal cases where detention as a measure of restraint isn't used against accused, should be resolved in 24 months (and few kind of cases in 36 months) by First Instance Court. Thus, time limit for first Instance court for above mentioned criminal cases (where detention against accused isn't used) is about two years. In 2025, 23945 cases (Received and Resolved) are Administrative offences and is included in Data of Misdemeanor/minor criminal cases according to the Explanatory Note.

Q53 (2025): According Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, those criminal cases where detention as a measure of restraint isn't used against accused, should be resolved in 24 months (and few kind of cases in 36 months) by First Instance Court. Thus, time limit for first Instance court for above mentioned criminal cases (where detention against accused isn't used) is about two years. In 2025, 23 945 cases (Received and Resolved) are Administrative offences and is included in Data of Misdemeanor/minor criminal cases according to the Explanatory Note.

Q55 (General Comment): In Data of Misdemeanour/Minor cases are also included Administrative offences (Pending - 102 (on 1st January 2024) cases; Incoming - 1993 cases; Resolved - 2021 cases; pending on 31st December 2024 - 74 cases.
Q55 (2025): In Data of Misdemeanour/Minor cases are also included Administrative offences according Explanatory Note (Pending - 75 (on 1st January 2025) cases; Incoming - 2229 cases; Resolved - 2198 cases; pending on 31st December 2025 - 106 cases).
Q62 (General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, investigations are initiated and conducted in relation to an alleged criminal offence rather than against a specific person. Consequently, criminal cases are not classified according to whether the alleged perpetrator is known or unknown. A person becomes a defendant only after sufficient evidence is obtained and criminal prosecution is initiated. Therefore, this distinction is not recorded in the statistical reporting system.
Q62-c (General Comment): No general comment.
Q62-c (2025): Certain criminal cases were discontinued on more than one legal ground and are therefore recorded under each relevant category. Consequently, the aggregate total of categories 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 exceeds the total number of individual cases discontinued during the reference year (3.1).
As regards "other grounds" for discontinuation, these include cases where criminal proceedings are terminated in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. Specifically, this may occur in the following situations:
- The act is not unlawful.
- A new law decriminalizes the act.
- The statutory limitation period has expired.
- An amnesty law releases the person from criminal liability and punishment.
- A final court judgment or court ruling exists in respect of the same charge.
- A prior prosecutorial decision to terminate proceedings exists.
- Proceedings are discontinued due to effective regret.
- Circumstances have changed.
- The person has not reached the age of criminal responsibility.
- The person was insane at the time of committing the crime, as confirmed by the forensic psychiatric expert's conclusion.
- The defendant has died.
Accuracy of Statistical data - The reported figure of 113 227 pending cases is accurate. The difference is explained by the fact that the indicators in the table are not counted on the same basis and therefore cannot be reconciled through a simple mathematical balance formula.
In particular, incoming cases are reported on the basis of registered offences, while pending cases are calculated on the basis of ongoing criminal cases. For this purpose, pending cases include cases where the investigation is still ongoing, as well as cases where prosecution has been initiated but the case has not yet been submitted to court for trial. A registered offence is not equivalent to a separate pending criminal case, and therefore these figures cannot be directly added or subtracted.
In addition, the number of pending cases is calculated within a specific reference scope, namely criminal cases where the investigation was initiated from 1 January 2019 onwards. Accordingly, the difference is methodological and does not affect the accuracy of the reported figure.
The increase in the number of discontinued cases compared to 2024 is explained by differences in the structure and grouping of the relevant categories between the 2024 and 2025 reporting tables, which limits the direct comparability of the data.
In the 2024 table, certain discontinued cases were reflected under separate categories, including “discontinued because the offender could not be identified” and “discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation”. In the 2025 table, these categories were structured differently, and some cases previously reflected under the abovementioned separate categories are now included under “discontinued for other reasons”.
Q63-0 (General Comment): On 16 December 2018, the new Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecutor’s Office and the amendments to the Constitution of Georgia entered into force. Since then, the Prosecutor’s Office is established as an independent body outside of the authority of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister, headed by the General Prosecutor. The above-mentioned comment is valid with respect to the period starting from 16 December 2018.

Q63-0 (2025): The PSG is an independent institution outside of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The guarantee for its institutional independence is provided for at the highest level of legislation, the Constitution of Georgia. The head of the PSG is the Prosecutor General, who is elected for the six years term by the Parliament of Georgia, upon the nomination by the Prosecutorial Council. The Prosecutorial Council, an independent collegial body, itself has constitutional status as well and has a mandate to ensure the independence, transparency and effectiveness of the PSG. Article 71 §2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia guarantees the financial independence of the PSG. A reduction of the PSG budget in comparison to the budget for the previous year is only possible with the prior consent of the Prosecutor General.

Q63 (2025): Termination of prosecution by a pre-trial judge According to Article 219 §6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG), if the prosecution's evidence does not provide a high probability that the defendant committed the alleged crime, the pre-trial judge can issue a ruling to terminate the prosecution.
The category “Other” refers to investigators from competent bodies vested with investigative powers under Georgian legislation, other than those of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These include investigators from the Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG), the State Security Service of Georgia, the Ministry of Finance of Georgia, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, and the Ministry of Defence of Georgia.
Some of the key aspects of investigatory and prosecutorial roles in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings.
At the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings, investigators of the competent investigative bodies carry out the investigation. They receive complaints and reports of alleged offences, conduct criminal investigations and perform investigative and other procedural actions within their competence. They are required to conduct the investigation comprehensively, fully and objectively. Investigators are obliged to comply with binding instructions issued by the supervising prosecutor. In case of disagreement with an instruction, the investigator may submit the case file and written observations to a superior prosecutor for a final decision.
The functions of the public prosecutor include bringing and modifying charges, terminating prosecution and/or investigation. The prosecutor also exercises procedural supervision over the investigation and ensures its legality. In this context, the prosecutor gives binding instructions, participates in investigative actions or conducts the investigation personally (in which case the prosecutor has the status of an investigator), requests case materials and annuls unlawful or unsubstantiated decisions of investigators and subordinate prosecutors.
The prosecutor applies to the court for the imposition, modification, or revocation of measures of restraint, application of coercive investigative measures, decides complaints concerning acts and decisions of investigators, grants individuals victim status and explains their rights, requests and obtains documents and other evidence.

Q64 (2025): The increase in the number of cases concluded by the guilty plea procedures is mainly linked to the practical role of plea agreements as a mechanism for ensuring speedy and efficient justice. Plea agreements allow cases to be resolved in a timely manner, support the efficient use of prosecutorial and judicial resources, and contribute to reducing the workload of courts and prosecutors.
This approach is also reflected in the PSG Strategy for 2022-2027, which identifies the increased flexibility and effectiveness of plea agreements as one of the instruments for improving the quality of prosecutorial activity (Goal 1, Objective 3). Accordingly, the increase reflects the broader practical use of this mechanism in cases where the legal requirements for concluding a plea agreement were met.
Q234 (2025): Information Technology Service of High Council of Justice of Georgia is working on development of new Case Management program.
Q01a (General Comment): The electronic submission for civil and administrative cases was created in 2014.
Link for electronic submissions is - https://www.ecourt.ge/
Criminal cases entail a multitude of statements, motions, etc., that necessitate swift and time-sensitive responses from the court (judge), within a matter of hours. This urgency is a significant factor rendering electronic submission unfeasible at present.
Q07a (General Comment): Work on the creation of an electronic case management system (ECMS / CMS) in the Georgian General Court System began in 2007, and its phased implementation and full operation were carried out in 2010–2012.

Q10a (General Comment): Georgian Court system has two main websites for publication of Court Decisions:
1. www.ecd.court.ge - All decisions taken by Courts (by all Instance Courts) had been automatically published (with anonymized data) on this website.
2. www.supremecourt.ge - All decisions taken by Supreme Court of Georgia are published (with anonymized data) on this website. After decision made by Constitutional Court of Georgia in June 2019, it has become important to adopt clear and obvious regulations about publication form of Court Decisions. Georgian Parliament adopted the new regulation regarding the publication of court decisions. This legal changes will come into force from January 2024. In 2025 Decisions of Supreme Court of Georgia were being uploaded.
In 2022-2024 there was gap in legislation regarding publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions, this is the reason why the publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions has been suspended.

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HCOJ is working on implementation of legal amendments related with Publication of Decisions.
Q10b (2025): In 2025 publication of first and second instance decisions were suspended.

Republic of Moldova
Q52 (2025): Almost all pending cases decreased at the beginning and end of 2025 due to less incoming cases in 2024 and an increased number of resolved cases in 2024 and 2025. The increased number of resolved cases was due to an increased number of incoming cases in 2025.

Q54 (2025): The external evaluation of judges led to the dismissal of a significant number of professionals from the system in 2025 and previous years. At the same time, early retirements and voluntary resignations have exacerbated the staff shortage. At the Courts of Appeal, SCM appointed 28 judges temporarily transferred from first instance courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025.

Q55 (2025): The upward trend of incoming, resolved and pending cases on 31 December 2025 compared with 2024 is due to an increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases in 2025. The increased in the pending cases on 1 January 2025 compared with 2024 is due to dismissal of a significant number of professionals from courts of appeal in previous years linked with the external evaluation of judges.

Q56 (2025): The external evaluation of judges led to early retirements and voluntary resignations of a significant number of professionals from the SCJ in previous years. For SCJ, SCM in appointed 4 judges temporarily transferred from other courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025 and this was the reason to the decrease of resolved cases in 2025.
The number of incoming cases also decreased due to the new legislative provisions on the competence of SCJ in force as of 2023 with new, more detailed admissibility criteria to be considered (examines, as a court of last resort, cases of social and legal importance, as well as those involving particularly serious violations of the law and human rights).

Q57 (2025): The external evaluation of judges led to early retirements and voluntary resignations of a significant number of professionals from the SCJ in previous years. For SCJ, SCM in appointed 4 judges temporarily transferred from other courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025 and this was the reason to the decrease of resolved cases in 2025.
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Q58 (General Comment): Special procedure (2p/s)
In the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, special procedure is a distinct type of civil procedure used when there is no dispute between opposing parties.
What it means
• It applies to non-contentious matters; • The court is not resolving a conflict, but confirming, establishing, or authorizing a legal situation.
Typical examples
• Establishing legal facts (e.g., birth, death, kinship); • Adoption, guardianship; • Declaring a person missing or deceased; • Correction of civil status records.
Ordinance / order procedure (2p/o)
This refers to a simplified, fast-track procedure, also regulated in the Civil Procedure Code.
In Moldova, this typically corresponds to:
• Judicial order / payment order.
What it is
A procedure where the court:
• Issues a decision without full trial; • Based mainly on documents; • Usually for uncontested or easily provable claims Typical use;
• Recovery of debts; • Payment obligations clearly evidenced (contracts, invoices).
Key feature
• Initially non-contradictory, but the debtor can oppose it, turning it into a contentious case.
In the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, judicial review (2rh) is:
• An extraordinary remedy;
• Used to reopen a final judgment under specific conditions (new facts, contradictions, serious procedural issues, etc.). So it is:
• Not a new standalone dispute; • Not a simple non-litigious request; • But a follow-up proceeding linked to an already decided case.

Q59 (General Comment): Under the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, the investigating judge has competence for judicial control of legality, including: • Warrants (search, interception, detention); • Complaints (Art. 313 CPP);
• Validation of certain procedural acts. The investigating judge in Moldova does not conduct the criminal investigation.

Q61 (2025): The employment dismissals can not be disaggregated by cases where the employment (contract) was terminated at the initiative of the employer excluding public officials. Less pending cases for litigious divorce at the beginning of 2025 was due to more incoming and resolved cases in 2022.
There is not a specific explanation for the discrepancy on incoming insolvency cases and intentional homicide.
Q62-a (2025): Pending cases (31.12.2025) according to Info GPO Information System. The formula: 1+2-3=4 for data included in this table is not applicable due to the fact that a part of cases that had been initially registered into the system, at a later stage were merged. The joint cases are not counted in Pending, as there is no record kept in the system to identify them as processed or pending. Misdemeanour cases are not included.

Q62-c (General Comment): The reflected data include:
1. Pending cases according to Info GPO Information System.
2. Incoming cases according to Info GPO Information System. Data include criminal cases on which criminal investigation was started, reopened cases, separated cases.
3.1.2 Cases discontinued on reasons that allow rehabilitation of the person, such as:
- there is not any fact of criminal violation;
- the violation does not meet the elements of the crime, except for the cases when the crime was committed by a legal person;
-the violation is not included in the penal/criminal law;
- amnesty.
3.1.3. Cases discontinued for reasons of opportunity, such as: - for minor offences;
- for minors;
- for minor offences committed for the first time;
- for active repentance;
- for willingly renouncement on the commission of crime.
3.1.4 Other cases discontinued for reasons, such as:
1. the offender passed away.
2. the complaint of the victim is missing or it was withdrawn.
3. a final court decision on the same offender and charge of refusal for criminal investigation was issued.
4. a decision on the same offender and charge of refusal to start or cease the criminal investigation was issued.
5. suspended cases when the offender is hiding from the prosecution and when the offender is severe ill.
3.2 Cases where the criminal investigation was suspended conditionally for a term up to 1 year, with the subsequent release from criminal liability.(e.g. accused persons of minor or less serious crimes who admitted the guilt, do not present a social danger and can be re-educated without the application of a criminal punishment. Once suspended, the case does not reach the court and is considered resolved at the stage of criminal investigation by the prosecutor. In fact, the prosecutor does not apply any punishment but imposes certain conditions which, if met, determine the release of the person from criminal liability).
3.3 Cases brought to court with an indictment according to Info GPO Information System.
4. Pending cases are provided here according to Info GPO Information System. The formula: 1+2-3=4 for data included in this table is not applicable due to the fact that a part of cases that had been initially registered into the system, at a later stage were aggregated. The joint cases are not counted in Pending, as there is no record kept in the system to be able to identify them as processed or pending.
Q63-0 (General Comment): The prosecutor's office is an autonomous public institution within the judicial authority, which contributes to the administration of justice, the defense of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the person, society and the state through criminal procedures and other procedures provided for by law.
The Prosecutor's Office is independent from the legislative, executive and judicial powers, from any political party or socio-political organization, as well as from any other institutions, organizations or persons.
The procedural independence of the prosecutor is ensured by guarantees that exclude any political, financial, administrative or other influence on the prosecutor related to the exercise of his duties. According to the provisions of art. 125 of the Constitution of. the Republic of Moldova the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the guarantor of the independence and impartiality of prosecutors.

Q63 (General Comment): Based on provisons of Article 52 of PPC,powers of the prosecutor in the criminal investigation are:
(1) In the criminal investigation, the prosecutor, within the limits of his material and territorial competence:
1) initiates the criminal investigation, ordering by a reasoned order either the conduct of the criminal investigation by other criminal investigation bodies, or his direct exercise of the criminal investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Code, or refuses to initiate the criminal investigation, or orders the termination of the criminal investigation;
2) directly exercises the criminal investigation, assuming the powers of the criminal investigation body;
3) personally conducts the criminal investigation and controls the legality of the procedural actions carried out by the criminal investigation body, decides to exclude from the file the evidence obtained in accordance with the provisions of Art. 94 para.(1);
4) permanently controls the execution of the procedure for receiving and registering notifications regarding crimes;
5) requests from the criminal investigation body, for control, criminal files, documents, procedural acts, materials and other data regarding the crimes committed and the persons identified in the criminal cases in which it exercises control and orders the joining or, as the case may be, the disjoining of the case if this is required;
6) verifies the quality of the evidence administered, ensures that any crime is discovered, any offender is held criminally liable and that no person is prosecuted without there being solid evidence that he or she has committed a crime;
7) ensures compliance with the reasonable term of criminal investigation in each criminal case;
8) cancels illegal ordinances, amends or supplements unfounded ordinances of the criminal investigation body;
9) withdraws the criminal case from the criminal investigation officer with reasons and takes over the criminal investigation or forwards the case to the head of the criminal investigation body for the appointment of another criminal investigation officer for the given case;
10) orders the criminal investigation to be carried out by a group of criminal investigation officers;
11) resolves the abstentions or objections of criminal investigation officers;
12) decides on the application of the preventive measure, its modification and revocation within the limits provided for by this Code;
13) carries out control over the legality of the detention of the person;
14) gives written instructions on the performance of criminal investigation actions and special investigative measures in order to search for persons who have committed crimes;
15) issues, in accordance with the provisions of this Code, orders regarding the detention of a person, the forced bringing of a person, the seizure of objects and documents, regarding other criminal investigation actions;
16) submits to the court of law requests for authorization to carry out actions or apply procedural measures, to complete the criminal investigation in the absence of the accused and other actions if the authorization of the investigating judge is necessary;
17) may assist in the performance of any criminal investigation action or perform it personally;
18) requests the participation of the investigating judge in the performance of criminal investigation actions if the law provides for his mandatory participation;

Q63 (2025): For supervising the investigation the answer Yes for police refers exclusively to the chief of the police department and the answer Yes for Others refers to the chief prosecutor and chief of the other criminal investigation body excepting police and prosecution service.
Criminal investigation shall be carried out by the prosecutor and by the bodies established by law within:
1) the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
2) the Customs Service;
3) the National Anti-Corruption Center;
4) the State Tax Service.
Criminal investigation bodies are organized into central and territorial structures and are represented by criminal investigation officers specifically appointed within the institutions mentioned and organizationally subordinate to the head of the respective institution.
Criminal investigation officers are independent and subject to the law and the written instructions of the prosecutor.
The Criminal Procedure Code provides in Article 265 that the criminal investigation authority is obliged to accept complaints or reports concerning offenses that have been committed, prepared, or are in the process of being prepared, even if the case is not within its
jurisdiction. The complaint or report is recorded in the Register of Records of Notifications on Offenses. The person who submitted the complaint or report receives confirmation of receipt of the notification.
According to Article 274 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the criminal investigation authority or the prosecutor (for specific cases) notified in the manner provided in Articles 262 and 273 shall, within 45 days, issue an ordinance ordering the commencement of a criminal investigation if, from the content of the notification or the acts of verification, there arises at least a reasonable suspicion that an offense has been committed and none of the circumstances excluding criminal prosecution exist, informing the person who submitted the notification or the respective authority about this.
If the prosecutor finds that the provisions of this Code regarding criminal investigation have been respected, that the criminal investigation is complete, and that sufficient and legally obtained evidence exists, they shall take one of the following measures:
1) When the case materials show that the act was committed, that the perpetrator has been identified, and that they bear criminal liability:
a) the prosecutor indicts the perpetrator in accordance with the provisions of Articles 281 and 282, if they were not indicted during the criminal investigation, and then prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial;
b) if the perpetrator was indicted during the criminal investigation, the prosecutor prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial;
2) By a reasoned ordinance, the prosecutor orders the termination of the criminal investigation, the dismissal of the criminal case, or the removal of the person from criminal investigation.
The case is sent to trial by the prosecutor who prepared the indictment.
According to Article 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigating judge examines the prosecutor’s requests regarding the authorization of criminal investigation actions, special

Q64 (2025): In the Before the main trial category, are indicated the number of cases concluded with a plea agreement at the criminal investigation stage, validated by the court, and in the column During the main trial are indicated the number of criminal cases resolved based on the simplified procedure of admitting the guilty plea and accepting the charges during the trial stage of a case.

Q230 (2025): In order to develop and implement judicial information systems, specific activities on ICT are planned in the actual 2022-2025 Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity in the Justice Sector and its Action Plan.
This is including the information systems owned by the Legal Aid Council, Prosecution authorities, Judiciary and Enforcement system.
Please see the attached document (unofficial translation in English).

Q231 (General Comment): The Moldovan CMS was developed and it is functional for over than 10 years. It has been redesigned (major redevelopments) in 2019-2021.

Q01a (General Comment): Submissions can be made for civil, administrative and criminal cases by accessing the courts' "e-File" IT system on the National Court'Web Portal following link: https://instante.justice.md/ro/content/judicial-electronic-file and by submitting an access request to the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Courts' Administration. The courts' "e-File" IT system can be accessed using an electronic signature. The actual courts' "e-File" IT tool was developed for all types of cases between 2019 and 2020 and began to be used as a pilot project for civil cases starting with 2020. Since 2023, it has been used as a pilot project for administrative and criminal cases. By the end of 2025, it had been gradually extended to all courts. Since it is still a pilot project in 2025, the courts' "e-File" IT system can only be accessed by lawyers and a group of prosecutors based on agreements signed with the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Court Administration or based on court permission.
A call center has been set up for lawyers and prosecutors using the courts' "e-File" tool. In 2025 the piloting phase of this IT tool was extended until 31 December 2026. This decision aims to expand its use to other categories of users such as larger number of prosecutors, authorized administrators, bailiffs, judicial experts, mediators, notaries, translators, and interpreters. The solution for the electronic filing of court documents aims to fully digitize the process of procedural communication and provide participants with real-time online access to case files and materials. This enables secure access to electronic case files, the electronic transmission of procedural documents, and a reduction in physical interactions between courts and parties.

Q01b (2025): For cases submitted on paper the data are manually entered in the CMS by the court staff.
Q01c (2025): For cases submitted on paper the data are manually entered in the CMS by the court staff.
Q04a (General Comment): This option has been developed and integrated in the e-file application which was piloted in several courts in 2022 with a group of lawyers. The option has been extended to all courts in 2025. The functionality allows to lawyers and to a group of prosecutors to require access from court to any electronic case they represent before court (all matters). If the court (judge who examines a specific case) admits the request, the requesting lawyer/prosecutor can access that case online.

Q04c (General Comment): The consultation access is given by the judge - an access option is ticked in ICMS.
Once the lawyer or the prosecutor has the court's permission, he/she can access the case through the e-file portal with his/her electronic signature.
This system allows to access the case from any location via internet. For security reasons, the e-file application has also watermarks incorporated.
This option has been developed and integrated in the e-file application which was piloted in several courts in 2022 with a group of lawyers. It has been extended also to a group of prosecutors using it in 2025.
Q04c (2025): The functionality is available for parties not represented by lawyers and other institutions as well, but it is not used in 2025.
Q07a (General Comment): The Prosecutor's Office has a case management system, but it does not function at full capacity due to insufficient updating and maintenance.
Q08a (General Comment): A lower usage rate than the deployment rate of writing assistance tools is due to the fact that these tools are available for all courts and judges with their teams but not mandatory to be used. For example, a judge can use the electronic signature to sign rulings, minutes of the hearings or court decisions or can print them and sign on paper. The same option applies for templates and automatically generated text, it can be used and completed or a word document can be uploaded. Due to the fact that the courts keep archives both electronically and on paper, the usage rate for such tools in 2025 is still below 25% but higher than in previous years.

Q10c (General Comment): All courts are using the ICMS as a database, including for issuing electronic court decisions. The web pages for free public online access to all courts' decisions are instante.justice.md (National Court's Web Portal) and csj.md (web page of the Supreme Court).

Ukraine
Q52 (2025): In 2025, there was a sharp rise in civil and commercial disputes, driven by war-related economic impacts (property, contractual and labour disputes), as well as the release of previously postponed claims, leading to a significantly higher number of incoming cases in 2025. There was also a rise in administrative disputes, particularly social benefits, pensions and IDP-related claims, as well as greater recourse to courts, resulting in more incoming cases in 2025. In category Other cases, the difference between Pending of of 2025 and Pendign on 1 Jan.ref.year is explained by annual reconciliation and verification of statistical data in the automated case management system, inclduign the linking of related proceedings and the correction of case registration records.

Q55 (General Comment): The numbers indicated in the boxes 'Total criminal cases' include the number of severe criminal offences and the number of misdemeanor and minor offences cases. The information about the exact number of the severe criminal offences and misdemeanor/minor offences cases is not available.
Q56 (General Comment): The Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial system of Ukraine, which ensures the consistency and unity of judicial practice in the manner prescribed by the procedural law.
Supreme Court:
• administers justice as a court of cassation, and in cases determined by the procedural law – as a court of first or appellate instance, in the manner prescribed by the procedural law;
• carries out analysis of judicial statistics, generalization of case law;
• provides opinions on draft legislation relating to the judiciary, the status of judges, the enforcement of judgments and other issues related to the functioning of the judicial system;
• provides a conclusion on the presence or absence of the signs of high treason or other crime in actions in which the President of Ukraine is accused; submit a written submission at the request of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the inability of the President of Ukraine to fulfil his/her duties due to the health;
• appeals to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the constitutionality of laws and other legal acts, as well as on the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine;
• ensures the equal application of the rules of the law by the courts of different specializations in the manner prescribed by the procedural law;
• exercises other powers specified by law.
The Supreme Court shall consist of not more than two hundred judges. The Supreme Court includes:
1) the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court;
2) the Administrative Court of Cassation;
3) the Commercial Court of Cassation;
4) the Criminal Court of Cassation;
5) the Civil Court of Cassation.

Q56 (2025): The specific feature of compiling statistical reports on the administration of justice by the Supreme Court, prepared in accordance with Order of the Head of the Office of the Supreme Court No. 91-ОД of 25 June 2018 “On the organisational support for the preparation of statistical reports of the Supreme Court”, is that such reporting is structured around tracking the movement primarily of cassation / appellate complaints. This tracking starts from the date a complaint is received by the Supreme Court and ends on the date of the final outcome of the examination on the merits of the case requested on the basis of that complaint, provided that proceedings are opened.
Accordingly, the statistical reporting of the Supreme Court does not separately disaggregate statistical indicators for complaints and for cases requested upon the opening of proceedings.
Thus, where several cassation / appellate complaints are lodged in respect of a single case submitted to the Supreme Court, each complaint is registered separately in the Unified Automated Case Management System of the Supreme Court. As a result, all cassation / appellate complaints submitted by persons entitled to cassation / appellate review are included in the quantitative indicator of incoming procedural submissions.
Where several cassation / appellate complaints are joined into a single cassation / appellate proceeding, the outcome of the final examination of the case on the merits is recorded in the statistical reporting only once, in accordance with the decision adopted in the case. At the same time, the quantitative indicators relating to the cassation / appellate complaints lodged in that case and joined into a single proceeding are removed from the indicator of pending cases at the end of the reporting period.
“Other cases” reflect the movement of cases concerning administrative offences in the cassation instance, in accordance with the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.

Q57 (General Comment): The numbers indicated in the boxes 'Total criminal cases' include the number of severe criminal offences and the number of misdemeanor and minor offences cases. The information about the exact number of the severe criminal offences and misdemeanor/minor offences cases is not available.
Q57 (2025): The statistical reporting of the Supreme Court does not separately disaggregate statistical indicators for complaints and for criminal proceedings (cases) requested upon the opening of proceedings. Quantitative indicators relating specifically to the movement of criminal proceedings (cases) are reflected only in the outcomes of cassation review, that is, in the examination on the merits of criminal proceedings (cases).
Thus, where several cassation complaints are lodged in respect of a single case submitted to the Supreme Court, each complaint is registered separately in the Unified Automated Case Management System of the Supreme Court. As a result, all cassation complaints submitted by persons entitled to cassation review in criminal proceedings are included in the quantitative indicator of incoming procedural submissions.
Where several cassation complaints are joined into a single cassation proceeding, the result of the final examination on the merits of the criminal proceedings (case) is recorded in the statistical reporting only once, in accordance with the decision adopted. At the same time, the quantitative indicators relating to the cassation complaints lodged in that criminal proceedings (case) and joined into a single proceeding are removed from the indicator of pending cases at the end of the reporting period.
Table Q57 reflects only the movement of cassation appeals and cases before the court of cassation. The statistical indicators concerning “submissions/motions for the determination of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings” are not reflected in this table.

Q60 (2025): Supreme Court: Separate data for civil and commercial litigious cases only are not available; therefore, NA (not available) is reported in the table. The average length of proceedings for civil and commercial cases calculated jointly for litigious and non-litigious cases is 116 days.
The category “Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases)” includes all resolved criminal proceedings (cases), namely misdemeanours, non-severe, severe and especially severe criminal offences.
Calculation method:
The indicator is calculated as the arithmetic mean based on actually resolved cases, using data from the automated case management systems. The calculation is based on calendar days, including both working and non-working days.
Note:
Two different automated case management systems are used within the Supreme Court, depending on the cassation court concerned:
DOK PROF is used by the Grand Chamber, the Criminal Cassation Court and the Civil Cassation Court;
Computer Program “Case Management of a Specialised Court” is used by the Administrative Cassation Court and the Commercial Cassation Court.
The automated case management system “DOK PROF” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of the opening of proceedings. Therefore, in the Grand Chamber, the Criminal Cassation Court and the Civil Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of registration of the case with the court.
The automated case management system “Computer Program ‘Case Management of a Specialised Court’” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of registration of the case. Therefore, in the Administrative Cassation Court and the Commercial Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of the opening of proceedings.

Q62-c (General Comment): The category includes criminal proceedings handled by prosecutors at first instance level in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
It covers criminal cases investigated by pre-trial investigation bodies under the procedural supervision of prosecutors, including cases subsequently brought before courts.
Data are reported according to the national statistical system of prosecution authorities.

Q63-0 (General Comment): The prosecutor's office in Ukraine is an independent body, with its powers defined by the Constitution (Article 131-1) and regulated by the Law "On Prosecution." This law ensures that prosecutors alone exercise prosecutorial functions, prohibiting delegation or interference by other entities.
Prosecutors operate independently, free from unlawful influence or pressure, and are guided solely by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Their independence is safeguarded by legal guarantees, including appointment and dismissal procedures, protection from undue influence, financial and organizational support, and prosecutorial self-governance.
The Prosecutor General submits an annual report to Parliament by April 1, detailing efforts to uphold prosecutorial independence, including reports of threats and corresponding actions taken.

Q63-0 (2025): The prosecution service of Ukraine is an independent constitutional body that does not belong to the legislative, executive, or judicial branches. It exercises public prosecution in court, procedural supervision of pre-trial investigation, and other functions defined by the Constitution, while enjoying institutional and functional independence.

Q63 (2025): In the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings, prosecutors exercise procedural supervision over pre-trial investigations, approve key procedural decisions and submit motions before courts in matters subject to judicial review. Pre-trial investigation bodies conduct criminal investigations and investigative actions. Investigating judges exercise judicial control over the observance of rights and freedoms during pre-trial proceedings, including authorising coercive measures and examining complaints against actions, decisions or omissions of investigators and prosecutors.
Q64 (General Comment): The Criminal Procedure Code refers to criminal proceedings based on agreements. According to its Chapter 35, the following types of agreements may be concluded: reconciliation agreement between the victim and the suspect or the accused; plea agreement between the public prosecutor and the suspect or the accused about pleading guilty.

Q230 (2025): By Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 178 of 30 April 2025 (as amended), the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) was approved. The Concept provides for the establishment of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System, the main objective of which is to ensure efficient, transparent and accessible justice for all participants in judicial proceedings. It also envisages not only faster and more user-friendly case processing but also a comprehensive optimisation of judicial procedures.
In addition, by Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 534 of 2 December 2024 (as amended), the Roadmap for the development of IT solutions in the judiciary was approved. This Roadmap provides for the creation of the UJICS as a system consisting of interconnected subsystems and modules and defines the timeframes for their development and implementation.
At present, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine has received a proposal from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) project “Strengthening the European Dimension of the Ukrainian Civil Service in the Areas of Lawmaking, Justice and Public Finance” regarding the financing of the development of the UJICS. The project has been registered by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (project registration card No. 6287).

Q232 (General Comment): According to clause 1.4. of the Regulation on the Automated Court Document Management System - "Peculiarities of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy Case Management System (CMS) Automated System Functioning in Courts of General Jurisdiction" provides that in local and appellate administrative courts, the High Administrative Court of Ukraine, the computer program "Record Keeping of a Specialized Court" developed by the administrator of the automated system for courts of administrative jurisdiction is used; local and appellate commercial courts, the High Commercial Court of Ukraine use the computer program "Specialized Court Proceedings" developed by the administrator of the automated system for commercial courts; local and appellate general courts (except for the Kyiv City Court of Appeal) use the D-3 computer program developed by the administrator of the automated system for general courts. The Kyiv City Court of Appeal uses the automated electronic document management system "Appeal" developed by the Kyiv City Court of Appeal.
The Supreme Court uses two different automated case management systems: DOC PROF (ДОК ПРОФ), used in the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court (GC SC), the Criminal Cassation Court (CrCC) and the Civil Cassation Court (CiCC), and the computer software programme “Specialised Court Case Management” («Діловодство спеціалізованого суду»), used in the Administrative Cassation Court (AdCC) and the Commercial Cassation Court (CoCC).

Q01a (2025): The possibility to submit cases to the court in electronic form has been ensured in 100% of cases.
Since 2018, measures have been undertaken to develop the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, including the introduction of the “Electronic Court” and “Electronic Cabinet” subsystems. In 2021, the system was launched in pilot operation.
On 17 August 2021, the High Council of Justice officially approved, by its decision, the Regulation on the Functioning of Certain Subsystems (Modules) of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, after which the system began operating on a full-scale basis.
The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Mandatory Registration and Use of Electronic Cabinets in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or its Separate Subsystem (Module) Ensuring Document Exchange” No. 3200-IX dated 29 June 2023 introduced mandatory registration requirements for advocates, notaries, public and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, judicial experts, state authorities and other public bodies, local self-government bodies, and other legal entities.
As a result, the percentage of documents submitted electronically increased significantly. In 2023 alone, more than 120,000 users registered in the system, whereas in previous years the annual number of registered users had been approximately 40,000–50,000 per year.

Q01b (2025): Lawyers, notaries, state and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, court experts, public authorities and other state bodies registered as legal entities under the legislation of Ukraine, their territorial bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as other legal entities registered under the legislation of Ukraine, shall register their electronic user accounts in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or in its separate subsystem (module) used for the exchange of documents.
Other persons may register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).
All data entered by a user when submitting documents through the “Electronic Court” subsystem is automatically transferred to the court’s Automated Court Document Management System (CMS), including: the full name of the person, the parties’ details, information confirming payment of the court fee, and the case materials, including procedural documents.
If a participant submits documents in paper form, the court registry office must enter the data into the Automated Court Document Management System (CMS) manually.

Q01c (2025): Lawyers, notaries, private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, court experts, public authorities and local self-government bodies shall register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).
Other persons may register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).

Q04a (General Comment): Online access to case files is fully available. The usage rate cannot be calculated, as the relevant data are not generated or recorded by technical tracking tools.

Q04b (General Comment): Parties to a case may consult the case file via the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court, as well as through the Judiciary of Ukraine website in the “Cases” section (“List of Court Cases Scheduled for Hearing”; “Case Status”). Court decisions are available in the “Registers and Systems” section through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Q04c (General Comment): Parties to a case may consult the case file via the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court, as well as through the Judiciary of Ukraine website in the “Cases” section (“List of Court Cases Scheduled for Hearing”; “Case Status”). Court decisions are available in the “Registers and Systems” section through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Q07a (2025): Full case management is available, including the registration of incoming and outgoing correspondence (including court cases), monitoring the stages of case processing, and the objective and impartial allocation of court cases among judges.
Office of the Prosecutor General: Pursuant to the approved technical design, modules have been developed that provide the core functionality of the pre-trial investigation information and communication system “SMEREKA” (hereinafter — the ICS PI “SMEREKA”). The system enables the management of criminal proceedings and the analysis of information, thereby supporting effective case handling, analytical work, and interagency cooperation. In particular, it will be used for the creation, collection, storage, retrieval, processing, and transmission of materials and information (data) in criminal proceedings, as provided for in Article 106-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The Office of the Prosecutor General is the authority that defined the system’s development requirements and serves as its owner and administrator.
The ICS PI “SMEREKA” has been deployed at the Office of the Prosecutor General with the above-mentioned modules for pilot (trial) operation. The pilot project has been made available for functional testing to user groups from pre-trial investigation bodies (the National Police of Ukraine and the Security Service of Ukraine) and prosecution authorities investigating war crimes. Relevant staff members and system administrators have received training on the use of its functionality.
During the development of the ICS PI “SMEREKA,” a Temporary Regulation on its functioning was prepared, which, upon approval, will govern the operation of the system during the pilot phase. Order No. 409/521/928 of 31 December 2025 was signed by the Prosecutor General, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, and the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and published on the official website of the Office of the Prosecutor General.
Security authorization documentation for the ICS PI “SMEREKA” has been developed and approved, and a positive expert assessment report confirming compliance with the target security profile requirements for security authorization has been obtained. On the basis of this documentation package, on 29 December 2025 an authorization letter regarding the system’s security authorization was prepared and submitted to the Administration of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine for inclusion of the ICS PI “SMEREKA” in the list of authorized systems. The system was included in this list on 31 December 2025, and the corresponding notification was received (https://cip.gov.ua/ua/news/perelik-avtorizovanikh-sistem-z-bezpeki, item 59).
At present, the ICS PI “SMEREKA” has not yet been put into operation; a pilot operation programme and an implementation plan for pilot projects are currently being prepared.

Q07b (2025): The anonymisation of court decisions subject to publication is implemented in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions (hereinafter – the USRCD).
Interoperability with other systems (the civil status acts register, the tax register, and the insolvency register) is ensured through interaction with the USRCD.

Q08a (General Comment): Use of templates is fully available. The usage rate cannot be calculated, as the relevant data are not generated or recorded by technical tracking tools, including the possibility to create custom templates.

Indicator 3 - Efficiency and productivity

by question No.

52. Number of first instance “other than criminal” court cases.
53. Number of first instance criminal court cases.
54. Number of second instance (appeal) “other than criminal” court cases.
55. Number of second instance (appeal) criminal court cases.
56. Number of highest instance “other than criminal” court cases.
57. Number of highest instance criminal court cases.
58. Please describe the case types that are included in each category of the questions related to “other than criminal cases” at all three instances Q52, Q54 and Q56 (civil (and commercial) litigious cases, non-litigious cases, administrative cases, other cases). In case the content of these categories differs between instances please explain.

59. Please describe the case types included in each category of the questions related to criminal cases at all three instances Q53, Q55 and Q57 (severe criminal cases, misdemeanour criminal cases, other criminal cases). In case the content of these categories differs between instances please explain.
60. What is the average length of proceedings, for all instances for civil and commercial litigious cases, administrative cases and criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases)?

61. First instance specific cases
62. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases). Are you able to separate the criminal cases for which the perpetrator is known from those for which the perpetrator is unknown?
62-a. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) without cases for which the perpetrator is unknown.
62-b. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) for which the perpetrator is unknown.
62-c. Total number of 1st instance criminal cases dealt by public prosecutors (severe cases, misdemeanour cases) where known and unknown perpetrators cannot be separated.

63-0. What is the status of public prosecution services?
63. Please select the different roles of the different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings (multiple options possible)
64. If the guilty plea procedure exists, how many cases were concluded by this procedure?
230. Do you have an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system?
231. Is there a case management system (CMS) ? (Software used for registering judicial proceedings and their management)
232. In case there is more than one CMS, how many are they? Please specify and explain.
233. When was the running CMS developed (or in case of major redevelopment when it was redesigned)?
234. Are there plans for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary in the next year? (Change of CMS or other main application)
01a. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, what are the deployment and usage rates?
01b. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:
01c. If it is possible to submit a case to a court electronically, please specify the modalities:
04a. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, what are the deployment and usage rates?
04b. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:
04c. If it is possible for external users to consult a case online, please specify the modalities:
07a. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, what are the deployment and usage rates?
07b. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):

07c. If one or more case management system(s) (CMS) exist, please specify the functionalities of these system(s):
08a. If writing assistance tools exist in courts and public prosecution service, what are their deployment and usage rates?
08b. If writing assistance tools exist in courts and public prosecution services, please describe their functionalities:
10a. If there is a national database of court decisions, please provide the percentage of the decisions published at each instance.
10b. If there is a national database of court decisions, please specify the modalities in publishing these decisions:
10c. If there is a database of court decisions at national level, what are the functionalities of this database?
11a. If there are statistical tools for analysing court and public prosecution cases data, what is their deployment rate?
11b. If there are statistical tools for analysing court case data, please describe their functionalities and the data available for statistical analysis:
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Question 52

Armenia

(2025): According to new changes, that became in force on 1 January, 2024 the monetary claims not exceeding 2,000,000 AMD banks, credit organizations, public utility companies should apply to Public Notary and not to the courts. This changes significantly decreased the civil court cases. Moreover, civil cases have begun to be examined electronically, which has also led to faster consideration and resolution of cases. In addition, mandatory mediation in family cases has been introduced.
The rise in the number of administrative cases is mainly attributable to the organic increase in case flow.

Georgia

(2025): Difference between number of Pending cases on 31 December of 2024 and Pending cases on 1 January 2025 is resulted by the additional technical corrections related with statistical data of resolved cases in 2024. Increase of incoming cases reflected on the number of pending cases and the percentage of cases that have not been reviewed for more than 2 years.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Almost all pending cases decreased at the beginning and end of 2025 due to less incoming cases in 2024 and an increased number of resolved cases in 2024 and 2025. The increased number of resolved cases was due to an increased number of incoming cases in 2025.

Ukraine

(2025): In 2025, there was a sharp rise in civil and commercial disputes, driven by war-related economic impacts (property, contractual and labour disputes), as well as the release of previously postponed claims, leading to a significantly higher number of incoming cases in 2025. There was also a rise in administrative disputes, particularly social benefits, pensions and IDP-related claims, as well as greater recourse to courts, resulting in more incoming cases in 2025. In category Other cases, the difference between Pending of of 2025 and Pendign on 1 Jan.ref.year is explained by annual reconciliation and verification of statistical data in the automated case management system, incldуign the linking of related proceedings and the correction of case registration records.

Question 53

Armenia

(2025): The rise in the number of criminal cases is mainly attributable to the organic increase in case flow.
According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were for each type of crime.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Taking into account Recommendation No. CM/Rec(2010)3 adopted at the 1077th meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, a working group was established to analyze the efficiency of the administration of criminal justice in courts.
The working group has conducted regular monitoring activities. The reasons for the prolonged duration of cases in court proceedings have been analyzed, relevant causes have been identified, and recommendation-based letters have been sent to the courts with a view to eliminating these issues, along with the implementation of other necessary measures. Consequently Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case came to the first instance court has reduced

Georgia

(General Comment): The grave and especially grave crime types are included in the category of serious crimes, and less serious crimes are included in the category of minor crimes (According to the Georgian legislation, the crime is less serious/minor if the sentence includes the deprivation of liberty not more than 5 years or other sentences rather than deprivation of liberty). According Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, those criminal cases where detention as a measure of restraint isn't used against accused, should be resolved in 24 months (and few kind of cases in 36 months) by First Instance Court. Thus, time limit for first Instance court for above mentioned criminal cases (where detention against accused isn't used) is about two years. In 2025, 23945 cases (Received and Resolved) are Administrative offences and is included in Data of Misdemeanor/minor criminal cases according to the Explanatory Note.

(2025): According Criminal Procedural Code of Georgia, those criminal cases where detention as a measure of restraint isn't used against accused, should be resolved in 24 months (and few kind of cases in 36 months) by First Instance Court. Thus, time limit for first Instance court for above mentioned criminal cases (where detention against accused isn't used) is about two years. In 2025, 23 945 cases (Received and Resolved) are Administrative offences and is included in Data of Misdemeanor/minor criminal cases according to the Explanatory Note.

Question 54

Armenia

(2025): The increase in the number of cases in second-instance courts is due to legal reforms that have enabled faster resolution of cases in first-instance courts and, consequently, their quicker progression to the second instance. Non-litigious cases may be brought before second instance courts. However, no separate statistical data is maintained regarding cases transferred to the appellate level by case category. The available statistics include only the total number of appeals. The total number of non-criminal cases is correct and includes civil litigious, non-litigious, and administrative law cases. The number of civil litigious and non-litigious cases is as follows: 2,427 pending cases, 7,661 incoming cases, 7,230 resolved cases, and 2,858 unresolved cases. Administrative law cases - No specific underlying reason has been identified for the increase. It should be noted, however, that the number of cases pending as of 1 January 2025 exceeded the corresponding figure as of 1 January 2024 by approximately 58%. It is therefore likely that the number of resolved cases increased proportionally, reflecting the higher caseload.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The external evaluation of judges led to the dismissal of a significant number of professionals from the system in 2025 and previous years. At the same time, early retirements and voluntary resignations have exacerbated the staff shortage. At the Courts of Appeal, SCM appointed 28 judges temporarily transferred from first instance courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025.

Question 55

Armenia

(2025): The increase in the number of cases in second-instance courts is due to legal reforms that have enabled faster resolution of cases in first-instance courts and, consequently, their quicker progression to the second instance.
According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were for each type of crime.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): At the appellate instance level, there is a unified chamber for criminal cases and administrative offence cases (the criminal chamber). For this reason, since all such cases are examined within a single chamber, it is only possible to provide the total number of cases.

Georgia

(General Comment): In Data of Misdemeanour/Minor cases are also included Administrative offences (Pending - 102 (on 1st January 2024) cases; Incoming - 1993 cases; Resolved - 2021 cases; pending on 31st December 2024 - 74 cases.

(2025): In Data of Misdemeanour/Minor cases are also included Administrative offences according Explanatory Note (Pending - 75 (on 1st January 2025) cases; Incoming - 2229 cases; Resolved - 2198 cases; pending on 31st December 2025 - 106 cases).

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The upward trend of incoming, resolved and pending cases on 31 December 2025 compared with 2024 is due to an increase in the number of incoming misdemeanour cases in 2025. The increased in the pending cases on 1 January 2025 compared with 2024 is due to dismissal of a significant number of professionals from courts of appeal in previous years linked with the external evaluation of judges.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The numbers indicated in the boxes 'Total criminal cases' include the number of severe criminal offences and the number of misdemeanor and minor offences cases. The information about the exact number of the severe criminal offences and misdemeanor/minor offences cases is not available.

Question 56

Armenia

(2025): The total number of non-criminal cases is correct and includes civil litigious, non-litigious, and administrative law cases.
The number of civil litigious and non-litigious cases is as follows: 510 pending cases, 3645 incoming cases, 3280 resolved cases, and 875 unresolved cases. However, no separate statistical data is maintained on cases transferred to the highest level by category. The available statistics include only the total number of appeals.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The external evaluation of judges led to early retirements and voluntary resignations of a significant number of professionals from the SCJ in previous years. For SCJ, SCM in appointed 4 judges temporarily transferred from other courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025 and this was the reason to the decrease of resolved cases in 2025.
The number of incoming cases also decreased due to the new legislative provisions on the competence of SCJ in force as of 2023 with new, more detailed admissibility criteria to be considered (examines, as a court of last resort, cases of social and legal importance, as well as those involving particularly serious violations of the law and human rights).

Ukraine

(General Comment): The Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial system of Ukraine, which ensures the consistency and unity of judicial practice in the manner prescribed by the procedural law.

Supreme Court:

• administers justice as a court of cassation, and in cases determined by the procedural law – as a court of first or appellate instance, in the manner prescribed by the procedural law;

• carries out analysis of judicial statistics, generalization of case law;

• provides opinions on draft legislation relating to the judiciary, the status of judges, the enforcement of judgments and other issues related to the functioning of the judicial system;

• provides a conclusion on the presence or absence of the signs of high treason or other crime in actions in which the President of Ukraine is accused; submit a written submission at the request of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the inability of the President of Ukraine to fulfil his/her duties due to the health;

• appeals to the Constitutional Court of Ukraine on the constitutionality of laws and other legal acts, as well as on the official interpretation of the Constitution of Ukraine;

• ensures the equal application of the rules of the law by the courts of different specializations in the manner prescribed by the procedural law;

• exercises other powers specified by law.

The Supreme Court shall consist of not more than two hundred judges. The Supreme Court includes:

1) the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court;

2) the Administrative Court of Cassation;

3) the Commercial Court of Cassation;

4) the Criminal Court of Cassation;

5) the Civil Court of Cassation.

(2025): The specific feature of compiling statistical reports on the administration of justice by the Supreme Court, prepared in accordance with Order of the Head of the Office of the Supreme Court No. 91-ОД of 25 June 2018 “On the organisational support for the preparation of statistical reports of the Supreme Court”, is that such reporting is structured around tracking the movement primarily of cassation / appellate complaints. This tracking starts from the date a complaint is received by the Supreme Court and ends on the date of the final outcome of the examination on the merits of the case requested on the basis of that complaint, provided that proceedings are opened.
Accordingly, the statistical reporting of the Supreme Court does not separately disaggregate statistical indicators for complaints and for cases requested upon the opening of proceedings.
Thus, where several cassation / appellate complaints are lodged in respect of a single case submitted to the Supreme Court, each complaint is registered separately in the Unified Automated Case Management System of the Supreme Court. As a result, all cassation / appellate complaints submitted by persons entitled to cassation / appellate review are included in the quantitative indicator of incoming procedural submissions.
Where several cassation / appellate complaints are joined into a single cassation / appellate proceeding, the outcome of the final examination of the case on the merits is recorded in the statistical reporting only once, in accordance with the decision adopted in the case. At the same time, the quantitative indicators relating to the cassation / appellate complaints lodged in that case and joined into a single proceeding are removed from the indicator of pending cases at the end of the reporting period.
“Other cases” reflect the movement of cases concerning administrative offences in the cassation instance, in accordance with the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.

Question 57

Armenia

(2025): According to the Criminal code crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non- custodial penalty is provided, are considered crimes of minor gravity.
The acts for which the maximum penalty provided for does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered to be crimes of medium gravity.
Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a term of 10 years.
Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is provided, are considered particularly grave crimes.
The Judicial Department does not keep statistics on criminal cases by the severity of the crimes; the statistics only refer to how many cases there were.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The external evaluation of judges led to early retirements and voluntary resignations of a significant number of professionals from the SCJ in previous years. For SCJ, SCM in appointed 4 judges temporarily transferred from other courts but the measure takes time to solve the efficiency problems. This was the main reason for the increase in pending cases at the beginning and end of 2025 and this was the reason to the decrease of resolved cases in 2025.
The number of incoming cases also decreased due to the new legislative provisions on the competence of SCJ in force as of 2023 with new, more detailed admissibility criteria to be considered (examines, as a court of last resort, cases of social and legal importance, as well as those involving particularly serious violations of the law and human rights).

Ukraine

(General Comment): The numbers indicated in the boxes 'Total criminal cases' include the number of severe criminal offences and the number of misdemeanor and minor offences cases. The information about the exact number of the severe criminal offences and misdemeanor/minor offences cases is not available.

(2025): The statistical reporting of the Supreme Court does not separately disaggregate statistical indicators for complaints and for criminal proceedings (cases) requested upon the opening of proceedings. Quantitative indicators relating specifically to the movement of criminal proceedings (cases) are reflected only in the outcomes of cassation review, that is, in the examination on the merits of criminal proceedings (cases).
Thus, where several cassation complaints are lodged in respect of a single case submitted to the Supreme Court, each complaint is registered separately in the Unified Automated Case Management System of the Supreme Court. As a result, all cassation complaints submitted by persons entitled to cassation review in criminal proceedings are included in the quantitative indicator of incoming procedural submissions.
Where several cassation complaints are joined into a single cassation proceeding, the result of the final examination on the merits of the criminal proceedings (case) is recorded in the statistical reporting only once, in accordance with the decision adopted. At the same time, the quantitative indicators relating to the cassation complaints lodged in that criminal proceedings (case) and joined into a single proceeding are removed from the indicator of pending cases at the end of the reporting period.
Table Q57 reflects only the movement of cassation appeals and cases before the court of cassation. The statistical indicators concerning “submissions/motions for the determination of jurisdiction in criminal proceedings” are not reflected in this table.

Question 58

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Special procedure (2p/s)
In the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, special procedure is a distinct type of civil procedure used when there is no dispute between opposing parties.
What it means
•It applies to non-contentious matters; •The court is not resolving a conflict, but confirming, establishing, or authorizing a legal situation.
Typical examples
•Establishing legal facts (e.g., birth, death, kinship); •Adoption, guardianship; •Declaring a person missing or deceased; •Correction of civil status records.
Ordinance / order procedure (2p/o)
This refers to a simplified, fast-track procedure, also regulated in the Civil Procedure Code.
In Moldova, this typically corresponds to:
•Judicial order / payment order.
What it is
A procedure where the court:
•Issues a decision without full trial; •Based mainly on documents; •Usually for uncontested or easily provable claims Typical use;
•Recovery of debts; •Payment obligations clearly evidenced (contracts, invoices).
Key feature
•Initially non-contradictory, but the debtor can oppose it, turning it into a contentious case.
In the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, judicial review (2rh) is:
•An extraordinary remedy;
•Used to reopen a final judgment under specific conditions (new facts, contradictions, serious procedural issues, etc.). So it is:
•Not a new standalone dispute; •Not a simple non-litigious request; •But a follow-up proceeding linked to an already decided case.

Question 59

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): Under the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, the investigating judge has competence for judicial control of legality, including: •Warrants (search, interception, detention); •Complaints (Art. 313 CPP);
•Validation of certain procedural acts. The investigating judge in Moldova does not conduct the criminal investigation.

Question 60

Armenia
(2025): Legislation, as well as decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council, establish indicative timeframes for the examination of cases; however, no statistics are maintained on the average duration of case processing.

Azerbaijan

(2025): The number of pending cases is calculated by subtracting the number of resolved cases from the total number of cases in proceedings. This remaining number of cases is then divided by the number of resolved cases and multiplied by 365. As a result, the average case processing time is obtained.

Ukraine

(2025): Supreme Court: Separate data for civil and commercial litigious cases only are not available; therefore, NA (not available) is reported in the table. The average length of proceedings for civil and commercial cases calculated jointly for litigious and non-litigious cases is 116 days.
The category “Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour cases)” includes all resolved criminal proceedings (cases), namely misdemeanours, non-severe, severe and especially severe criminal offences.
Calculation method:
The indicator is calculated as the arithmetic mean based on actually resolved cases, using data from the automated case management systems. The calculation is based on calendar days, including both working and non-working days.
Note:
Two different automated case management systems are used within the Supreme Court, depending on the cassation court concerned:
DOK PROF is used by the Grand Chamber, the Criminal Cassation Court and the Civil Cassation Court;
Computer Program “Case Management of a Specialised Court” is used by the Administrative Cassation Court and the Commercial Cassation Court.
The automated case management system “DOK PROF” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of the opening of proceedings. Therefore, in the Grand Chamber, the Criminal Cassation Court and the Civil Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of registration of the case with the court.
The automated case management system “Computer Program ‘Case Management of a Specialised Court’” does not allow for the calculation of the indicator “average actual length of proceedings” from the date of registration of the case. Therefore, in the Administrative Cassation Court and the Commercial Cassation Court, this indicator is calculated from the date of the opening of proceedings.

Question 61

Azerbaijan

(2025): Some of the categories indicated in the table concern types of civil claims, while others concern acts constituting criminal offences codified under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
With regard to civil claims, it should be noted that in certain cases several claims may be combined within a single statement of claim. For example, together with the dissolution of marriage (divorce), the same claim may also include issues such as child custody, alimony, and the division of property acquired during the marriage. These matters may all be submitted to the court by the claimant within one statement of claim.
Due to the existence of such situations, it is not possible to provide the data requested in the question. This is because, when determining the number of cases, several claims may be combined within a single application, and therefore, when grouping cases by claim type, the same case would be counted multiple times, which could lead to distortion of the data.
In criminal cases, a person may commit one or several criminal acts and therefore be held criminally liable under several articles of the Criminal Code. For example, unlawfully entering a person's dwelling and committing theft may constitute offences under Articles 156 and 177 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
In such cases, if the same criminal case were counted under both categories, one case would appear as two separate cases, which could lead to distortion of the statistical data

Republic of Moldova
(2025): The employment dismissals can not be disaggregated by cases where the employment (contract) was terminated at the initiative of the employer excluding public officials. Less pending cases for litigious divorce at the beginning of 2025 was due to more incoming and resolved cases in 2022.
There is not a specific explanation for the discrepancy on incoming insolvency cases and intentional homicide.

Question 62

Georgia
(General Comment): According to the legislation of Georgia, investigations are initiated and conducted in relation to an alleged criminal offence rather than against a specific person. Consequently, criminal cases are not classified according to whether the alleged perpetrator is known or unknown. A person becomes a defendant only after sufficient evidence is obtained and criminal prosecution is initiated. Therefore, this distinction is not recorded in the statistical reporting system.

Question 62-a

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Pending cases (31.12.2025) according to Info GPO Information System. The formula: 1+2-3=4 for data included in this table is not applicable due to the fact that a part of cases that had been initially registered into the system, at a later stage were merged. The joint cases are not counted in Pending, as there is no record kept in the system to identify them as processed or pending. Misdemeanour cases are not included.

Question 62-c

Armenia

(General Comment): The reasons mentioned in 3.1.4 are grounds established by the Article 35 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. Thus, according to the Article 35 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code: Criminal case cannot be instituted, and criminal prosecution may not be started, and the instituted criminal case shall be dismissed:
1) in the absence of any criminal act; 2) if the alleged act contains no corpus delicti;
3) if the alleged act, which has resulted in damages, is legitimate under criminal law;
4) in the event of absence of a complaint of the injured, in cases prescribed by this Code; 5) in the event of reconciliation of the injured party and the suspect or the accused, in cases prescribed by this Code; 6) the prescription has expired; 7) against the person and upon a cause, with respect to whom and upon which cause the court has already passed a judgment and such judgment has entered into legal force, or any other enforceable judicial decision is available to exclude criminal prosecution; 8) against the person and upon the same charge, with respect to whom and upon which charge the agency for inquest, the investigator, or the prosecutor has already made a decision denying criminal prosecution, and such decision is still in force;
9) At the moment of commitment of the crime the person had not reached the age punishable by law, as established by law;
10) The person died, except the cases when the proceedings are necessary to rehabilitate the rights of the deceased or to resume the case on occasion of new circumstances with regard to other persons; 11) The person refused to complete the crime of one's own accord, if the action already committed has no other formal elements of crime;
12) The person is liable to exemption from criminal liability as stipulated in the General Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia; 13) Amnesty act has been adopted. The mentioned data was calculated by collecting the data received from the subdivisions of the RA Prosecutor's Office.
Referring to the terminology “justifying grounds” and “non justifying grounds” it should be noted that this terminology was suggested by the Cassation court of RA. Thus, grounds which are mentioned in the Article 35, part 1, points 1-3 and part 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of RA, are considered as “justifying grounds”. As for the grounds mentioned in the Article 35, part 1, points 4-13, they are considered as “non justifying grounds”.

(2025): Of the 56150 criminal proceedings concluded, 26884 were terminated, 14669 were sent to court, 10468 were discontinued for other reasons, 7572 were merged into other criminal proceedings, 7025 were sent under jurisdiction.
To ensure consistency between the reported data, and given that cases merged with other cases and those sent under jurisdiction are not treated as separate cases from the moment they are merged or sent, their number has been included in the category 3.1.3 “discontinued for other reasons”.

Georgia
(General Comment): No general comment.

(2025): Certain criminal cases were discontinued on more than one legal ground and are therefore recorded under each relevant category. Consequently, the aggregate total of categories 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 exceeds the total number of individual cases discontinued during the reference year (3.1).
As regards "other grounds" for discontinuation, these include cases where criminal proceedings are terminated in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code. Specifically, this may occur in the following situations:
- The act is not unlawful.
- A new law decriminalizes the act.
- The statutory limitation period has expired.
- An amnesty law releases the person from criminal liability and punishment.
- A final court judgment or court ruling exists in respect of the same charge.
- A prior prosecutorial decision to terminate proceedings exists.
- Proceedings are discontinued due to effective regret.
- Circumstances have changed.
- The person has not reached the age of criminal responsibility.
- The person was insane at the time of committing the crime, as confirmed by the forensic psychiatric expert's conclusion.
- The defendant has died.
Accuracy of Statistical data - The reported figure of 113 227 pending cases is accurate. The difference is explained by the fact that the indicators in the table are not counted on the same basis and therefore cannot be reconciled through a simple mathematical balance formula.
In particular, incoming cases are reported on the basis of registered offences, while pending cases are calculated on the basis of ongoing criminal cases. For this purpose, pending cases include cases where the investigation is still ongoing, as well as cases where prosecution has been initiated but the case has not yet been submitted to court for trial. A registered offence is not equivalent to a separate pending criminal case, and therefore these figures cannot be directly added or subtracted.
In addition, the number of pending cases is calculated within a specific reference scope, namely criminal cases where the investigation was initiated from 1 January 2019 onwards. Accordingly, the difference is methodological and does not affect the accuracy of the reported figure.
The increase in the number of discontinued cases compared to 2024 is explained by differences in the structure and grouping of the relevant categories between the 2024 and 2025 reporting tables, which limits the direct comparability of the data.
In the 2024 table, certain discontinued cases were reflected under separate categories, including “discontinued because the offender could not be identified” and “discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation”. In the 2025 table, these categories were structured differently, and some cases previously reflected under the abovementioned separate categories are now included under “discontinued for other reasons”.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The reflected data include:
1. Pending cases according to Info GPO Information System.
2. Incoming cases according to Info GPO Information System. Data include criminal cases on which criminal investigation was started, reopened cases, separated cases.
3.1.2 Cases discontinued on reasons that allow rehabilitation of the person, such as:
- there is not any fact of criminal violation;
- the violation does not meet the elements of the crime, except for the cases when the crime was committed by a legal person;
-the violation is not included in the penal/criminal law;
- amnesty.
3.1.3. Cases discontinued for reasons of opportunity, such as: - for minor offences;
- for minors;
- for minor offences committed for the first time;
- for active repentance;
- for willingly renouncement on the commission of crime.
3.1.4 Other cases discontinued for reasons, such as:
1. the offender passed away.
2. the complaint of the victim is missing or it was withdrawn.
3. a final court decision on the same offender and charge of refusal for criminal investigation was issued.
4. a decision on the same offender and charge of refusal to start or cease the criminal investigation was issued.
5. suspended cases when the offender is hiding from the prosecution and when the offender is severe ill.
3.2 Cases where the criminal investigation was suspended conditionally for a term up to 1 year, with the subsequent release from criminal liability.(e.g. accused persons of minor or less serious crimes who admitted the guilt, do not present a social danger and can be re-educated without the application of a criminal punishment. Once suspended, the case does not reach the court and is considered resolved at the stage of criminal investigation by the prosecutor. In fact, the prosecutor does not apply any punishment but imposes certain conditions which, if met, determine the release of the person from criminal liability).
3.3 Cases brought to court with an indictment according to Info GPO Information System.
4. Pending cases are provided here according to Info GPO Information System. The formula: 1+2-3=4 for data included in this table is not applicable due to the fact that a part of cases that had been initially registered into the system, at a later stage were aggregated. The joint cases are not counted in Pending, as there is no record kept in the system to be able to identify them as processed or pending.

Ukraine
(General Comment): The category includes criminal proceedings handled by prosecutors at first instance level in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.
It covers criminal cases investigated by pre-trial investigation bodies under the procedural supervision of prosecutors, including cases subsequently brought before courts.
Data are reported according to the national statistical system of prosecution authorities.

Question 63-0

Armenia

(General Comment): According to Article 176 of the Armenian Constitution: "1. The Prosecutor's Office is a unified system headed by the Prosecutor General. 2. The Prosecutor's Office, in the cases and under the procedure prescribed by law:
1) initiates criminal prosecution;
2) exercises supervision over the legality of pre-trial criminal proceedings;
3) maintains the prosecution in court;
4) appeals court judgments, verdicts, and decisions;
5) exercises supervision over the legality of the enforcement of penalties and other coercive measures."

Azerbaijan

(2025): The Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a single, centralized body within the judicial system, based on the subordination of territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices to the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The establishment of extraordinary prosecutor's offices, prosecutor's offices of foreign states, or prosecutor's offices created in a manner not provided for by this law is prohibited. ("Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the Prosecutor's Office," Article 2).

Georgia

(General Comment): On 16 December 2018, the new Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecutor's Office and the amendments to the Constitution of Georgia entered into force. Since then, the Prosecutor's Office is established as an independent body outside of the authority of the Ministry of Justice and the Minister, headed by the General Prosecutor. The above-mentioned comment is valid with respect to the period starting from 16 December 2018.

(2025): The PSG is an independent institution outside of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. The guarantee for its institutional independence is provided for at the highest level of legislation, the Constitution of Georgia. The head of the PSG is the Prosecutor General, who is elected for the six years term by the Parliament of Georgia, upon the nomination by the Prosecutorial Council. The Prosecutorial Council, an independent collegial body, itself has constitutional status as well and has a mandate to ensure the independence, transparency and effectiveness of the PSG. Article 71 §2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia guarantees the financial independence of the PSG. A reduction of the PSG budget in comparison to the budget for the previous year is only possible with the prior consent of the Prosecutor General.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The prosecutor's office is an autonomous public institution within the judicial authority, which contributes to the administration of justice, the defense of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the person, society and the state through criminal procedures and other procedures provided for by law.
The Prosecutor's Office is independent from the legislative, executive and judicial powers, from any political party or socio-political organization, as well as from any other institutions, organizations or persons.
The procedural independence of the prosecutor is ensured by guarantees that exclude any political, financial, administrative or other influence on the prosecutor related to the exercise of his duties. According to the provisions of art. 125 of the Constitution of. the Republic of Moldova the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the guarantor of the independence and impartiality of prosecutors.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The prosecutor's office in Ukraine is an independent body, with its powers defined by the Constitution (Article 131-1) and regulated by the Law "On Prosecution." This law ensures that prosecutors alone exercise prosecutorial functions, prohibiting delegation or interference by other entities.
Prosecutors operate independently, free from unlawful influence or pressure, and are guided solely by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Their independence is safeguarded by legal guarantees, including appointment and dismissal procedures, protection from undue influence, financial and organizational support, and prosecutorial self-governance.
The Prosecutor General submits an annual report to Parliament by April 1, detailing efforts to uphold prosecutorial independence, including reports of threats and corresponding actions taken.

(2025): The prosecution service of Ukraine is an independent constitutional body that does not belong to the legislative, executive, or judicial branches. It exercises public prosecution in court, procedural supervision of pre-trial investigation, and other functions defined by the Constitution, while enjoying institutional and functional independence.

Question 63

Armenia

(2025): Pursuant to Article 174 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a direct report by a natural person concerning a crime is received either by an officer of the Police of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of transferring it to an investigator, or directly by the investigator. After receiving the report, the police transmit it to the investigator and do not have the authority to examine it. Nevertheless, the police participate in the proceedings by carrying out operative-investigative activities (such as operational inquiries, external surveillance, internal surveillance, identification of a person, etc.), and, also by conducting some inquiry actions (for example, securing the crime scene, making an arrest).
Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines who are considered to be the bodies conducting criminal proceedings. Thus, according to that article:
1. The bodies conducting criminal proceedings are:
1) the investigator - from the moment of initiating the proceedings until the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is submitted to the supervising prosecutor.
2) the supervising prosecutor - from the moment of receiving the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings from the investigator until the indictment is submitted to the court, the investigator's decision to terminate the criminal proceedings is approved or the materials of the proceedings are returned to the preliminary investigation body.
3) the court - from the moment of receiving the indictment from the prosecutor until the end of the criminal proceedings, as well as in proceedings on judicial guarantees.
Article 35 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that the investigator is responsible for the comprehensiveness of the preliminary investigation, its normal course, the performance of investigative actions in accordance with the procedure and in a timely manner prescribed by law, as well as the legality of the coercive measures he or she applies, and the Prosecutor is responsible for the legality of the initiation, non-initiation and termination of criminal prosecution, the legality of pre-trial proceedings, the legality of the application of coercive measures by public participants in the proceedings, the disclosure of circumstances necessary to defend the public accusation in court or to initiate a lawsuit to protect state interests, as well as the legality of appealing or not appealing a judicial act.
Article 41 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines the powers of the investigator, which mainly include drawing up a protocol on initiating criminal proceedings, conducting a preliminary investigation, making a decision on arresting a person, applying to the court for the application of coercive measures, applying preventive measures, presenting charges, terminating criminal proceedings, drawing up an indictment, etc.
Article 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines the powers of the prosecutor in pre-trial proceedings, which mainly include confirming the legality of the criminal proceedings drawn up by the investigator without prejudice, making a decision on the initiation of criminal prosecution against a person, not initiating criminal prosecution or terminating it based on the investigator's motion, confirming the indictment and submitting the materials to the court, etc. The Code also defines the powers of the prosecutor during court proceedings.
Articles 81-83 of the Criminal Code define cases of exemption from criminal liability. In particular, according to Article 81, a person may be exempted from criminal liability on the basis of active repentance (on this basis, exemption from liability can be granted only by a decision of the prosecutor), Article 82 defines the possibility of exemption from criminal liability on the basis of reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator, and Article 83 defines exemption from criminal liability on the basis of the expiration of the statute of limitations.
The court carries out criminal justice, that is, an examination of the merits of a criminal case, as a result of which it confirms whether the acts with which the accused is charged have been proven or not, whether the unlawfulness of the act, the fact that the accused committed it, and the person's guilt have been proven.

Georgia

(2025): Termination of prosecution by a pre-trial judge According to Article 219 §6 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG), if the prosecution's evidence does not provide a high probability that the defendant committed the alleged crime, the pre-trial judge can issue a ruling to terminate the prosecution.
The category “Other” refers to investigators from competent bodies vested with investigative powers under Georgian legislation, other than those of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These include investigators from the Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG), the State Security Service of Georgia, the Ministry of Finance of Georgia, the Ministry of Justice of Georgia, and the Ministry of Defence of Georgia.
Some of the key aspects of investigatory and prosecutorial roles in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings.
At the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings, investigators of the competent investigative bodies carry out the investigation. They receive complaints and reports of alleged offences, conduct criminal investigations and perform investigative and other procedural actions within their competence. They are required to conduct the investigation comprehensively, fully and objectively. Investigators are obliged to comply with binding instructions issued by the supervising prosecutor. In case of disagreement with an instruction, the investigator may submit the case file and written observations to a superior prosecutor for a final decision.
The functions of the public prosecutor include bringing and modifying charges, terminating prosecution and/or investigation. The prosecutor also exercises procedural supervision over the investigation and ensures its legality. In this context, the prosecutor gives binding instructions, participates in investigative actions or conducts the investigation personally (in which case the prosecutor has the status of an investigator), requests case materials and annuls unlawful or unsubstantiated decisions of investigators and subordinate prosecutors.
The prosecutor applies to the court for the imposition, modification, or revocation of measures of restraint, application of coercive investigative measures, decides complaints concerning acts and decisions of investigators, grants individuals victim status and explains their rights, requests and obtains documents and other evidence.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Based on provisons of Article 52 of PPC,powers of the prosecutor in the criminal investigation are:
(1) In the criminal investigation, the prosecutor, within the limits of his material and territorial competence:
1) initiates the criminal investigation, ordering by a reasoned order either the conduct of the criminal investigation by other criminal investigation bodies, or his direct exercise of the criminal investigation in accordance with the provisions of this Code, or refuses to initiate the criminal investigation, or orders the termination of the criminal investigation;
2) directly exercises the criminal investigation, assuming the powers of the criminal investigation body;
3) personally conducts the criminal investigation and controls the legality of the procedural actions carried out by the criminal investigation body, decides to exclude from the file the evidence obtained in accordance with the provisions of Art. 94 para.(1);
4) permanently controls the execution of the procedure for receiving and registering notifications regarding crimes;
5) requests from the criminal investigation body, for control, criminal files, documents, procedural acts, materials and other data regarding the crimes committed and the persons identified in the criminal cases in which it exercises control and orders the joining or, as the case may be, the disjoining of the case if this is required;
6) verifies the quality of the evidence administered, ensures that any crime is discovered, any offender is held criminally liable and that no person is prosecuted without there being solid evidence that he or she has committed a crime;
7) ensures compliance with the reasonable term of criminal investigation in each criminal case;
8) cancels illegal ordinances, amends or supplements unfounded ordinances of the criminal investigation body;
9) withdraws the criminal case from the criminal investigation officer with reasons and takes over the criminal investigation or forwards the case to the head of the criminal investigation body for the appointment of another criminal investigation officer for the given case;
10) orders the criminal investigation to be carried out by a group of criminal investigation officers;
11) resolves the abstentions or objections of criminal investigation officers;
12) decides on the application of the preventive measure, its modification and revocation within the limits provided for by this Code;
13) carries out control over the legality of the detention of the person;
14) gives written instructions on the performance of criminal investigation actions and special investigative measures in order to search for persons who have committed crimes;
15) issues, in accordance with the provisions of this Code, orders regarding the detention of a person, the forced bringing of a person, the seizure of objects and documents, regarding other criminal investigation actions;
16) submits to the court of law requests for authorization to carry out actions or apply procedural measures, to complete the criminal investigation in the absence of the accused and other actions if the authorization of the investigating judge is necessary;
17) may assist in the performance of any criminal investigation action or perform it personally;
18) requests the participation of the investigating judge in the performance of criminal investigation actions if the law provides for his mandatory participation;

(2025): For supervising the investigation the answer Yes for police refers exclusively to the chief of the police department and the answer Yes for Others refers to the chief prosecutor and chief of the other criminal investigation body excepting police and prosecution service.
Criminal investigation shall be carried out by the prosecutor and by the bodies established by law within:
1) the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
2) the Customs Service;
3) the National Anti-Corruption Center;
4) the State Tax Service.
Criminal investigation bodies are organized into central and territorial structures and are represented by criminal investigation officers specifically appointed within the institutions mentioned and organizationally subordinate to the head of the respective institution.
Criminal investigation officers are independent and subject to the law and the written instructions of the prosecutor.
The Criminal Procedure Code provides in Article 265 that the criminal investigation authority is obliged to accept complaints or reports concerning offenses that have been committed, prepared, or are in the process of being prepared, even if the case is not within its
jurisdiction. The complaint or report is recorded in the Register of Records of Notifications on Offenses. The person who submitted the complaint or report receives confirmation of receipt of the notification.
According to Article 274 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the criminal investigation authority or the prosecutor (for specific cases) notified in the manner provided in Articles 262 and 273 shall, within 45 days, issue an ordinance ordering the commencement of a criminal investigation if, from the content of the notification or the acts of verification, there arises at least a reasonable suspicion that an offense has been committed and none of the circumstances excluding criminal prosecution exist, informing the person who submitted the notification or the respective authority about this.
If the prosecutor finds that the provisions of this Code regarding criminal investigation have been respected, that the criminal investigation is complete, and that sufficient and legally obtained evidence exists, they shall take one of the following measures:
1) When the case materials show that the act was committed, that the perpetrator has been identified, and that they bear criminal liability:
a) the prosecutor indicts the perpetrator in accordance with the provisions of Articles 281 and 282, if they were not indicted during the criminal investigation, and then prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial;
b) if the perpetrator was indicted during the criminal investigation, the prosecutor prepares the indictment ordering that the case be sent to trial;
2) By a reasoned ordinance, the prosecutor orders the termination of the criminal investigation, the dismissal of the criminal case, or the removal of the person from criminal investigation.
The case is sent to trial by the prosecutor who prepared the indictment.
According to Article 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the investigating judge examines the prosecutor's requests regarding the authorization of criminal investigation actions, special

Ukraine
(2025): In the pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings, prosecutors exercise procedural supervision over pre-trial investigations, approve key procedural decisions and submit motions before courts in matters subject to judicial review. Pre-trial investigation bodies conduct criminal investigations and investigative actions. Investigating judges exercise judicial control over the observance of rights and freedoms during pre-trial proceedings, including authorising coercive measures and examining complaints against actions, decisions or omissions of investigators and prosecutors.

Question 64

Georgia

(2025): The increase in the number of cases concluded by the guilty plea procedures is mainly linked to the practical role of plea agreements as a mechanism for ensuring speedy and efficient justice. Plea agreements allow cases to be resolved in a timely manner, support the efficient use of prosecutorial and judicial resources, and contribute to reducing the workload of courts and prosecutors.
This approach is also reflected in the PSG Strategy for 2022-2027, which identifies the increased flexibility and effectiveness of plea agreements as one of the instruments for improving the quality of prosecutorial activity (Goal 1, Objective 3). Accordingly, the increase reflects the broader practical use of this mechanism in cases where the legal requirements for concluding a plea agreement were met.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): In the Before the main trial category, are indicated the number of cases concluded with a plea agreement at the criminal investigation stage, validated by the court, and in the column During the main trial are indicated the number of criminal cases resolved based on the simplified procedure of admitting the guilty plea and accepting the charges during the trial stage of a case.

Ukraine
(General Comment): The Criminal Procedure Code refers to criminal proceedings based on agreements. According to its Chapter 35, the following types of agreements may be concluded: reconciliation agreement between the victim and the suspect or the accused; plea agreement between the public prosecutor and the suspect or the accused about pleading guilty.

Question 230

Armenia
(2025): Case Management Systems(CMS), ICT strategy is integrated as part of the 2022-2026 Strategy of Legal and Judicial Reforms.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): In order to develop and implement judicial information systems, specific activities on ICT are planned in the actual 2022-2025 Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity in the Justice Sector and its Action Plan.
This is including the information systems owned by the Legal Aid Council, Prosecution authorities, Judiciary and Enforcement system.
Please see the attached document (unofficial translation in English).

Ukraine

(2025): By Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 178 of 30 April 2025 (as amended), the Concept of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System (UJICS) was approved. The Concept provides for the establishment of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System, the main objective of which is to ensure efficient, transparent and accessible justice for all participants in judicial proceedings. It also envisages not only faster and more user-friendly case processing but also a comprehensive optimisation of judicial procedures. In addition, by Order of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine No. 534 of 2 December 2024 (as amended), the Roadmap for the development of IT solutions in the judiciary was approved. This Roadmap provides for the creation of the UJICS as a system consisting of interconnected subsystems and modules and defines the timeframes for their development and implementation. At present, the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine has received a proposal from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) project “Strengthening the European Dimension of the Ukrainian Civil Service in the Areas of Lawmaking, Justice and Public Finance” regarding the financing of the development of the UJICS. The project has been registered by the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (project registration card No. 6287).

Question 231

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): In 2011, the application of the "Electronic Court" system was started in pilot mode. The official application of this System was started with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the creation of the "Electronic court" information system dated February 13, 2014.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Moldovan CMS was developed and it is functional for over than 10 years. It has been redesigned (major redevelopments) in 2019-2021.

Question 232

Armenia

(2025): 1. “Court System” computer program (hereinafter referred to as CAST). All types of court proceedings are conducted in CAST. 2. “Electronic Litigation” civil module (https://cabinet.court.am). This system allows for the submission of electronic claims in civil cases. (launched on February 1, 2024). 3. “Electronic Litigation” administrative module (https://e-administrativecourt.am). his system allows for the submission of electronic claims in civil cases. (launched on August 25, 2025). 4. “Electronic Litigation” criminal module. Developed by order of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. 5. “Electronic Litigation” bankruptcy module. Developed by order of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. 6. Enforcement writ sending system (https://ces.armlex.am) The work on the implementation of the modules specified in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the aforementioned question is currently underway, in accordance with the schedule set out in Appendix No. 2 to the Strategy of Judicial and Legal Reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026 and the Action Plan arising therefrom, approved by the Government's Resolution No. 1133-L of July 21, 2022, and Appendix No. 1 to the Action Plan of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2026, approved by the Government's Resolution No. 1902-L of November 18, 2021. Electronic modules for civil, criminal, bankruptcy and administrative cases are considered different systems. Civil module have been working since January 1, 2024, other modules are currently underway. The final objective is to combine all these modules into one "E- Justice" system, but as for now they are separate. In addition, enforcement writ sending system belongs to Compulsory Enforcement Service of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. Judges have access to the system for sending enforcement writs. So the system is separate.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to clause 1.4. of the Regulation on the Automated Court Document Management System - "Peculiarities of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategy Case Management System (CMS) Automated System Functioning in Courts of General Jurisdiction" provides that in local and appellate administrative courts, the High Administrative Court of Ukraine, the computer program "Record Keeping of a Specialized Court" developed by the administrator of the automated system for courts of administrative jurisdiction is used; local and appellate commercial courts, the High Commercial Court of Ukraine use the computer program "Specialized Court Proceedings" developed by the administrator of the automated system for commercial courts; local and appellate general courts (except for the Kyiv City Court of Appeal) use the D-3 computer program developed by the administrator of the automated system for general courts. The Kyiv City Court of Appeal uses the automated electronic document management system "Appeal" developed by the Kyiv City Court of Appeal.
The Supreme Court uses two different automated case management systems: DOC PROF (ДОК ПРОФ), used in the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court (GC SC), the Criminal Cassation Court (CrCC) and the Civil Cassation Court (CiCC), and the computer software programme “Specialised Court Case Management” («Діловодство спеціалізованого суду»), used in the Administrative Cassation Court (AdCC) and the Commercial Cassation Court (CoCC).

Question 234

Armenia
(2025): Currently, the criminal and bankruptcy modules of "Electronic Trial" are being tested in the courts. The process specified in Appendix No. 2 to the Strategy of Judicial and Legal Reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026 and the Action Plan arising therefrom, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1133-L of July 21, 2022, and Appendix No. 1 to the Action Plan of the Government of the Republic of Armenia for 2021-2026, approved by the Government Resolution No. 1902-L of November 18, 2021, is in the process of being implemented. In addition, the issues identified in the currently operating electronic trial systems have been systematically collected and analyzed. Based on these findings, it is planned to modernize and improve the system’s functionalities in the near future, ensuring more efficient, accessible, and user-oriented electronic justice.

Azerbaijan
(2025): Until the first half of this year (2026)

Georgia
(2025): Information Technology Service of High Council of Justice of Georgia is working on development of new Case Management program.

Question 01a

Armenia
(General Comment): The Electronic System for Civil Proceedings was launched in February 2024, while the system for Administrative Proceedings was launched in August 2025.
The program of judicial and legal reforms of the Republic of Armenia for 2022-2026, approved by Government Resolution No. 1133-L dated July 21, 2022, provides to introduce electronic systems for criminal cases in courts in 2024-2025 inclusive.

(2025): The Electronic System for Civil Proceedings was launched in February 2024, while the system for Administrative Proceedings was launched in August 2025.

Georgia

(General Comment): The electronic submission for civil and administrative cases was created in 2014.
Link for electronic submissions is - https://www.ecourt.ge/
Criminal cases entail a multitude of statements, motions, etc., that necessitate swift and time-sensitive responses from the court (judge), within a matter of hours. This urgency is a significant factor rendering electronic submission unfeasible at present.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Submissions can be made for civil, administrative and criminal cases by accessing the courts' "e-File" IT system on the National Court'Web Portal following link: https://instante.justice.md/ro/content/judicial-electronic-file and by submitting an access request to the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Courts' Administration. The courts' "e-File" IT system can be accessed using an electronic signature. The actual courts' "e-File" IT tool was developed for all types of cases between 2019 and 2020 and began to be used as a pilot project for civil cases starting with 2020. Since 2023, it has been used as a pilot project for administrative and criminal cases. By the end of 2025, it had been gradually extended to all courts. Since it is still a pilot project in 2025, the courts' "e-File" IT system can only be accessed by lawyers and a group of prosecutors based on agreements signed with the Agency for Digitalization in Justice and Court Administration or based on court permission.
A call center has been set up for lawyers and prosecutors using the courts' "e-File" tool. In 2025 the piloting phase of this IT tool was extended until 31 December 2026. This decision aims to expand its use to other categories of users such as larger number of prosecutors, authorized administrators, bailiffs, judicial experts, mediators, notaries, translators, and interpreters. The solution for the electronic filing of court documents aims to fully digitize the process of procedural communication and provide participants with real-time online access to case files and materials. This enables secure access to electronic case files, the electronic transmission of procedural documents, and a reduction in physical interactions between courts and parties.

Ukraine

(2025): The possibility to submit cases to the court in electronic form has been ensured in 100% of cases.
Since 2018, measures have been undertaken to develop the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, including the introduction of the “Electronic Court” and “Electronic Cabinet” subsystems. In 2021, the system was launched in pilot operation.
On 17 August 2021, the High Council of Justice officially approved, by its decision, the Regulation on the Functioning of Certain Subsystems (Modules) of the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, after which the system began operating on a full-scale basis.
The Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding Mandatory Registration and Use of Electronic Cabinets in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or its Separate Subsystem (Module) Ensuring Document Exchange” No. 3200-IX dated 29 June 2023 introduced mandatory registration requirements for advocates, notaries, public and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, judicial experts, state authorities and other public bodies, local self-government bodies, and other legal entities.
As a result, the percentage of documents submitted electronically increased significantly. In 2023 alone, more than 120,000 users registered in the system, whereas in previous years the annual number of registered users had been approximately 40,000–50,000 per year.

Question 01b

Armenia

(General Comment): For civil cases, submissions can be made via https://cabinet.armlex.am
For administrative cases, submissions can be made via via https://e-administrativecourt.am

(2025): For the civil cases a person is considered a user of the System if:
a. A natural person who, in the context of a civil case, has performed at least one action through the System and has not subsequently informed the court examining the case about the impossibility of using the System;
b. Legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, state and local self-government bodies, defendants in proceedings related to procurement disputes, lawyers acting as representatives, trustees in bankruptcy cases, notaries, and accredited mediators, regardless of whether they have performed any action through the System.
For the administrative cases a person is considered a user of the System if:
a. A natural person who, in the context of an administrative case, has performed at least one action through the System and has not subsequently informed the court examining the case about the impossibility of using the System;
b. Legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, state and local self-government bodies, administrative bodies, their officials, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of normative legal acts, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of decisions and actions of a community head regarding the holding of assemblies, persons participating in cases concerning the protection of electoral rights (excluding claimants), claimants in cases regarding administrative liability imposed through judicial procedure, persons participating in cases concerning the protection of personal data, persons participating in cases on claims submitted by public organizations, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of decisions of authorized bodies related to licenses, persons participating in cases challenging the conclusions of the Anti-Corruption Commission based on facts, persons participating in cases challenging the legality of the decision of the Anti-Corruption Commission to submit a situational report, defendants in cases challenging the legality of acts adopted under quarantine measures provided by law, defendants in proceedings appealing urgent intervention decisions, lawyers acting as representatives, trustees in bankruptcy cases, accredited mediators, and notaries, regardless of whether they have performed any action through the System in the context of the given administrative case."
For civil cases, submissions can be made via https://cabinet.armlex.am and for administrative cases via https://e-administrativecourt.am .

Republic of Moldova
(2025): For cases submitted on paper the data are manually entered in the CMS by the court staff.

Ukraine

(2025): Lawyers, notaries, state and private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, court experts, public authorities and other state bodies registered as legal entities under the legislation of Ukraine, their territorial bodies, local self-government bodies, as well as other legal entities registered under the legislation of Ukraine, shall register their electronic user accounts in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System or in its separate subsystem (module) used for the exchange of documents.
Other persons may register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).
All data entered by a user when submitting documents through the "Electronic Court" subsystem is automatically transferred to the court's Automated Court Document Management System (CMS), including: the full name of the person, the parties' details, information confirming payment of the court fee, and the case materials, including procedural documents.
If a participant submits documents in paper form, the court registry office must enter the data into the Automated Court Document Management System (CMS) manually.

Question 01c

Republic of Moldova
(2025): For cases submitted on paper the data are manually entered in the CMS by the court staff.

Ukraine
(2025): Lawyers, notaries, private enforcement officers, insolvency practitioners, court experts, public authorities and local self-government bodies shall register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).
Other persons may register their official electronic addresses in the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System and/or its separate subsystems (modules).

Question 04a

Armenia
(General Comment): The maintenance of the Datalex.am is outsourced to an IT service provider and usage rates are not collected and/or consolidated.

(2025): The maintenance of the Datalex.am is outsourced to an IT service provider and usage rates are not collected and/or consolidated.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): This option has been developed and integrated in the e-file application which was piloted in several courts in 2022 with a group of lawyers. The option has been extended to all courts in 2025. The functionality allows to lawyers and to a group of prosecutors to require access from court to any electronic case they represent before court (all matters). If the court (judge who examines a specific case) admits the request, the requesting lawyer/prosecutor can access that case online.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Online access to case files is fully available. The usage rate cannot be calculated, as the relevant data are not generated or recorded by technical tracking tools.

Question 04b

Armenia
(General Comment): Other : The information is available at datalex.am website.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Parties to a case may consult the case file via the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court, as well as through the Judiciary of Ukraine website in the “Cases” section (“List of Court Cases Scheduled for Hearing”; “Case Status”). Court decisions are available in the “Registers and Systems” section through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Question 04c

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The consultation access is given by the judge - an access option is ticked in ICMS.
Once the lawyer or the prosecutor has the court's permission, he/she can access the case through the e-file portal with his/her electronic signature.
This system allows to access the case from any location via internet. For security reasons, the e-file application has also watermarks incorporated.
This option has been developed and integrated in the e-file application which was piloted in several courts in 2022 with a group of lawyers. It has been extended also to a group of prosecutors using it in 2025.

(2025): The functionality is available for parties not represented by lawyers and other institutions as well, but it is not used in 2025.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Parties to a case may consult the case file via the Electronic Cabinet of the Electronic Court, as well as through the Judiciary of Ukraine website in the “Cases” section (“List of Court Cases Scheduled for Hearing”; “Case Status”). Court decisions are available in the “Registers and Systems” section through the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Question 07a

Armenia

(2025): Each structural and territorial subdivision of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia has a relevant work-distribution order, which ensures the narrow specialization of the prosecutors within that subdivision. Accordingly, cases are assigned to prosecutors in line with the specialization indicated for the respective prosecutor in the relevant order. This regulation, in essence, limits the ability of the head of the subdivision to assign cases to prosecutors at their own discretion. At the same time, it should be noted that the Electronic Criminal Case Management System for pre-trial proceedings (e-criminal case) is planned to be fully launched in 2026.

Georgia

(General Comment): Work on the creation of an electronic case management system (ECMS / CMS) in the Georgian General Court System began in 2007, and its phased implementation and full operation were carried out in 2010–2012.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Prosecutor's Office has a case management system, but it does not function at full capacity due to insufficient updating and maintenance.

Ukraine

(2025): Full case management is available, including the registration of incoming and outgoing correspondence (including court cases), monitoring the stages of case processing, and the objective and impartial allocation of court cases among judges.
Office of the Prosecutor General: Pursuant to the approved technical design, modules have been developed that provide the core functionality of the pre-trial investigation information and communication system "SMEREKA" (hereinafter — the ICS PI "SMEREKA"). The system enables the management of criminal proceedings and the analysis of information, thereby supporting effective case handling, analytical work, and interagency cooperation. In particular, it will be used for the creation, collection, storage, retrieval, processing, and transmission of materials and information (data) in criminal proceedings, as provided for in Article 106-1 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine. The Office of the Prosecutor General is the authority that defined the system's development requirements and serves as its owner and administrator.
The ICS PI "SMEREKA" has been deployed at the Office of the Prosecutor General with the above-mentioned modules for pilot (trial) operation. The pilot project has been made available for functional testing to user groups from pre-trial investigation bodies (the National Police of Ukraine and the Security Service of Ukraine) and prosecution authorities investigating war crimes. Relevant staff members and system administrators have received training on the use of its functionality.
During the development of the ICS PI "SMEREKA," a Temporary Regulation on its functioning was prepared, which, upon approval, will govern the operation of the system during the pilot phase. Order No. 409/521/928 of 31 December 2025 was signed by the Prosecutor General, the Head of the Security Service of Ukraine, and the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and published on the official website of the Office of the Prosecutor General.
Security authorization documentation for the ICS PI "SMEREKA" has been developed and approved, and a positive expert assessment report confirming compliance with the target security profile requirements for security authorization has been obtained. On the basis of this documentation package, on 29 December 2025 an authorization letter regarding the system's security authorization was prepared and submitted to the Administration of the State Service of Special Communications and Information Protection of Ukraine for inclusion of the ICS PI "SMEREKA" in the list of authorized systems. The system was included in this list on 31 December 2025, and the corresponding notification was received (https://cip.gov.ua/ua/news/perelik-avtorizovanikh-sistem-z-bezpeki, item 59).
At present, the ICS PI "SMEREKA" has not yet been put into operation; a pilot operation programme and an implementation plan for pilot projects are currently being prepared.

Question 07b

Ukraine
(2025): The anonymisation of court decisions subject to publication is implemented in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions (hereinafter – the USRCD).
Interoperability with other systems (the civil status acts register, the tax register, and the insolvency register) is ensured through interaction with the USRCD.

Question 08a

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): A lower usage rate than the deployment rate of writing assistance tools is due to the fact that these tools are available for all courts and judges with their teams but not mandatory to be used. For example, a judge can use the electronic signature to sign rulings, minutes of the hearings or court decisions or can print them and sign on paper. The same option applies for templates and automatically generated text, it can be used and completed or a word document can be uploaded. Due to the fact that the courts keep archives both electronically and on paper, the usage rate for such tools in 2025 is still below 25% but higher than in previous years.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Use of templates is fully available. The usage rate cannot be calculated, as the relevant data are not generated or recorded by technical tracking tools, including the possibility to create custom templates.

Question 10a

Georgia
(General Comment): Georgian Court system has two main websites for publication of Court Decisions:
1. www.ecd.court.ge - All decisions taken by Courts (by all Instance Courts) had been automatically published (with anonymized data) on this website.
2. www.supremecourt.ge - All decisions taken by Supreme Court of Georgia are published (with anonymized data) on this website. After decision made by Constitutional Court of Georgia in June 2019, it has become important to adopt clear and obvious regulations about publication form of Court Decisions. Georgian Parliament adopted the new regulation regarding the publication of court decisions. This legal changes will come into force from January 2024. In 2025 Decisions of Supreme Court of Georgia were being uploaded.
In 2022-2024 there was gap in legislation regarding publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions, this is the reason why the publication of 1st and 2nd instance court decisions has been suspended.

(2025): Georgian Court system has two main websites for publication of Court Decisions:
1. www.ecd.court.ge - All decisions taken by Courts (by all Instance Courts) had been automatically published (with anonymized data) on this website.
2. www.supremecourt.ge - All decisions taken by Supreme Court of Georgia are published (with anonymized data) on this website. After decision made by Constitutional Court of Georgia in June 2019, it has become important to adopt clear and obvious regulations about publication form of Court Decisions. Georgian Parliament adopted the new regulation regarding the publication of court decisions. This legal changes came into force from June 2024. In 2025 Decisions of Supreme Court of Georgia were being uploaded.
HCOJ is working on implementation of legal amendments related with Publication of Decisions.

Question 10b

Armenia
(General Comment): The national database can be accessed via the following link: https://datalex.am

Georgia
(2025): In 2025 publication of first and second instance decisions were suspended.

Question 10c

Armenia
(2025): Based on the Decision of Supreme Judicial Council “On Establishing the Procedure for the Anonymisation of Personal Data in Judicial Acts Published on the Official Website of the Judiciary and Other Cases of Personal Data Anonymisation,” (https://www.court.am/storage/uploads/files/bdx-decisions/LtCsJZJw09VrZMNUD9Q9deUZfKUt0f01T2GXABjx.pdf) court staff carry out the anonymisation of personal data manually.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): All courts are using the ICMS as a database, including for issuing electronic court decisions. The web pages for free public online access to all courts' decisions are instante.justice.md (National Court's Web Portal) and csj.md (web page of the Supreme Court).

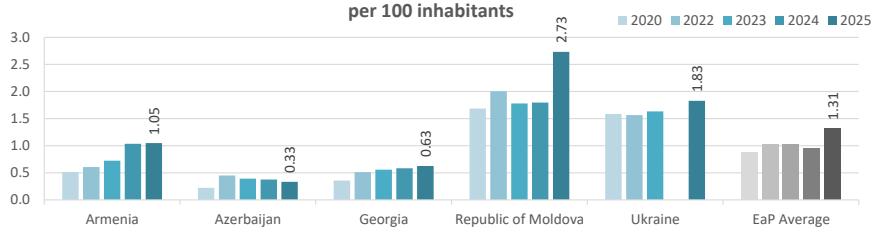
4. Access to justice - Overview

Legal Aid

Total number of cases per 100 inhabitants in which legal aid was granted from 2020 to 2025 (Table 4.3.4)

Beneficiaries	Number of cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inhabitants				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	0.52	0.61	0.72	1.03	1.05
Azerbaijan	0.22	0.45	0.39	0.38	0.33
Georgia	0.36	0.51	0.56	0.58	0.63
Republic of Moldova	1.69	2.00	1.78	1.80	2.73
Ukraine	1.58	1.57	1.63	NA	1.83
EaP Average	0.87	1.03	1.02	0.95	1.31

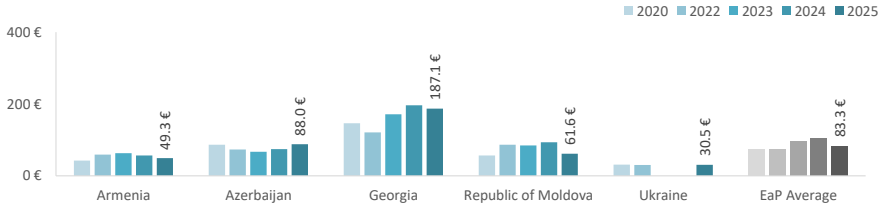
Figure 4.1 Number of cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inhabitants



Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted from 2020 to 2025 (Table 4.3.6)

Beneficiaries	Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	42.2 €	59.0 €	63.1 €	56.7 €	49.3 €
Azerbaijan	86.5 €	73.4 €	66.9 €	74.5 €	88.0 €
Georgia	146.1 €	120.7 €	171.2 €	196.6 €	187.1 €
Republic of Moldova	56.7 €	86.6 €	84.6 €	93.50	61.6 €
Ukraine	31.4 €	30.1 €	NA	NA	30.5 €
EaP Average	72.6 €	74.0 €	96.4 €	105.3 €	83.3 €

Figure 4.2 Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted (€)



Organisation of the court system

Number of first instance general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities and number first instance of courts as geographic location per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 (Tables 4.5.2 and 4.5.6)

Beneficiaries	Number of first instance courts per 100 000 inhabitants			
	Legal entities			Geographic location
	Total	General jurisdiction	Specialised courts	First instance
Armenia	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.1
Azerbaijan	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.8
Georgia	0.7	0.7	NAP	0.7
Republic of Moldova	0.8	0.8	NAP	1.7
Ukraine	1.4	1.3	0.1	1.2
EaP Average	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.1

Figure 4.3 Percentage of first instance specialised courts within the total number of first instance courts in 2025

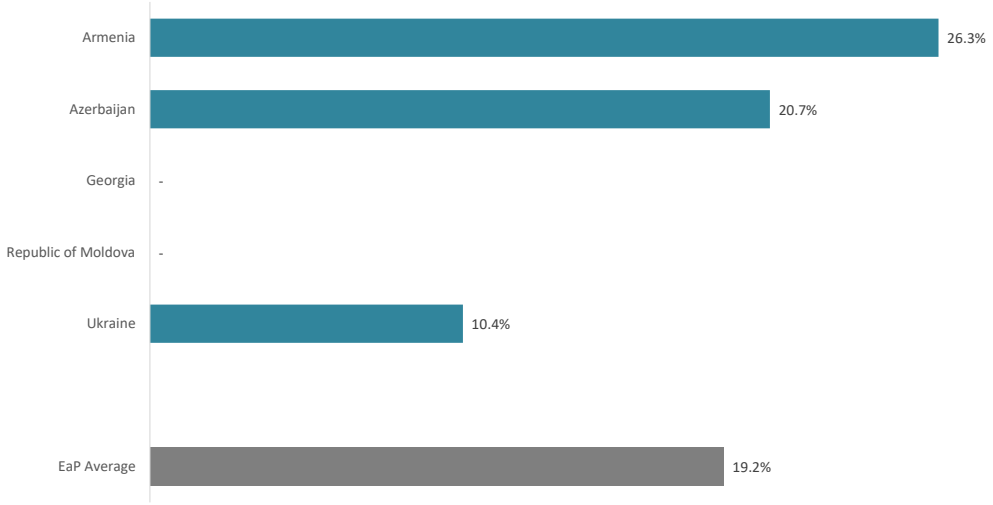
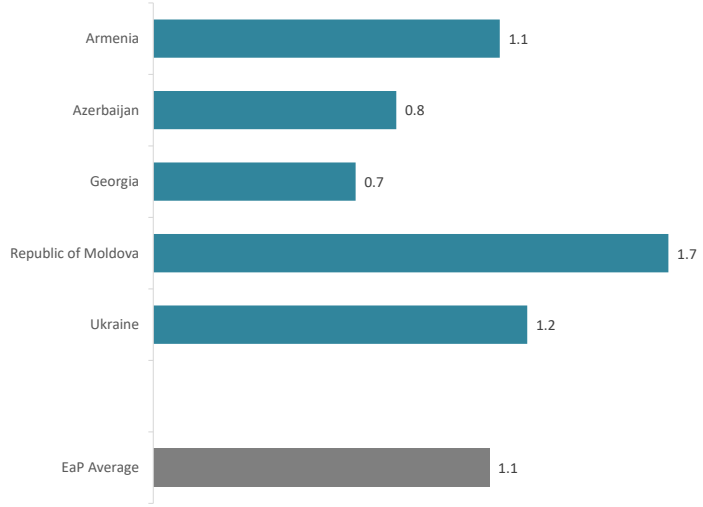


Figure 4.4 First instance courts of general jurisdiction (geographic locations) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



4.Access to justice - List of tables

4.1 Legal aid budget

Table 4.1.1 Access to justice - Approved budget for legal aid in 2025 (Q9-0)

Table 4.1.2 Access to justice - Implemented budget for legal aid in 2025 (Q9)

Table 4.1.3 Access to justice - Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant in 2025 and its evolution between 2020 and 2025 (Q1 and Q9)

Table 4.1.4 Access to justice - Distribution of the total implemented budget for legal aid (cases brought to court/not brought to court and criminal cases/ othen than criminal cases in 2025 (Q1 and Q9)

4.2 Organisation of legal aid

Table 4.2.1 Organisation of the legal aid system before going to court and during court proceedings in 2025 (Q16)

Table 4.2.2 Types of legal aid in 2025 (Q17)

Table 4.2.3 Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid per category of cases, and situations where legal aid is automatically granted based on case category or status of the recipient in 2025 (Q18 and Q19)

Table 4.2.4 Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request in 2025 (Q20)

4.3 Legal aid - cases and recipients

Table 4.3.1 Access to justice - Number of requests for legal aid in 2025 (Q21)

Table 4.3.2 Access to justice - Number of requests for legal aid per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q21)

Table 4.3.3 Access to justice - Number of cases for which legal aid was granted in 2025 (Q22)

Table 4.3.4 Access to justice - Number of cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q22)

Table 4.3.5 Access to justice - Percentage of requests for for which legal aid which was granted in 2025 (Q21, Q22)

Table 4.3.6 Access to justice - Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted in 2025 (Q9 and Q22)

4.4 Court users and victims

Table 4.4.1 Special arrangements in hearings or other phases of the judicial proceedings for vulnerable groups in 2025 (Q25)

Table 4.4.2 System for compensating users: number of requests for compensations and number of compensation granted by specific circumstances in 2025 (Q26)

Table 4.4.3 Authorities responsible for dealing with the compensation requests and legal time limit to deal with these requests in 2025 (Q26-1)

4.Access to justice - List of tables

4.5 Courts

Table 4.5.1 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities) in absolute number in 2025 (Q28)

Table 4.5.2 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q28)

Table 4.5.3 Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (Q29) (1/2)

Table 4.5.4 Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (Q29) (2/2)

Table 4.5.5 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as geographical locations) in absolute number in 2025 (Q28)

Table 4.5.6 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as geographical locations) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q28)

4.1 Legal aid budget

Table 4.1.1 Access to justice - Approved budget for legal aid in 2025 (Q9-0)

Beneficiaries	Approved budget for legal aid in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	1,601,701 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	3,000,000 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	4,683,544 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	3,738,968 €	3,424,723 €	314,245 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	22,843,655 €	16,334,297 €	6,509,357 €	10,581,707 €	10,346,064 €	235,622 €	12,261,947 €	5,988,233 €	6,273,735 €
Average	7,173,574 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	3,738,968 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	1,601,701 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	22,843,655 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.1.2 Access to justice - Implemented budget for legal aid in 2025 (Q9)

Beneficiaries	Implemented budget for legal aid in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	1,599,891 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	2,999,938 €	1,605,861 €	1,394,076 €	2,979,464 €	1,585,388 €	1,394,076 €	20,474 €	20,474 €	0 €
Georgia	4,619,723 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	4,010,749 €	3,757,272 €	253,477 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	22,857,625 €	17,201,468 €	5,656,157 €	11,600,563 €	11,225,492 €	375,071 €	11,257,062 €	5,975,976 €	5,281,086 €
Average	7,217,585 €	7,521,534 €	2,434,570 €	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	4,010,749 €	3,757,272 €	1,394,076 €	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	1,599,891 €	1,605,861 €	253,477 €	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	22,857,625 €	17,201,468 €	5,656,157 €	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.1.3 Access to justice - Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant in 2025 and its evolution between 2020 and 2025 (Q1 and Q9)

Beneficiaries	Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant in 2025			Evolution of the total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant					
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Trend 2020 - 2025
Armenia	0.52 €	NA	NA	0.22 €	0.36 €	0.46 €	0.59 €	0.52 €	
Azerbaijan	0.29 €	0.16 €	0.14 €	0.19 €	0.33 €	0.26 €	0.28 €	0.29 €	
Georgia	1.17 €	NA	NA	0.52 €	0.62 €	0.96 €	1.14 €	1.17 €	
Republic of Moldova	1.68 €	1.58 €	0.11 €	0.96 €	1.74 €	1.50 €	1.68 €	1.68 €	
Ukraine	0.56 €	0.42 €	0.14 €	0.50 €	0.47 €	NA	0.62 €	0.56 €	
Average	0.84 €	0.72 €	0.13 €	0.48 €	0.70 €	0.80 €	0.86 €	0.84 €	
Median	0.56 €	0.42 €	0.14 €	0.50 €	0.47 €	0.71 €	0.62 €	0.56 €	
Minimum	0.29 €	0.16 €	0.11 €	0.19 €	0.33 €	0.26 €	0.28 €	0.29 €	
Maximum	1.68 €	1.58 €	0.14 €	0.96 €	1.74 €	1.50 €	1.68 €	1.68 €	

Table 4.1.4 Access to justice - Distribution of the total implemented budget for legal aid (cases brought to court/not brought to court and criminal cases/ othen than criminal cases in 2025 (Q1 and Q9)

Beneficiaries	Distribution of the total implemented budget for legal aid between:		Distribution of the total implemented budget for legal aid between:	
	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	53.5%	46.5%	99.3%	0.7%
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	93.7%	6.3%	NA	NA
Ukraine	75.3%	24.7%	50.8%	49.2%
Average	74.2%	25.8%	-	-
Median	75.3%	24.7%	-	-
Minimum	53.5%	6.3%	-	-
Maximum	93.7%	46.5%	-	-

4.2 Organisation of legal aid

Table 4.2.1 Organisation of the legal aid system before going to court and during court proceedings in 2025 (Q16)

Beneficiaries	Organisation of the legal aid system before going to court and during court proceedings
Armenia	The organisation and scope of the legal aid system in Armenia is governed by the Law on Advocacy of the Republic of Armenia.Free (state funded) legal aid is provided through the Public Defender's Office which is a structural unit of the Chamber of Advocates of RA. With the budget provided by the state, the Public Defender's Office hires advocates who are its employees and who are not paid for a specific case but receive a monthly salary and handle all cases assigned to them. A full-time public defender cannot handle other privately paid cases. Free (state funded) legal aid includes: 1) Consultation – writing of claims, applications, complaints and other procedural documents of legal nature, including provision of legal information; 2) Representation or defense on criminal, civil, administrative and constitutional cases. In accordance with Article 43(6)(5) of the Law on Advocacy, the Head of the Public Defender's Office adopts a decision on providing public defense or on refusing the application for public defense where the grounds provided for in that Law are absent or where the provision of free legal aid would contradict the grounds set out in that Law. The decision of the Head of the Public Defender's Office on refusing to provide public defense must be reasoned. Persons may apply in person or through an authorized representative; however, pursuant to Article 41(6)(5) of the Law on Advocacy, an application for the provision of public defense shall be rejected if the person is already receiving legal assistance from another advocate on the same matter for which the application has been submitted to the Public Defender's Office. The Public Defender's Office is a structural unit of the Chamber of Advocates of RA and is funded from the state budget. The remuneration of public defender is set at a level equivalent to that of a senior prosecutor of the Yerevan Prosecutor's Office, as established by law. According to Article 41(3) of the Law on Advocacy, within the meaning of this Article, representation or defense is carried out in criminal proceedings during the pre-trial investigation, in the courts of first instance, the courts of appeal and the Court of Cassation of the Republic of Armenia, as well as in the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia. Thus, legal aid does not cover other costs, such as fees for technical advisors, experts, or other legal professionals (e.g., notaries), travel expenses, alternative dispute resolution (ADR), or the enforcement of judicial decisions. Nevertheless, separate procedural codes establish the procedure for engaging experts and interpreters at the expense of the state. For example, pursuant to Article 113(2) of the Civil Procedure Code, the reimbursement of amounts paid by the Republic of Armenia to witnesses, experts, specialists and interpreters, as well as the court expenses incurred by the court, must be made within one month after the judicial act resolving the issue of the allocation of court costs enters into legal force. In case of non-compliance, these amounts are subject to compulsory recovery in accordance with the procedure for the enforcement of judicial acts. Furthermore, taking into account the financial situation of a party to the proceedings, the court may, by its final judicial act, exempt that person from the obligation to reimburse the amounts paid by the Republic of Armenia to witnesses, experts, specialists and interpreters, as well as the court expenses incurred by the court.
Azerbaijan	Pursuant to Part I of Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Advocates and Advocacy Activity", legal assistance provided by a lawyer at the expense of the State, without any restrictions, shall be ensured for persons detained in administrative proceedings, suspects or accused persons in criminal cases, victims of domestic violence, and in other cases provided by law for persons who do not have sufficient financial means to pay for legal assistance in court. Payment for legal assistance provided by a lawyer recognized as the legal successor of a deceased victim shall also be covered by the State budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan, except in cases where the court orders the convicted person to bear such expenses. The remuneration payable to a lawyer providing services to children who are victims of sexual exploitation or sexual violence, who independently exercise their rights in criminal proceedings and request free legal assistance, shall likewise be covered by the State budget, except in cases where the court orders the convicted person to bear the costs. In addition, the Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan also establish the grounds for the provision of free legal aid (at the expense of the State budget). Article 67-1.2 (Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan) provides that individuals who need legal assistance in civil cases (in the district or Appeal) and second instances) but cannot afford to pay for a lawyer may be provided with one at the state's expense. The court decides whether the person qualifies for this support. If legal help is needed before going to court, the local district (city) court handles the request based on an application from the person and a petition from the lawyers' organization. If the case is already in court, the court hearing the case decides based on a written request from the individual. This provision explains mechanism of provision of legal aid at the states expense both at court and at other legal services before the court. When it comes to criminal cases, a lawyer is appointed for a Low Income Person in court based on a court decision, or investigation process based on law enforcement organizations' decision. Article 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code establishes regulations concerning the right to legal assistance and the guarantee of the right to defence. Accordingly, during the course of criminal prosecution, the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or court must take measures to ensure the right of victims, suspects or accused persons to receive qualified legal assistance. The authority conducting the criminal proceedings must respect the right of the victim (private prosecutor), civil claimant, civil defendant or their legal representatives, as well as of a legal entity against which criminal-law measures are being applied, to make use of legal assistance provided by a representative invited by them in accordance with the procedure established by the Code. Chapter 57 of the Criminal Procedure Code regulates the procedure for carrying out procedural and other actions in the provision of legal assistance in criminal cases, the general conditions for providing legal assistance within the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, as well as the content of official requests and the rules governing their execution. According to Article 14.4 of the Civil Procedure Code, persons participating in proceedings may defend their rights and interests themselves, except in cases where representation is mandatory by law. For the purpose of representation of their interests or the exercise of procedural rights, they may freely choose a lawyer in order to obtain professional legal assistance. Pursuant to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Lawyers and Legal Practice", the main duties of the legal profession consist of defending the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of natural and legal persons, as well as state bodies (institutions), and providing them with high-quality legal assistance. Additionally, it should be noted that free legal assistance is provided to low-income persons by the Legal Clinic operating under the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Furthermore, in order to enhance the quality of such legal assistance, a Memorandum of Cooperation in the field of free legal aid was signed in 2025 between the Justice Academy and the Bar Association of Azerbaijan. Costs related to legal aid: According to Article 61 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, everyone has the right to receive high-quality legal assistance. In cases prescribed by law, legal assistance is provided free of charge at the expense of the state. Pursuant to Article 14.5 of the Civil Procedure Code, in cases defined by this Code, a person who does not have sufficient financial means to pay for a lawyer's services has the right to receive professional legal assistance at the expense of the state for the representation of his or her interests and the exercise of procedural rights. According to Article 67-1 of the same Code, in civil proceedings before courts of first instance and courts of appeal, the issue of appointing a lawyer at the expense of the state for a person who requires professional legal assistance but lacks sufficient financial means for the representation of interests and the exercise of procedural rights is decided by the court. Such matters are examined by the district (city) court at the location of the lawyer's organisation on the basis of an application by the person in need of legal assistance to apply to a court, and during court proceedings, by the court examining the case on the basis of a written request by a party to the proceedings. Taking into account the existence of preliminary evidence demonstrating the sufficient merits of the claim, the court, pursuant to Article 67-1.4 of the Code, adopts a reasoned ruling on exempting the persons specified in that provision from the payment of legal assistance fees provided by a lawyer and on covering such payment from the state budget of the Republic of Azerbaijan, or on refusing such exemption. By Law No. 281-VIIQD of 31 October 2025 "On Amendments to the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Code for the Execution of Punishments of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Lawyers and Legal Practice'", amendments were introduced to Article 16 of the Law "On Lawyers and Legal Practice", pursuant to which, during the period of membership in the Bar Association, a lawyer is obliged, in cases and in the manner prescribed by normative legal acts, to provide legal assistance at the expense of the state to persons who do not have sufficient financial means to pay for legal assistance.
Georgia	The Legal Aid Service is an independent state organization accountable to the Parliament of Georgia. It provides free legal aid services, including legal consultations and advice, drafting of legal documents, and representation before courts and administrative bodies. Legal consultations are available free of charge to everyone. Full legal aid services, including document drafting and court representation, are provided to socially vulnerable beneficiaries registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. In addition, the Legal Aid Service has a specific mandate to assist asylum seekers and persons with international protection, minors, victims or victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities. Only individuals have the right to submit request or legal aid. Legal aid can't be granted for for fees related enforcement of judicial decisions. Legal Aid can't cover other costs.
Republic of Moldova	The state-guaranteed legal aid system in the Republic of Moldova aims to ensure the right to a fair trial and facilitate effective access to justice, in accordance with Article 6 of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. The national legal framework governing the system includes Articles 20 and 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, Law No. 198/2007 on state-guaranteed legal aid, as well as the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, and the Administrative Code. Legal aid is provided in two forms: qualified legal aid, which consists of legal advice, defense, and representation before criminal investigation bodies, national courts, and public authorities, provided by lawyers; and primary legal aid, which provides basic legal information and advice, organizes legal education activities, mediates community conflicts, and refers cases requiring qualified legal aid to lawyers or other competent institutions. Primary legal aid is provided by paralegals and public defenders. Another type of assistance is state-guaranteed mediation services. The Republic of Moldova applies a mixed legal aid system combining public defenders, paralegals, and contracted private lawyers. The system is organized and coordinated by the National Council for State-Guaranteed Legal Aid through its regional offices, which operate in the cities (municipalities) where the courts of appeal are located. These offices are responsible for contracting and appointing legal aid providers. Legal aid is granted upon the request of the interested person, including by completing a standard form, or, where applicable, through notification of the competent authorities. It covers legal information and advice, drafting of legal documents, representation and defense in criminal, misdemeanor, civil, and administrative proceedings, as well as representation before public authorities. The system also provides legal aid in special situations such as detention or arrest, the filing of a complaint by an alleged victim of sexual offenses or a victim of domestic violence, as well as in cases involving victims of domestic violence, children in conflict with the law, persons with psychosocial disabilities, and asylum or temporary protection applicants. In addition, state-guaranteed legal aid may cover alternative dispute resolution (ADR) procedures, including legal advice and mediation in criminal, misdemeanor, and civil cases. It may cover lawyer's remuneration for legal assistance provided in cases a decision of the bailiff is challenged before a court (related to enforcement of judicial decisions). It may not cover any travel costs. The request for qualified legal aid may be submitted to the regional office by the applicant or by the applicant's relatives or representatives, either in person or by mail.

Table 4.2.1 Organisation of the legal aid system before going to court and during court proceedings in 2025 (Q16)

Beneficiaries	Organisation of the legal aid system before going to court and during court proceedings
Ukraine	The content of the right to free legal aid, the procedure for exercising this right, the grounds and procedure for its provision, as well as state guarantees for the provision of free legal aid are determined by the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid". Requests for free legal aid may be submitted directly by individuals entitled to such assistance. Applications are submitted to legal aid centres or legal aid bureaus, including in person, by post or electronically. Legal aid centres verify eligibility based on the criteria established by law and adopt decisions on granting free secondary legal aid. In urgent cases, in particular in criminal proceedings, a lawyer may be appointed without delay in accordance with the procedure established by law. The Free Legal Aid System in Ukraine operates under a mixed model combining a state institutional network (legal aid centres coordinated by the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision) and private lawyers contracted to provide legal aid and included in the Register of Lawyers Providing Free Secondary Legal Aid. Free primary legal aid is provided to all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine and includes legal information, consultations and explanations, drafting of non-procedural documents and assistance in accessing secondary legal aid. Free secondary legal aid is provided to categories of persons defined by Article 14 of the Law and includes defence, representation before courts and other state authorities, and drafting of procedural documents. Free legal aid in Ukraine primarily covers legal representation and defence services provided by lawyers. It does not generally cover enforcement costs, expert or technical advisor fees, notarial services or travel expenses as a separate category of reimbursed costs within the legal aid scheme. However, legal aid may include assistance in accessing alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where representation by a lawyer is required or appropriate. To ensure accessibility of legal aid services, the Free Legal Aid System includes a nationwide network of legal aid centres and legal aid bureaus (477 bureaus, some of which are temporarily not operating due to active hostilities and temporary occupation), a national contact centre (0-800-213-103), remote consultation tools (including online communication channels), outreach consultations for vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons and victims of domestic violence, and procedures for submitting applications electronically.

Table 4.2.2 Types of legal aid in 2025 (Q17)

Beneficiaries	Types of legal aid			
	Criminal cases		Other than criminal cases	
	Representation in court	Legal advice, ADR, and other legal services	Representation in court	Legal advice, ADR, and other legal services
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 4.2.3 Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid per category of cases, and situations where legal aid is automatically granted based on case category or status of the recipient in 2025 (Q18 and Q19)

Beneficiaries	Legal aid granted based on the financial situation		Legal aid may be refused for cases lacking merit, such as frivolous actions or those with no reasonable chance of success		Legal aid automatically granted based on case category or status of a recipient			
	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases	Status of the recipient	Please specify	Category of the case	Please specify
Armenia						espondents in civil cases		-
Azerbaijan						-		-
Georgia						persons with disabilities.		Domestic violence cases
Republic of Moldova						see the comment below.		see the comment below.
Ukraine						rving life imprisonment)		-

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 4.2.4 Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, in relation to the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final approval of the legal aid request in 2025 (Q20)

Beneficiaries	Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation (in days)		Actual average duration (in days)	
	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Armenia	2	2	1	1
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	1	NAP
Georgia	2	2	1	2
Republic of Moldova	3	3	1	1
Ukraine	1	10	NA	NA
Average	2	4	1	1
Median	2	3	1	1
Minimum	1	2	1	1
Maximum	3	10	1	2

4.3 Legal aid - cases and recipients

Table 4.3.1 Access to justice - Number of requests for legal aid in 2025 (Q21)

Beneficiaries	Number of requests for legal aid, and the respective measurement unit, in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	32,488	NA	NA	24,911	NA	NA	7,577	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	24,941	NA	NA	18,394	NA	NA	6,547	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	66,311	48,393	17,918	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	754,809	NA	NA	109,160	NA	NA	645,649	NA	NA
Average	219,637	-	-	50,822	-	-	219,924	-	-
Median	49,400	-	-	24,911	-	-	7,577	-	-
Minimum	24,941	-	-	18,394	-	-	6,547	-	-
Maximum	754,809	-	-	109,160	-	-	645,649	-	-

Table 4.3.2 Access to justice - Number of requests for legal aid per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q21)

Beneficiaries	Number of requests for legal aid per 100 inhabitants in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	1.05	NA	NA	0.80	NA	NA	0.24	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0.63	NA	NA	0.47	NA	NA	0.17	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	2.78	2.03	0.75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	1.84	NA	NA	0.27	NA	NA	1.57	NA	NA
Average	1.58	-	-	0.51	-	-	0.66	-	-
Median	1.45	-	-	0.47	-	-	0.24	-	-
Minimum	0.63	-	-	0.27	-	-	0.17	-	-
Maximum	2.78	-	-	0.80	-	-	1.57	-	-

Table 4.3.3 Access to justice - Number of cases for which legal aid was granted in 2025 (Q22)

Beneficiaries	Number of cases for which legal aid was granted in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	32,447	NA	NA	24,911	NA	NA	7,536	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	34,073	23,169	10,904	33,809	22,905	10,904	264	264	0
Georgia	24,696	10,377	14,319	18,163	4,235	13,928	6,533	6,142	391
Republic of Moldova	65,066	47,148	17,918	NA	36,819	NA	NA	10,329	NA
Ukraine	749,659	NA	NA	105,626	NA	NA	644,033	NA	NA
Average	181,188	26,898	14,380	45,627	21,320	-	164,592	5,578	-
Median	34,073	23,169	14,319	29,360	22,905	-	7,035	6,142	-
Minimum	24,696	10,377	10,904	18,163	4,235	-	264	264	-
Maximum	749,659	47,148	17,918	105,626	36,819	-	644,033	10,329	-

Table 4.3.4 Access to justice - Number of cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q22)

Beneficiaries	Number of cases for which legal aid was granted per 100 inhabitants in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	1.05	NA	NA	0.80	NA	NA	0.24	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	0.33	0.23	0.11	0.33	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Georgia	0.63	0.26	0.36	0.46	0.11	0.35	0.17	0.16	0.01
Republic of Moldova	2.73	1.98	0.75	NA	1.55	NA	NA	0.43	NA
Ukraine	1.83	NA	NA	0.26	NA	NA	1.57	NA	NA
Average	1.31	0.82	0.41	0.46	0.63	-	0.50	0.20	-
Median	1.05	0.26	0.36	0.40	0.22	-	0.20	0.16	-
Minimum	0.33	0.23	0.11	0.26	0.11	-	0.00	0.00	-
Maximum	2.73	1.98	0.75	0.80	1.55	-	1.57	0.43	-

Table 4.3.5 Access to justice - Percentage of requests for for which legal aid which was granted in 2025 (Q21, Q22)

Beneficiaries	Percentage of requests for for which legal aid has been granted in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	100%	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA	99%	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	99%	NA	NA	99%	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	98%	97%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	99%	NA	NA	97%	NA	NA	100%	NA	NA
Average	99%	-	-	99%	-	-	100%	-	-
Median	99%	-	-	99%	-	-	100%	-	-
Minimum	98%	-	-	97%	-	-	99%	-	-
Maximum	100%	-	-	100%	-	-	100%	-	-

Table 4.3.6 Access to justice - Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted in 2025 (Q9 and Q22)

Beneficiaries	Average amount per case for which legal aid was granted in 2025								
	Total (1+2)			1. In criminal cases			2. In other than criminal cases		
	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total (a+b)	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
Armenia	49.3 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	88.0 €	69.3 €	127.8 €	88.1 €	69.2 €	127.8 €	77.6 €	77.6 €	-
Georgia	187.1 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	61.6 €	79.7 €	14.1 €	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	30.5 €	NA	NA	109.8 €	NA	NA	17.5 €	NA	NA
Average	83.3 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	61.6 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	30.5 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	187.1 €	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4.4 Court users and victims

Table 4.4.1 Special arrangements in hearings or other phases of the judicial proceedings for vulnerable groups in 2025 (Q25)

Beneficiaries	Special arrangements in hearings or other phases of the judicial proceedings for vulnerable groups in 2025						
	Victims of sexual abuse	Victims of terrorism	Victims of domestic violence	Minors (witnesses, victims, offenders)	Persons with disabilities	Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers	Other
Armenia							
Azerbaijan							
Georgia							
Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 4.4.2 System for compensating users: number of requests for compensations and number of compensation granted by specific circumstances in 2025 (Q26)

Beneficiaries	System for compensating users: number of requests for compensations and number of compensations granted by specific circumstances in 2025																	
	Total number of requests for compensation	Total number of compensations granted	Specific circumstances															
			Wrongful arrest/detention			Wrongful conviction			Excessive length of proceedings			Non-execution of court decisions			Other circumstances		
			Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Legal time limit to process the request	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Legal time limit to process the request	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Legal time limit to process the request	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Legal time limit to process the request	Number of requests for compensation	Number of compensations granted	Legal time limit to process the request
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3
Republic of Moldova	305	77	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NAP	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	3	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	NA	610	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.4.3 Authorities responsible for dealing with the compensation requests and legal time limit to deal with these requests in 2025 (Q26-1)

Beneficiaries	Authorities responsible for dealing with the requests of compensation in 2025				
	Court concerned	Other court	Ministry of Justice	High Judicial Council	Other external bodies (e.g. Ombudsman)
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

4.5 Courts

Table 4.5.1 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities) in absolute number in 2025 (Q28)

Beneficiaries	Number of courts (legal entities) in absolute number in 2025									
	Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	General jurisdiction				Specialised courts				
		Total (1)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	Total (2)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	% of total specialised courts out of the total number of all courts (legal entities)
Armenia	19	14	11	2	1	5	3	2	NAP	26%
Azerbaijan	116	92	85	6	1	24	24	NAP	NAP	21%
Georgia	29	29	26	2	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Republic of Moldova	18	18	14	3	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Ukraine	584	523	500	22	1	61	47	13	1	10%
Average	153	135	127	7	1	30	25	-	-	19%
Median	29	29	26	3	1	24	24	-	-	21%
Minimum	18	14	11	2	1	5	3	-	-	10%
Maximum	584	523	500	22	1	61	47	-	-	26%

Table 4.5.2 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as legal entities) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q28)

Beneficiaries	Number of courts (legal entities) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025								
	Total number of all courts - legal entities (1 + 2)	General jurisdiction				Specialised courts			
		Total (1)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	Total (2)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance
Armenia	0.61	0.45	0.36	0.06	0.03	0.16	0.10	0.06	-
Azerbaijan	1.13	0.90	0.83	0.06	0.01	0.23	0.23	NAP	-
Georgia	0.74	0.74	0.66	0.05	0.03	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Republic of Moldova	0.76	0.76	0.59	0.13	0.04	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Ukraine	1.42	1.28	1.22	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.11	0.03	-
Average	0.93	0.82	0.73	0.07	0.02	0.18	0.15	-	
Median	0.76	0.76	0.66	0.06	0.03	0.16	0.11	-	
Minimum	0.61	0.45	0.36	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.10	-	0.00
Maximum	1.42	1.28	1.22	0.13	0.04	0.23	0.23	-	0.00

Table 4.5.3 Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (Q29) (1/2)

Beneficiaries	Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (1/2)															
	Commercial and insolvency		Labour		Family		Rent and tenancies		Enforcement of criminal sanctions		Administrative		Juvenile		Domestic violence	
	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Armenia																
Azerbaijan																
Georgia																
Republic of Moldova																
Ukraine																

Yes
No
NA

Table 4.5.4 Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (Q29) (2/2)

Beneficiaries	Areas of law concerned by specialisation and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges) in 2025 (2/2)													
	Economic crime		Corruption		Organised crime/terrorism		Cybercrime and internet related disputes		Environment		Immigration/asylum		Other	
	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Armenia														
Azerbaijan														
Georgia														
Republic of Moldova														
Ukraine														

Yes
No
NA

Table 4.5.5 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as geographical locations) in absolute number in 2025 (Q28)

Beneficiaries	Number of courts (geographical locations) in absolute number in 2025									
	Total number of all courts - geographical locations (1 + 2)	General jurisdiction				Specialised courts				
		Total (1)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	Total (2)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	% of total specialised courts out of the total number of all courts (geographical locations)
Armenia	52	38	35	2	1	14	12	2	2	26.9%
Azerbaijan	105	88	81	6	1	17	17	NAP	NAP	16.2%
Georgia	29	29	26	2	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Republic of Moldova	46	46	40	4	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Ukraine	584	523	500	22	1	61	47	13	13	10.4%
Average	163	145	136	7	1	31	25	-	-	18%
Median	52	46	40	4	1	17	17	-	-	16%
Minimum	29	29	26	2	1	14	12	-	-	10%
Maximum	584	523	500	22	2	61	47	-	-	27%

Table 4.5.6 Number of courts (general jurisdiction and specialised courts as geographical locations) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025 (Q1, Q28)

Beneficiaries	Number of courts (geographical location) per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025								
	Total number of all courts - geographical entities (1 + 2)	General jurisdiction				Specialised courts			
		Total (1)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance	Total (2)	1st instance	2nd instance	Highest instance
Armenia	1.68	1.23	1.13	0.06	0.03	0.45	0.39	0.06	NAP
Azerbaijan	1.03	0.86	0.79	0.06	0.01	0.17	0.17	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0.74	0.74	0.66	0.05	0.03	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	1.93	1.93	1.68	0.17	0.08	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	1.42	1.28	1.22	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.11	0.03	0.00
Average	1.36	1.21	1.10	0.08	0.03	0.26	0.22	-	-
Median	1.42	1.23	1.13	0.06	0.03	0.17	0.17	-	-
Minimum	0.74	0.74	0.66	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.11	-	-
Maximum	1.93	1.93	1.68	0.17	0.08	0.45	0.39	-	-

Indicator 4. Access to justice-legal aid

by country

09-0. Annual approved public budget for legal aid in €.
09. Annual implemented public budget for legal aid in €.
16. Please briefly describe the organisation and scope of the legal aid system in your country (except eligibility criteria listed in the Q18):
17. Does legal aid apply to:
18. What are the criteria for granting or refusing legal aid per category of cases?
19. Are there situations where legal aid is automatically granted based on case category or status of the recipient?
20. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, namely the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final decision on the legal aid request:

21. Please indicate the number of requests for legal aid:
22. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:
23. Please specify what is the measurement unit for the data provided in Q21 and 22.
24. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings?
25. For which vulnerable groups your judicial system provides for special arrangements in hearings or other phases of the judicial proceedings? Please specify which types of arrangements are provided?
26. Is there a system of compensation in the following circumstances:
26-1. Please specify which authorities are responsible for dealing with these requests:
27. Please provide information on surveys related to the judicial system carried out regularly and/or during the reference year (target groups, topic, results, possible follow-up etc.):

28. Number of courts - legal entities and geographic locations
29. If your court system has specialisation in some particular legal fields, please specify the areas of law concerned and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges).

30. Could you please provide an organigram of your current court system?

Armenia

Q18 (General Comment): The law stipulates that free legal aid cannot be provided (except for the accused and the arrested) if the applicant's claims are manifestly unfounded. This is a more lenient criterion than “no chance of success”, even if the chance is low but the person requests it, free legal aid is provided.
Pursuant to Article 41(6) of the Law on Advocacy, free legal assistance shall not be provided to the persons specified in the following cases:
1. In entrepreneurial matters (including corporate disputes).
2. In cases involving property or monetary claims exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage, except where the person is acting as the defendant or as a third party on the defendant’s side.
3. If the criteria for indigence provided in Article 41(5)(11) of this Law are not substantiated.
4. If the applicant’s claims are manifestly unfounded.
5. If the person is already receiving legal assistance from another advocate on the same matter for which the application has been submitted to the Public Defender’s Office.
In cases other than criminal cases, an assessment of the applicant’s financial situation is carried out on certain grounds, in particular if the applicants apply because they are members of families registered in the family insecurity evaluation system, as well as if they apply on the basis of being unable to afford legal costs.

Q19 (General Comment): In case of applying to the Public Defender’s Office free legal aid is provided to the following 21 groups of people: 1.Members of families of soldiers who died during the defence of RA borders/ 2. People with 1st and 2nd category disability 3. Convicts 4. Memebers of families registered in the family insecurity evaluation system 5. Participants of military actions during the Great Patriotic War and defence of the borders of RA 6. The unemployed 7. Pensioners who live alone 8. Children deprived of parental care, as well as persons falling into the category of children deprived of parental care 9. Refugess 10.People who received temporary protection in RA 11. Insolvent natural persons, who present trustworthy data confirming their insolvency 12.Persons with mental disorders who receive treatment in psychiatric institutions 13. Persons recognised as a victim or special victim by the commission of identification of victims of human trafficking and abuse 14. Asylum seekers in the Republic of Armenia 15.Persons who are victims of tortures, for the purpose of receiving compensation under the procedure defined by article 1087.3 of RA Civil Code 16. People subjected to domestic violence according to the RA Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection of People Subjected Domestic Violence and Restoration of Solidarity in the Family 17. Respondents in civil cases initiated on the basis of the Law of the RA "On Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin". 18. Foreigners to appeal the decision on deportation 19. Persons in respect of whom proceedings are being carried out to recognize them incapacitated or limited functional capacity, to recognize a citizen recognized as incapacitated as functional or to eliminate restrictions on a citizen's functional capacity 20. Injured persons who are conscripts or children under the age of 16 21. In cases provided for by the Law "On Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings", for persons wanted for committing a crime or executing a judgment.

Q20 (General Comment): The above is established by the Regulation of the Board of the Chamber of Advocates of Armenia on providing free legal aid (https://hpg.am/images/slider/7653e0b91c3d357d25f8fd1e8ffdad8c.pdf). According to this Regulation, the head of the office of Public Defender examines an application for providing free legal aid to the natural persons specified in this Regulation within two working days, while a written request (application) or decision from the bodies conducting criminal proceedings, as well as a court decision, is considered within one working day.
Q24 (General Comment): But there are specific timeframes for most of the judicial actions. Thus, the proceedings are mostly foreseeable.
Q25 (General Comment): There are different regulations ensuring minors protection.
According to the Civil Procedure Code the courts shall involve the legal representative of a minor witness in the interrogation thereof, and in case of interrogation of minors under fourteen years of age — also a child psychologist or a pedagogue. When interrogating a witness under fourteen years of age, persons participating in the case shall be removed from the courtroom, if they have a representative or their participation may influence the testimony of the witness. The representative of a person, participating in the case who has been removed, shall participate in the session.During interrogation of a witness under sixteen years old, the Court of First Instance shall make sure that the method of interrogation or questions does not confuse the witness or subject him or her to undue psychological pressure, and, for that purpose, may remove any question, interrupt or stop the interrogation of the witness.
According to the Criminal Procedure Code the Court of First Instance shall explain to a witness under sixteen years of age the importance of giving testimony and communicating only the truth, without forewarning him or her of the criminal liability for giving false testimony or refusing to give testimony.

Q26 (General Comment): There is no consolidated data regarding those questions. the Judicial Department keeps statistics, but there are no separate lines in those statistics for cases related to such violations.
However, the law provides for compensation scheme. The Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia sets a maximum threshold for the amount of compensation. In particular, according to Article 1087.2 of the Civil Code, the amount of damage caused as a result of an wrongful conviction and arrest/detention cannot exceed 6,681 euros, and in the case of other violations of fundamental rights, including the right to a fair trial, it cannot exceed 4,454 euros.

Q26-1 (2025): Civil and Criminal courts of first instance of general jurisdiction.
Q28 (General Comment): the Court of Cassation, the courts of appeal, the courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance, as well as specialized courts operate in the Republic of Armenia. The courts of general jurisdiction operate in the regions and the city of Yerevan, with a total of 11 courts (as legal entities). Specialized courts are the administrative court, the bankruptcy court, and the anti-corruption court. At the same time, there are four Courts of Appeal, namely the Criminal Court of Appeal, the Civil Court of Appeal, the Administrative Court of Appeal, and the Anti-Corruption Court of Appeal. The highest instance court is the Court of Cassation, which operates in four chambers, namely the Criminal Chamber, the Civil Chamber, the Administrative Chamber, and the Anti-Corruption Chamber.
Court locations are determined by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council (Decision No. SJC-23-N-1). In particular, according to this decision, the courts of first instance of general jurisdiction (with criminal and civil specialization) operate in a total of 35 locations. Among the specialised courts, the Administrative Court has 5 locations, the Anti-Corruption Court has 5 locations, and the Bankruptcy Court has 2 locations.
The Courts of Appeal (civil, criminal, administrative, and anti-corruption) each operate in a single location, amounting to 4 locations in total for appellate courts, while the Court of Cassation also operates in one location.
Q28 (2025): Please note that The RA Civil Court of Appeal, the RA Criminal Court of Appeal, and the RA Administrative Court operate in one administrative building located at the same address, and the RA Administrative Court of Appeal and the RA Anti-Corruption Court operate in one administrative building located at the same address. Please note that under "Highest Instance Specialised Courts," the Court of Cassation is understood, which operates through chambers but constitutes a single legal entity operating in one location with separate chambers for general jurisdiction and specialised matters, namely the Criminal Chamber, the Civil Chamber, the Administrative Chamber, and the Anti-Corruption Chamber. As the Court of Cassation is a single entity, it is indicated only in section 1.3 in order to ensure the correct total number of courts. However, through its specialised chambers, it also examines appeals against decisions of specialised courts.

Q29 (2025): According to Article 21(3) of the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council may select judges from among those specialised in civil and criminal matters who, in addition to cases within their respective specialisation, also examine certain types of cases (such as cases involving minors, the return of children unlawfully removed to or retained in the Republic of Armenia, etc.).
By Decision No. SJC-23-N-1 of the Supreme Judicial Council, judges have been designated who, in addition to general cases, also examine specific categories of cases. In criminal matters, these include private prosecution cases, juvenile cases, and cybercrime cases. In civil matters, these include payment orders, small claims, procurement-related cases, cases concerning the return of children unlawfully removed to or retained in the Republic of Armenia, corporate disputes, and intellectual property cases.

Azerbaijan
Q09-0 (2025): The initial amount is not divided into specific categories. Instead, during the year, funds are allocated to each based on the individual needs of the citizens that apply for legal aid.

Q16 (General Comment): Regarding the assessment and categories of low-income people: Persons belonging to certain categories mentioned below can be considered as "Low-income person": For example (categories): 1. persons entitled to receive social assistance and their family members; 2. members of the families of martyrs; 3. Group I and II disabled people; 4. January 20, disabled people of Karabakh, World War II, and Chernobyl; 5. war veterans; 6. victims of domestic violence; 7. abandoned children and orphaned minors; 8. Unemployed persons; 9. Persons whose per capita monthly income is below the minimum subsistence level for the country. Also, persons in addition to these categories may receive legal assistance at the expense of the state, depending on the actual circumstances of the case. More importantly, courts can immediately obtain this information by submitting an electronic request to government agencies and verify whether they are truly low-income people.

Q17 (2025): Legal aid is provided in various forms: legal representation (before courts and investigative authorities) and legal assistance (including assistance in drafting documents, applications, and complaints).

Q18 (2025): The granting or refusal of a legal aid request depends on factors such as the applicant's financial situation, social status, and family composition (including monthly income, employment status, whether the person is a pensioner, a person with a disability, the number of dependents, etc.).

Q19 (2025): Articles 19.3-1 and 92.3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan establish the cases in which the provision of a lawyer free of charge is mandatory.
Pursuant to these provisions, upon request of a child victim of sexual exploitation or sexual violence, or his/her legal representative, or a victim of domestic violence, the authority conducting the criminal proceedings must ensure the participation of a lawyer in the criminal process in order to provide free legal assistance.
Furthermore, the participation of a lawyer is mandatory where the suspect or accused is unable to independently exercise the right of defence due to total impairment of vision, hearing, or speech, or other serious impairments affecting speaking, hearing, or sight; suffers from a prolonged serious illness; or has intellectual disability, evident mental deficiency, or other disorders. It is also mandatory where the suspect or accused was a minor at the time of the commission of the offence; where the suspect or accused is charged with committing a particularly serious crime; and in other cases provided by law.
In such circumstances, the authority conducting the criminal proceedings must ensure the participation of a lawyer in order to provide free legal assistance.
According to Article 92 of the Criminal Procedural Code in criminal cases, a
lawyer must be mandatorily appointed for certain categories of accused persons. For instance:
1. Minors
2. Persons with physical or mental disabilities
3. Persons accused of serious or especially serious crimes
4. Persons who do not know the Azerbaijani language and so on..
In all cases, a lawyer is appointed on the basis of a decision adopted by the law enforcement
authority or the relevant court.

Q20 (2025): There is no legally prescribed maximum timeframe for granting legal aid. Decisions are executed upon receipt by the Bar Association once the court or investigative authority issues the appointment. In practice, the actual duration is very short, as applications are processed without delay.

Q23 (2025): As a rule, the appointment of a state-funded lawyer is carried out on the basis of a relevant decision. However, under the legislation, in criminal proceedings a lawyer may also be appointed for certain categories of cases and for certain persons.
In non-criminal cases as well, the appointment of a lawyer at the expense of the state is provided for persons who are entitled to specific privileges.
In criminal cases, upon a decision of the court or the investigative body, a request is submitted to the relevant law office for the appointment of a defence lawyer to the person concerned.
Apart from decisions issued by the court or investigative body, individuals may apply, on a paid or free-of-charge basis, to legal consultation offices, law offices, individual legal practitioners engaged in legal aid activities, as well as legal entities, in relation to any legal matter for the purpose of obtaining legal assistance.

Q24 (2025): There is no specific obligation to provide such information. However, Article 172 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan regulates the timeframes for the examination of civil disputes. At the same time, the same Code contains a provision stipulating that a court hearing may not be postponed more than three times.
With regard to criminal proceedings, the Criminal Procedure Code provides for specific time limits for relevant procedural actions. In addition, the mandatory notification of parties about court hearings prior to the hearing is also expressly provided for in the legislation.
Based on the above, it may generally be stated that the parties to the proceedings are informed about the foreseeable timeframe of the case. This may explain why the reply was indicated as "Yes" in 2022. However, there is no explicit legal obligation in this regard.

Q25 (General Comment): According to the Criminal Procedural Code, all evidences which open personal or family secrets as well as State`s secrets, professional and commercial secrets are to be considered in closed session of the court.

Q25 (2025): When reviewing information about a committed or planned crime, an investigator, inquiry officer, or prosecutor overseeing the pre-trial investigation issues a decision granting the victim of human trafficking a 30-day recovery and reflection period. This period allows the victim to make an informed decision regarding restoring their situation, avoiding the influence of perpetrators, and cooperating with law enforcement authorities. (Code of Criminal Procedure of the Azerbaijan Republic, article 123-1.

Q26 (General Comment): The system for compensating users in cases of wrongful convictions, illegal detentions or in cases where persons' rights have been unlawful restricted otherwise in criminal proceedings, may seek compensation according to the Criminal Procedure Code (Article 36.2). Compensation for the damage caused as a result of the error or abuse made by a body conducting criminal proceeding shall be awarded (article 56.0.5) in a civil court proceeding (article 63). Rules on awarding compensation are prescribed by the Law "On compensation of damage caused to natural persons as a result of illegal actions of investigation, preliminary investigation, prosecutor's office and judicial authorities". Compensation is decided upon by court in a civil court proceeding. Compensation is paid for damages incurred with regard to deprivation of wages, pensions, allowances and other income, as well as incurred due to confiscation of investigative bodies, property damage caused due to arrest, paid court costs, physical and moral damage, amounts paid in relation to provision of legal assistance etc.
There is no legislation providing for direct compensation due to excessive length of proceedings and non-execution of court decisions. Nevertheless, according to article 4.1 of the MPM individuals and legal entities have a right to use court protection in order to protect and secure their rights and freedoms as well as interests protected by law. Every person has a right to file a claim for compensation of material and moral damage for the reasons stated above. According to that Law, the wages, pensions, allowances and other incomes deprived of each person, confiscation, confiscation, confiscation by investigative bodies, property damage caused by arrest, paid court costs, as well as paid or withheld during the execution of the sentence a fine, amounts paid in connection with the provision of legal assistance, physical and moral damage caused must be paid.
The amount of damages is determined by the court.
The legislation does not provide for direct compensation due to the excessive length of proceedings and non-execution of court decisions. However, it should be noted that according to Article 4.1 of the MPM, all individuals and legal entities have the right to use court protection in order to protect and secure their rights and freedoms, as well as interests, protected by law. At the same time, it is the right of every person to file a claim for compensation of material and moral damage on the mentioned grounds.

Q28 (2025): Out of a total of 116 courts, 24 are specialised courts (all specialised courts are courts of first instance in terms of jurisdiction). The total number of first instance courts is 109. 24 courts of these are specialised courts and 85 are district (city) courts. There are also 6 courts of appeal and 1 court of cassation (the Supreme Court).

Q29 (2025): Under the “Other” category, 6 military courts and 6 courts for grave crimes are provided for.
It should also be noted that although there are no separately specialised courts at the appeal court level, each appeal court, as well as the Supreme Court, is composed of civil, commercial, administrative, and criminal chambers.
At the first-instance level, specialisation exists in four types, while at the higher instances chambers are established for two of these specialisations, namely commercial and administrative.
We agree with the comment. Cases examined by specialised courts at the first-instance level, such as military courts and serious crimes courts, fall within the jurisdiction of the criminal chambers at the higher instances (appeal and cassation).
The relevant section concerning administrative chamber has also been indicated.

Georgia
Q18 (2025): Legal aid is automatically granted to certain categories of recipients entitled to legal aid under a statutory mandate. This includes individuals registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. Additionally, the Legal Aid Service has a special mandate to assist the following categories of individuals: asylum seekers, persons with international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women or alleged victims), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities.
- A person is considered insolvent and entitled to free legal aid, if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 70,000.
Also, person is considered insolvent and is entitled to free legal aid if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 100,000 and belongs to one of the following categories:
a) a member of a large family that has 3 or more children under the age of 18;
b) veteran of war and defense forces;
c) a disabled person under the age of 18;
d) an adult with a severely or significantly disabled status;
e) a person with a severely, significantly or moderately expressed disability status, if the disability has been present since childhood;
f) orphaned child under the age of 18;
g) A person displaced as a result of the military aggression carried out by the Russian Federation against Georgia.
In case of Domestic violence: During the 12 months prior to applying to the legal aid service, the taxable income of the person as a natural person did not exceed 6000 GEL, at the same time, the amount of money in the account opened in his name in a com mercial bank registered in Georgia at the time of issuing the relevant notice did not exceed 500 GEL, and in the last 90 days The turnover does not exceed 1500 GEL.

Q19 (2025): Legal aid is automatically granted to certain categories of recipients entitled to legal aid under a statutory mandate. This includes individuals registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. Additionally, the Legal Aid Service has a special mandate to assist the following categories of individuals: asylum seekers, persons with international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women or alleged victims), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities.
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a) a member of a large family that has 3 or more children under the age of 18;
b) veteran of war and defense forces;
c) a disabled person under the age of 18;
d) an adult with a severely or significantly disabled status;
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Q20 (2025): The timeframe for granting legal aid is determined by the nature of the case and the urgency of the situation. As a general rule, a lawyer is appointed within a reasonable time following the initial request, taking into account the complexity and relevance of the case.
In criminal cases, a lawyer is appointed immediately or within 24 hours, depending on the circumstances. Following appointment, the lawyer meets with the beneficiary immediately or within 48 hours, in accordance with the Legal Aid Service's internal regulations. The decision to involve a public lawyer in a criminal case is taken without delay.
In civil and administrative cases, where the circumstances do not require urgent legal intervention, the head of the bureau or the consultant at the consultation centre decides on the appointment of a lawyer within two working days of receiving the application or appeal. Where legal aid is granted, the lawyer is appointed immediately. After the case is assigned, the lawyer meets with the client immediately or within 24 hours. In exceptional situations where meeting within 24 hours is not feasible, the lawyer or consultant meets the client at the earliest possible opportunity within a reasonable timeframe, without prejudice to the client's interests.
These timeframes are regulated by the Legal Aid Service's internal standards and procedures, including Article 30 (Involvement of the Legal Aid Bureau lawyer in the case) and Chapter V (Standard 1: Timely representation; Standard 2: First meeting with the client and meeting time), which aim to ensure timely and effective legal aid services.

Q22 (2025): Please find below a comparative analysis of the statistical data for 2024–2025 concerning the increase in the number of cases resolved prior to court proceedings.
The analysis of the data provided identifies two main factors for the proposed questions:
Ø Overall increase in the number of applications
In 2025, the total number of cases submitted to the Legal Aid Service increased significantly. While 21,512 cases were registered in 2024, this figure reached 24,696 in 2025. Naturally, the increase in the overall caseload proportionally affected statistics across all stages of proceedings. One of the contributing factors may also be the growing demand for legal aid services in criminal cases, which remain one of the strongest and most actively exercised mandates of the Legal Aid Service. Increased public awareness of available legal aid services, broader accessibility of legal assistance, and the strengthened institutional capacity of the Service may have further contributed to the rise in the number of criminal cases handled during the reporting period.
Ø The impact of plea agreements at the investigation stage
The increase in the number of cases not brought before the court is directly linked to the number of cases resolved during the investigation stage. In particular:
Negotiation process: In 2024, plea agreement negotiations during the investigation stage were conducted in 5,028 cases, while in 2025 this number increased to 7,941 cases.
Resolved cases: Statistics demonstrate that, with the assistance of qualified lawyers, a significant number of cases are resolved before reaching court proceedings. In 2024, 5,204 cases were concluded through plea agreements, while in 2025 this figure increased to 7,985 cases, resulting in more cases being resolved prior to court hearings.
Regarding Q21, the data is correct. The difference between the number of requests for legal aid and the number of actual criminal cases not brought to court is related to the methodology of statistical registration and the nature of legal aid provided during the investigation stage.
In Q21, the data reflects requests for granting legal aid services to beneficiaries. However, Q22 reflects the number of criminal cases resolved before reaching court proceedings, including cases where legal aid lawyers were involved during the investigation stage, particularly in plea agreement negotiations. Therefore, the number reflected in Q22 is higher because it includes criminal matters resolved during the investigative stage with the involvement of legal aid lawyers, resulting in cases being completed prior to court hearings.

Q23 (2025): The data provided in Q21 and Q22 is measured by cases and is based on the Legal Aid Service's case management database (CaseBank)
Q24 (2025): The court is obliged to explain to the party the deadline for submitting a response, as well as the deadline for performing any procedural action. The court is also obliged to fully explain the deadline and procedure for submitting a complaint (appeal, cassation complaint; private complaint, etc.). The explanation is carried out by means of a court decision/ruling. The court is also authorized to provide an explanation during the court hearing, although it is still obliged to reflect this in the decision.

Q25 (General Comment): According to Criminal Code of Georgia, the age of criminal responsibility is 14. Therefore, persons from the age of 14 till the age of 18 are called juvenile offenders.
Criminal proceedings for juvenile offenders are different than those of full aged offenders, and are subject of the following different criminal regime:
• The length of sentences for juvenile offenders are lower;
• Only the judge with a specialized training in juvenile matters and psychology can participate in a court hearing where the offenders are under aged;
• Usually court hearings are public, but when there is the case of juvenile offender, for the sake of the youth the court hearing is closed;
• Juvenile offenders should a priory be represented by a qualified lawyer.
Other vulnerable persons are - victims of human trafficking, victims of forced marriage, victims of sexual mutilation, also victims of other types of violence or domestic violence.
Other Specific arrangement is Institution of Diversion. If there is a probable cause that a minor has committed a minor or a serious crime, the possibility of applying diversion shall be considered in the first place and it shall be evaluated whether diversion can ensure the resocialization and rehabilitation of the minor and the prevention of a new crime.
Fixed-term imprisonment may be imposed on a minor if he/she has committed a serious or a particularly serious crime, if he/she has avoided serving a non-custodial sentence, and/or a judgment of conviction has been delivered against him/her in the past.
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Other vulnerable persons are - victims of human trafficking, victims of forced marriage, victims of sexual mutilation, also victims of other types of violence or domestic violence.

Q26 (2025): The victims of crime may seek compensation for the material, moral and/or physical damages suffered as a result of a criminal activity. In case the damage emanated from the state, the source of the compensation will be the state budget. In other cases where the damage resulted from the offender – private person, the damages will be recovered from the offender. In both cases the basis for the compensation is the court decision. Moreover, according the Article 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, the victim has a right to seek compensation through civil or administrative proceedings, if there was wrongful or unreasoned decisions made against him/her during investigation or at court hearings. Time limit for initiating the compensation procedure is 3 years according the Civil Procedural Code oF Georgia.

Q29 (2025): In a district (city) court composed of 2 judges, 1 judge shall examine criminal cases and the other judge shall examine civil and administrative categories of cases, except as determined in the procedural legislation of Georgia. In a district (city) court of special caseload composed of more than 2 judges, a narrower specialization of judges may be conducted or specialized judicial panels may be set up by decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. By Decision of the HCOJ large district (city) courts are formed with - Panel of Civil cases, Panel of Administrative cases and Panel of Criminal Cases. The following chambers are established within the court of appeals:
a) the Chamber of Civil Cases;
b) the Chamber of Administrative Cases;
c) the Chamber of Criminal Cases;
d) the Investigation Panel.
The following chambers are established within the Supreme Court on general Jurisdictions:
a) Chamber of Civil Cases;
b) Chamber of Administrative Cases;
c) Chamber of Criminal Cases;
d) grand chamber
At the Tbilisi City Court and the Tbilisi Court of Appeals various categories of cases are heard by judges of narrower specializations . Specifically, in the Tbilisi City Court, the Civil Cases and Administrative Cases Panels are each divided into narrower specializations according to their respective case categories; and within the Criminal Cases Investigation, Pre-Trial Hearing, and Trial Panel there are narrower specializations according to categories of criminal cases and the stages of criminal proceedings.
As regards the Tbilisi Court of Appeals, corresponding to categories of civil, administrative, and criminal cases, there are narrower judicial specializations within the Civil Chamber, Administrative Chamber, and Criminal Chamber.

Republic of Moldova
Q09-0 (General Comment): For cases brought to court – qualified legal assistance, for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services) – primary legal aid.
The primary legal aid is granted pursuant to Law No. 198 of 26 July 2007 on legal aid guaranteed by the State, by paralegals and specialised social associations in the granting of legal aid. It involves the sharing of information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the effective exercise of rights by legal action or extrajudicial mean; the granting of advice in relation to legal issues; the assistance in the drafting of legal documents; any other form of assistance which is not part of the qualified legal assistance category.

Q09-0 (2025): The approved budget for primary legal aid has considerably increased (+22%) compared to 2024 due to the introduction of additional categories of legal aid beneficiaries in previous years.

Q17 (2025): State-guaranteed legal aid is provided in several forms, depending on the nature of the services and the category of providers involved. Primary legal aid consists of legal information and advice, which involves providing information on a person's legal rights and/or obligations, as well as the available options for resolving a legal issue or preventing a dispute, thereby contributing to effective access to justice through awareness and assertion of one's rights. These services are provided by paralegals and public lawyers.
Qualified legal aid includes the drafting of legal documents, the defense and representation of individuals' interests before national courts in criminal, misdemeanor, civil, and administrative proceedings, as well as representation before public authorities. It also covers the defense of the rights of convicted persons, the issuance of protection orders, and the representation of child victims of crimes and victims of domestic violence. Legal representation in court includes all forms of representation before courts. These services are provided by lawyers.
In addition, state-guaranteed legal aid may include mediation in criminal, misdemeanor, and civil cases, carried out by mediators as an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism.
As of 29 July 2024, state-guaranteed mediation has become one of the types of state-guaranteed legal aid, alongside primary legal aid and qualified legal aid. Within the state-guaranteed legal aid system, only the services provided by mediators are covered; other related services (such as translation, notarial services, technical advisors, experts, other justice professionals etc.) are not included.
The legal aid can be provided either at no cost or be subject to a financial contribution. As of September 2025, partially free qualified legal aid has been introduced. Individuals whose monthly income exceeds the national minimum wage by up to 30% are eligible to benefit from partially free qualified legal aid, with a future obligation to borne to the state budget 30% of the costs of the services received.
If a court issues a judgment in civil or administrative litigation in favor of the recipient of qualified legal aid, the costs of providing such aid shall be borne by the losing party.
A beneficiary who has obtained qualified legal aid by providing false or inaccurate information, including regarding their financial situation, thereby misleading the regional office, is required to reimburse the costs of providing legal aid.
If, during the course of the proceedings or the enforcement of the court decision, the financial situation has changed such that the right to qualified legal aid has been lost in whole or in part, a fact of which the territorial office was not informed, the person is obligated to reimburse the costs of providing state-guaranteed legal aid incurred from the moment their financial situation improved. The amounts of reimbursement for the expenses specified above shall be transferred to the state budget.

Q18 (2025): State-guaranteed legal aid shall be provided to citizens of the Republic of Moldova. Foreign citizens and stateless persons are entitled to state-guaranteed legal aid, in proceedings or cases falling within the jurisdiction of the public administration authorities and courts of the Republic of Moldova. Legal entities registered in the Republic of Moldova may receive legal aid for specific cases in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova.
The methodology for calculating income for the purpose of granting state-guaranteed legal aid is approved by the Government. This methodology regulates the manner of calculating income for the purpose of granting: (a) qualified legal aid; and (b) state-guaranteed mediation. There is no financial assessment for requests to grant primary legal aid. The average monthly income of a person constitutes a share of the family's average monthly income and represents the total amount of monetary resources obtained over a certain period from paid employment, all types of entrepreneurial activity, income from the rental of movable and immovable property, social benefits, income not derived from paid employment, as well as other current income. Are considered assets or obligations which are generating income. The level of the average monthly income is calculated based on the family's average monthly income divided by the number of family members.
When calculating the income of an applicant for state-guaranteed legal aid, the average monthly income and earnings from the 6 calendar months prior to the month in which the application was submitted are taken into account.
Qualified legal aid is granted either based on the person's income or regardless of it in cases expressly provided by law. In cases where eligibility is determined by income, the reference threshold is the national minimum wage. For the year 2025, this threshold was 5,500 lei, according to the Government Decision No. 846/2024.
The eligibility assessment is conducted by the head of each regional office, assisted by a specialist, for all types of requests except for applications for state-guaranteed emergency assistance. For frivolous or vexatious cases legal aid is not granted.

Q19 (2025): State-guaranteed qualified legal aid is granted regardless of the level of income in the following situations:
In non-criminal cases:
• Persons who are entitled to mandatory legal assistance under the Civil Procedure Code (Art. 77), as well as the Civil Code (Art. 151), namely: if the defendant's domicile is unknown; in cases concerning the establishment, modification or revocation of a judicial protection measure (Art. 306 Civil Procedure Code); upon examination of the victim's request regarding the application of protection measures (Art. 278/6 Civil Procedure Code) (in case of filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence); in cases where hospitalization in a psychiatric institution is requested; in any proceedings conducted by the guardianship authority in the interests of the minor.
• Persons suspected of committing contraventions for which arrest for a misdemeanor is provided;
• Persons in respect of whom there is a risk of the sanction of expulsion being applied within misdemeanor proceedings;
• Persons in respect of whom the replacement of the sanction of a fine or unpaid community service with imprisonment or arrest for a misdemeanor is requested;
• Persons who have benefited from social assistance, established in accordance with the legislation in force, during the 6 calendar months preceding the month in which the request for legal aid was submitted;
• Asylum seekers; within the asylum procedure;
• Foreigners in proceedings regarding the application or extension of the measure of placement in public custody;
• Persons with severe or pronounced disabilities.
In criminal cases:
• Persons who require emergency legal assistance in the event of detention within criminal proceedings;
• Persons who require emergency legal assistance when filing a request for the application of protection measures in cases of domestic violence, when filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence or of an offense concerning sexual life;
In the cases provided for in Art. 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows:
1. The suspect, accused, or defendant is a minor;
2. The suspect, accused, or defendant is a conscript soldier performing compulsory military service;
3. The suspect, accused, or defendant is detained, held in pre-trial detention as a preventive measure, or is to be subjected to an in-patient forensic psychiatric examination;
4. The suspect, accused, or defendant is charged with a serious, particularly serious, or exceptionally serious offense;
5. The suspect, accused, or defendant encounters difficulties in defending himself/herself, being mute, deaf, blind, or having other significant impairments of speech, hearing, or sight, as well as being a person with special needs;
6. Criminal proceedings are conducted in respect of an irresponsible person charged with committing harmful acts or in respect of a person who became mentally ill after committing such acts;
7. Criminal proceedings are conducted regarding the rehabilitation of a person deceased at the time of examination of the case;

Q20 (2025): According to art. 18 (2) of the Law no. 198 on legal assistance guaranteed by state, the primary legal assistance is granted immediately, at the moment of the request. In case of impossibility to provide immediate assistance, the applicant shall be informed of the date and time of the appointment which must take place within no more than 3 days from the date of the written or oral request. The decision to grant qualified legal assistance is issued by the coordinator of the territorial office and is communicated to the applicant within no more than three working days.
If a person requires urgent legal assistance following detention in criminal proceedings or in misdemeanor proceedings, the authority that carried out the detention shall, within one hour, request the territorial office to appoint a duty lawyer. The coordinator of the territorial office shall designate the duty lawyer and communicate the lawyer's name to the detained person or to the authority that carried out the detention within three hours from the moment the request for appointment is received.

Q22 (General Comment): The legal provisions on legal aid make a distinction between primary legal aid (providing information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the manner of realization and capitalization of judicial and extrajudicial rights; legal advice; providing assistance in drafting legal documents; providing other forms of assistance, which do not fall into the category of qualified legal assistance), qualified legal aid (providing legal consultancy, representation and / or defence services in criminal investigation bodies, in courts, for criminal, misdemeanor, civil or administrative cases; providing representation before public administration authorities) and legal aid for mediation.

Q22 (2025): For cases that not brought the court, primary legal aid can not be differentiated by type of case.

For cases brought to court, a distinction can be made as follows:

• Criminal cases, which also include emergency criminal cases and emergency misdemeanor cases;

• Other cases, including qualified legal aid for misdemeanor and civil cases.

Based on the total number of applications (66,311) and the total number of cases in which state-guaranteed legal aid was granted (47,148 qualified legal aid + 17,918 primary legal aid), there is a difference of 1,245 applications that were refused state-guaranteed qualified legal aid.

The grounds for refusal are established by law:

a) the application for legal aid is manifestly unfounded;

b) the applicant does not have the right for whose protection legal aid is requested, as evidenced by the documents submitted;

d) the applicant has the possibility to fully cover the costs of legal services from his/her own assets, except for property which, under the legislation in force, cannot be subject to enforcement;

e) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis.

The granting of qualified legal aid in misdemeanor, civil, and administrative cases is refused if:

a) the application for aid arises from the applicant's commercial activity;

b) the value of the claim is less than 1/2 of the national monthly minimum wage established by the Government;

c) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis;

d) the application concerns compensation for damage caused by harm to honor, dignity, or professional reputation;

e) the application concerns a violation of neighboring property rights, except in cases relating to the removal of the risk of collapse, compliance with construction distance regulations, or disputes regarding property boundaries.

Q23 (General Comment): A legal aid case consists from a request of legal aid and the decision of the legal aid territorial offices to grant or to deny legal aid.

Requests for legal aid are recorded separately from decisions granting legal aid. Refusals are recorded. Number of requests is corresponding with number of decisions. Number of requests is corresponding with number of cases.

Counting rules

If one beneficiary receives legal aid in two separate cases, this is counted as two persons.

If one case generates several legal aid decisions, this is recorded as two cases.

Q24 (2025): There is no express legal provision obliging courts to provide parties with detailed and predictable information about the entire schedule or timeline of their proceedings. The court notifies the parties via procedural documentation sent on paper to participants who don't have e-mail addresses/by email from Integrated Case Management System or via oral explanation and coordination during hearings, on the date, time, and place of each hearing or procedural act to which the parties are invited. There is no fixed deadline for the completion of each case. However, in accordance with the provisions of national procedural law and the law on the organization of the judicial system, the police forces and prosecution service or courts are required to conduct the criminal investigation and resolve cases within a reasonable time — a standard also inspired by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (the right to a trial within a reasonable time, Article 6 ECHR) and recognized in practice and regularly monitor their backlog (cases older than 2 years).
If, during the criminal investigation stage or during the trial of a specific case, there is a risk that the reasonable time limit will be exceeded, the parties to the proceedings may file a motion to the investigation judge or to the court hearing the case on the merits to expedite the proceedings.
In particular proceedings the national legislation establishes fixed short terms of examination (e.g. proceedings to establish that a person was born to a specific woman, proceedings to establish death on a specific date -30 days). Cases concerning child support, protection of the rights and interests of minors, and compensation for damages resulting from bodily injury, other harm to health, or death; labor disputes, challenges to normative acts, decisions, actions, or inactions of public authorities, other bodies and organizations, officials, and public servants, corruption offenses and offenses related to acts of corruption, as well as criminal cases involving persons in custody and minors shall be examined on an urgent and priority basis.

Q25 (General Comment): Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, Article 110 provides:
(1) If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the life, physical integrity, or freedom of a witness or of a close relative of the witness is at risk in connection with the statements made by the witness in a criminal case, and if the appropriate technical means are available, the investigating judge or, as the case may be, the court may allow the witness to be heard without being physically present at the location of the criminal investigation body or in the courtroom, through the technical means provided for in this article.
(2) The hearing of the witness under the conditions mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a reasoned order of the investigating judge or, as the case may be, of the court, either ex officio or at the motivated request of the prosecutor, lawyer, the witness concerned, or any interested party.
(3) A witness heard under the conditions of this article may provide information about their identity different from their real one. Information about the witness's real identity and other relevant data establishing the causal link between the committed act and the witness shall be recorded by the investigating judge or, as the case may be, by the court in a separate protocol, which shall be kept at the court's premises in a sealed envelope, under conditions ensuring maximum confidentiality.
(4) At the location where the witness is making statements under the conditions provided in this article, the witness shall be assisted by the respective judge.
(5) The witness may be heard via a closed-circuit videoconference, with image and voice distorted so as not to be recognizable.
(6) The accused, defendant, and their defense counsel, as well as the injured party, shall have the opportunity to address questions to the witness heard under paragraph (5).
(7) The statements of the witness heard under this article shall be recorded by technical video means and fully transcribed in the minutes drawn up in accordance with Articles 260 and 261. The information carrier containing the audio and video recordings of the witness's statements, sealed with the court's seal, shall be kept in its original form at the court together with a copy of the minutes of the statement.

Q25 (2025): The judicial system provides special arrangements for certain vulnerable groups, including hearings via technical means, protected spaces, assistance by a judge, lawyer, and psychologist, interpretation on request, and confidential recording of statements.

Q26 (General Comment): On 21 April 2011 a remedy against the non-enforcement of final domestic judgments and against unreasonable length of proceedings was adopted at the national level under the Law no. 87, in force as of 1 July 2011. According to it, anyone who considers to be a victim of a breach of the right to have a case examined or a final judgment enforced within a reasonable time is entitled to apply to a court for the acknowledgement of such a breach and award of a compensation. The Law establishes that its provisions should be interpreted and applied in accordance with the national law, the European Convention on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. The courts examine the cases on these issues within three months. The Law also states that if a breach of the right to have a case examined or a final judgment enforced within a reasonable time is found by a court, compensation for pecuniary, non-pecuniary damage and costs, expenses have to be awarded to the applicant. The procedure of enforcement of the court decisions issued under this Law is simplified, so as no further applications or formalities should be required from applicants. This remedy concerns both civil and criminal procedures.
Another remedy, the Law No. 1545/1998 on the procedure to repair damages caused by the illicit actions of the criminal investigation bodies, prosecutor's offices and courts, regulates the procedure to apply for a compensation of pecuniary, moral damage and costs, expenses supported by the applicant (victim).

Q26 (2025): 3 months for examination by court of requests for compensation for excessive length of proceedings or non-execution of court decisions
Q28 (2025): The legal framework on courts is provided for by the Law on the judicial organisation of 1995, the Law on the reorganisation of courts of 2016 (and their subsequent amendments) as well as other legal provisions aligned with the Strategy on ensuring the independence and integrity of the justice sector for 2022-2025. Throughout 2025, there was a three-tier system with 14 first instance courts, 3 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court, after the amendments to the Law on the reorganisation of courts which entered into force on 27 December 2024. Thus, the number of first instance courts was reduced from 15 in 2024 to 14 in 2025. The seats of the following first instance courts have been changed: Balti, Cimislia, Edinet, Cahul, Comrat, Drochia, Hancesti and Causeni, by reassignments to other courts. The courts of appeal were reorganized and renamed into Centre Court of Appeal, North Court of Appeal and South Court of Appeal, the latter having two seats - the central one in Cahul and the secondary one in Comrat. There were no specialised courts in the Republic of Moldova in 2025. However, specialised anti-corruption panels have been introduced by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025 (see below).

Q29 (2025): 1. The establishment of specialized anti-corruption panels was provided for by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025. The law sets the legal framework for the organization and functioning of the specialized anti-corruption panels, the selection of judges through competitive procedures, and other provisions regarding the effective examination of corruption and related cases.
2. At the same time, by order of the president of the court, panels of judges may be created in certain types of cases, such as cases involving minors, but they examine other case categories at the same time (as judges of general jurisdiction).
3. Another specific for the Republic of Moldova is that the Chisinau first instance court operates in 5 geographic locations examining different types of cases (Botanica - insolvency cases, Centru - civil cases, Buiucani - criminal cases, Ciocana - misdemeanors and criminal investigation authorizations, Râscani - administrative cases.
4. Courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice have separate chambers with panels of judges set up every year by the court president for different types of civil cases and criminal cases.

Ukraine
Q09 (General Comment): The actual state budget expenditures for the provision of legal aid cover the remuneration of lawyers, interpreters and mediators, as well as the costs associated with the operation of the free legal aid system. This includes, in particular, the salaries of staff of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices (free legal aid centres), maintenance of premises, procurement of necessary equipment, and the implementation of specific measures under state (regional) programmes that are not classified as development activities.
Please note that the actual state budget expenditures related to criminal cases not referred to court concern the implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. These expenditures cover the remuneration of mediators and the operational costs of the relevant units of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices responsible for implementing ADR mechanisms and facilitating mediation.
Q17 (2025): “On Free Legal Aid” (hereinafter – the Law).
The Law defines two types of legal aid: free primary legal aid (hereinafter – FPLA) and free secondary legal aid (hereinafter – FSLA).
FPLA includes the provision of such legal services as legal information, legal advice and explanations on legal matters; the drafting of applications, complaints and other documents of a legal nature; and assistance in facilitating access to free secondary legal aid and mediation. These services may be received by all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine (Article 8 of the Law).
FSLA includes the provision of such legal services as defence; representation of the interests of persons entitled to FSLA before courts, other state authorities, local self-government bodies and before other persons; and the drafting of procedural documents. These types of services may be received by specific categories of persons, the exhaustive list of which is set out in Article 14 of the Law. In particular, the right to FSLA is granted to low-income persons, internally displaced persons, war veterans, etc.

Q18 (2025): “On Free Legal Aid” (hereinafter – the Law).
In accordance with Article 8 of the Law, the right to free primary legal aid is granted to all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine. No assessment of a person’s income or property is applied for the purpose of providing such legal aid.
In accordance with Article 14 of the Law, the right to free secondary legal aid is granted to specific categories of individuals. Among these categories are persons to whom legal aid is provided without taking into account the level of income or property, namely:
•persons subjected to administrative detention;
•persons subjected to administrative arrest;
•persons who, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, are considered detained, as well as where such persons, as applicants, are recognised as victims or act as witnesses in another criminal proceeding in connection with the unlawfulness of such detention, violations of the rights of the detained person, or the use of violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment during detention;
•persons in respect of whom a preventive measure in the form of detention has been applied, as well as where violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has been used against such persons while in custody;
•persons in criminal proceedings in respect of whom, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a defence counsel is appointed to provide defence, as well as where violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has been used against such persons;
•persons in criminal proceedings in respect of whom, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a defence counsel is appointed to carry out a specific procedural action;
•children;
•persons covered by the Law of Ukraine “On Refugees and Persons in Need of Additional or Temporary Protection” (from the moment an application for recognition as a refugee or as a person in need of additional or temporary protection in Ukraine is submitted until a final decision on the application is taken);
•foreign nationals and stateless persons detained for identification and ensuring forced removal (from the moment of detention);
•persons who have applied for recognition as stateless persons (from the date of submission of the application until a final decision is taken, as well as during the appeal against a refusal to recognise stateless status, the obtaining of an immigration permit, or the issuance of a temporary or permanent residence permit);
•persons who do not possess identity documents confirming Ukrainian citizenship (in matters concerning the establishment, through judicial proceedings, of facts of legal significance related to the issuance and formalisation of such documents);
•internally displaced persons
•persons who have applied to be registered as internally displaced persons (in matters related to the appeal against a decision refusing to issue a certificate of registration as an internally displaced person, until such certificate is obtained, or in matters related to the establishment of facts of legal significance concerning such persons);

Q20 (2025): In accordance with Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”, decisions on the provision of free secondary legal aid are taken by legal aid centres upon receipt of an application and supporting documents confirming eligibility.
As a general rule, where an application is submitted by a person belonging to one of the categories listed in points 1, 2 and 9–29 of part one of Article 14 of the Law (or by their legal representative or foster parent/representative), the legal aid centre adopts a decision within 10 working days and sends a copy of the decision to the applicant or their representative.
In urgent situations, including cases where a defence counsel must be appointed by decision of an investigator, inquirer, prosecutor, investigating judge or court, the legal aid centre adopts the decision without delay.
Similarly, where an application is submitted by the administration of a penitentiary institution for the purpose of ensuring representation of a detained person during disciplinary proceedings, the decision on granting legal aid is taken without delay.
If a person does not meet the statutory eligibility criteria, the legal aid centre adopts a reasoned decision refusing legal aid within 10 working days and informs the applicant accordingly, including information on the appeal procedure.
According to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1363 of 28 December 2011 approving the Procedure for informing free legal aid centres about cases of detention, administrative arrest or the application of a preventive measure in the form of detention in custody, the free legal aid centre is required to take a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid immediately after receiving information about the detention of a person.
A lawyer is appointed within one hour from the registration of the notification of detention or confirmation of the fact of detention. The lawyer must arrive at the detained person’s location within one hour from the issuance of the assignment and, in exceptional cases, no later than six hours. The time of receipt of the notification, issuance of the assignment and arrival of the lawyer is recorded in the electronic system and/or the relevant registration log.
In cases where a defence lawyer is appointed
In criminal proceedings, the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” provides that upon receipt of a decision of an investigator, inquiry officer, prosecutor, investigating judge or court, the free legal aid centre must immediately adopt a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid. The time of receipt of the procedural document and the time of issuing the assignment to a lawyer are recorded in the electronic system and/or the relevant registration log.
In non-criminal matters
The Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” provides that the free legal aid centre adopts a decision on granting or refusing secondary legal aid within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the application and supporting documents. If the application does not comply with formal requirements, it is returned to the applicant within three working days for correction of deficiencies. The date of receipt of the application and the date of issuance of the assignment to a lawyer are recorded in the integrated information and analytical system of the legal aid system.
Thus, given the existence of statutory procedural time limits, the free legal aid system records the time of receipt of applications for secondary legal aid, the time of appointment of lawyers and cases where statutory time limits are exceeded.
At the same time, the free legal aid system currently does not include functionality enabling automated calculation of the actual average duration of the procedure for granting secondary legal

Q22 (General Comment): Legal Aid Bureau is an all-Ukrainian network of points of access to legal aid, active dissemination of legal information and access to legal advice at the territorial community level.
The column "Cases brought to court" provides statistical information on the number of issued instructions for secondary legal aid in criminal cases and information on the number of issued orders for secondary legal aid in non-criminal cases. The column "Cases not brought to court" provides statistical information on the provision of free primary legal aid.

Q22 (2025): In 2025, the free legal aid system provided free primary legal aid in response to 589,889 applications, including:
261,325 applications received through permanent access points to free legal aid;
214,853 calls received via the single nationwide contact telephone number of the free legal aid system;
83,406 applications submitted through the online consultation platform;
30,305 applications received through consultation points providing access to free legal aid.
In addition, in 2025 the interregional centres ensured the provision of free secondary legal aid to persons entitled to such assistance under Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”:
54,144 cases involving legal representation and the drafting of procedural documents in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings;
105,626 cases involving defence in criminal proceedings and in cases concerning administrative offences, including:
49,026 cases of court-appointed defence;
25,705 cases at the time of detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence;
5,790 cases involving specific procedural actions;
18,132 cases of defence in cases of administrative detention or administrative arrest;
4,153 cases involving the application of compulsory medical measures;
1,647 cases concerning issues decided by courts during the enforcement of judgments;
1,112 cases involving legal assistance to persons sentenced to imprisonment;
61 cases related to extradition proceedings.
With regard to the national statistical methodology and the approach used in preparing the responses to the Questionnaire, it should be noted that statistical data of the legal aid system in Ukraine are not structured by criminal and non-criminal cases, nor by cases referred or not referred to court. Instead, they are structured by the types of legal services provided, in particular defence and representation of clients’ interests.
In the responses to the Questionnaire, the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision (hereinafter – the Coordination Centre) includes under criminal cases those instances where defence services were provided in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, namely:
– administrative detention / arrest of a person;
– detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence;
– provision of defence by appointment;
– provision of defence for a specific procedural action;
– application of compulsory medical measures;
– consideration of matters decided by courts during the execution of sentences (Article 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine);

Q23 (2025): In the column “In criminal cases”, the unit of measurement for the data reported under Q21 and Q22 is the number of decisions issued by free legal aid centres granting free secondary legal aid to persons in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, provided that such persons fall within the categories entitled to this assistance under Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”.
In the column “In cases other than criminal cases”, the unit of measurement for the data reported under Q21 and Q22 is as follows:
for cases brought to court: the number of decisions issued by free legal aid centres granting free secondary legal aid to persons in civil and administrative proceedings;
for cases not brought to court: the number of applications submitted by individuals for free primary legal aid.
In the category “cases other than criminal cases”, the notion of a “case” follows the national legal aid reporting practice and depends on the type of legal aid provided.
For free secondary legal aid, a “case” refers to a decision adopted by a legal aid centre granting legal representation or defence to a person in civil or administrative proceedings before a court or another competent authority.
For free primary legal aid, a “case” refers to an application submitted by an individual requesting legal information, consultations, explanations, or assistance in drafting non-procedural documents, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”. These applications are recorded as individual service requests within the legal aid system.
This approach reflects the structure of the Ukrainian legal aid system, which distinguishes between primary legal aid (general legal assistance) and secondary legal aid (representation and defence).

Q25 (General Comment): Victims of rape have the possibility of closed procedure that excludes the public; ethnic minorities and disabled persons should be granted language interpreter and other required assistance during court proceeding; in respect of juvenile offenders, there is an obligation to hear the opinion of an association protecting the interest of a minor accused of a crime. Besides, other specific arrangements include ramps that are built to provide free access to the court buildings. At the acceptable height, there is a call button and accessibility badges for visually impaired people (Braille signs). It is also possible to freely receive information as to the case (its consideration, date of the hearing, the decision taken), telephone numbers of the court.

Q26 (2025): As of 01.01.2025, the Treasury had 955 enforcement documents registered under the budget programme, amounting to UAH 269.46 million (EUR 5.41 million).
As of 01.01.2026, the Treasury had 1,024 enforcement documents registered under the budget programme, amounting to UAH 319.27 million (EUR 6.41 million).
In 2025, the Treasury executed 610 enforcement documents under the budget programme in the total amount of UAH 150.00 million (EUR 3.01 million).
It should be noted that the Treasury does not maintain records of enforcement documents broken down by categories of court cases.
The State Treasury Service is not the authority that decides on the merits of compensation requests and does not determine whether such requests should be accepted or rejected. Its role is limited to executing payments from the State Budget on the basis of relevant enforceable documents.
In cases of unlawful conviction, unlawful criminal prosecution, unlawful detention or unlawful application of preventive measures, compensation is governed by a special law. Depending on which authority conducted the proceedings or considered the case, the amount of damage may be determined by the relevant pre-trial investigation body, prosecution authority or court, while disputes or disagreements may be brought before a court.
In cases concerning non-execution of court decisions, the amount to be paid is established in the relevant court decision or enforceable document, and the Treasury subsequently ensures payment under the procedure for execution of decisions guaranteed by the State.
As regards excessive length of proceedings, Ukraine does not have a separate general compensation body or a special compensatory procedure for such claims. Such claims may be raised before courts under general rules, where applicable. Where compensation is awarded by the European Court of Human Rights, the amount is determined by that Court and paid from the State Budget under the procedure for execution of ECHR judgments.
Q26-1 (2025): State Treasury Service of Ukraine
Q28 (General Comment): At the same time, according to the Explanatory Note to the Scheme concerning Question 28 of the questionnaire, geographical locations are defined as places (which may include several buildings), including remote hearing rooms of a single court, where jurisdictional activities are carried out. One geographical location may therefore include several premises (buildings) of a court situated within the same site.

Q28 (2025): Before the full-scale invasion, two courts of appeal (in the Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk regions) were each located in several localities. As a result of the hostilities, some premises of these courts are currently not in use, and the territorial jurisdiction of cases of the Donetsk Court of Appeal has been transferred to another court of the same level and jurisdiction.

Q29 (2025): In Ukraine, judicial specialisation is ensured both through specialised courts established as separate legal entities and through the allocation of cases to specialised chambers or judges within courts.
Institutional specialisation exists mainly in the form of commercial courts and administrative courts, which operate as specialised jurisdictions within the unified judicial system and examine cases within their competence at first-instance and appellate levels, as well as at the cassation level within the Supreme Court. In addition, the High Anti-Corruption Court examines criminal cases related to high-level corruption offences. The High Court on Intellectual Property has been established by law but has not yet started its work.
At the same time, functional specialisation is widely applied within courts through the assignment of cases to judges according to their area of expertise. This applies, in particular, to family, labour and housing disputes in civil proceedings; juvenile cases, domestic-violence-related cases, organised and economic crime, cybercrime and issues related to the execution of criminal sentences in criminal proceedings; and tax, migration and social-security disputes in administrative proceedings. Case allocation to specialised judges is carried out through the automated case distribution system in accordance with procedural legislation.

Indicator 4. Access to justice-legal aid

by question No.

09-0. Annual approved public budget for legal aid in €.
09. Annual implemented public budget for legal aid in €.
16. Please briefly describe the organisation and scope of the legal aid system in your country (except eligibility criteria listed in the Q18):
17. Does legal aid apply to:
18. What are the criteria for granting or refusing legal aid per category of cases?
19. Are there situations where legal aid is automatically granted based on case category or status of the recipient?
20. Please indicate the timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid, namely the duration from the initial legal aid request to the final decision on the legal aid request:

21. Please indicate the number of requests for legal aid:
22. Please indicate the number of cases for which legal aid has been granted:
23. Please specify what is the measurement unit for the data provided in Q21 and 22.
24. Is there an obligation to provide information to the parties concerning the foreseeable timeframes of their proceedings?
25. For which vulnerable groups your judicial system provides for special arrangements in hearings or other phases of the judicial proceedings? Please specify which types of arrangements are provided?
26. Is there a system of compensation in the following circumstances:
26-1. Please specify which authorities are responsible for dealing with these requests:
27. Please provide information on surveys related to the judicial system carried out regularly and/or during the reference year (target groups, topic, results, possible follow-up etc.):

28. Number of courts - legal entities and geographic locations
29. If your court system has specialisation in some particular legal fields, please specify the areas of law concerned and how it is organised (specialised courts/chambers/judges).

30. Could you please provide an organigram of your current court system?

Question 09-0

Azerbaijan

(2025): The initial amount is not divided into specific categories. Instead, during the year, funds are allocated to each based on the individual needs of the citizens that apply for legal aid.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): For cases brought to court – qualified legal assistance, for cases not brought to court (legal advice, ADR and other legal services) – primary legal aid.
The primary legal aid is granted pursuant to Law No. 198 of 26 July 2007 on legal aid guaranteed by the State, by paralegals and specialised social associations in the granting of legal aid. It involves the sharing of information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the effective exercise of rights by legal action or extrajudicial mean; the granting of advice in relation to legal issues; the assistance in the drafting of legal documents; any other form of assistance which is not part of the qualified legal assistance category.

(2025): The approved budget for primary legal aid has considerably increased (+22%) compared to 2024 due to the introduction of additional categories of legal aid beneficiaries in previous years.

Question 09

Ukraine
(General Comment): The actual state budget expenditures for the provision of legal aid cover the remuneration of lawyers, interpreters and mediators, as well as the costs associated with the operation of the free legal aid system. This includes, in particular, the salaries of staff of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices (free legal aid centres), maintenance of premises, procurement of necessary equipment, and the implementation of specific measures under state (regional) programmes that are not classified as development activities.
Please note that the actual state budget expenditures related to criminal cases not referred to court concern the implementation of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms. These expenditures cover the remuneration of mediators and the operational costs of the relevant units of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision and its regional offices responsible for implementing ADR mechanisms and facilitating mediation.

Question 16

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): Regarding the assessment and categories of low-income people: Persons belonging to certain categories mentioned below can be considered as "Low-income person": For example (categories): 1. persons entitled to receive social assistance and their family members; 2. members of the families of martyrs; 3. Group I and II disabled people; 4. January 20, disabled people of Karabakh, World War II, and Chernobyl; 5. war veterans; 6. victims of domestic violence; 7. abandoned children and orphaned minors; 8. Unemployed persons; 9. Persons whose per capita monthly income is below the minimum subsistence level for the country. Also, persons in addition to these categories may receive legal assistance at the expense of the state, depending on the actual circumstances of the case. More importantly, courts can immediately obtain this information by submitting an electronic request to government agencies and verify whether they are truly low-income people.

Question 17

Azerbaijan
(2025): Legal aid is provided in various forms: legal representation (before courts and investigative authorities) and legal assistance (including assistance in drafting documents, applications, and complaints).

Republic of Moldova

(2025): State-guaranteed legal aid is provided in several forms, depending on the nature of the services and the category of providers involved. Primary legal aid consists of legal information and advice, which involves providing information on a person's legal rights and/or obligations, as well as the available options for resolving a legal issue or preventing a dispute, thereby contributing to effective access to justice through awareness and assertion of one's rights. These services are provided by paralegals and public lawyers.
Qualified legal aid includes the drafting of legal documents, the defense and representation of individuals' interests before national courts in criminal, misdemeanor, civil, and administrative proceedings, as well as representation before public authorities. It also covers the defense of the rights of convicted persons, the issuance of protection orders, and the representation of child victims of crimes and victims of domestic violence. Legal representation in court includes all forms of representation before courts. These services are provided by lawyers.
In addition, state-guaranteed legal aid may include mediation in criminal, misdemeanor, and civil cases, carried out by mediators as an alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism.
As of 29 July 2024, state-guaranteed mediation has become one of the types of state-guaranteed legal aid, alongside primary legal aid and qualified legal aid. Within the state-guaranteed legal aid system, only the services provided by mediators are covered; other related services (such as translation, notarial services, technical advisors, experts, other justice professionals etc.) are not included.
The legal aid can be provided either at no cost or be subject to a financial contribution. As of September 2025, partially free qualified legal aid has been introduced. Individuals whose monthly income exceeds the national minimum wage by up to 30% are eligible to benefit from partially free qualified legal aid, with a future obligation to borne to the state budget 30% of the costs of the services received.
If a court issues a judgment in civil or administrative litigation in favor of the recipient of qualified legal aid, the costs of providing such aid shall be borne by the losing party.
A beneficiary who has obtained qualified legal aid by providing false or inaccurate information, including regarding their financial situation, thereby misleading the regional office, is required to reimburse the costs of providing legal aid.
If, during the course of the proceedings or the enforcement of the court decision, the financial situation has changed such that the right to qualified legal aid has been lost in whole or in part, a fact of which the territorial office was not informed, the person is obligated to reimburse the costs of providing state-guaranteed legal aid incurred from the moment their financial situation improved. The amounts of reimbursement for the expenses specified above shall be transferred to the state budget.

Ukraine
(2025): "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter – the Law).
The Law defines two types of legal aid: free primary legal aid (hereinafter – FPLA) and free secondary legal aid (hereinafter – FSLA).
FPLA includes the provision of such legal services as legal information, legal advice and explanations on legal matters; the drafting of applications, complaints and other documents of a legal nature; and assistance in facilitating access to free secondary legal aid and mediation. These services may be received by all persons within the jurisdiction of Ukraine (Article 8 of the Law).
FSLA includes the provision of such legal services as defence; representation of the interests of persons entitled to FSLA before courts, other state authorities, local self-government bodies and before other persons; and the drafting of procedural documents. These types of services may be received by specific categories of persons, the exhaustive list of which is set out in Article 14 of the Law. In particular, the right to FSLA is granted to low-income persons, internally displaced persons, war veterans, etc.

Question 18

Armenia

(General Comment): The law stipulates that free legal aid cannot be provided (except for the accused and the arrested) if the applicant's claims are manifestly unfounded. This is a more lenient criterion than “no chance of success”, even if the chance is low but the person requests it, free legal aid is provided.

Pursuant to Article 41(6) of the Law on Advocacy, free legal assistance shall not be provided to the persons specified in the following cases:

1. In entrepreneurial matters (including corporate disputes).
2. In cases involving property or monetary claims exceeding one thousand times the minimum wage, except where the person is acting as the defendant or as a third party on the defendant’s side.
3. If the criteria for indigence provided in Article 41(5)(11) of this Law are not substantiated.
4. If the applicant’s claims are manifestly unfounded.
5. If the person is already receiving legal assistance from another advocate on the same matter for which the application has been submitted to the Public Defender’s Office.

In cases other than criminal cases, an assessment of the applicant’s financial situation is carried out on certain grounds, in particular if the applicants apply because they are members of families registered in the family insecurity evaluation system, as well as if they apply on the basis of being unable to afford legal costs.

Azerbaijan

(2025): The granting or refusal of a legal aid request depends on factors such as the applicant’s financial situation, social status, and family composition (including monthly income, employment status, whether the person is a pensioner, a person with a disability, the number of dependents, etc.).

Georgia

(2025): Legal aid is automatically granted to certain categories of recipients entitled to legal aid under a statutory mandate. This includes individuals registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. Additionally, the Legal Aid Service has a special mandate to assist the following categories of individuals: asylum seekers, persons with international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women or alleged victims), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities.

- A person is considered insolvent and entitled to free legal aid, if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 70,000.

Also, person is considered insolvent and is entitled to free legal aid if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 100,000 and belongs to one of the following categories:

a) a member of a large family that has 3 or more children under the age of 18;
b) veteran of war and defense forces;
c) a disabled person under the age of 18;
d) an adult with a severely or significantly disabled status;
e) a person with a severely, significantly or moderately expressed disability status, if the disability has been present since childhood;
f) orphaned child under the age of 18;
g) A person displaced as a result of the military aggression carried out by the Russian Federation against Georgia.

In case of Domestic violence: During the 12 months prior to applying to the legal aid service, the taxable income of the person as a natural person did not exceed 6000 GEL, at the same time, the amount of money in the account opened in his name in a com mercial bank registered in Georgia at the time of issuing the relevant notice did not exceed 500 GEL, and in the last 90 days The turnover does not exceed 1500 GEL.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): State-guaranteed legal aid shall be provided to citizens of the Republic of Moldova. Foreign citizens and stateless persons are entitled to state-guaranteed legal aid, in proceedings or cases falling within the jurisdiction of the public administration authorities and courts of the Republic of Moldova. Legal entities registered in the Republic of Moldova may receive legal aid for specific cases in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova.

The methodology for calculating income for the purpose of granting state-guaranteed legal aid is approved by the Government. This methodology regulates the manner of calculating income for the purpose of granting: (a) qualified legal aid; and (b) state-guaranteed mediation. There is no financial assessment for requests to grant primary legal aid. The average monthly income of a person constitutes a share of the family's average monthly income and represents the total amount of monetary resources obtained over a certain period from paid employment, all types of entrepreneurial activity, income from the rental of movable and immovable property, social benefits, income not derived from paid employment, as well as other current income. Are considered assets or obligations which are generating income. The level of the average monthly income is calculated based on the family's average monthly income divided by the number of family members.

When calculating the income of an applicant for state-guaranteed legal aid, the average monthly income and earnings from the 6 calendar months prior to the month in which the application was submitted are taken into account.

Qualified legal aid is granted either based on the person's income or regardless of it in cases expressly provided by law. In cases where eligibility is determined by income, the reference threshold is the national minimum wage. For the year 2025, this threshold was 5,500 lei, according to the Government Decision No. 846/2024.

The eligibility assessment is conducted by the head of each regional office, assisted by a specialist, for all types of requests except for applications for state-guaranteed emergency assistance. For frivolous or vexatious cases legal aid is not granted.

Ukraine

(2025): "On Free Legal Aid" (hereinafter – the Law).

In accordance with Article 8 of the Law, the right to free primary legal aid is granted to all persons under the jurisdiction of Ukraine. No assessment of a person's income or property is applied for the purpose of providing such legal aid.

In accordance with Article 14 of the Law, the right to free secondary legal aid is granted to specific categories of individuals. Among these categories are persons to whom legal aid is provided without taking into account the level of income or property, namely:

- persons subjected to administrative detention;
- persons subjected to administrative arrest;
- persons who, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, are considered detained, as well as where such persons, as applicants, are recognised as victims or act as witnesses in another criminal proceeding in connection with the unlawfulness of such detention, violations of the rights of the detained person, or the use of violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment during detention;
- persons in respect of whom a preventive measure in the form of detention has been applied, as well as where violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has been used against such persons while in custody;
- persons in criminal proceedings in respect of whom, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a defence counsel is appointed to provide defence, as well as where violence, torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment has been used against such persons;
- persons in criminal proceedings in respect of whom, in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, a defence counsel is appointed to carry out a specific procedural action;
- children;
- persons covered by the Law of Ukraine "On Refugees and Persons in Need of Additional or Temporary Protection" (from the moment an application for recognition as a refugee or as a person in need of additional or temporary protection in Ukraine is submitted until a final decision on the application is taken);
- foreign nationals and stateless persons detained for identification and ensuring forced removal (from the moment of detention);
- persons who have applied for recognition as stateless persons (from the date of submission of the application until a final decision is taken, as well as during the appeal against a refusal to recognise stateless status, the obtaining of an immigration permit, or the issuance of a temporary or permanent residence permit);
- persons who do not possess identity documents confirming Ukrainian citizenship (in matters concerning the establishment, through judicial proceedings, of facts of legal significance related to the issuance and formalisation of such documents);
- internally displaced persons
- persons who have applied to be registered as internally displaced persons (in matters related to the appeal against a decision refusing to issue a certificate of registration as an internally displaced person, until such certificate is obtained, or in matters related to the establishment of facts of legal significance concerning such persons);

Question 19

Armenia

(General Comment): In case of applying to the Public Defender's Office free legal aid is provided to the following 21 groups of people: 1.Members of families of soldiers who died during the defence of RA borders/ 2. People with 1st and 2nd category disability 3. Convicts 4. Memebers of families registered in the family insecurity evaluation system 5. Participants of military actions during the Great Patriotic War and defence of the borders of RA 6. The unemployed 7. Pensioners who live alone 8. Children deprived of parental care, as well as persons falling into the category of children deprived of parental care 9. Refugess 10.People who received temporary protection in RA 11. Insolvent natural persons, who present trustworthy data confirming their insolvency 12.Persons with mental disorders who receive treatment in psychiatric institutions 13. Persons recognised as a victim or special victim by the commission of identification of victims of human trafficking and abuse 14. Asylum seekers in the Republic of Armenia 15.Persons who are victims of tortures, for the purpose of receiving compensation under the procedure defined by article 1087.3 of RA Civil Code 16. People subjected to domestic violence according to the RA Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence, Protection of People Subjected Domestic Violence and Restoration of Solidarity in the Family 17. Respondents in civil cases initiated on the basis of the Law of the RA "On Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin". 18. Foreigners to appeal the decision on deportation 19. Persons in respect of whom proceedings are being carried out to recognize them incapacitated or limited functional capacity, to recognize a citizen recognized as incapacitated as functional or to eliminate restrictions on a citizen's functional capacity 20. Injured persons who are conscripts or children under the age of 16 21. In cases provided for by the Law "On Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings", for persons wanted for committing a crime or executing a judgment.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Articles 19.3-1 and 92.3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan establish the cases in which the provision of a lawyer free of charge is mandatory.
Pursuant to these provisions, upon request of a child victim of sexual exploitation or sexual violence, or his/her legal representative, or a victim of domestic violence, the authority conducting the criminal proceedings must ensure the participation of a lawyer in the criminal process in order to provide free legal assistance.
Furthermore, the participation of a lawyer is mandatory where the suspect or accused is unable to independently exercise the right of defence due to total impairment of vision, hearing, or speech, or other serious impairments affecting speaking, hearing, or sight; suffers from a prolonged serious illness; or has intellectual disability, evident mental deficiency, or other disorders. It is also mandatory where the suspect or accused was a minor at the time of the commission of the offence; where the suspect or accused is charged with committing a particularly serious crime; and in other cases provided by law.
In such circumstances, the authority conducting the criminal proceedings must ensure the participation of a lawyer in order to provide free legal assistance.
According to Article 92 of the Criminal Procedural Code in criminal cases, a
lawyer must be mandatorily appointed for certain categories of accused persons. For instance:
1. Minors
2. Persons with physical or mental disabilities
3. Persons accused of serious or especially serious crimes
4. Persons who do not know the Azerbaijani language and so on..
In all cases, a lawyer is appointed on the basis of a decision adopted by the law enforcement
authority or the relevant court.

Georgia

(2025): Legal aid is automatically granted to certain categories of recipients entitled to legal aid under a statutory mandate. This includes individuals registered in the socially vulnerable household database with a score below 70,000. Additionally, the Legal Aid Service has a special mandate to assist the following categories of individuals: asylum seekers, persons with international protection, minors, victims of violence (including domestic violence and violence against women or alleged victims), individuals receiving social support, and persons with disabilities.

- A person is considered insolvent and entitled to free legal aid, if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 70,000.

Also, person is considered insolvent and is entitled to free legal aid if he is a member of a family registered in the unified database of socially vulnerable families, whose rating score is equal to or less than 100,000 and belongs to one of the following categories:

a) a member of a large family that has 3 or more children under the age of 18;

b) veteran of war and defense forces;

c) a disabled person under the age of 18;

d) an adult with a severely or significantly disabled status;

e) a person with a severely, significantly or moderately expressed disability status, if the disability has been present since childhood;

f) orphaned child under the age of 18;

g) A person displaced as a result of the military aggression carried out by the Russian Federation against Georgia.

In case of Domestic violence: During the 12 months prior to applying to the legal aid service, the taxable income of the person as a natural person did not exceed 6000 GEL, at the same time, the amount of money in the account opened in his name in a com mercial bank registered in Georgia at the time of issuing the relevant notice did not exceed 500 GEL, and in the last 90 days The turnover does not exceed 1500 GEL.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): State-guaranteed qualified legal aid is granted regardless of the level of income in the following situations:
In non-criminal cases:
• Persons who are entitled to mandatory legal assistance under the Civil Procedure Code (Art. 77), as well as the Civil Code (Art. 151), namely: if the defendant's domicile is unknown; in cases concerning the establishment, modification or revocation of a judicial protection measure (Art. 306 Civil Procedure Code); upon examination of the victim's request regarding the application of protection measures (Art. 278/6 Civil Procedure Code) (in case of filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence); in cases where hospitalization in a psychiatric institution is requested; in any proceedings conducted by the guardianship authority in the interests of the minor.
• Persons suspected of committing contraventions for which arrest for a misdemeanor is provided;
• Persons in respect of whom there is a risk of the sanction of expulsion being applied within misdemeanor proceedings;
• Persons in respect of whom the replacement of the sanction of a fine or unpaid community service with imprisonment or arrest for a misdemeanor is requested;
• Persons who have benefited from social assistance, established in accordance with the legislation in force, during the 6 calendar months preceding the month in which the request for legal aid was submitted;
• Asylum seekers; within the asylum procedure;
• Foreigners in proceedings regarding the application or extension of the measure of placement in public custody;
• Persons with severe or pronounced disabilities.
In criminal cases:
• Persons who require emergency legal assistance in the event of detention within criminal proceedings;
• Persons who require emergency legal assistance when filing a request for the application of protection measures in cases of domestic violence, when filing a complaint regarding the commission of domestic violence or of an offense concerning sexual life;
In the cases provided for in Art. 69 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows:
1. The suspect, accused, or defendant is a minor;
2. The suspect, accused, or defendant is a conscript soldier performing compulsory military service;
3. The suspect, accused, or defendant is detained, held in pre-trial detention as a preventive measure, or is to be subjected to an in-patient forensic psychiatric examination;
4. The suspect, accused, or defendant is charged with a serious, particularly serious, or exceptionally serious offense;
5. The suspect, accused, or defendant encounters difficulties in defending himself/herself, being mute, deaf, blind, or having other significant impairments of speech, hearing, or sight, as well as being a person with special needs;
6. Criminal proceedings are conducted in respect of an irresponsible person charged with committing harmful acts or in respect of a person who became mentally ill after committing such acts;
7. Criminal proceedings are conducted regarding the rehabilitation of a person deceased at the time of examination of the case;

Question 20

Armenia
(General Comment): The above is established by the Regulation of the Board of the Chamber of Advocates of Armenia on providing free legal aid (https://hpg.am/images/slider/7653e0b91c3d357d25f8fd1e8ffdad8c.pdf). According to this Regulation, the head of the office of Public Defender examines an application for providing free legal aid to the natural persons specified in this Regulation within two working days, while a written request (application) or decision from the bodies conducting criminal proceedings, as well as a court decision, is considered within one working day.

Azerbaijan

(2025): There is no legally prescribed maximum timeframe for granting legal aid. Decisions are executed upon receipt by the Bar Association once the court or investigative authority issues the appointment. In practice, the actual duration is very short, as applications are processed without delay.

Georgia

(2025): The timeframe for granting legal aid is determined by the nature of the case and the urgency of the situation. As a general rule, a lawyer is appointed within a reasonable time following the initial request, taking into account the complexity and relevance of the case.
In criminal cases, a lawyer is appointed immediately or within 24 hours, depending on the circumstances. Following appointment, the lawyer meets with the beneficiary immediately or within 48 hours, in accordance with the Legal Aid Service's internal regulations. The decision to involve a public lawyer in a criminal case is taken without delay.
In civil and administrative cases, where the circumstances do not require urgent legal intervention, the head of the bureau or the consultant at the consultation centre decides on the appointment of a lawyer within two working days of receiving the application or appeal. Where legal aid is granted, the lawyer is appointed immediately. After the case is assigned, the lawyer meets with the client immediately or within 24 hours. In exceptional situations where meeting within 24 hours is not feasible, the lawyer or consultant meets the client at the earliest possible opportunity within a reasonable timeframe, without prejudice to the client's interests.
These timeframes are regulated by the Legal Aid Service's internal standards and procedures, including Article 30 (Involvement of the Legal Aid Bureau lawyer in the case) and Chapter V (Standard 1: Timely representation; Standard 2: First meeting with the client and meeting time), which aim to ensure timely and effective legal aid services.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): According to art. 18 (2) of the Law no. 198 on legal assistance guaranteed by state, the primary legal assistance is granted immediately, at the moment of the request. In case of impossibility to provide immediate assistance, the applicant shall be informed of the date and time of the appointment which must take place within no more than 3 days from the date of the written or oral request. The decision to grant qualified legal assistance is issued by the coordinator of the territorial office and is communicated to the applicant within no more than three working days.
If a person requires urgent legal assistance following detention in criminal proceedings or in misdemeanor proceedings, the authority that carried out the detention shall, within one hour, request the territorial office to appoint a duty lawyer. The coordinator of the territorial office shall designate the duty lawyer and communicate the lawyer's name to the detained person or to the authority that carried out the detention within three hours from the moment the request for appointment is received.

Ukraine

(2025): In accordance with Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid”, decisions on the provision of free secondary legal aid are taken by legal aid centres upon receipt of an application and supporting documents confirming eligibility.
As a general rule, where an application is submitted by a person belonging to one of the categories listed in points 1, 2 and 9–29 of part one of Article 14 of the Law (or by their legal representative or foster parent/representative), the legal aid centre adopts a decision within 10 working days and sends a copy of the decision to the applicant or their representative.
In urgent situations, including cases where a defence counsel must be appointed by decision of an investigator, inquirer, prosecutor, investigating judge or court, the legal aid centre adopts the decision without delay.
Similarly, where an application is submitted by the administration of a penitentiary institution for the purpose of ensuring representation of a detained person during disciplinary proceedings, the decision on granting legal aid is taken without delay.
If a person does not meet the statutory eligibility criteria, the legal aid centre adopts a reasoned decision refusing legal aid within 10 working days and informs the applicant accordingly, including information on the appeal procedure.
According to Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1363 of 28 December 2011 approving the Procedure for informing free legal aid centres about cases of detention, administrative arrest or the application of a preventive measure in the form of detention in custody, the free legal aid centre is required to take a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid immediately after receiving information about the detention of a person.
A lawyer is appointed within one hour from the registration of the notification of detention or confirmation of the fact of detention. The lawyer must arrive at the detained person’s location within one hour from the issuance of the assignment and, in exceptional cases, no later than six hours. The time of receipt of the notification, issuance of the assignment and arrival of the lawyer is recorded in the electronic system and/or the relevant registration log.
In cases where a defence lawyer is appointed
In criminal proceedings, the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” provides that upon receipt of a decision of an investigator, inquiry officer, prosecutor, investigating judge or court, the free legal aid centre must immediately adopt a decision on the provision of secondary legal aid. The time of receipt of the procedural document and the time of issuing the assignment to a lawyer are recorded in the electronic system and/or the relevant registration log.
In non-criminal matters
The Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid” provides that the free legal aid centre adopts a decision on granting or refusing secondary legal aid within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the application and supporting documents. If the application does not comply with formal requirements, it is returned to the applicant within three working days for correction of deficiencies. The date of receipt of the application and the date of issuance of the assignment to a lawyer are recorded in the integrated information and analytical system of the legal aid system.
Thus, given the existence of statutory procedural time limits, the free legal aid system records the time of receipt of applications for secondary legal aid, the time of appointment of lawyers and cases where statutory time limits are exceeded.
At the same time, the free legal aid system currently does not include functionality enabling automated calculation of the actual average duration of the procedure for granting secondary legal

Question 22

Georgia

(2025): Please find below a comparative analysis of the statistical data for 2024–2025 concerning the increase in the number of cases resolved prior to court proceedings.
The analysis of the data provided identifies two main factors for the proposed questions:
Ø Overall increase in the number of applications
In 2025, the total number of cases submitted to the Legal Aid Service increased significantly. While 21,512 cases were registered in 2024, this figure reached 24,696 in 2025. Naturally, the increase in the overall caseload proportionally affected statistics across all stages of proceedings. One of the contributing factors may also be the growing demand for legal aid services in criminal cases, which remain one of the strongest and most actively exercised mandates of the Legal Aid Service. Increased public awareness of available legal aid services, broader accessibility of legal assistance, and the strengthened institutional capacity of the Service may have further contributed to the rise in the number of criminal cases handled during the reporting period.
Ø The impact of plea agreements at the investigation stage
The increase in the number of cases not brought before the court is directly linked to the number of cases resolved during the investigation stage. In particular:
Negotiation process: In 2024, plea agreement negotiations during the investigation stage were conducted in 5,028 cases, while in 2025 this number increased to 7,941 cases.
Resolved cases: Statistics demonstrate that, with the assistance of qualified lawyers, a significant number of cases are resolved before reaching court proceedings. In 2024, 5,204 cases were concluded through plea agreements, while in 2025 this figure increased to 7,985 cases, resulting in more cases being resolved prior to court hearings.
Regarding Q21, the data is correct. The difference between the number of requests for legal aid and the number of actual criminal cases not brought to court is related to the methodology of statistical registration and the nature of legal aid provided during the investigation stage.
In Q21, the data reflects requests for granting legal aid services to beneficiaries. However, Q22 reflects the number of criminal cases resolved before reaching court proceedings, including cases where legal aid lawyers were involved during the investigation stage, particularly in plea agreement negotiations. Therefore, the number reflected in Q22 is higher because it includes criminal matters resolved during the investigative stage with the involvement of legal aid lawyers, resulting in cases being completed prior to court hearings.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The legal provisions on legal aid make a distinction between primary legal aid (providing information on the legal system of the Republic of Moldova, on the normative acts in force, the rights and obligations of legal subjects, on the manner of realization and capitalization of judicial and extrajudicial rights; legal advice; providing assistance in drafting legal documents; providing other forms of assistance, which do not fall into the category of qualified legal assistance), qualified legal aid (providing legal consultancy, representation and / or defence services in criminal investigation bodies, in courts, for criminal, misdemeanor, civil or administrative cases; providing representation before public administration authorities) and legal aid for mediation.

(2025): For cases that not brought the court, primary legal aid can not be differentiated by type of case.
For cases brought to court, a distinction can be made as follows:
• Criminal cases, which also include emergency criminal cases and emergency misdemeanor cases;
• Other cases, including qualified legal aid for misdemeanor and civil cases.
Based on the total number of applications (66,311) and the total number of cases in which state-guaranteed legal aid was granted (47,148 qualified legal aid + 17,918 primary legal aid), there is a difference of 1,245 applications that were refused state-guaranteed qualified legal aid.
The grounds for refusal are established by law:
a) the application for legal aid is manifestly unfounded;
b) the applicant does not have the right for whose protection legal aid is requested, as evidenced by the documents submitted;
d) the applicant has the possibility to fully cover the costs of legal services from his/her own assets, except for property which, under the legislation in force, cannot be subject to enforcement;
e) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis.
The granting of qualified legal aid in misdemeanor, civil, and administrative cases is refused if:
a) the application for aid arises from the applicant's commercial activity;
b) the value of the claim is less than 1/2 of the national monthly minimum wage established by the Government;
c) the applicant is already benefiting, in the same case, from state-guaranteed qualified legal aid or from legal assistance provided by a lawyer on a contractual basis;
d) the application concerns compensation for damage caused by harm to honor, dignity, or professional reputation;
e) the application concerns a violation of neighboring property rights, except in cases relating to the removal of the risk of collapse, compliance with construction distance regulations, or disputes regarding property boundaries.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Legal Aid Bureau is an all-Ukrainian network of points of access to legal aid, active dissemination of legal information and access to legal advice at the territorial community level.
The column "Cases brought to court" provides statistical information on the number of issued instructions for secondary legal aid in criminal cases and information on the number of issued orders for secondary legal aid in non-criminal cases. The column "Cases not brought to court" provides statistical information on the provision of free primary legal aid.

(2025): In 2025, the free legal aid system provided free primary legal aid in response to 589,889 applications, including:
261,325 applications received through permanent access points to free legal aid;
214,853 calls received via the single nationwide contact telephone number of the free legal aid system;
83,406 applications submitted through the online consultation platform;
30,305 applications received through consultation points providing access to free legal aid.
In addition, in 2025 the interregional centres ensured the provision of free secondary legal aid to persons entitled to such assistance under Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid":
54,144 cases involving legal representation and the drafting of procedural documents in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings;
105,626 cases involving defence in criminal proceedings and in cases concerning administrative offences, including:
49,026 cases of court-appointed defence;
25,705 cases at the time of detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence;
5,790 cases involving specific procedural actions;
18,132 cases of defence in cases of administrative detention or administrative arrest;
4,153 cases involving the application of compulsory medical measures;
1,647 cases concerning issues decided by courts during the enforcement of judgments;
1,112 cases involving legal assistance to persons sentenced to imprisonment;
61 cases related to extradition proceedings.
With regard to the national statistical methodology and the approach used in preparing the responses to the Questionnaire, it should be noted that statistical data of the legal aid system in Ukraine are not structured by criminal and non-criminal cases, nor by cases referred or not referred to court. Instead, they are structured by the types of legal services provided, in particular defence and representation of clients' interests.
In the responses to the Questionnaire, the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision (hereinafter – the Coordination Centre) includes under criminal cases those instances where defence services were provided in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, namely:
– administrative detention / arrest of a person;
– detention on suspicion of committing a criminal offence;
– provision of defence by appointment;
– provision of defence for a specific procedural action;
– application of compulsory medical measures;
– consideration of matters decided by courts during the execution of sentences (Article 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine);

Question 23

Azerbaijan
(2025): As a rule, the appointment of a state-funded lawyer is carried out on the basis of a relevant decision. However, under the legislation, in criminal proceedings a lawyer may also be appointed for certain categories of cases and for certain persons.
In non-criminal cases as well, the appointment of a lawyer at the expense of the state is provided for persons who are entitled to specific privileges.
In criminal cases, upon a decision of the court or the investigative body, a request is submitted to the relevant law office for the appointment of a defence lawyer to the person concerned.
Apart from decisions issued by the court or investigative body, individuals may apply, on a paid or free-of-charge basis, to legal consultation offices, law offices, individual legal practitioners engaged in legal aid activities, as well as legal entities, in relation to any legal matter for the purpose of obtaining legal assistance.

Georgia

(2025): The data provided in Q21 and Q22 is measured by cases and is based on the Legal Aid Service's case management database (CaseBank)

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): A legal aid case consists from a request of legal aid and the decision of the legal aid territorial offices to grant or to deny legal aid.
Requests for legal aid are recorded separately from decisions granting legal aid. Refusals are recorded. Number of requests is corresponding with number of decisions. Number of requests is corresponding with number of cases.
Counting rules
If one beneficiary receives legal aid in two separate cases, this is counted as two persons.
If one case generates several legal aid decisions, this is recorded as two cases.

Ukraine

(2025): In the column "In criminal cases", the unit of measurement for the data reported under Q21 and Q22 is the number of decisions issued by free legal aid centres granting free secondary legal aid to persons in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, provided that such persons fall within the categories entitled to this assistance under Article 14 of the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid".
In the column "In cases other than criminal cases", the unit of measurement for the data reported under Q21 and Q22 is as follows:
for cases brought to court: the number of decisions issued by free legal aid centres granting free secondary legal aid to persons in civil and administrative proceedings;
for cases not brought to court: the number of applications submitted by individuals for free primary legal aid.
In the category "cases other than criminal cases", the notion of a "case" follows the national legal aid reporting practice and depends on the type of legal aid provided.
For free secondary legal aid, a "case" refers to a decision adopted by a legal aid centre granting legal representation or defence to a person in civil or administrative proceedings before a court or another competent authority.
For free primary legal aid, a "case" refers to an application submitted by an individual requesting legal information, consultations, explanations, or assistance in drafting non-procedural documents, in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Free Legal Aid". These applications are recorded as individual service requests within the legal aid system.
This approach reflects the structure of the Ukrainian legal aid system, which distinguishes between primary legal aid (general legal assistance) and secondary legal aid (representation and defence).

Question 24

Armenia

(General Comment): But there are specific timeframes for most of the judicial actions. Thus, the proceedings are mostly foreseeable.

Azerbaijan

(2025): There is no specific obligation to provide such information. However, Article 172 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan regulates the timeframes for the examination of civil disputes. At the same time, the same Code contains a provision stipulating that a court hearing may not be postponed more than three times.
With regard to criminal proceedings, the Criminal Procedure Code provides for specific time limits for relevant procedural actions. In addition, the mandatory notification of parties about court hearings prior to the hearing is also expressly provided for in the legislation.
Based on the above, it may generally be stated that the parties to the proceedings are informed about the foreseeable timeframe of the case. This may explain why the reply was indicated as "Yes" in 2022. However, there is no explicit legal obligation in this regard.

Georgia

(2025): The court is obliged to explain to the party the deadline for submitting a response, as well as the deadline for performing any procedural action. The court is also obliged to fully explain the deadline and procedure for submitting a complaint (appeal, cassation complaint; private complaint, etc.). The explanation is carried out by means of a court decision/ruling. The court is also authorized to provide an explanation during the court hearing, although it is still obliged to reflect this in the decision.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): There is no express legal provision obliging courts to provide parties with detailed and predictable information about the entire schedule or timeline of their proceedings. The court notifies the parties via procedural documentation sent on paper to participants who don't have e-mail addresses/by email from Integrated Case Management System or via oral explanation and coordination during hearings, on the date, time, and place of each hearing or procedural act to which the parties are invited. There is no fixed deadline for the completion of each case. However, in accordance with the provisions of national procedural law and the law on the organization of the judicial system, the police forces and prosecution service or courts are required to conduct the criminal investigation and resolve cases within a reasonable time — a standard also inspired by the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (the right to a trial within a reasonable time, Article 6 ECHR) and recognized in practice and regularly monitor their backlog (cases older than 2 years).
If, during the criminal investigation stage or during the trial of a specific case, there is a risk that the reasonable time limit will be exceeded, the parties to the proceedings may file a motion to the investigation judge or to the court hearing the case on the merits to expedite the proceedings.
In particular proceedings the national legislation establishes fixed short terms of examination (e.g. proceedings to establish that a person was born to a specific woman, proceedings to establish death on a specific date -30 days). Cases concerning child support, protection of the rights and interests of minors, and compensation for damages resulting from bodily injury, other harm to health, or death; labor disputes, challenges to normative acts, decisions, actions, or inactions of public authorities, other bodies and organizations, officials, and public servants, corruption offenses and offenses related to acts of corruption, as well as criminal cases involving persons in custody and minors shall be examined on an urgent and priority basis.

Question 25

Armenia

(General Comment): There are different regulations ensuring minors protection.
According to the Civil Procedure Code the courts shall involve the legal representative of a minor witness in the interrogation thereof, and in case of interrogation of minors under fourteen years of age — also a child psychologist or a pedagogue. When interrogating a witness under fourteen years of age, persons participating in the case shall be removed from the courtroom, if they have a representative or their participation may influence the testimony of the witness. The representative of a person, participating in the case who has been removed, shall participate in the session.During interrogation of a witness under sixteen years old, the Court of First Instance shall make sure that the method of interrogation or questions does not confuse the witness or subject him or her to undue psychological pressure, and, for that purpose, may remove any question, interrupt or stop the interrogation of the witness.
According to the Criminal Procedure Code the Court of First Instance shall explain to a witness under sixteen years of age the importance of giving testimony and communicating only the truth, without forewarning him or her of the criminal liability for giving false testimony or refusing to give testimony.

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): According to the Criminal Procedural Code, all evidences which open personal or family secrets as well as State`s secrets, professional and commercial secrets are to be considered in closed session of the court.

(2025): When reviewing information about a committed or planned crime, an investigator, inquiry officer, or prosecutor overseeing the pre-trial investigation issues a decision granting the victim of human trafficking a 30-day recovery and reflection period. This period allows the victim to make an informed decision regarding restoring their situation, avoiding the influence of perpetrators, and cooperating with law enforcement authorities. (Code of Criminal Procedure of the Azerbaijan Republic, article 123-1.

Georgia
(General Comment): According to Criminal Code of Georgia, the age of criminal responsibility is 14. Therefore, persons from the age of 14 till the age of 18 are called juvenile offenders.
Criminal proceedings for juvenile offenders are different than those of full aged offenders, and are subject of the following different criminal regime:
• The length of sentences for juvenile offenders are lower;
• Only the judge with a specialized training in juvenile matters and psychology can participate in a court hearing where the offenders are under aged;
• Usually court hearings are public, but when there is the case of juvenile offender, for the sake of the youth the court hearing is closed;
• Juvenile offenders should a priory be represented by a qualified lawyer.
Other vulnerable persons are - victims of human trafficking, victims of forced marriage, victims of sexual mutilation, also victims of other types of violence or domestic violence.
Other Specific arrangement is Institution of Diversion. If there is a probable cause that a minor has committed a minor or a serious crime, the possibility of applying diversion shall be considered in the first place and it shall be evaluated whether diversion can ensure the resocialization and rehabilitation of the minor and the prevention of a new crime.
Fixed-term imprisonment may be imposed on a minor if he/she has committed a serious or a particularly serious crime, if he/she has
avoided serving a non-custodial sentence, and/or a judgment of conviction has been delivered against him/her in the past.
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Other vulnerable persons are - victims of human trafficking, victims of forced marriage, victims of sexual mutilation, also victims of other types of violence or domestic violence.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Moldova, Article 110 provides:
(1) If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the life, physical integrity, or freedom of a witness or of a close relative of the witness is at risk in connection with the statements made by the witness in a criminal case, and if the appropriate technical means are available, the investigating judge or, as the case may be, the court may allow the witness to be heard without being physically present at the location of the criminal investigation body or in the courtroom, through the technical means provided for in this article.
(2) The hearing of the witness under the conditions mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a reasoned order of the investigating judge or, as the case may be, of the court, either ex officio or at the motivated request of the prosecutor, lawyer, the witness concerned, or any interested party.
(3) A witness heard under the conditions of this article may provide information about their identity different from their real one. Information about the witness's real identity and other relevant data establishing the causal link between the committed act and the witness shall be recorded by the investigating judge or, as the case may be, by the court in a separate protocol, which shall be kept at the court's premises in a sealed envelope, under conditions ensuring maximum confidentiality.
(4) At the location where the witness is making statements under the conditions provided in this article, the witness shall be assisted by the respective judge.
(5) The witness may be heard via a closed-circuit videoconference, with image and voice distorted so as not to be recognizable.
(6) The accused, defendant, and their defense counsel, as well as the injured party, shall have the opportunity to address questions to the witness heard under paragraph (5).
(7) The statements of the witness heard under this article shall be recorded by technical video means and fully transcribed in the minutes drawn up in accordance with Articles 260 and 261. The information carrier containing the audio and video recordings of the witness's statements, sealed with the court's seal, shall be kept in its original form at the court together with a copy of the minutes of the statement.

(2025): The judicial system provides special arrangements for certain vulnerable groups, including hearings via technical means, protected spaces, assistance by a judge, lawyer, and psychologist, interpretation on request, and confidential recording of statements.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Victims of rape have the possibility of closed procedure that excludes the public; ethnic minorities and disabled persons should be granted language interpreter and other required assistance during court proceeding; in respect of juvenile offenders, there is an obligation to hear the opinion of an association protecting the interest of a minor accused of a crime. Besides, other specific arrangements include ramps that are built to provide free access to the court buildings. At the acceptable height, there is a call button and accessibility badges for visually impaired people (Braille signs). It is also possible to freely receive information as to the case (its consideration, date of the hearing, the decision taken), telephone numbers of the court.

Question 26

Armenia

(General Comment): There is no consolidated data regarding those questions. the Judicial Department keeps statistics, but there are no separate lines in those statistics for cases related to such violations.

However, the law provides for compensation scheme. The Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia sets a maximum threshold for the amount of compensation. In particular, according to Article 1087.2 of the Civil Code, the amount of damage caused as a result of an wrongful conviction and arrest/detention cannot exceed 6,681 euros, and in the case of other violations of fundamental rights, including the right to a fair trial, it cannot exceed 4,454 euros.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): The system for compensating users in cases of wrongful convictions, illegal detentions or in cases where persons' rights have been unlawful restricted otherwise in criminal proceedings, may seek compensation according to the Criminal Procedure Code (Article 36.2). Compensation for the damage caused as a result of the error or abuse made by a body conducting criminal proceeding shall be awarded (article 56.0.5) in a civil court proceeding (article 63). Rules on awarding compensation are prescribed by the Law "On compensation of damage caused to natural persons as a result of illegal actions of investigation, preliminary investigation, prosecutor's office and judicial authorities". Compensation is decided upon by court in a civil court proceeding. Compensation is paid for damages incurred with regard to deprivation of wages, pensions, allowances and other income, as well as incurred due to confiscation of investigative bodies, property damage caused due to arrest, paid court costs, physical and moral damage, amounts paid in relation to provision of legal assistance etc.

There is no legislation providing for direct compensation due to excessive length of proceedings and non-execution of court decisions. Nevertheless, according to article 4.1 of the MPM individuals and legal entities have a right to use court protection in order to protect and secure their rights and freedoms as well as interests protected by law. Every person has a right to file a claim for compensation of material and moral damage for the reasons stated above. According to that Law, the wages, pensions, allowances and other incomes deprived of each person, confiscation, confiscation, confiscation by investigative bodies, property damage caused by arrest, paid court costs, as well as paid or withheld during the execution of the sentence a fine, amounts paid in connection with the provision of legal assistance, physical and moral damage caused must be paid.

The amount of damages is determined by the court.

The legislation does not provide for direct compensation due to the excessive length of proceedings and non-execution of court decisions. However, it should be noted that according to Article 4.1 of the MPM, all individuals and legal entities have the right to use court protection in order to protect and secure their rights and freedoms, as well as interests, protected by law. At the same time, it is the right of every person to file a claim for compensation of material and moral damage on the mentioned grounds.

Georgia

(2025): The victims of crime may seek compensation for the material, moral and/or physical damages suffered as a result of a criminal activity. In case the damage emanated from the state, the source of the compensation will be the state budget. In other cases where the damage resulted from the offender – private person, the damages will be recovered from the offender. In both cases the basis for the compensation is the court decision. Moreover, according the Article 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia, the victim has a right to seek compensation through civil or administrative proceedings, if there was wrongful or unreasoned decisions made against him/her during investigation or at court hearings. Time limit for initiating the compensation procedure is 3 years according the Civil Procedural Code oF Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): On 21 April 2011 a remedy against the non-enforcement of final domestic judgments and against unreasonable length of proceedings was adopted at the national level under the Law no. 87, in force as of 1 July 2011. According to it, anyone who considers to be a victim of a breach of the right to have a case examined or a final judgment enforced within a reasonable time is entitled to apply to a court for the acknowledgement of such a breach and award of a compensation. The Law establishes that its provisions should be interpreted and applied in accordance with the national law, the European Convention on Human Rights and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. The courts examine the cases on these issues within three months. The Law also states that if a breach of the right to have a case examined or a final judgment enforced within a reasonable time is found by a court, compensation for pecuniary, non-pecuniary damage and costs, expenses have to be awarded to the applicant. The procedure of enforcement of the court decisions issued under this Law is simplified, so as no further applications or formalities should be required from applicants. This remedy concerns both civil and criminal procedures.
Another remedy, the Law No. 1545/1998 on the procedure to repair damages caused by the illicit actions of the criminal investigation bodies, prosecutor's offices and courts, regulates the procedure to apply for a compensation of pecuniary, moral damage and costs, expenses supported by the applicant (victim).

(2025): 3 months for examination by court of requests for compensation for excessive length of proceedings or non-execution of court decisions

Ukraine

(2025): As of 01.01.2025, the Treasury had 955 enforcement documents registered under the budget programme, amounting to UAH 269.46 million (EUR 5.41 million).
As of 01.01.2026, the Treasury had 1,024 enforcement documents registered under the budget programme, amounting to UAH 319.27 million (EUR 6.41 million).
In 2025, the Treasury executed 610 enforcement documents under the budget programme in the total amount of UAH 150.00 million (EUR 3.01 million).
It should be noted that the Treasury does not maintain records of enforcement documents broken down by categories of court cases.
The State Treasury Service is not the authority that decides on the merits of compensation requests and does not determine whether such requests should be accepted or rejected. Its role is limited to executing payments from the State Budget on the basis of relevant enforceable documents.
In cases of unlawful conviction, unlawful criminal prosecution, unlawful detention or unlawful application of preventive measures, compensation is governed by a special law. Depending on which authority conducted the proceedings or considered the case, the amount of damage may be determined by the relevant pre-trial investigation body, prosecution authority or court, while disputes or disagreements may be brought before a court.
In cases concerning non-execution of court decisions, the amount to be paid is established in the relevant court decision or enforceable document, and the Treasury subsequently ensures payment under the procedure for execution of decisions guaranteed by the State.
As regards excessive length of proceedings, Ukraine does not have a separate general compensation body or a special compensatory procedure for such claims. Such claims may be raised before courts under general rules, where applicable. Where compensation is awarded by the European Court of Human Rights, the amount is determined by that Court and paid from the State Budget under the procedure for execution of ECHR judgments.

Question 26-1

Armenia
(2025): Civil and Criminal courts of first instance of general jurisdiction.

Ukraine
(2025): State Treasury Service of Ukraine

Question 28

Armenia
(General Comment): the Court of Cassation, the courts of appeal, the courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance, as well as specialized courts operate in the Republic of Armenia. The courts of general jurisdiction operate in the regions and the city of Yerevan, with a total of 11 courts (as legal entities). Specialized courts are the administrative court, the bankruptcy court, and the anti-corruption court. At the same time, there are four Courts of Appeal, namely the Criminal Court of Appeal, the Civil Court of Appeal, the Administrative Court of Appeal, and the Anti-Corruption Court of Appeal. The highest instance court is the Court of Cassation, which operates in four chambers, namely the Criminal Chamber, the Civil Chamber, the Administrative Chamber, and the Anti-Corruption Chamber.
Court locations are determined by the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council (Decision No. SJC-23-N-1). In particular, according to this decision, the courts of first instance of general jurisdiction (with criminal and civil specialization) operate in a total of 35 locations. Among the specialised courts, the Administrative Court has 5 locations, the Anti-Corruption Court has 5 locations, and the Bankruptcy Court has 2 locations.
The Courts of Appeal (civil, criminal, administrative, and anti-corruption) each operate in a single location, amounting to 4 locations in total for appellate courts, while the Court of Cassation also operates in one location.

(2025): Please note that The RA Civil Court of Appeal, the RA Criminal Court of Appeal, and the RA Administrative Court operate in one administrative building located at the same address, and the RA Administrative Court of Appeal and the RA Anti-Corruption Court operate in one administrative building located at the same address. Please note that under "Highest Instance Specialised Courts," the Court of Cassation is understood, which operates through chambers but constitutes a single legal entity operating in one location with separate chambers for general jurisdiction and specialised matters, namely the Criminal Chamber, the Civil Chamber, the Administrative Chamber, and the Anti-Corruption Chamber. As the Court of Cassation is a single entity, it is indicated only in section 1.3 in order to ensure the correct total number of courts. However, through its specialised chambers, it also examines appeals against decisions of specialised courts.

Azerbaijan
(2025): Out of a total of 116 courts, 24 are specialised courts (all specialised courts are courts of first instance in terms of jurisdiction). The total number of first instance courts is 109. 24 courts of these are specialised courts and 85 are district (city) courts. There are also 6 courts of appeal and 1 court of cassation (the Supreme Court).

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The legal framework on courts is provided for by the Law on the judicial organisation of 1995, the Law on the reorganisation of courts of 2016 (and their subsequent amendments) as well as other legal provisions aligned with the Strategy on ensuring the independence and integrity of the justice sector for 2022-2025. Throughout 2025, there was a three-tier system with 14 first instance courts, 3 courts of appeal and one Supreme Court, after the amendments to the Law on the reorganisation of courts which entered into force on 27 December 2024. Thus, the number of first instance courts was reduced from 15 in 2024 to 14 in 2025. The seats of the following first instance courts have been changed: Balti, Cimislia, Edinet, Cahul, Comrat, Drochia, Hancesti and Causeni, by reassignments to other courts. The courts of appeal were reorganized and renamed into Centre Court of Appeal, North Court of Appeal and South Court of Appeal, the latter having two seats - the central one in Cahul and the secondary one in Comrat. There were no specialised courts in the Republic of Moldova in 2025. However, specialised anti-corruption panels have been introduced by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025 (see below).

Ukraine

(General Comment): At the same time, according to the Explanatory Note to the Scheme concerning Question 28 of the questionnaire, geographical locations are defined as places (which may include several buildings), including remote hearing rooms of a single court, where jurisdictional activities are carried out. One geographical location may therefore include several premises (buildings) of a court situated within the same site.

(2025): Before the full-scale invasion, two courts of appeal (in the Dnipropetrovsk and Donetsk regions) were each located in several localities. As a result of the hostilities, some premises of these courts are currently not in use, and the territorial jurisdiction of cases of the Donetsk Court of Appeal has been transferred to another court of the same level and jurisdiction.

Question 29

Armenia

(2025): According to Article 21(3) of the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council may select judges from among those specialised in civil and criminal matters who, in addition to cases within their respective specialisation, also examine certain types of cases (such as cases involving minors, the return of children unlawfully removed to or retained in the Republic of Armenia, etc.).
By Decision No. SJC-23-N-1 of the Supreme Judicial Council, judges have been designated who, in addition to general cases, also examine specific categories of cases. In criminal matters, these include private prosecution cases, juvenile cases, and cybercrime cases. In civil matters, these include payment orders, small claims, procurement-related cases, cases concerning the return of children unlawfully removed to or retained in the Republic of Armenia, corporate disputes, and intellectual property cases.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Under the “Other” category, 6 military courts and 6 courts for grave crimes are provided for.
It should also be noted that although there are no separately specialised courts at the appeal court level, each appeal court, as well as the Supreme Court, is composed of civil, commercial, administrative, and criminal chambers.
At the first-instance level, specialisation exists in four types, while at the higher instances chambers are established for two of these specialisations, namely commercial and administrative.
We agree with the comment. Cases examined by specialised courts at the first-instance level, such as military courts and serious crimes courts, fall within the jurisdiction of the criminal chambers at the higher instances (appeal and cassation).
The relevant section concerning administrative chamber has also been indicated.

Georgia

(2025): In a district (city) court composed of 2 judges, 1 judge shall examine criminal cases and the other judge shall examine civil and administrative categories of cases, except as determined in the procedural legislation of Georgia. In a district (city) court of special caseload composed of more than 2 judges, a narrower specialization of judges may be conducted or specialized judicial panels may be set up by decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia. By Decision of the HCOJ large district (city) courts are formed with - Panel of Civil cases, Panel of Administrative cases and Panel of Criminal Cases. The following chambers are established within the court of appeals:
a) the Chamber of Civil Cases;
b) the Chamber of Administrative Cases;
c) the Chamber of Criminal Cases;
d) the Investigation Panel.
The following chambers are established within the Supreme Court on general Jurisdictions:
a) Chamber of Civil Cases;
b) Chamber of Administrative Cases;
c) Chamber of Criminal Cases;
d) grand chamber
At the Tbilisi City Court and the Tbilisi Court of Appeals various categories of cases are heard by judges of narrower specializations . Specifically, in the Tbilisi City Court, the Civil Cases and Administrative Cases Panels are each divided into narrower specializations according to their respective case categories; and within the Criminal Cases Investigation, Pre-Trial Hearing, and Trial Panel there are narrower specializations according to categories of criminal cases and the stages of criminal proceedings.
As regards the Tbilisi Court of Appeals, corresponding to categories of civil, administrative, and criminal cases, there are narrower judicial specializations within the Civil Chamber, Administrative Chamber, and Criminal Chamber.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): 1. The establishment of specialized anti-corruption panels was provided for by the Law No. 192 of 10 July 2025. The law sets the legal framework for the organization and functioning of the specialized anti-corruption panels, the selection of judges through competitive procedures, and other provisions regarding the effective examination of corruption and related cases.
2. At the same time, by order of the president of the court, panels of judges may be created in certain types of cases, such as cases involving minors, but they examine other case categories at the same time (as judges of general jurisdiction).
3. Another specific for the Republic of Moldova is that the Chisinau first instance court operates in 5 geographic locations examining different types of cases (Botanica - insolvency cases, Centru - civil cases, Buiucani - criminal cases, Ciocana - misdemeanors and criminal investigation authorizations, Râscani - administrative cases.
4. Courts of appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice have separate chambers with panels of judges set up every year by the court president for different types of civil cases and criminal cases.

Ukraine

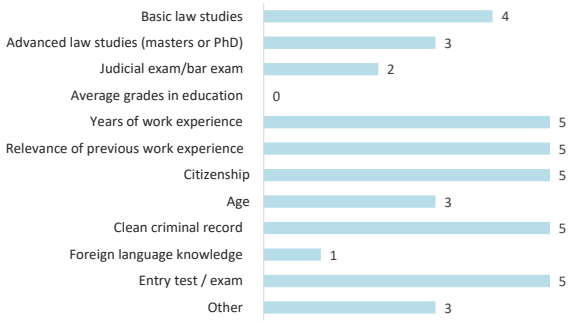
(2025): In Ukraine, judicial specialisation is ensured both through specialised courts established as separate legal entities and through the allocation of cases to specialised chambers or judges within courts.
Institutional specialisation exists mainly in the form of commercial courts and administrative courts, which operate as specialised jurisdictions within the unified judicial system and examine cases within their competence at first-instance and appellate levels, as well as at the cassation level within the Supreme Court. In addition, the High Anti-Corruption Court examines criminal cases related to high-level corruption offences. The High Court on Intellectual Property has been established by law but has not yet started its work.
At the same time, functional specialisation is widely applied within courts through the assignment of cases to judges according to their area of expertise. This applies, in particular, to family, labour and housing disputes in civil proceedings; juvenile cases, domestic-violence-related cases, organised and economic crime, cybercrime and issues related to the execution of criminal sentences in criminal proceedings; and tax, migration and social-security disputes in administrative proceedings. Case allocation to specialised judges is carried out through the automated case distribution system in accordance with procedural legislation.

5. and 6. Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors - Overview

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges

Tables no. 5.1.2, 5.1.5, 5.1.6, 5.1.8, 5.1.9, 5.1.10, 6.1.1 and 6.1.2

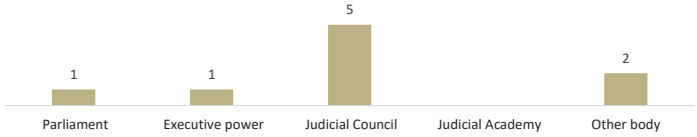
Figure 5.1 Entry criteria to become a judge
(No. of beneficiaries by criteria)



Possibility for non pre-selected judge candidates to appeal in 5 beneficiaries (ARM - AZE - GEO - MDA - UKR)

Body competent for the appeal (No of beneficiaries by body):
- Judicial Council (1) (AZE)
- Judicial Academy (1) (MDA)
- Court (3) (ARM - AZE - UKR)
- Other body (2) (ARM - GEO)

Figure 6.1 Authority competent for the promotion of judges
(Table 6.1.1)
(No. of beneficiaries by authority)

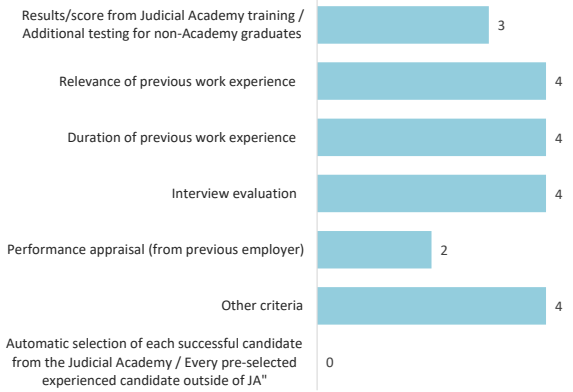


Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of judges in 4 beneficiaries (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)

Body competent to decide on appeal (No of beneficiaries by body):
- Judicial Council (1) (MDA)
- Court (4) (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)
- Other body (1) (GEO)

Entry selection → **Selection process** → **Final Appointment** → **Promotion**

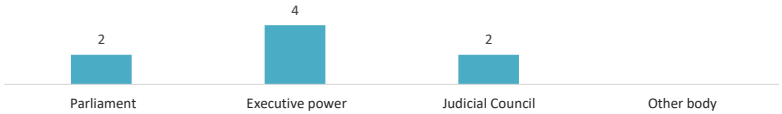
Figure 5.2 Criteria in the selection procedure for judges
(No. of beneficiaries by criteria)



Authority competent for selection of judges (no. of beneficiaries):

- Parliament (1) (GEO)
- Judicial Council (4) (ARM - AZE - GEO - MDA)
- Judicial Academy (0)
- Other body (1) (UKR)

Figure 5.3 Authority compentent for the final appointment of judges



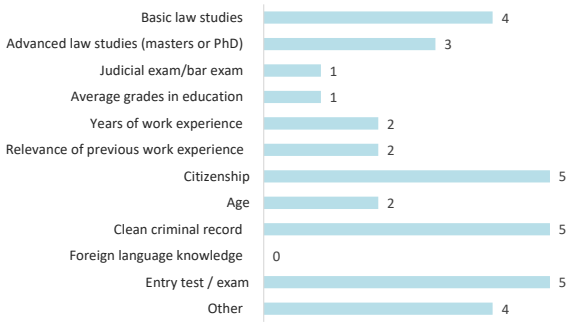
Possibility for non-selected candidates to appeal against the decision of appointment 4 beneficiaries (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)

Body competent for the appeal (no. of beneficiaries):
- Judicial Council (0)
- Court (4) (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)
- Other body (1) (GEO)

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of prosecutors

Tables no. 5.2.2, 5.2.5, 5.2.6, 5.2.8, 5.2.9, 5.2.10, 6.1.4, and 6.1.5

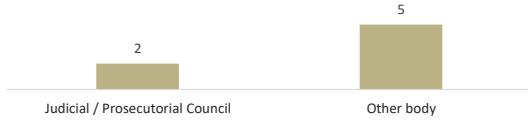
Figure 5.4 Entry criteria to become a prosecutor
(No. of beneficiaries by criteria)



Possibility for non pre-selected prosecutor candidates to appeal in 5 beneficiaries (ARM - AZE - GEO - MDA - UKR)

Body competent for the appeal (No of beneficiaries by body):
- Judicial / Prosecutorial Council (0)
- Prosecution services (1) (AZE)
- Judicial Academy (1) (MDA)
- Court (4) (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)
- Other body (1) (UKR)

Figure 6.2 Authority competent for the promotion of prosecutor (Table 6.1.4)
(No. of beneficiaries by authority)

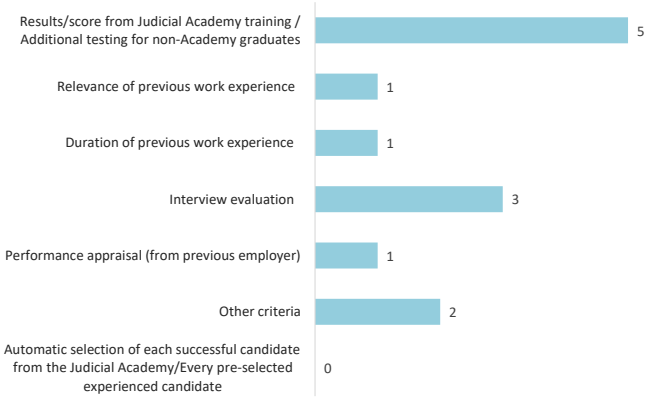


Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of prosecutors in 5 beneficiaries (ARM - AZE - GEO - MDA - UKR -)

Body competent to decide on appeal (No of beneficiaries by body):
- Judicial / Prosecutorial Council (0)
- Court / Prosecution office (4) (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)
- Other body (1) (AZE)

Entry selection | **Selection process** | **Final Appointment** | **Promotion**

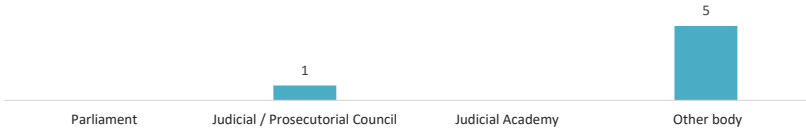
Figure 5.5 Criteria in the selection procedure for prosecutors
(No. of beneficiaries by criteria)



Authority competent for selection of prosecutors (no. of beneficiaries):

- Judicial / Prosecutorial Council (1) (MDA)
- Prosecutorial services (2) (AZE - GEO)
- Judicial Academy (0)
- Other body (2) (ARM - UKR)

Figure 5.6 Authority competent for the final appointment of prosecutors
(No. of beneficiaries by authority)



Possibility for non-selected candidates to appeal against the decision of appointment 5 beneficiaries (ARM - AZE - GEO - MDA - UKR)

Body competent for the appeal (No of beneficiaries by body):
- Judicial / Prosecutorial Council (0)
- Court (4) (ARM - GEO - MDA - UKR)
- Prosecution office (0)
- Judicial Academy (0)
- Other body (1) (AZE)

5 Appointment / recruitment / mandate of judges and prosecutors - List of tables

5.1 Recruitment of judges

Table 5.1.1 Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a judge in 2025 (Q92)

Table 5.1.2 Entry criteria into the process to become a judge in 2025 (Q93)

Table 5.1.3 Authority competent for evaluation and decision during the entry selection of judges in 2025 (Q94)

Table 5.1.4 Availability of a public call to become a judge, and public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates for judges in 2025 (Q95 and Q96)

Table 5.1.5 Possibility for non pre-selected judge candidates to appeal, and the body competent to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q97 and Q98)

Table 5.1.6 Criteria in the selection procedure (after exam/interview, etc) for judges in 2025 (Q99)

Table 5.1.7 Measures in place to ensure the transparency in case the selection of a judge takes place via an “Interview evaluation”, in 2025 (Q100)

Table 5.1.8 Authority competent for the selection of judges in 2025 (Q101)

Table 5.1.9 Authority competent for the final appointment of judges in 2025 (Q102 and Q103)

Table 5.1.10 Possibility for non-selected candidates for a judge position to appeal against the decision of appointment and the competent body to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q104 and Q105)

5.2 Recruitment of prosecutors

Table 5.2.1 Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a prosecutor in 2025 (Q111)

Table 5.2.2 Entry criteria into the process to become a prosecutor in 2025 (Q112)

Table 5.2.3 Authority competent for evaluation and decision during the entry selection of prosecutors in 2025 (Q113)

Table 5.2.4 Availability of a public call to become a prosecutor, and public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates for prosecutors in 2025 (Q114 and Q115)

Table 5.2.5 Possibility for non pre-selected prosecutor candidates to appeal, and the body competent to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q116 and Q117)

Table 5.2.6 Criteria in the selection procedure (after exam/interview, etc) for prosecutors in 2025 (Q118)

Table 5.2.7 Measures in place to ensure the transparency in case the selection of a prosecutor takes place via an “Interview evaluation”, in 2025 (Q119)

Table 5.2.8 Authority competent for selection of prosecutors in 2025 (Q120)

Table 5.2.9 Authority competent for the final appointment of prosecutors in 2025 (Q121 and Q122)

5 Appointment / recruitment / mandate of judges and prosecutors - List of tables

Table 5.2.10 Possibility for non-selected candidates for a prosecutor position to appeal against the decision of appointment, and the competent body to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q123 and Q124)

5 Appointment / recruitment / mandate of judges and prosecutors - List of tables

5.3 Integrity and mandate of judges and prosecutors

Table 5.3.1 Methods to check the integrity of candidate judges in 2025 (Q106)

Table 5.3.2 Mandate of judges and compulsory retirement age in 2025 (Q107)

Table 5.3.3 Probation period for judges and institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful in 2025 (Q108, Q109 and Q110)

Table 5.3.4 Methods to check the integrity of candidate prosecutors in 2025 (Q125)

Table 5.3.5 Mandate of prosecutors and compulsory retirement age in 2025 (Q126)

Table 5.3.6 Probation period for prosecutors and institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful in 2025 (Q127, Q128 and Q129)

5.1 Recruitment of judges

Table 5.1.1 Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a judge in 2025 (Q92)

Beneficiaries	Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a judge
Armenia	Judges are recruited through competitive exam which includes the following stages. -written exam, -interview. Persons holding an academic degree in the field of law and having taught law at a higher educational institution or having carried out scientific work at a scientific institution for at least five years during the last 10 years or a person who has at least eight years of professional work experience within the last ten years, shall have the right to submit an application to the Supreme Judicial Council in order to be included in the list of contenders for judge candidates.A candidate holding an academic degree or having at least eight years of professional experience shall undergo the interview stage of the qualification assessment. According to Articles 100–105.1 of the Judicial Code, the written examination stage of qualification entails the assessment of a candidate judge—who has submitted an application and passed the verification stage—through written assignments in the respective fields of criminal, civil, administrative, or anti-corruption specialization. In addition to testing theoretical legal knowledge, these assignments are also aimed at evaluating the candidate's analytical and legal reasoning skills. After the publication of the appeal results, or, in the absence of appeals, upon the expiration of the appeal period, the Judicial Department shall submit the unified shortlist to the Supreme Judicial Council for the purpose of conducting interviews. The unified shortlist is composed of: 1. Candidates from the written examination results list who have obtained the required total score, 2. Candidates holding an academic degree; and 3. Candidates with at least eight years of professional work experience within the last ten years. During the interview stage, the candidate judge's personal file, compliance with judicial conduct rules, and legal knowledge in the relevant field are evaluated. When conducting the vote to form the list of candidate judges, the members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall take into account the results of the qualification written examination and the interview, as well as the advisory opinion on integrity provided by the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption regarding the candidate. Based on the results of the qualification assessment, the Supreme Judicial Council prepares and approves the list of candidate judges and submits it to the Academy of Justice for the purpose of organizing their training. Upon completion of training at the Academy of Justice, in accordance with Article 110 of the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council includes the candidates who have completed the training in the lists of candidate judges, according to their respective specializations. Only candidates included in this list are subsequently submitted to the President of the Republic for appointment. After successfully completing all the aforementioned stages, the Supreme Judicial Council, in accordance with the procedure established by Article 115 of the Judicial Code, submits a proposal regarding the appointment of the candidates and, upon approval, presents the candidate judge to the President of the Republic for appointment.

Azerbaijan

The process is managed by the Judicial-Legal Council (JLC) and the Judge Selection Committee.
Selection Committee of Judges has been founded for the purpose of selecting candidates for judicial post, and the procedure of selection of candidates for the judicial posts. The Regulation on the Selection Committee of Judges and the Rules for the selection of non-judge candidates for the vacant judicial posts have been prepared, and the composition of the Selection Committee of Judges has been formed.
The Selection Committee of Judges is composed of 11 members, more than half of which are judges. Other members are the representatives of the Office of Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ministry of Justice, Office of the Judicial-Legal Council, a member of the Bar Association and a legal scholar.
It shall be noted that in accordance with the new rules for the selection of judges, equal conditions are established for all candidates, they take test exams in a single hall, and the results are announced immediately while being examined in front of the candidates in that hall.
Candidates for the position of judge who have passed the test exam held on the basis of transparent procedures and conducted in accordance with international standards, as well as those who are successful in written and oral exams are admitted to the next stage - initial long-term training courses. The results of the final interviews held after the successful completion of the internship period in the courts are evaluated by the Selection Committee of Judges and the candidates are presented to the Judicial-Legal Council.
In order to determine whether the candidates have acquired the necessary qualifications to work as a judge, after the candidates are submitted to the Judicial-Legal Council, the Council conducts a conversation with them and makes a presentation to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan about the appointment of judges of the first instance courts corresponding to the number of vacant judge positions. In addition, according to Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the Judicial-Legal Council,” a judge or a candidate for judicial office may lodge a complaint with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning him or her, including decisions in disciplinary proceedings (with the exception of decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date on which the decision is served on the judge or candidate. The complaint may concern the correct application of legislation on legal issues.
The Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan shall examine the complaint within three months and may uphold, annul, or amend the decision of the Judicial-Legal Council, and shall submit its decision to the Judicial-Legal Council. The decision of the Plenum of the Supreme Court on a complaint against a decision of the Judicial-Legal Council is final.
Complaints against decisions of the Judicial-Legal Council are examined by the Plenum of the Supreme Court in accordance with its general procedural rules.-Supreme Court answer
Recruitment procedure for judges, competent authority, and requirements for candidates for judicial office:
Article 93 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges” sets out the requirements applicable to candidates for judicial office. In accordance with these requirements, pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan who have the right to participate in elections, possess higher legal education, and have more than five years of professional experience in the legal profession may be appointed as judges.
Persons who hold dual citizenship, have obligations towards other states, are clergy, have been declared legally incapable or with limited legal capacity by a court, are unable to perform judicial duties due to physical or mental impairments based on a medical opinion, have previously been convicted of a crime, whose criminal prosecution was terminated on non-exonerating grounds, or who have been dismissed from judicial office on disciplinary grounds may not be appointed as judges.
Article 93-3 of the same Law establishes the rules for the selection of candidates for judicial office. Accordingly, candidates are selected through a test examination, a written examination, and an interview. The organisation of the examinations and interviews, as well as the evaluation of their results, is carried out by the Judges Selection Committee. The Judges Selection Committee may involve an ad hoc commission established by it for this purpose.
The results of the evaluation of candidates are submitted to the Judicial-Legal Council. Taking into account the number of vacant judicial positions, the Judicial-Legal Council submits proposals for the appointment of candidates to judicial office.
Right of appeal of candidates not initially selected and the competent body:
Pursuant to Clauses 1.1 and 1.4 of the Regulation on the Appeals Council of the Judicial-Legal Council, approved by Decision No. 2 of the Judicial-Legal Council dated 23 January 2025, the Appeals Council of the Judicial-Legal Council is a collegial body operating on a public basis, which considers complaints lodged against the results of interviews conducted for recruitment to the civil service within judicial authorities and the Apparatus of the Judicial-Legal

Georgia	Judges are recruited according a combination of both (competitive exam and working experience) ways. Apart from passing the qualification exam, candidates are expected to have masters' degree in law and 5 years of experience. Candidates should complete special training course of 16-months conducted by the High School of Justice. The later requirement does not extend to candidates who are former Supreme Court judges, or former judges with 18 months of experience in judgeship. Candidates participate in a competition announced by the High Council of Justice. Decision on appointment of the first and second instance judges is made by the the High Council of Justice. Supreme Court judges are nominated by High Council of Justice and appointed by the Parliament of Georgia. The Law on Common Courts (LCC) provides the system of selection of judicial candidates based on two main criteria - integrity and competence (the LCC defines detailed guidance for the assessment of constituent elements of each criterion). There are two different procedures for the evaluation of judicial candidates: evaluation of a candidate for judge without judicial experience and a candidate for judge with judicial experience (except for a current or former member of the Constitutional Court or the Supreme Court of Georgia). Although each and every candidate is subject to background check, interview and evaluation on the basis of the characteristics of integrity and competence criteria, in case of candidates with judicial experience, the HCoJ additionally conducts the examination of 5 cases adjudicated by them. These should be the cases on which summary/final decisions are already entered into force, including, at least, two cases on which the summary/final decisions had been overturned/partially overturned (if any) by a higher instance court. These five cases shall be selected randomly. The purpose of the examination of a case/decision is to assess the level of knowledge of legislation, human rights law (including case law of the European Court of Human Rights), the proper application of appropriate legal norms with respect to the decisions made by the judge, the substantiation and persuasiveness of decisions, analytical skills of the judge, the ability to express his/her ideas clearly and lucidly, ability of logical reasoning and analysis. When studying the case/decision, the nature and seriousness of the legal error made in the overturned/partially overturned decision by the higher instance court is also evaluated. In other respects, the procedure is similar to the procedure for selecting judges of the Supreme Court. In particular, according the legal changes made in Organic Law on Common Courts (June, 2025): -The process of selection of judges is open. A public hearing of candidates shall be conducted in full compliance with the principle of equal treatment of all candidates. -After the public hearing, each member of the HCoJ evaluates the candidate. Name of evaluating members is anonymous. -Total sum of evaluations made by members of the HCoJ according to the integrity and competence criterion shall be subject to publication to ensure public scrutiny. -The list of candidates advanced to the next (voting) stage shall be compiled according to the best aggregate scores the candidates obtained during the evaluation under the competence and integrity criteria to ensure that best candidates are selected. -Voting is made by secret ballot. -The decision on appointment of a judge shall be taken by two thirds of the votes of the full membership of HCoJ. -Candidates shall be granted the right to appeal to the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court at any stage of the selection and appointment procedure. The right to appeal against a decree of the HCoJ is valid at every relevant stage of the selection process. The procedure for appointing judges of first and second instance courts provides for the possibility of the HCoJ to put a candidate to a repeated voting, if this candidate fails to hold a respective vacant position of a judge. Specifically, Article 35(4) of the LCC defines that if a candidate for a judge fails to hold a respective vacant position of a judge, at least 3 members of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall have the right, after completion of voting, with the consent of this candidate, to refer to the Council that a candidate be voted for again for appointing him/her to any vacant position remaining within the current competition. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall make the decision to hold repeated voting by a majority of the members attending its session. The repeated voting shall be held under a general procedure. The LCC emphasizes that, in case of repeated voting for the candidate, he/she must meet all the appropriate requirements set by Article 34 of this Law that are necessary for the appointment to the vacant position of a judge (including the requirements regarding the citizenship, legal capacity, age, education, work experience in the profession, and command of the state language of Georgia) for which he/she is running for the repeated voting. Same procedure apply for selection of Supreme court candidates. In particular: -The process of selection of candidates is open. A public hearing of candidates shall be conducted in full compliance with the principle of equal treatment of all candidates. -After the public hearing, each member of the HCoJ evaluates the candidate. Name of evaluating members is anonymous. -Total sum of evaluations made by members of the HCoJ according to the integrity and competence criterion shall be subject to publication to ensure public scrutiny.

Republic of Moldova	The entire procedure for admission to the judicial profession involves a three-stage process. I.Entry exam and judicial exam before National Institute of Justice Initial training for candidates for the position of judge is one of the mandatory requirements for appointment to judicial office for individuals who do not have five years of professional experience in legal fields. The initial training program for such candidates lasts 18 months and takes place at the National Institute of Justice. Admission to the initial training program for candidates for the position of judge is based on a competitive examination. The entry exam for the initial training of candidates for the position of judge is organized by the National Institute of Justice in accordance with the principles of transparency and equal rights, and is based on the participants' qualifications. The date, location, and format of the admission competition, as well as the number of positions available, are announced in the competition notice, which is published on the Institute's official website and in the media at least 60 days prior to the competition date. Only persons who meet the requirements set forth in Law No. 544-XIII of July 20, 1995, on the Status of Judges, are eligible to participate in the admission competition for the position of judge (the criteria are listed in question 93). The following documents must be attached to the application for the admission competition to NIJ: a) a copy of the identity document; b) a copy of the bachelor's degree in law, a copy of the master's degree in law, or their equivalent; c) a copy of the employment record book or a copy of the document certifying length of service, if the candidate possesses one of these documents; d) a detailed criminal record certificate; e) a declaration of assets and personal interests for the previous fiscal year and for the year in which the application for the competition was submitted. Candidates are required to give their consent to a medical examination, should they pass the entrance exam, which they must provide in writing. The medical certificate is issued by a specialized commission of the Ministry of Health. The National Institute of Justice requests that the National Integrity Authority verify the declaration of assets, and that the National Anti-Corruption Center and the Information and Security Service provide information regarding the integrity of candidates who have passed the first stage of the competition. Within 45 days at the latest, these authorities shall communicate their findings to the Institute. Upon completion of the initial training courses, trainees take the graduation exam before the Graduation Exam Commission. Within 30 days of receiving their certificate, graduates of the Institute are required to submit their application for inclusion in the registry for filling vacant judicial positions maintained by the Superior Council of the Judiciary. Individuals with five years of professional experience in legal field take an exam at the National Institute of Justice under the same conditions as those applicable to the graduation exam taken by NIJ students in initial training courses. To register for the exam, they must submit an application to the NIJ, and at least 30 days prior to the exam, the aforementioned individuals must participate in the training organized for them by the NIJ. The NIJ Graduation Examination Commission verifies whether candidates for the position of judge meet the conditions set forth in Article 6(2) of Law No. 544/1995 on the Status of Judges (the criteria are listed in question 93). The Graduation Examination Commission requests from the National Integrity Authority a verification of the declaration of assets and personal interests, and from the National Anti-Corruption Center and the Information and Security Service—information regarding the integrity of persons to be admitted to the examination for the position of judge. The aforementioned authorities shall communicate their findings to the Institute within 45 days at the latest. Individuals who meet the conditions set forth by law are included in the list of persons admitted to the judicial exam. Persons applying for the position of judge on the basis of 5 years of professional experience within one year of the issuance of the certificate attesting to having taken the examination before the Commission for Graduation Examinations, are required to initiate the procedure for appointment to the position of judge by submitting the required documents to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The results of the examination taken before the NIJ Graduation Examination Commission are valid for a period of 5 years. This stage has to be followed by all candidates for a position of judge excepting candidates who are working as judges in international courts and the Constitutional Court judges. Judges of international courts and Constitutional Court judges may be appointed to the position of judge in Moldova by participating directly in the selection process before the Selection Board and the Superior Council of Magistracy.
Ukraine	The procedure for recruitment, selection and appointment of judges in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", in particular Section IV (Articles 69–81). Candidates for judicial office must meet statutory eligibility requirements, including Ukrainian citizenship, higher legal education, at least five years of professional experience in the field of law, command of the state language and compliance with the criteria of competence and integrity. The selection procedure for candidates for judicial office is conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and includes several stages: announcement of the selection procedure, submission of applications and supporting documents, admission to the procedure following verification of eligibility requirements, sitting the qualification examination (anonymous testing and practical assignment), special background check and approval of the ranking of successful candidates. Candidates who successfully complete the procedure are included in the reserve for vacant judicial positions. Appointment to a specific vacant judicial position takes place through a competition procedure organised by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine among candidates included in the reserve (for local courts) or on the basis of qualification evaluation results (for higher courts). Following the competition and interview with the selected candidate, the Commission adopts a decision recommending the candidate for appointment. The recommendation is then examined by the High Council of Justice, which decides whether to submit a motion to the President of Ukraine for appointment. The final appointment is made by presidential decree. Judicial powers are acquired after enrolment in the staff of the relevant court, taking the judicial oath and, where required, completion of initial training.

Table 5.1.2 Entry criteria into the process to become a judge in 2025 (Q93)

Beneficiaries	Entry criteria into the process to become a judge											
	Basic law studies	Advanced law studies (masters or PhD)	Judicial exam/bar exam	Average grades in education	Years of work experience	Relevance of previous work experience	Citizenship	Age	Clean criminal record	Foreign language knowledge	Entry test / exam	Other
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia												
Republic of Moldova												
Ukraine												

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.1.3 Authority competent for evaluation and decision during the entry selection of judges in 2025 (Q94)

Beneficiaries	Judges		
	Authority competent during the entry selection		
	Judicial Council	Judicial Academy	Other body
Armenia			
Azerbaijan			
Georgia			
Republic of Moldova			
Ukraine			

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.1.4 Availability of a public call to become a judge, and public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates for judges in 2025 (Q95 and Q96)

Beneficiaries	Judges				
	Availability of a public call for candidates	Public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates			
		Published on the internet	Sent only to the participants in the competition	Not published	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.1.5 Possibility for non pre-selected judge candidates to appeal, and the body competent to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q97 and Q98)

Beneficiaries	Judges				
	Possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal	Body competent to decide on the appeal			
		Judicial Council	Judicial Academy	Court	Other body
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.1.6 Criteria in the selection procedure (after exam/interview, etc) for judges in 2025 (Q99)

Beneficiaries	Criteria in the selection procedure for judges						
	Results/score from Judicial Academy training / Additional testing for non-Academy graduates	Relevance of previous work experience	Duration of previous work experience	Interview evaluation	Performance appraisal (from previous employer)	Other criteria	Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate outside of Judicial Academy
Armenia	Via Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	No	Without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	No	Without Judicial Academy	No
Georgia	Via Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	No
Republic of Moldova	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	No
Ukraine	No	No	No	No	No	Without Judicial Academy	No

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.1.7 Measures in place to ensure the transparency in case the selection of a judge takes place via an "Interview evaluation", in 2025 (Q100)

Beneficiaries	Measures in place to ensure transparency in case of an interview evaluation to select a judge				
	Minutes of the interviews are taken	Audio or video recording of the interviews are taken	A standardised Questionnaire is used for all candidates	A standardised point system is used to evaluate the candidates	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.1.8 Authority competent for the selection of judges in 2025 (Q101)

Beneficiaries	Authority competent for selection of judges			
	Parliament	Judicial Council	Judicial Academy	Other body
Armenia		Both - Via & without Judicial Academy		
Azerbaijan		Without Judicial Academy		
Georgia	Without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy		
Republic of Moldova		Both - Via & without Judicial Academy		
Ukraine				Without Judicial Academy

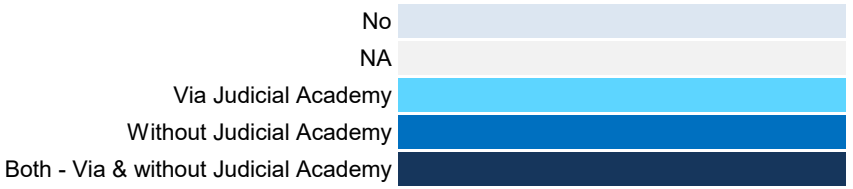


Table 5.1.9 Authority competent for the final appointment of judges in 2025 (Q102 and Q103)

Beneficiaries	Judges							
	Authority competent for the final appointment				Competences of the authority in the final appointment procedure			
	Parliament	Executive power	Judicial Council	Other body	Only confirms all the selected (proposed) candidates	Has the right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed) candidates	Has the right to appoint candidates that were not selected (proposed) by the competent authority	Other
Armenia								
Azerbaijan								
Georgia								
Republic of Moldova								
Ukraine								

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.1.10 Possibility for non-selected candidates for a judge position to appeal against the decision of appointment and the competent body to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q104 and Q105)

Beneficiaries	Judges				
	Possibility for non-selected candidates for a judge position to appeal against the decision of appointment	Competent body to decide on the appeal			
		Judicial Council	Court	Other body	Comment on Other body
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

5.2 Recruitment of prosecutors

Table 5.2.1 Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a prosecutor in 2025 (Q111)

Beneficiaries	Description of the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a prosecutor
Armenia	The recruitment of prosecutors is carried out through a structured multi-stage process regulated by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. In accordance with Article 38 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, the process begins with a competition for inclusion in the list of candidates for prosecutors. Applicants submit their applications, which are subject to preliminary review, including obtaining an advisory opinion from the Corruption Prevention Commission. Subsequently, in accordance with Part 7 of Article 38 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, candidates undergo an evaluation by the Qualification Commission, which includes an interview and an assessment of their professional knowledge, practical skills, and personal qualities. In the case of legal scholars, the evaluation is limited to the review of submitted documents and the assessment of relevant personal qualities. Based on the results of this stage, candidates who receive a positive evaluation are proposed for inclusion in the list of candidates for prosecutors. Following inclusion in the list, candidates generally undergo training at the Justice Academy; however, experienced legal professionals may be exempt from this training in accordance with the legislation. According to part 3 of Article 42 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, after completing their studies or from among experienced legal professionals, prosecutors are appointed to the position.
Azerbaijan	The recruitment procedure for prosecutors in Azerbaijan is carried out annually by the Prosecutor General's Office through a competitive examination process. Application procedure: •Candidates register electronically through the official HR portal of the Prosecutor General's Office (https://hr.genprosecutor.gov.az/). • During registration, candidates fill in required sections including personal information, education, knowledge, criminal record, military service, relatives, work experience, and attach a required documents. • Required documents include the application form, personal record sheet, CV, ID card, higher education diploma (with recognition certificate if obtained abroad), diploma supplement, and 4x6 cm color photo on a white background. •All information must be complete and accurate, as applications can only be submitted once. Examination procedure: •After verification of applications, a test examination is conducted. •Candidates who score 70 points or higher on the test are admitted to the written examination stage. • Information regarding the exam time, place, questions, and legal references is publicly announced through mass media and on the official websites of the Prosecutor General's Offic (www.prokurorluq.gov.az, www.genprosecutor.gov.az). Selection and appointment: •Recruitment is based strictly on merit and compliance with legal requirements. •Successful candidates are appointed as prosecutors according to their test and written exam results. This procedure ensures transparency, equal opportunity, and selection of highly qualified candidates

Georgia	The most commonly used mechanism for selection of prosecutors is an internship program. Apart from that, prosecutors can be appointed through competition and in exceptional circumstances, based on the criteria set forth in the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia and justified decision of the Prosecutor General, without internship and competition. Appointment through internship (Pursuant to Order No 040 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia): The internship programme within the PSG is regulated by the Order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia No. 040 of 26 August 2020 on "Determining the Rules for Undertaking an Internship in the Prosecution Service of Georgia." The programme aims to prepare qualified personnel capable of independently performing prosecutorial and investigative duties. Admission to the internship is conducted through an open competition, which may include written testing and interviews. The recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General. Successful candidates participate in training organised by the Professional Development Centre and are appointed as interns by the Prosecutor General based on the Council's recommendation and service needs. The internship normally lasts one year and includes supervised practical work, training activities, and periodic evaluations. Upon completion, interns undergo a final assessment, and successful candidates may be appointed to vacant positions or included in the personnel reserve. Appointment through competition (Pursuant to Order #039 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia): During interviewing candidates (who successfully passed written exams), the Contest Commission uses the evaluation forms for making a decision. The Commission shall make a decision based on of candidate's skills, qualifications, experience and overall compatibility with the requirements of the job opening. Based on the results of the contest, the Chairperson of the Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment. The candidates shall undergo a professional training. The Human Resources Management and Development Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is responsible for providing the training. The results of the training are taken into account when appointing the candidates. After completing all stages successfully, the contestant is appointed on the position. All decisions made regarding the above-mentioned procedures shall be substantiated and may be appealed in the court. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provide that all decisions regarding appointment of prosecutors should be reasoned (Article 1 § 5 and Article 2 § 3 respectively) and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online (Article 1 §6 and Article 7 §1 respectively). In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xi satisfactorily. The recommendation stipulated, "(i) regulating, in more detail, the recruitment and promotion of prosecutors so as to ensure that decisions are based on precise and objective criteria, notably merit; (ii) providing for transparent procedures – including by making the above-mentioned criteria public – and ensuring that any decisions in those procedures are reasoned".

Republic of Moldova

The entire procedure involves a three-stage process for admission to the prosecutor's profession.

I.Entry exam and judicial exam before National Institute of Justice

Initial training for candidates for the position of prosecutor is one of the mandatory requirements for appointment to judicial office for individuals who do not have five years of professional experience in legal fields.

The initial training program for such candidates lasts 18 months and takes place at the National Institute of Justice. Admission to the initial training program for candidates for the position of prosecutor is based on a competitive examination.

The entry exam for the initial training of candidates for the position of prosecutor is organized by the National Institute of Justice in accordance with the principles of transparency and equal rights, and is based on the participants' qualifications.

The date, location, and format of the admission competition, as well as the number of positions available, are announced in the competition notice, which is published on the Institute's official website and in the media at least 60 days prior to the competition date.

Only persons who meet the requirements set forth in art. 20 of the Law No. 3/2016, on the Prosecution Service are eligible to participate in the admission competition for the position of prosecutor (the criteria are listed in question 112). The following documents must be attached to the application for the admission competition to NIJ:

a) a copy of the identity document;

b) a copy of the bachelor's degree in law, a copy of the master's degree in law, or their equivalent;

c) a copy of the employment record book or a copy of the document certifying length of service, if the candidate possesses one of these documents;

d) a detailed criminal record certificate;

e) a declaration of assets and personal interests for the previous fiscal year and for the year in which the application for the competition was submitted.

Candidates are required to give their consent to a medical examination, should they pass the entrance exam, which they must provide in writing.

The medical certificate is issued by a specialized commission of the Ministry of Health.

The National Institute of Justice requests that the National Integrity Authority verify the declaration of assets, and that the National Anti-Corruption Center and the Information and Security Service provide information regarding the integrity of candidates who have passed the first stage of the competition. Within 45 days at the latest, these authorities shall communicate their findings to the Institute. Upon completion of the initial training courses, trainees take the graduation exam before the Graduation Exam Commission.

Within 30 days of receiving their certificate, graduates of the Institute are required to submit their application for inclusion in the registry for filling vacant judicial positions maintained by the Superior Council of the Prosecutors.

Individuals with five years of professional experience in legal field take an exam at the National Institute of Justice under the same conditions as those applicable to the graduation exam taken by NIJ students in initial training courses.

To register for the exam, they must submit an application to the NIJ, and at least 30 days prior to the exam, the aforementioned individuals must participate in the training organized for them by the NIJ.

The NIJ Graduation Examination Commission verifies whether candidates for the position of prosecutor meet the conditions set forth in the Law No. 3/2016 on Prosecution Service (the criteria are listed in question 112). The Graduation Examination Commission requests from the National Integrity Authority a verification of the declaration of assets and personal interests, and from the National Anti-Corruption Center and the Information and Security Service—information regarding the integrity of persons to be admitted to the examination for the position of prosecutor. The aforementioned authorities shall communicate their findings to the Institute within 45 days at the latest. Individuals who meet the conditions set forth by law are included in the

Ukraine	The entry procedure for the position of prosecutor in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, in particular Section V (Articles 27–36). As a general rule, entry into the prosecution service takes place through recruitment to the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office. A candidate for such position must be a citizen of Ukraine, have higher legal education, command of the state language and meet the statutory integrity and health requirements. The law also provides separate eligibility requirements for positions in regional prosecutor’s offices and in the Office of the Prosecutor General; however, appointment to those offices is not part of the initial entry procedure and is generally carried out through transfer and competition among serving prosecutors. The recruitment and appointment procedure for a district prosecutor includes several stages: announcement of the selection procedure, submission of applications and supporting documents, verification of eligibility requirements, sitting the qualification examination (anonymous testing and practical assignment), special background check in accordance with anti-corruption legislation, determination of the ranking of successful candidates and their inclusion in the reserve for vacant positions of prosecutors of district prosecutor’s offices. Appointment to a specific vacant position takes place through a competition among candidates included in the reserve. Following the competition, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors submits to the head of the relevant regional prosecutor’s office a motion for the appointment of the selected candidate as a trainee prosecutor of the respective district prosecutor’s office. After appointment, the trainee prosecutor takes the oath of prosecutor and undergoes special training, which consists of initial training provided by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and an internship in the respective district prosecutor’s office. Upon successful completion of the special training, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors submits a motion for final appointment, and the head of the regional prosecutor’s office issues an order appointing the trainee prosecutor to the position of prosecutor of the district prosecutor’s office. A person appointed to the position of prosecutor acquires prosecutorial powers after taking the oath of prosecutor. Appointment to positions in the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office is subject to a separate statutory procedure based on an open competition conducted by a dedicated competition commission.

Table 5.2.2 Entry criteria into the process to become a prosecutor in 2025 (Q112)

Beneficiaries	Entry criteria into the process to become a prosecutor											
	Basic law studies	Advanced law studies (masters or PhD)	Judicial exam/bar exam	Average grades in education	Years of work experience	Relevance of previous work experience	Citizenship	Age	Clean criminal record	Foreign language knowledge	Entry test / exam	Other
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia												
Republic of Moldova												
Ukraine												

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.3 Authority competent for evaluation and decision during the entry selection of prosecutors in 2025 (Q113)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors			
	Authority competent during the entry selection			
	Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Prosecution services	Judicial Academy	Other body
Armenia				Both - Via & without Judicial Academy
Azerbaijan		Without Judicial Academy		
Georgia		Without Judicial Academy		
Republic of Moldova			Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	
Ukraine				Without Judicial Academy

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.4 Availability of a public call to become a prosecutor, and public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates for prosecutors in 2025 (Q114 and Q115)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors				
	Availability of a public call for candidates	Public availability of the list of pre-selected candidates			
		Published on the internet	Sent only to the participants in the competition	Not published	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.5 Possibility for non pre-selected prosecutor candidates to appeal, and the body competent to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q116 and Q117)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors					
	Possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal	Body competent to decide on the appeal				
		Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Prosecution services	Judicial Academy	Court	Other body
Armenia						
Azerbaijan						
Georgia						
Republic of Moldova						
Ukraine						

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.6 Criteria in the selection procedure (after exam/interview, etc) for prosecutors in 2025 (Q118)

Beneficiaries	Criteria in the selection procedure for prosecutors						
	Results/score from Judicial Academy training / Additional testing for non-Academy graduates	Relevance of previous work experience	Duration of previous work experience	Interview evaluation	Performance appraisal (from previous employer)	Other criteria	Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate
Armenia	Via Judicial Academy	No	No	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	Without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	Both - Via & without Judicial Academy	No
Ukraine	Without Judicial Academy	No	No	No	No	Without Judicial Academy	No

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.7 Measures in place to ensure the transparency in case the selection of a prosecutor takes place via an "Interview evaluation", in 2025 (Q119)

Beneficiaries	Measures in place to ensure transparency in case of an interview evaluation to select a prosecutor				
	Minutes of the interviews are taken	Audio or video recording of the interviews are taken	A standardised questionnaire is used for all candidates	A standardised point system is used to evaluate the candidates	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.2.8 Authority competent for selection of prosecutors in 2025 (Q120)

Beneficiaries	Authority competent for selection of prosecutors			
	Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Prosecutorial services	Judicial Academy	Other body
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

No
NA
Via Judicial Academy
Without Judicial Academy
Both - Via & without Judicial Academy

Table 5.2.9 Authority competent for the final appointment of prosecutors in 2025 (Q121 and Q122)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors								
	Authority competent for the final appointment					Competences of the authority in the final appointment procedure			
	Parliament	Executive power	Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Judicial Academy	Other body	Only confirms all the selected (proposed) candidates	Has the right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed) candidates	Has the right to appoint candidates that were not selected (proposed) by the competent authority	Other
Armenia									
Azerbaijan									
Georgia									
Republic of Moldova									
Ukraine									

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.2.10 Possibility for non-selected candidates for a prosecutor position to appeal against the decision of appointment, and the competent body to decide on the appeal in 2025 (Q123 and Q124)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors						
	Possibility for non-selected candidates (for a prosecutor position) to appeal against the decision of appointment	Competent body to decide on the appeal					
		Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Court	Prosecution office	Judicial Academy	Other body	Comment on Other body
Armenia							
Azerbaijan							Prosecutor General
Georgia							
Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

5.3 Integrity and mandate of judges and prosecutors

Table 5.3.1 Methods to check the integrity of candidate judges in 2025 (Q106)

	Methods to check integrity of candidate judges					
	Through the check of criminal records	Through the check of disciplinary proceedings and sanctions	Through intelligence investigation	Through an integrity assessment test	Through psychological assessment	Other
Armenia				Yes		
Azerbaijan	Yes				Yes	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes		Yes		Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.3.2 Mandate of judges and compulsory retirement age in 2025 (Q107)

Beneficiaries	Mandate of judges and compulsory retirement age in 2025	
	Appointed to office for an undetermined period	Compulsory retirement age
Armenia		65
Azerbaijan		for Supreme Court judges is 68, and for judges of other courts is 66.
Georgia		65
Republic of Moldova		65
Ukraine		65

Yes	
No	
NA	
Nap	

Table 5.3.3 Probation period for judges and institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful in 2025 (Q108, Q109 and Q110)

Beneficiaries	Judges					
	Probation period for judges	Duration of the probation period (in years)	Institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful			Possibility to appeal against this decision
			Executive power	Judicial Council	Other body	
Armenia						
Azerbaijan		3				
Georgia		3 years				
Republic of Moldova						
Ukraine						

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 5.3.4 Methods to check the integrity of candidate prosecutors in 2025 (Q125)

	Methods to check integrity of candidates for prosecutors					
	Through the check of criminal records	Through the check of disciplinary proceedings and sanctions	Through intelligence investigation	Through an integrity assessment test	Through psychological assessment	Other
Armenia						
Azerbaijan						
Georgia						
Republic of Moldova						
Ukraine						

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 5.3.5 Mandate of prosecutors and compulsory retirement age in 2025 (Q126)

Beneficiaries	Mandate of prosecutors and compulsory retirement age in 2025	
	Appointed to office for an undetermined period	Compulsory retirement age
Armenia		65
Azerbaijan		65
Georgia		NAP
Republic of Moldova		65
Ukraine		65

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 5.3.6 Probation period for prosecutors and institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful in 2025 (Q127, Q128 and Q129)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors						
	Probation period for prosecutor	Duration of the probation period (in years)	Institution responsible to decide if the probation period is successful				Possibility to appeal against this decision
			Judicial/ Prosecutorial Council	Prosecution office concerned	Higher prosecution office / Prosecutor general (State public prosecutor)	Other body	
Armenia							
Azerbaijan							
Georgia							
Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Indicator 5. Appointment/recruitment/mandate of judges/prosecutors

by country

92. Please describe the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a judge:
93. What are the entry criteria (pre-conditions) into the process to become a judge?
94. Which authority is competent during the entry selection procedure?
95. Is there a public call for candidates to become a judge?
96. Is there a list of pre-selected candidates which is public?
97. Is there a possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal?
98. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
99. What are the criteria for the selection of judges?
100. If you selected “Interview evaluation” in the previous question, please indicate what measures are in place to ensure the transparency of the interview process:
101. Which authority is competent to select judges?
102. Which authority is competent for the final appointment of a judge?
103. Which competences has this authority in the final appointment procedure (multiple replies possible):
104. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision of appointment?
105. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
106. How do you check the integrity of candidate judges?
107. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
108. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?
109. If yes, which authority is competent to decide if the probation period is successful?
110. Is there a possibility to appeal against this decision?
111. Please describe the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a prosecutor:
112. What are the entry criteria (pre-conditions) into the process to become a prosecutor?
113. Which authority is competent during the entry selection procedure?
114. Is there a public call for candidates to become a prosecutor?
115. Is there a list of pre-selected candidates which is public?
116. Is there a possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal?
117. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
118. What are the criteria of selection of public prosecutor?
119. If you selected “Interview evaluation” in the previous question, please indicate what measures are in place to ensure the transparency of the interview process:
120. Which authority is competent during the selection procedure of a public prosecutor?
121. Which authority is competent for the final appointment of a prosecutor?
122. Which competences has this authority in the final appointment procedure ? (multiple replies possible):
123. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision of appointment?

124. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
125. How do you check the integrity of candidate prosecutors?
126. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
127. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?
128. If yes, which authority is competent to decide if the probation period is successful?
129. Is there a possibility to appeal against this decision?

Armenia

Q93 (General Comment): A person applying for inclusion in the list of candidates for judges, within one month from the date of publication of the decision on the qualification check, submits an application to the Supreme Judicial Council in the form established by the Supreme Judicial Council (Part 1 of Article 98 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia"). Persons between the ages of 25 and 60, who have the right to vote, may participate in the qualification check for inclusion in the list of candidates for judges if: 1. They possess only the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia. 2. They have obtained a Bachelor of Law qualification degree in the Republic of Armenia or the qualification of a certified specialist with higher legal education, or have received the corresponding degree in a foreign country. 3. They are proficient in Armenian. 4. They have the appropriate level of language knowledge established by the Supreme Judicial Council in at least one of the English, Russian, and French languages tested using standardized test systems. 5. Only in the case of a Bachelor of Law degree or obtaining an appropriate degree in a foreign country, they have professional work experience of at least five years. In the case of a Bachelor of Law and Master of Law degree or a qualified degree of a certified specialist with higher legal education or obtaining an appropriate degree in a foreign country, they should have professional work experience of at least three years. 6. There are no restrictions provided for by Judicial Code for the appointment of a judge. Candidates with extensive experience in the field of law (experienced legal professionals) are eligible to apply for inclusion in the list of judicial candidates if they meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 1-4 and 6 above, and: 1. Have at least eight years of professional work experience in the last 10 years. 2. Have an academic degree in law and have taught law for at least five years in a higher educational institution or the state non-profit organization "Academy of Justice," the foundation "Academy of Advocates of the Republic of Armenia" or have performed scientific work in a scientific institution over the past 10 years. In this case, the candidate undergoes the interview stage to assess their qualifications in accordance with the established procedure. In accordance with article 112 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", a person cannot be appointed a judge: 1) who has been convicted of a crime and whose criminal record has not been removed or has not been removed; 2) who has been convicted of an intentional crime or has served a sentence related to deprivation of liberty, regardless of whether the criminal record has been withdrawn or withdrawn; 6) in respect of whom criminal prosecution has been initiated.

Q95 (2025): Through Judicial Department

Q98 (General Comment): In cases when the candidate shall attend the Academy of Justice, according to parts 1 and 2 of the Article 105.1 of the Judicial Code of RA: “The results of the written examination may be appealed to the Appeals Commission within a 15-day time period upon publication thereof. The appeals commission for the relevant specialization shall be formed within a 5-day period upon receipt of the first appeal against the results of the examination for the specialization concerned, composed of two judges and one academic lawyer who are, by a drawing, elected by the composition of 5 academic lawyer candidates for the given specialization nominated by the Training Commission and at least 3 academic lawyer candidates in the relevant field of law nominated by the Authorized Body, upon their consent. Members of the evaluation commission may not be included in the composition of the Appeals Commission”. Moreover, according to part 5 of the Article 105.1 of the Judicial Code, the results of the written examination may be appealed in court on the basis of procedural violations, if they have been appealed to the Appeals Commission. The competent court is the administrative court. It should be noted that the Judicial Code does not describe the appeal procedure neither of decisions made during interview and other stages of candidate selection, nor for the cases when the candidate is selected without attending to the Academy of Justice, but in practice it is not excluded the possibility to appeal to the Administrative court.

Q101 (General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall include the contenders for judge candidates, having completed the training at the Academy of Justice, in the list of judge candidates according to the relevant specializations. In cases when the candidate shall not attend the Academy of Justice the list of judge candidates is compiled by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Q102 (General Comment): In case the candidate gives his or her consent, the Supreme Judicial Council shall propose his or her candidacy to the President of the Republic by introducing also his or her personal file, the documents submitted thereby in case he or she is not a judge and those acquired as a result of their check. In case the President of the Republic returns to the Supreme Judicial Council the proposal with the objections therein, the Supreme Judicial Council shall be obliged to convene a session. The Supreme Judicial Council shall consider the issue of not accepting the objection of the President of the Republic and make a decision by secret ballot. Where the Supreme Judicial Council does not accept the objection of the President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall, within a period of three days, adopt a decree on appointing the proposed candidate or apply to the Constitutional Court. Where the Constitutional Court decides that the proposal complies with the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall adopt, within a period of three days, a decree on appointing the proposed candidate. Where the President of the Republic fails to carry out, within a period of three days, the actions specified in parts 2, 4 or 5 of this Article, the decree of the President of the Republic on appointing the relevant candidate shall enter into force by virtue of law, whereon the Chairperson of the Supreme Judicial Council shall, within a period of three days, publish an announcement on the official website of the judiciary

Q106 (General Comment): The integrity of candidate judges is checked through an intergity check. The candidates for judges should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission.
In accordance with Article 26.1 of the RA Law "On the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption" Corruption Prevention Commission shall conduct integrity check and as a result of the study an advisory opinion shall be provided within time limit established by law. Integrity questionnaire shall include the following information:
1/ Personal information.
2/ Information about the candidate's education and employment history, including the name(s) of educational institutions attended and past and present positions held.
3/ Information on any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities.
4/ Information regarding relationships as defined by the Law "On Public Service" between persons holding a public position and other such persons.
5/ Information about affiliation with a criminal subculture.
6/ Information about the property and income of candidate and the property status of their family members within the meaning of the law "On Public Service".
The study of integrity, as defined by law, includes:
1/ Verification of the accuracy of the information provided in the integrity questionnaire.
2/ Investigation into any previous criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities, including involvement in corrupt activities, violations of conduct rules, conflicts of interest, non-compliance with requirements, and other restrictions.
3/ Review of published individual information in the media and on social networks.
4/ Examination of the consistency between the individual's property status and their actual income, as well as previously submitted declarations if any.

Q106 (2025): Amendments were made to the Judicial Code by the law adopted on 23 December 2022, and psychological assessment was removed. Article 108 of the current Judicial Code provides that a psychologist may also participate in the interview with a consultative vote.

Q107 (2025): Following the examination of a matter regarding the disciplinary accountability of a judge in accordance with Article 149 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", the Supreme Judicial Council may impose disciplinary sanctions on a judge, including the termination of their powers, for a significant disciplinary violation.
The powers of a judge shall cease if:
1) he submits his resignation.
2) he has reached the age of 65.
3) the court decision recognizing him as incompetent, missing or deceased has entered into legal force;
4) the guilty verdict against him/her has entered into legal force, or the criminal prosecution has been terminated on non-excusing grounds;
5) has lost the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia or has acquired the citizenship of another state;
6) he died.
A judge's powers shall be terminated by decision of the High Council of Justice if he or she:
Has violated the incompatibility requirements;
Has engaged in political activity;
Due to temporary incapacity, has failed to perform official duties for more than four consecutive months or more than six months within a calendar year, except for reasons related to maternity, childbirth, or adoption leave;
Has a disease or condition that hinders appointment or performance as a judge, rendering the individual unable to exercise judicial powers, or has refused to undergo the mandatory medical examination.

Q112 (2025): Please note that "years of work experience" is a criterion only for the prosecutor of a unit performing functions aimed at the confiscation of property of illegal origin, where at least two years of professional experience as a lawyer is required for the appointment.
According to Article 34 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Prosecutor's Office", an individual convicted of an intentional crime cannot be appointed as a prosecutor, regardless of whether the criminal record has been expunged or removed. In the case of a crime of negligence, appointments are prohibited until the criminal record has been expunged or removed. Furthermore, a law enacted on April 14, 2021, introduced a relevant addition to Article 38 of the fundamental law on the Prosecutor's Office, stipulating that individuals applying for the position of prosecutor must undergo an integrity check.
Q113 (2025): The Qualification Commission is responsible for the recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. According to article 23 of Law on Prosecution- The Qualification Commission shall have nine members, and for choosing the candidates of prosecutors for carrying out the activities stipulated in "Forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property" law, the Commission shall have 11 members. The Qualification Commission shall consist of one deputy of the Prosecutor General, four prosecutors, three law academics and the Rector of the Academy of Justice, and in the 2nd case the Commission shall include 2 experts (appointed by the Prosecutor General) having at least 3 year's experience in the field of forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property.

Q114 (General Comment): The procedure of the organization of the closed and open competitions is regulated by the order of the Prosecutor General. A closed competition of candidates may also be held during the year based on the instructions of the Prosecutor General. No public call is published during closed competitions and participants are notified by written or oral invitation. A person can participate in the closed competition if:
1) he/she meets the requirements provided by law and is exempted from studying in the Academy of Justice as prescribed by law,
2) he/she has appealed through a judicial procedure against the rejection of the application by the Qualification Commission, and the court satisfied the complaint, but open competition has ended. In cases prescribed by the 2nd point the candidate must attend the Academy of Justice.
Q117 (2025): The complaint is examined by the Administrative Court.

Q118 (General Comment): The results of the candidate's education at the Academy of Justice are taken into account when appointing a prosecutor, and in case the candidate is exempted from studying at the Academy of Justice in accordance with the law, the results of the interview are taken into account.
In any case person may be appointed to the position of a prosecutor if he/she meets the requirements set out in Article 35 of the "Law on Prosecutor's Office" and there are no restrictions on the appointment of a prosecutor prescribed by law. For more details please see the comment of Q112.

Q120 (2025): Qualification Commission
Q124 (General Comment): According to the "Law on Prosecution", the candidacies of applicants about whom the Qualification Committee issues a positive opinion shall be submitted to the Prosecutor General, who has a right to include the candidates in the list of prosecutor candidates.
The Prosecutor General makes a reasoned decision on not including the applicant in the list, which the applicant can appeal through judicial procedure. Prosecutors are appointed by the Prosecutor General from among such persons included in the list of prosecutor candidates. Although the "Law on Prosecution" does not contain provision regarding appeal procedure, actions of the Prosecutor General can be appealed through judicial procedure, as the Constitution guarantees the right to judicial remedies.

Q125 (General Comment): In accordance with Article 26.1 of the RA Law "On the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption":
The Commission shall conduct an investigation into integrity within the time limits established by law. The integrity questionnaire shall include the following information: Brief information about the candidate and the property status of their family members within the meaning of the law "On Public Service" - property and income; Information about the candidate's education and employment history, including the name(s) of educational institutions attended and past and present positions held; Information on any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities; Information regarding relationships as defined by the Law "On Public Service" between persons holding a public position and other such persons; Information about affiliation with a criminal subculture; The study of integrity, as defined by law, includes: Verification of the accuracy of the information provided in the integrity questionnaire; Investigation into any previous criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities, including involvement in corrupt activities, violations of conduct rules, conflicts of interest, non-compliance with requirements, and other restrictions; Review of information about the individual published in the media and on social networks; Examination of the consistency between the individual's property status and their actual income, as well as previously submitted declarations; Investigation into the individual's employment history; Examination of the potential affiliation with a criminal subculture.

Q126 (2025): According to Article 62 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office the grounds for dismissing a prosecutor from office are:
1) a personal application.
2) reaching the maximum age for holding the position of prosecutor - 65 years.
3) the death of a prosecutor.
4) termination of citizenship of the Republic of Armenia,
5) reduction of the position.
6) refusal to be transferred to another structural subdivision of the prosecutor's office or to another prosecutor's office, in the event of the liquidation or reorganization of the structural subdivision of the prosecutor's office where he held a position.
7) being declared dead or missing based on a court decision that has entered into legal force.
8) the occurrence of some restrictions on the appointment of a prosecutor.
9) the imposition of a disciplinary sanction.
10) a court act that has entered into legal force, proving that he was appointed to that position in violation of the requirements of the law.
11) a decision made as a result of qualification
12) the existence of a court verdict of conviction that has entered into legal force against him.
13) termination of the criminal prosecution initiated against the prosecutor on non-excusable grounds.

Azerbaijan
Q93 (General Comment): According to Constitution of Republic of Azerbaijan in order to become a judge you need at least 5 years of experience in legal profession. The Law on Courts and Judges specify the requirements and procedures to become a judge. According to the said law there are two possible ways of becoming judge: first and most applicable way is via competition, which includes multiple exams, training at Judicial Academy, etc. This procedure is regulated in detail by bylaw adopted by Judicial-Legal Council. In order to qualify for this procedure you need to have 5 years of experience in legal profession, pass all the exams and training at Justice Academy.
Second way of becoming judge is via special procedure. According to Article 93-4 of the Law on Courts and Judges, outside procedures prescribed above, the person who meets the requirements provided by paragraph 1 Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is prominent in the legal area, has 20 years of experience as a law practitioner and has high moral qualities, on proposal of the Judicial-Legal Council may be appointed to the high judicial posts according to the procedures provided by the legislation. They are not subject to examination and training at Justice Academy. But in practice in is very rarely used procedure.

Q93 (2025): Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93. “In accordance with the first part of Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to participate in elections, possess a higher legal education, and have worked in the legal profession for more than 5 years may be judges.
Persons with dual citizenship, obligations to other states, clergymen(religious officials), those whose incapacity or limited capacity has been confirmed by a court, those unable to perform judicial duties due to physical or mental disorders based on a medical report, those previously convicted of a crime, those whose criminal prosecution was terminated without exonerating grounds, or those dismissed from judicial office as a disciplinary measure cannot be judges."

Q94 (General Comment): According to Article 1 of the Law “on the Judicial-Legal Council”, the Council is the body, which, within its competence,
ensures organization of the court system, independence of judges and court system in Azerbaijan Republic; arranges selection of candidates who are not judges to the vacant judicial posts; evaluates the activity of judges; decides on the issues of transfer of judges to different judicial post, their promotion, calling judges to disciplinary liability, as well as, other issues related to courts and judges, and implements self-governance functions of the judiciary.
According to the legislation (Articles 14 of the Law “on the Judicial-Legal Council” and Articles 93-2 of the Law “on Courts and Judges”), the Judicial-Legal Council forms Judges' Selection Committee consisting of 11 members, more than half of the 11 members of the Judges Selection Committee are judges. The other members represent the executive power (Ministry of Justice), the Judicial-Legal
Council administrative body, the Apparatus of the Milli Majlis (Parliament), the advocacy and the legal scholar. The procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a judge is carried out in accordance with Article 93-3 of the Law “on Courts and Judges” and “the Rules for selection of non-judge candidates to vacant judicial posts” approved by the Judicial-Legal Council on 11 March 2005.
According to Article 93-3 of Law on Judges, the applicants for the post of judge are selected as the result of written exam and oral exam.
Judges Selection Committee arranges these exams to select candidates. The results of these exams are evaluated by the Judges Selection Committee. The Judges Selection Committee may engage ad hoc commission in the implementation of this function. The applicants who have succeeded in these exams are automatically admitted to perform a long-term training period. This training period is organized by the training center (Justice Academy). The working places and salaries of the applicants admitted to perform a long-term training will be kept.

Q97 (2025): According to Clause 3.39 of the "Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Positions," approved by Decision No. 5 of the Judicial-Legal Council dated August 4, 2025: A candidate dissatisfied with the results of the test examination may apply to the Selection Committee of Judges within 3 working days from the time the result is announced; if the test examination is conducted by the Center [State Examination Center], the application may be submitted to the appeals commission established by the Center. The application shall be reviewed with the participation of relevant specialists, and a reasoned response shall be provided to the candidate. If it is discovered that the candidate's results were not calculated correctly, a recalculation is performed, and the candidate's examination results are updated. Following the review of the application, a relevant decision regarding the results is adopted. If the investigation determines that the candidate has achieved the passing score, a decision is made to admit them to the next stage.
4.12. A candidate dissatisfied with the results of the written examination may apply to the Selection Committee of Judges within 5 days from the time the result is announced to clarify the dispute. The matter shall be investigated with the participation of the applicant. This provision does not deprive the candidate of the right to appeal under the general procedure.
4.14. An appeal may be filed with the Judicial-Legal Council against a decision of the Selection Committee of Judges within 10 days from the date that decision is presented. The Judicial-Legal Council shall review such appeals in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council." In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.

Q98 (General Comment): According to the law "on Judicial-Legal Council" a candidate for the position of a judge may appeal to the Plenum of the
Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the correctness of the application of the legislation on legal issues within twenty days from the date of submission of these decisions by the Judicial Legal Council. For this reason we selected High Judicial Council and Court.

Q98 (2025): "The Selection Committee of Judges adopts a decision." An appeal may be filed with the Judicial-Legal Council against a decision of the Selection Committee of Judges within 10 days from the date that decision is presented. The appeal shall be reviewed at a meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council within 1 month from the date of its receipt, and the Committee's decision shall be upheld, revoked, or amended.
In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.

Q99 (2025): Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93-3. Candidates for judicial office are selected based on a test examination, a written examination, and an interview. The examinations and the interview are organized by the Selection Committee of Judges.
Judges are appointed to the office of judge for an initial term of three years. Immediately after appointment, they are engaged in training at the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice for the purpose of professional preparation, in the manner prescribed by the Judicial-Legal Council. Currently, these trainings are organized after the judges have been appointed and do not affect their appointment.
Q101 (2025): In accordance with Article 93-2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan The Selection Committee of Judges is a body formed by the Judicial-Legal Council that carries out the selection of candidates for the position of judge.
Q102 (General Comment): According to Article 93-4 of the Law "On Courts and Judges", when judges are appointed under a special procedure, their appointment to appellate and cassation instances is carried out by a decision of the Milli Majlis (Parliament).
Q102 (2025): In accordance with Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, upon the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, appoints the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the courts of appeal of the Republic of Azerbaijan."
"In accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints the judges of other courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan."

Q103 (2025): In accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints the judges of other courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In accordance with Article 15.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council reviews the proposal of the Selection Committee of Judges regarding a candidate selected for the position of judge, determines whether the requirements of legislation and the Regulations on the Selection Committee of Judges were violated during the selection process, and submits a relevant recommendation for the appointment of the candidate who scored the minimum or higher points set by the Council to one of the vacant judicial positions.

Q106 (2025): The procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a judge is carried out in accordance with Article 93-3 of the Law “on Courts and Judges” and “the Rules for selection of non-judge candidates to vacant judicial posts” approved by the Judicial-Legal Council on 11 March 2005. The selection of candidates for the vacant judge position is carried out transparently through written and oral exams and interview in order to determine the candidates' level of knowledge, general outlook, and suitability for the position of judge.
Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93. Persons with dual citizenship, obligations to other states, clergymen, those whose incapacity or limited capacity has been confirmed by a court, those unable to perform judicial duties due to physical or mental disorders based on a medical report, those previously convicted of a crime, those whose criminal prosecution was terminated without exonerating grounds, or those dismissed from judicial office as a disciplinary measure cannot be judges."
In accordance with Paragraph 5.9 of the Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Offices, a psychologist may be involved in the selection process of candidates for judicial office. The psychologist provides an opinion on the psychological profile of the candidate.

Q107 (General Comment): The age limit for judges of the Supreme Court is 68, and for judges of other courts of instance, it is 66.
Q109 (2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council evaluates the performance of judges appointed for an initial term of 3 years at the end of that period. The performance of judges is evaluated by the Judges Evaluation Committee based on collected materials, utilizing quantitative indicators (judicial workload and the ability to manage it) and qualitative indicators (the quality of judicial acts and court proceedings management, communication skills, judicial ethics, and discipline) that allow for the determination of their level of professionalism. The performance of judges is assessed by taking into account the results of the monitoring of court activities, information from the Office of the Judicial-Legal Council, the judge whose performance is being evaluated, as well as information from the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, appellate courts, and courts of first instance, along with the number of cases referred to mediation in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Mediation'. Information held by the members of the Judicial-Legal Council may also be utilized during the evaluation of judges' performance. The Judges Evaluation Committee prepares a final opinion on the results of the judge's performance evaluation and submits it to the Judicial-Legal Council. The Judicial-Legal Council discusses the final opinion received from the Judges Evaluation Committee at its meeting and adopts a decision on the approval of the results of the judge's performance evaluation.

Q110 (2025): In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.
Q112 (General Comment): Eligibility criteria:
- Applicants must be Azerbaijani citizens under the age of 30.
- They must hold a higher legal education recognized in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- They must be fluent in the state language and have the right to participate in elections.
- Certain categories are disqualified by law, including dual citizens, clergy, persons with restricted legal capacity, individuals with severe physical or mental health issues, those with a criminal record, and those who have previously been dismissed from prosecutorial positions for misconduct.

Q118 (2025): Other - Clearly noted in the answer for the question 111 - Examinations for the prosecution authorities are organized by the Prosecutor's Office itself, not by a Judicial Academy. In fact, there is no separate judicial academy in Azerbaijan. There is a Scientific and Educational Center, which operates as a department within the Prosecutor General's Office. This Center organizes training programs for applicants who have already passed all three stages of the examination process. After completing the training, they are appointed as investigators or assistant prosecutors by the Prosecutor General.
Q119 (2025): The interview process is conducted based on clear, standardized criteria, including professional knowledge, analytical skills, and ethical conduct. Transparency is ensured through objective evaluation guidelines, and adherence to legally established procedures for all candidates.
Q120 (2025): Prosecution Services - Together with State Exam Center Officials in the first stage (multiple test-choice exam)
Q122 (2025): The competition commission prepares a list of candidates who have passed the third stage, and those candidates are appointed to the position.
Q126 (General Comment): This term can be prolonged till the age of 65 by the General Prosecutor.

Georgia
Q93 (2025): A competent citizen of Georgia of 30 years of age who has a higher legal education with at least a master's or equal academic degree/higher education diploma, at least five years of working experience in the specialty, has the command of the official language, has passed a judge's qualification exam, has completed a full training course of the High School of Justice and is entered on the Justice Trainee Qualifications List may be appointed (elected) as a judge. The later requirement does not extend to candidates who are former Supreme Court Judges, Constitutional Court Judges or former judges with 18 months experience as judges and a person nominated for election to the office of a Supreme Court judge. A person to be elected to the position of a judge of the Supreme Court shall be released for passing a judicial qualification exam. A former judge of general courts of Georgia shall be released from the judge's qualification exam until 10 years have passed after the powers of the judge are terminated. After open competition, interviews and assessment the decision on appointment of judges of the first and the second instance courts is made by the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Supreme Court judges are nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. A person with previous conviction, or a person who has been discharged from the position of a judge on the ground of committing disciplinary misconduct or committing a corruption offence as determined in the Law of Georgia on Conflicts of Interest and Corruption at Public Institutions may not be appointed/elected to the position of a judge.

Q94 (General Comment): The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. First and the second instance Judges are appointed by High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Q97 (General Comment): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
Q98 (2025): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court of Georgia.
Q99 (2025): In addition, a candidate for judge shall be selected on the basis of two basic criteria – good faith (integrity) and competence. The characteristics of a good faith criterion are: personal good faith and professional conscience; independence, impartiality and fairness; personal and professional behavior; personal and professional reputation. The characteristics of a competence criterion are: knowledge of legal norms; ability of legal substantiation and competence; writing and verbal communication skills; professional qualities; academic achievements and professional training; professional activity.
Q101 (2025): The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by the High Council of Justice. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice of Georgia and elected by the Parliament of Georgia.

Q102 (General Comment): The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by the High Council of Justice. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia.

Q104 (General Comment): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia refusing to appoint or nominate him/her for the position of a judge to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court. The decision of the Parliament can be appealed in court.
Q106 (2025): During checking the integrity of candidate consideration shall be given to his/her honesty as a citizen and good faith; also consciousness corresponding to duties and responsibility, transparency, accuracy and precision when performing official or other duties, financial or other obligations. For example, when paying bank or other debts, paying utility or other fees, paying a fine for violating traffic regulation etc. Consideration shall be given also to his/her ethics in interacting with colleagues and other people, self control, ability to manage own emotions, disputes in a court to which he/she has been a party, whether there is a criminal charge against him/her, etc.

Q107 (General Comment): Article 63 (6) of the Constitution of Georgia prescribes the rule for appointment of judges of general courts for life tenure. However, before lifetime appointment of a judge, in case of the first appointment at first Instance court, the judge may be appointed for three-year term until 31 December 2024.
Since 1st January 2025 all Judges have been appointed for life tenure (except first Instance Judges who were appointed before 2025).
Q107 (2025): Article 63 (6) of the Constitution of Georgia prescribes the rule for the appointment of judges of general courts for life tenure. However, before lifetime appointment of a judge, in case of the first appointment at a First instance Court, the judge could have been appointed for three-years until 31 December 2024. Since 1st January 2025 all Judges have been appointed for life (except first Instance Judges appointed before 2025).

Q112 (2025): Under the Criminal Code of Georgia, a person may be considered to have a clean criminal record in the following cases:
- When he or she has never been convicted,
- Where a previous criminal record has been expunged by operation of law, or
- Where it has been removed by a court decision in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Expungement by operation of law takes place upon the expiry of the relevant statutory period, which varies depending on the type of sentence imposed and the seriousness of the offence. A criminal record may be removed by a court decision before the expiry of the ordinary expungement period, provided that the legal conditions for such removal are met. Once a criminal record has been expunged or removed, it ceases to have legal effect and is no longer taken into account for the purposes of criminal liability, the legal classification of an offence or the application of criminal-law measures.

The most commonly used mechanism for selection of prosecutors is an internship program. Apart from that, prosecutors can be appointed through competition and in exceptional circumstances, based on the criteria set forth in the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia and justified decision of the Prosecutor General, without internship and competition. Appointment through internship (Pursuant to Order No 040 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia):

The internship programme within the PSG is regulated by the Order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia No. 040 of 26 August 2020 on "Determining the Rules for Undertaking an Internship in the Prosecution Service of Georgia." The programme aims to prepare qualified personnel capable of independently performing prosecutorial and investigative duties. Admission to the internship is conducted through an open competition, which may include written testing and interviews. The recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General. Successful candidates participate in training organised by the Professional Development Centre and are appointed as interns by the Prosecutor General based on the Council's recommendation and service needs. The internship normally lasts one year and includes supervised practical work, training activities, and periodic evaluations. Upon completion, interns undergo a final assessment, and successful candidates may be appointed to vacant positions or included in the personnel reserve.

Appointment through competition (Pursuant to Order #039 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia):

During interviewing candidates (who successfully passed written exams), the Contest Commission uses the evaluation forms for making a decision. The Commission shall make a decision in consideration of candidate's skills, qualifications, experience and overall compatibility with the requirements of the job opening. Based on the results of the contest, the Chairperson of the Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment. The candidates shall undergo a professional training. The Human Resources Management and Development Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is responsible for providing the training. The results of the training are taken into account when appointing the candidates. After completing all stages successfully, the contestant is appointed on the position. All decisions made regarding the above-mentioned procedures shall be substantiated and may be appealed in the court. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provide that all decisions regarding appointment of prosecutors should be reasoned (Article 1 § 5 and Article 2 § 3 respectively) and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online (Article 1 §6 and Article 7 §1 respectively). In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xi satisfactorily. The recommendation

Q121 (2025): After the vetting of a candidate is finished, the PSG Human Resources Management and Development Department and the General Inspectorate submit separate reports to the Prosecutor General of Georgia on appointing a candidate as a prosecutor. The Prosecutor General is the competent authority for the final appointment of a prosecutor.

Q125 (2025): Chapter X of the Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecution Service of Georgia prescribes general rules for assessing the integrity of candidates. According to the provisions of this chapter, the following information on a person shall be subject to an examination:
- A criminal record and a current administrative penalty;
- Information regarding income and financial liabilities;
- Information regarding the possession and disposal of shares in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial legal entities;
- Previous work experience.

Q126 (General Comment): All prosecutors, except for the Prosecutor General, are appointed for an undetermined period. The term of office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is 6 years. The same person cannot be re-elected for a consecutive term.
The legislation of Georgia does not stipulate compulsory retirement age. According to the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia and the Law of Georgia on State Pension, male prosecutors who have reached 65 years and female prosecutors having reached 60 years are eligible for retirement. The retirement in this case is not mandatory. It depends on the will of the person reaching the retirement age.

Q126 (2025): All prosecutors, except for the Prosecutor General, are appointed for an undetermined period. The term of office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is 6 years. The same person cannot be re-elected for a consecutive term.
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Republic of Moldova
Q93 (General Comment): Clean criminal record refers to a detailed criminal record certificate which is an official document issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs providing a comprehensive history of a candidate's criminal background. It includes information on all criminal records, pending convictions, preventive measures, and whether the person is currently wanted by authorities.

Q93 (2025): Other criteria provided for by the Law on the Status of the Judge include: discernment, knowledge of Romanian language, specific medical certificate. Additionally, the candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become judges must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to LP152/2006.
Q98 (2025): The National Institute of Justice is the competent authority during the entry selection procedure to decide on appeal.

Q99 (2025): Other criteria according to the provisions of the Law 147/2023 on the selection and performance evaluation of judges (in force as of 21 June 2023):
1. participation in non-formal education activities, projects or initiatives;
2. knowledge of one of the official languages of the Council of Europe;
3. possession of personal qualities such as verticality, fairness, the ability to manage stressful situations, analytical ability, the ability to make decisions, attested by the result of psychological testing;
4. possession of the ability to understand and solve complex legal situations;
5. other criteria established by the regulation approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy.
Each criterion will be weighted in the calculation of the final results. Previous work experience and the nature of the work performed will
account for 60%, participation in non-formal education activities, projects, or initiatives—30%, and knowledge of one of the official languages of the Council of Europe—10% (e.g. for length of service in positions related to the administration of justice, held within courts, prosecutorial/criminal investigation bodies, as well as in legal professions (certified administrators, attorneys, bailiffs, notaries, or legal specialties involving representation in court) will be awarded 1 point for each year of service. For length in service in other legal positions, but those not related to the administration of justice, will be awarded 0.5 points for each year of service. Participation in non-formal education activities, projects, or initiatives shall be scored, taking into account their relevance to the administration of justice, with 1 point for each scientific article, project, or activity (legislative drafting, thematic studies). Other activities not related to the administration of justice will be scored with 0.5 points. For holding academic degrees the maximum score will be awarded.)
A new Regulation on the selection and evaluation of the judges performance has been approved in 2024 and amended in 2025 by the SCM. It is available at the following link: https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf In accordance with the aforementioned Regulation, performance appraisal from previous employer or from university is a document requested from all candidates. As well, the overall graduation average from the National Institute of Justice or, in the case of the persons with professional experience in the legal field, a score on the examination before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Examination Commission of 8.00 or higher; duration of previous work experience and relevance of previous work experience (in the justice field) are criteria evaluated for all candidates by the Selection and evaluation Board.

Q100 (2025): Minutes of the SCM meetings (including the interviews) are taken.
Other: The decisions of the SCM and the NIJ Council are published on the web pages of the institutions.

Q101 (General Comment): According to the Law on the Status of Judges, the SCM organises competitions for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents, usually twice a year. Before announcing the competition, the SCM publishes information on its official website about all vacant judicial positions or those expected to become vacant within the next six months. All judicial positions declared vacant or anticipated to become vacant are included in the upcoming competition. The SCM announces the opening of the competition for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents through publication in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, in mass media, and on its official website, and sets a deadline for initiating the candidate selection process.
The SCM website contains information about the courts for which the competition is announced, the SCM's decision to announce the competition, the date of publication of the announcement in the Official Monitor or on the SCM website, the deadline for submitting applications/documents, the date of conducting/extending the competition, the date of announcement/extension of the competition (number and date), and the results of the competition.
Q102 (General Comment): Due to 2022 amendments to the Constitution the President of the Republic of Moldova is competent for the final appointment of a judge at the proposal of the Superior Council of Magistracy. If candidates are rejected by the President of the Republic of Moldova a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCM can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The President can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the President and the SCM decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

Q105 (2025): The non-selected candidates may appeal against the final decision of appointment in court. The matter is examined by the court, according to the provisions of the Administrative Code.The Supreme Court of Justice is competent to decide on appeal of the SCM decision.
Q106 (General Comment): According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 9 of the Law of the status of the judge, the Superior Council of Magistracy requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them. The candidate may present, in writing, his/her opinion within 5 working days.

Q107 (2025): Exceptions:
1. at judge's request to resign from position;
2. dismissal as a result of qualifying as "insufficient" in two consecutive performance evaluations;
3. in case of transfer to another position;
4. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction;
5. dismissal as a result of a final conviction;
6. dismissal as a result of acting in a conflict of interest;
7. dismissal as a result of failure or refusal to submit the declaration on assets and conflicts of interest;
8. dismissal as a result of an order issued by a court on confiscation of unjustified assets;
9. dismissal as a result of a negative result of the integrity test required by the disciplinary body;
10. loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova;
11. non-compliance with different interdictions established by the special law on the status of judges;
12. ascertaining the inability to work, proven by a medical certificate;
13. dismissal as a result of establishing a judicial protection measure referring to the judge;
14. in case of death.

Q112 (General Comment): Clean criminal record refers to a detailed criminal record certificate which is an official document issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs providing a comprehensive history of a candidate's criminal background. It includes information on all criminal records, pending convictions, preventive measures, and whether the person is currently wanted by authorities.
According to Article 20(1) and (2) of Law No 3/2016 on the Public Prosecutors Office:
(1) A person who meets the following conditions may apply for the position of prosecutor:
(a) he/she is a citizen of the Republic of Moldova;
b) he/she knows the Romanian language;
c) no judicial protection measure is in place for him/her;
d) has a bachelors degree and a masters degree in the field of law or other equivalent legal studies, recognized by the structure authorized for the recognition and equivalence of studies and qualifications;
e) has completed the initial training courses for prosecutors at the National Institute of Justice or, in the case of a person who has the necessary seniority to be appointed to the position, has passed the examination before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission;
e/1) has the general graduation average of the National Institute of Justice or the average grade in the exam taken before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission equal to or higher than 8.00.
f) enjoys an irreproachable reputation;
g) has not previously been found guilty of a criminal offence;
g1) does not have, in the last 5 years, in the record of professional integrity, entries on the negative result of the professional integrity test for violation of the obligation provided for in Article 7 para. (2) letter a) of the Law no. 325/2013 on institutional integrity assessment;
h) is medically fit to perform the function of prosecutor.
(2) A person may not be considered as having an irreproachable reputation within the meaning of para. (1) and may not be a candidate for the office of public prosecutor if one of the following circumstances exists:
(a) he has been dismissed from the office specified in para. (3) for violations in professional activity during the last 5 years;
b) he/she abuses alcohol or is a user of psychotropic or toxic substances or drugs.
c) is prohibited from holding a public office or a position of public dignity, which derives from a finding of the National Integrity Authority.

Q112 (2025): Other: knowledge of Romanian language, free of judicial protection measures, clean criminal record, medically fit, candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become prosecutors must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to LP152/2006.

Q113 (General Comment): Selection and Evaluation Board, a SCP body, is competent during the entry selection procedure and National Institute of Justice Admission Commission and NIJ Graduation Commission are competent to check some of the reflected entry criteria (pre-conditions).

Q117 (General Comment): According to Article 191(3) of the Administrative Code, Article 79 of the Law 3/2016 on Prosecutor's Office, the decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice by any person aggrieved by a right within 10 working days from the date on which the decision was communicated to him/her. Appeals against decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors shall be examined by the court panel which examines appeals against decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Candidates for the position of prosecutor on the basis of 5 years of seniority and the beneficiaries of the NIJ initial training, may contest the results of the exams at the National Institute of Justice Commission of Appeals.
Candidates for the position of prosecutor on the basis of 10 years of service (art.20 paragraph (31) of Law no.3/2016) do not take any exams at the National Institute of Justice, so this category of candidates can challenge the decision
of the Superior Council of Prosecutors on their selection in court.

Q118 (General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 23(2) and (3) of Law 3/2016, in the competition, candidates are assessed on the
basis of the following main criteria:
a) level of knowledge and professional skills;
b) ability to apply knowledge in practice;
(d) the quality and efficiency of work as a prosecutor;
(e) compliance with the rules of professional ethics.
The procedure and criteria for the selection of candidates for the posts of public prosecutor and for the career of
public prosecutor shall be laid down in detail in the regulations referred to in paragraph 1. (1), which shall be
published on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
According to the Regulation on Selection and Evaluation Procedure for Prosecutors and functioning of the Selection and Evaluation Board, approved by the Decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors No.1-16/2024, the Board shall evaluate:
- Professional experience and competence, their relevance to the post for which they are applying.
- Motivation for entering the post for which he/she is applying.
- Performance at interview at the Board
- Involvement of the candidate in teaching activities and areas relevant for Prosecution service.
- Knowledge of foreign languages of international circulation.
- Ethical profile and professional integrity
- Managerial skills
According to the Regulation of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, Annex no.4, the Board shall evaluate:
- Reputation and integrity
- Effective communication skills
- Self-control and resilience to stress
Concerning the conditions to become a prosecutor, starting with 2024 the Law nb. 3/2016 on prosecution service has been complemented with Article 20 (3) letter e/1) has the general graduation average of the National Institute of Justice or the average grade in the exam taken before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission equal to or higher than 8.00.

Q118 (2025): Please see the general comments.

Q120 (General Comment): The SCP awards the candidates for positions of prosecutors, reviews complaints against the decisions of the selection and evaluation board and refuses to propose or proposes the selected candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCP may propose or refuse to propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be challenged in court when the procedure ends.

Q121 (General Comment): The SCP proposes candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCP can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The Prosecutor General can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

Q121 (2025): For Prosecutor General appointment, the President of The Republic of Moldova is the competent authority.

Q124 (2025): The candidate has the right to challenge the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors at the Supreme Court of Justice and to challenge the order of the Prosecutor General in court, in administrative disputes procedure.

Q125 (General Comment): According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 22 of the Law on Prosecution Service, the Superior Council of Prosecutors requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them.

Q126 (General Comment): According to articles 56, 57 of the Law on Prosecution no.3 from 25.02.2016, prosecutors are nominated for an indefinite period of time, the maximum age being 65.
Prosecutor service relations cease in circumstances beyond the control of the parties and in case of dismissal.
The circumstances beyond the control of the parties are: (a) loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova; (b) reaching the age of 65; (c) the expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed in the case of refusal to be appointed to another position as a prosecutor; (d) if the judgement establishing the prosecutor's guilty for committing a crime is final; (e) depriving the prosecutor of the right to occupy certain positions or to carry out certain activities, as a basic punishment or complementary punishment, on the basis of a final court judgment ordering this sanction; (f) where the prosecutor is declared to have disappeared by a final court order; (g) death or declaration of death of the prosecutor by a final court judgement; (h) in case the court judgement on the limitation of the exercise capacity or the prosecutor's incapacity for work remains final; (i) the finding, after his/her appointment, of at least one reason why the person can not be appointed as a prosecutor.
The prosecutor, the chief prosecutor and the deputy of the Prosecutor General shall be released from office in the case of: a) submitting the resignation request;
b) refusing to be transferred to another prosecutor's office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office, if the prosecutor's
office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office in which he worked is liquidated or reorganized;
c) refusal to submit to the disciplinary sanctions of demotion;
d) the application of disciplinary sanctions for release from the position of prosecutor when it became irrevocable;
e) obtaining the qualification "insufficient" in two consecutive evaluations or performance evaluations;
f) not showing up, for unfounded reasons, twice in a row, for performance evaluation;
g) circumstances as a candidate on the list of a political party or a socio-political organization in elections for
Parliament or for local public administration authorities;
h) in which the act confirming its state of incompatibility or the violation of prohibitions remains definitive;
i) in which he is considered medically unfit to perform his duties;
j) the refusal to be subject to verification pursuant to Law no. 271-XVI of December 18, 2008 on the
verification of holders and candidates for public positions;
k) appointment to a position incompatible with the position of prosecutor;
l) establishing, by means of the deed of ascertainment, the conclusion directly or through a third party of a legal act,
taking or participating in the taking of a decision without resolving the real conflict of interests in accordance with the
provisions of the legislation on the regulation of the conflict of interests ;
m) failure to submit the declaration of wealth and personal interests or refusal to submit it, under the terms of art. 27
para. (8) from Law no. 132 of June 17, 2016 on the National Integrity Authority;

Ukraine

Q93 (General Comment): According to Article 69 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges', a citizen of Ukraine, not younger than thirty and not older than sixty-five years, who has a higher legal education and at least five years of professional experience in the field of law, is competent, has integrity and speaks the state language in accordance with the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, may be appointed as a judge.
A citizen who:
1) has been recognised by a court as having limited legal capacity or incapacitated;
2) has chronic mental or other diseases that prevent him/her from performing the functions of administration of justice
3) has an unspent or outstanding criminal record.
3. A person who is prohibited by law from holding the respective position may not apply for the position of a judge.
A person who holds the position of a member of the High Council of Justice, a member of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine during the period of holding the respective position and within one year after dismissal or termination of powers may not be eligible for the position of a judge.
A person who has been dismissed from the position of judge for committing a significant disciplinary offense, gross or systematic neglect of duties that is incompatible with the status of a judge or has revealed his incompatibility with the position held, violation of requirements regarding incompatibility, violation of the obligation to confirm the legality of the source of origin of property, or in connection with the entry into force of a conviction against such a person, except for cases where the decision to dismiss on the specified grounds is recognized as unlawful in court or the court's conviction is canceled.
A person who has been dismissed from the position of a judge based on the results of the qualification assessment cannot apply for the position of a judge
Q94 (General Comment): On 09.12.2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine No. 3511-IX "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine 'On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges' and Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Procedures for Judicial Career", which entered into force on 30.12.2023. The Law provides, inter alia, for the reduction of the stages of selection and competition procedures, changes in the formation procedure, establishment of peculiarities of completion of selection and competition procedures not completed by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, etc. The Law also provides for the approval by the High Council of Justice of the Uniform Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge), the possibility for the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to conduct an examination of the personal moral and psychological qualities of candidates for the position of judge, and defines the components of the qualification examination - anonymous testing and a practical task

Q94 (2025): At the stage of entry into the judicial selection procedure, compliance with the statutory eligibility requirements for candidates for judicial office is verified by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. On the basis of the documents submitted by applicants, the Commission determines whether candidates meet the requirements established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" and decides on their admission to participation in the selection procedure.

Q98 (2025): Decisions may be challenged before the Supreme Court in accordance with administrative procedural legislation.

Q99 (2025): Paragraph 20 of Section XII “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges” (the “Law”) provides that the suitability for the position of a judge appointed for a five-year term or elected as a judge for an unlimited term before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding Justice)” is assessed by the panels of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.
According to part one of Article 83 of the Law, the qualification assessment is conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to determine the ability of a judge (candidate for the position of a judge) to administer justice in the relevant court according to the criteria established by law.
According to part two of Article 83 of the Law, the criteria for qualification assessment are:
1) competence (professional (level of knowledge in the field of law, level of practical skills and abilities in law enforcement, efficiency of administration of justice, activities to improve professional level), personal (cognitive, emotional, motivational and volitional qualities of a person, personality qualities), social (communication skills, organizational skills, managerial qualities and moral traits of a person), etc;)
2) professional ethics
3) integrity.

Q101 (2025): According to paragraph 2 of part one of Article 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges”, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine selects candidates for appointment to the position of a judge, including organizing a special inspection in accordance with the law and taking a qualification exam

Q102 (General Comment): According to part one of Article 128 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the appointment of a judge is carried out by the President of Ukraine upon the proposal of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the procedure established by law
Q103 (General Comment): According to Article 80 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, appointment to judicial office is made by the President of Ukraine on the basis of and within the terms of a submission made by the High Council of Justice, without verification of compliance with the requirements established by law for candidates for judicial office or of the procedure for selection or qualification assessment of candidates.
Any communications concerning a candidate for judicial office do not preclude appointment. The facts set out in such communications may give grounds for the President of Ukraine to request verification of those facts by the competent authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law.
The President of Ukraine issues the decree on appointment of a judge not later than thirty days from the date of receipt of the relevant submission of the High Council of Justice.

Q105 (2025): In accordance with Articles 7-8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges”, everyone is guaranteed protection of their rights, freedoms and interests within a reasonable time by an independent, impartial and fair court established by law.
Access to justice for everyone is ensured in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine
No one may be deprived of the right to have his or her case heard by a court under the jurisdiction of which it is referred by the procedural law

Q106 (General Comment): In accordance with part six of Article 83 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, the High Council of Justice is entrusted with approving the Unified Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge) after consultation with the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the Council of Judges of Ukraine and the Public Integrity Council. These Unified Indicators have not been approved to date.
Integrity assessment of candidates for judicial office is carried out by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine within the qualification assessment procedure on the basis of criteria established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. The assessment takes into account, in particular, declarations of integrity and family ties, information obtained from authorised state bodies, and conclusions of the Public Integrity Council where available.
The Public Integrity Council assists the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in establishing compliance of candidates with the criteria of professional ethics and integrity by providing relevant conclusions, which are taken into account during the qualification assessment procedure in accordance with the Law.

Q107 (General Comment): The institute of the appointment as a judge for the first time for the 5 year term was cancelled after the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in part of justice in 2016.
Q107 (2025): According to Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine judge shall hold office for an unlimited term.
A judge shall be dismissed on the following grounds:
1) inability to exercise his/her powers for health reasons;
2) violation by him/her of incompatibility requirements;
3) committing a significant disciplinary misdemeanour, gross or systematic disregard of his/her duties, which is incompatible with the status of judge or has shown his/her incompatibility with the position held;
4) the submission by a judge of a statement of resignation or of voluntary dismissal from office;
5) failure to give consent to transferring to another court in case of liquidation or reorganisation of the court where the judge holds office;
6) failure to prove the legitimate origin of income.
The authority of the judge shall be terminated in the following cases:
1) attaining the age of sixty-five;
2) termination of the citizenship of Ukraine or acquisition of foreign citizenship;
3) the entry into legal force of a court decision that declares him or her missing or deceased, incapable or partially capable;
4) death of the judge;
5) the entry into legal force of a guilty verdict against him or her for a committed crime.
Q112 (General Comment): According to Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a citizen of Ukraine who has a higher legal education, command of the state language at the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, and has completed basic military training or military service (except for persons declared unfit for military service for health reasons) may participate in the selection procedure for the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office.
In accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, any person meeting the statutory requirements for candidates for the position of prosecutor has the right to apply to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors for participation in the selection procedure.

Q113 (2025): The Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) is competent during the entry selection procedure.
Q115 (2025): Pursuant to Article 29 of the Law, the selection of candidates and their appointment to the position of a prosecutor is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Law and includes the publication by the HQCP on its official website of the list of candidates who have successfully passed the qualification exam.

Q116 (2025): According to clause 11.1 of Section XI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Consideration of Issues and Preparation of Materials for the Selection of Candidates for a Vacant (Temporarily Vacant) Position of a District Prosecutor, clause 6. 3 of Section VI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Passing the Qualification Exam, the Minimum Passing Score for Admission to the Next Stage of the Qualification Exam and the Evaluation Methodology (approved by the HQCP decisions No. 11зп-21 and No. 12зп-21 as amended on October 26, 2021), the HQCP's decisions on the selection process, including the qualification exam and its results, may be appealed to the court or to the HQCP.

Q117 (General Comment): Decisions taken during the selection procedure for candidates for the position of prosecutor may be subject to internal review by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Selection of Candidates for a Vacant (Temporarily Vacant) Position of a District Prosecutor (decision of the QDCP of 26 October 2021 No. 11зп-21, as amended).
In addition, decisions adopted during the selection procedure may be challenged before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. In particular, pursuant to Article 27 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, cases concerning appeals against decisions, actions or omissions of the QDCP are examined by administrative courts. Furthermore, under Article 33 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a candidate who has not successfully completed special training may appeal the relevant decision in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Q117 (2025): Decisions taken during the entry selection procedure for the position of prosecutor may be appealed within the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Selection of Candidates for the Position of District Prosecutor. In addition, such decisions may be challenged before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. Thus, candidates may first request reconsideration of decisions by the QDCP and may subsequently seek judicial review before an administrative court.

Q118 (2025): Other criteria at the selection stage include the results of the qualifying examination organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), the candidate’s position in the ranking list, successful completion of special training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine, inclusion in the reserve of candidates for filling vacant prosecutor positions, and the results of the competition for a vacant position of prosecutor in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.

Q120 (General Comment): Part ten of Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that, in accordance with the law, bodies and institutions shall be established in the justice system to ensure the selection of judges and prosecutors, their professional training, evaluation, consideration of cases of their disciplinary liability, financial and organizational support of courts.
According to parts one and two of Article 73 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the body conducting disciplinary proceedings is theQualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors, which is a collegial body that, in accordance with the powers provided for by this Law, determines the level of professional training of persons who have expressed their intention to hold the position of a prosecutor and decides on the disciplinary liability of prosecutors, transfer and dismissal of prosecutors. The Commission is a legal entity, has a seal with the image of the State Emblem of Ukraine and its name, an independent balance sheet and accounts with the State Treasury of Ukraine.
It is worth noting that the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings was renamed the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors after the Law No. 2203-IX of April 14, 2022, came into force on March 15, 2023.
In accordance with part three of the same article, the Commission's working procedure is determined by the regulation adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on April 27, 2017 (as amended).
Part one of Article 74 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” stipulates that the Commission consists of eleven members who are citizens of Ukraine, have a higher legal education and at least ten years of experience in the field of law, of whom:
1) five prosecutors are appointed by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors;
2) two persons (scholars) are appointed by the congress of representatives of law schools and research institutions;
3) one person (lawyer) is appointed by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine;
4) three persons are appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights in agreement with the committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine responsible for the organization and operation of the prosecution authorities.
According to part one of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the powers of a member of the Commission are terminated in the event of:
1) expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed
2) submission of a voluntary resignation
3) committing actions incompatible with the position of a member of the Commission;
4) holding a position provided for in part two of Article 74 of this Law;
5) inability to fulfill their powers for health reasons;
6) entry into force of a guilty verdict against him/her;
7) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state;
8) being declared missing or declared dead
9) death.

Q120 (2025): Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors
Q124 (2025): Pursuant to Article 33(5) of the Law of Ukraine “ On Prosecution ”, a person in respect of whom a decision is made to terminate special training or to fail to complete it shall be dismissed from his/her position. Such decisions may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law

Q125 (General Comment): Pursuant to Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) organises a special vetting of candidates for the position of prosecutor who have successfully passed the qualification examination in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention. For this purpose, the QDCP requests information from authorised state bodies responsible for conducting background checks and verification of declarations, including in particular the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other competent public authorities within their respective mandates. Individuals, legal entities and public organisations may also submit information to the QDCP concerning the integrity of candidates within one month from the date of official publication of the list of candidates who successfully passed the qualification examination. If such information is received, the QDCP examines it at its meeting with the participation of the candidate concerned, who has the right to provide explanations and objections. Following consideration of the information received, the QDCP may decide to refuse to include the candidate in the reserve for filling vacant positions of district prosecutors. Such decisions may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the procedure established by law.
Integrity assessment of candidates is carried out within the framework of the qualification examination procedure and the special vetting process and includes verification of declarations, background checks conducted by authorised public authorities and examination of information submitted by third parties. Separate intelligence investigation procedures or integrity testing measures are not provided as independent stages within the statutory selection procedure for prosecutors.

Q126 (General Comment): The prosecutor shall be dismissed from office in case of:
1) inability to perform his/her duties for health reasons
2) violation of the requirements for incompatibility provided for in Article 18 of this Law;
3) entry into force of a court decision on bringing the prosecutor to administrative liability for an offense related to corruption;
3-1) entry into force of a court decision recognizing the prosecutor's assets or assets acquired on his/her behalf by other persons or in other cases provided for in Article 290 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine as unjustified and their recovery as state revenue;
4) impossibility of transfer to another position due to direct subordination to a close person;
5) entry into force of a court verdict of guilty against him/her;
6) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state;
7) submission of a resignation letter at his/her own request;
8) impossibility of further holding a temporarily vacant position;
9) liquidation or reorganization of the prosecutor's office where the prosecutor holds the position, or in case of reduction of the number of prosecutors in the prosecutor's office;
In addition to the grounds provided for in paragraphs 1-9 of this part, the Deputy Prosecutor General is dismissed from office in case of violation of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Threats to National Security Related to Excessive Influence of Persons with Significant Economic and Political Weight in Public Life (Oligarchs)” in terms of submission, compliance with the deadlines for submission of the declaration of contacts (part 3 of Article 16, Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”)
The prosecutor may be subject to disciplinary sanctions in the form of dismissal from the position in the prosecution bodies (clause 3, part 1, Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
If a prosecutor refuses to be appointed to a vacant position in the relevant prosecution body or to be transferred to another prosecution body, after dismissal from an administrative position, the prosecutor is dismissed from the position of a prosecutor within the specified period (Article 41(5) of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
The powers of a prosecutor are terminated upon reaching the age of sixty-five (Article 51(3) of the Law of Ukraine, “On Prosecution”).
Prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution bodies are dismissed by the Prosecutor General, the head of the regional (oblast) prosecutor's office from the position of a prosecutor in case of unsuccessful certification (clause 19 of Section II of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Priority Measures for the Reform of the Prosecution Bodies”).

Q127 (General Comment): The Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” does not provide for a probationary period for prosecutors.
The procedure for selecting a district prosecutor provides for the appointment of a trainee prosecutor and special training after successful completion of the qualification exam and special inspection (Articles 29-34 of the Law). Special training (Article 33 of the Law) consists of: - initial training: lasts for 2 months and is conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine; - internship: lasts for 6 months and is conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office. A person in respect of whom the QDCP makes a reasoned decision on unsuccessful completion of special training is dismissed. Such a decision may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 33 of the Law).

Indicator 5. Appointment/recruitment/mandate of judges/prosecutors

by question No.

92. Please describe the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a judge:
93. What are the entry criteria (pre-conditions) into the process to become a judge?
94. Which authority is competent during the entry selection procedure?
95. Is there a public call for candidates to become a judge?
96. Is there a list of pre-selected candidates which is public?
97. Is there a possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal?
98. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
99. What are the criteria for the selection of judges?
100. If you selected “Interview evaluation” in the previous question, please indicate what measures are in place to ensure the transparency of the interview process:
101. Which authority is competent to select judges?
102. Which authority is competent for the final appointment of a judge?
103. Which competences has this authority in the final appointment procedure (multiple replies possible):
104. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision of appointment?
105. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
106. How do you check the integrity of candidate judges?
107. Are judges appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
108. Is there a probation period for judges (e.g. before being appointed "for life")? If yes, how long is this period?
109. If yes, which authority is competent to decide if the probation period is successful?
110. Is there a possibility to appeal against this decision?
111. Please describe the specific procedure of recruitment (entry procedure/selection/appointment) for a prosecutor:
112. What are the entry criteria (pre-conditions) into the process to become a prosecutor?
113. Which authority is competent during the entry selection procedure?
114. Is there a public call for candidates to become a prosecutor?
115. Is there a list of pre-selected candidates which is public?
116. Is there a possibility for non pre-selected candidates to appeal?
117. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
118. What are the criteria of selection of public prosecutor?
119. If you selected “Interview evaluation” in the previous question, please indicate what measures are in place to ensure the transparency of the interview process:
120. Which authority is competent during the selection procedure of a public prosecutor?
121. Which authority is competent for the final appointment of a prosecutor?
122. Which competences has this authority in the final appointment procedure ? (multiple replies possible):

123. May non-selected candidates appeal against the decision of appointment?
124. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
125. How do you check the integrity of candidate prosecutors?
126. Are public prosecutors appointed to office for an undetermined period (i.e. "for life" = until the official age of retirement)?
127. Is there a probation period for public prosecutors? If yes, how long is this period?
128. If yes, which authority is competent to decide if the probation period is successful?
129. Is there a possibility to appeal against this decision?

Question 93

Armenia

(General Comment): A person applying for inclusion in the list of candidates for judges, within one month from the date of publication of the decision on the qualification check, submits an application to the Supreme Judicial Council in the form established by the Supreme Judicial Council (Part 1 of Article 98 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia"). Persons between the ages of 25 and 60, who have the right to vote, may participate in the qualification check for inclusion in the list of candidates for judges if: 1. They possess only the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia. 2. They have obtained a Bachelor of Law qualification degree in the Republic of Armenia or the qualification of a certified specialist with higher legal education, or have received the corresponding degree in a foreign country. 3. They are proficient in Armenian. 4. They have the appropriate level of language knowledge established by the Supreme Judicial Council in at least one of the English, Russian, and French languages tested using standardized test systems. 5. Only in the case of a Bachelor of Law degree or obtaining an appropriate degree in a foreign country, they have professional work experience of at least five years. In the case of a Bachelor of Law and Master of Law degree or a qualified degree of a certified specialist with higher legal education or obtaining an appropriate degree in a foreign country, they should have professional work experience of at least three years. 6. There are no restrictions provided for by Judicial Code for the appointment of a judge. Candidates with extensive experience in the field of law (experienced legal professionals) are eligible to apply for inclusion in the list of judicial candidates if they meet the requirements set out in paragraphs 1-4 and 6 above, and: 1. Have at least eight years of professional work experience in the last 10 years. 2. Have an academic degree in law and have taught law for at least five years in a higher educational institution or the state non-profit organization "Academy of Justice," the foundation "Academy of Advocates of the Republic of Armenia" or have performed scientific work in a scientific institution over the past 10 years. In this case, the candidate undergoes the interview stage to assess their qualifications in accordance with the established procedure. In accordance with article 112 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", a person cannot be appointed a judge: 1) who has been convicted of a crime and whose criminal record has not been removed or has not been removed; 2) who has been convicted of an intentional crime or has served a sentence related to deprivation of liberty, regardless of whether the criminal record has been withdrawn or withdrawn; 6) in respect of whom criminal prosecution has been initiated.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to Constitution of Republic of Azerbaijan in order to become a judge you need at least 5 years of experience in legal profession. The Law on Courts and Judges specify the requirements and procedures to become a judge. According to the said law there are two possible ways of becoming judge: first and most applicable way is via competition, which includes multiple exams, training at Judicial Academy, etc. This procedure is regulated in detail by bylaw adopted by Judicial-Legal Council. In order to qualify for this procedure you need to have 5 years of experience in legal profession, pass all the exams and training at Justice Academy.
Second way of becoming judge is via special procedure. According to Article 93-4 of the Law on Courts and Judges, outside procedures prescribed above, the person who meets the requirements provided by paragraph 1 Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, is prominent in the legal area, has 20 years of experience as a law practitioner and has high moral qualities, on proposal of the Judicial-Legal Council may be appointed to the high judicial posts according to the procedures provided by the legislation. They are not subject to examination and training at Justice Academy. But in practice in is very rarely used procedure.

(2025): Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93. “In accordance with the first part of Article 126 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan have the right to participate in elections, possess a higher legal education, and have worked in the legal profession for more than 5 years may be judges.
Persons with dual citizenship, obligations to other states, clergymen(religious officials), those whose incapacity or limited capacity has been confirmed by a court, those unable to perform judicial duties due to physical or mental disorders based on a medical report, those previously convicted of a crime, those whose criminal prosecution was terminated without exonerating grounds, or those dismissed from judicial office as a disciplinary measure cannot be judges."

Georgia

(2025): A competent citizen of Georgia of 30 years of age who has a higher legal education with at least a master’s or equal academic degree/higher education diploma, at least five years of working experience in the specialty, has the command of the official language, has passed a judge’s qualification exam, has completed a full training course of the High School of Justice and is entered on the Justice Trainee Qualifications List may be appointed (elected) as a judge. The later requirement does not extend to candidates who are former Supreme Court Judges, Constitutional Court Judges or former judges with 18 months experience as judges and a person nominated for election to the office of a Supreme Court judge. A person to be elected to the position of a judge of the Supreme Court shall be released for passing a judicial qualification exam. A former judge of general courts of Georgia shall be released from the judge’s qualification exam until 10 years have passed after the powers of the judge are terminated. After open competition, interviews and assessment the decision on appointment of judges of the first and the second instance courts is made by the High Council of Justice of Georgia. Supreme Court judges are nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. A person with previous conviction, or a person who has been discharged from the position of a judge on the ground of committing disciplinary misconduct or committing a corruption offence as determined in the Law of Georgia on Conflicts of Interest and Corruption at Public Institutions may not be appointed/elected to the position of a judge.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Clean criminal record refers to a detailed criminal record certificate which is an official document issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs providing a comprehensive history of a candidate's criminal background. It includes information on all criminal records, pending convictions, preventive measures, and whether the person is currently wanted by authorities.

(2025): Other criteria provided for by the Law on the Status of the Judge include: discernment, knowledge of Romanian language, specific medical certificate. Additionally, the candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become judges must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to LP152/2006.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to Article 69 of the Law of Ukraine 'On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges', a citizen of Ukraine, not younger than thirty and not older than sixty-five years, who has a higher legal education and at least five years of professional experience in the field of law, is competent, has integrity and speaks the state language in accordance with the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, may be appointed as a judge.
A citizen who:
1) has been recognised by a court as having limited legal capacity or incapacitated;
2) has chronic mental or other diseases that prevent him/her from performing the functions of administration of justice
3) has an unspent or outstanding criminal record.
3. A person who is prohibited by law from holding the respective position may not apply for the position of a judge.
A person who holds the position of a member of the High Council of Justice, a member of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine during the period of holding the respective position and within one year after dismissal or termination of powers may not be eligible for the position of a judge.
A person who has been dismissed from the position of judge for committing a significant disciplinary offense, gross or systematic neglect of duties that is incompatible with the status of a judge or has revealed his incompatibility with the position held, violation of requirements regarding incompatibility, violation of the obligation to confirm the legality of the source of origin of property, or in connection with the entry into force of a conviction against such a person, except for cases where the decision to dismiss on the specified grounds is recognized as unlawful in court or the court's conviction is canceled.
A person who has been dismissed from the position of a judge based on the results of the qualification assessment cannot apply for the position of a judge

Question 94

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to Article 1 of the Law “on the Judicial-Legal Council”, the Council is the body, which, within its competence,
ensures organization of the court system, independence of judges and court system in Azerbaijan Republic; arranges selection of candidates who are not judges to the vacant judicial posts; evaluates the activity of judges; decides on the issues of transfer of judges to different judicial post, their promotion, calling judges to disciplinary liability, as well as, other issues related to courts and judges, and implements self-governance functions of the judiciary.
According to the legislation (Articles 14 of the Law “on the Judicial-Legal Council” and Articles 93-2 of the Law “on Courts and Judges”), the Judicial-Legal Council forms Judges' Selection Committee consisting of 11 members, more than half of the 11 members of the Judges Selection Committee are judges. The other members represent the executive power (Ministry of Justice), the Judicial-Legal
Council administrative body, the Apparatus of the Milli Majlis (Parliament), the advocacy and the legal scholar. The procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a judge is carried out in accordance with Article 93-3 of the Law “on Courts and Judges” and “the Rules for selection of non-judge candidates to vacant judicial posts” approved by the Judicial-Legal Council on 11 March 2005.
According to Article 93-3 of Law on Judges, the applicants for the post of judge are selected as the result of written exam and oral exam.
Judges Selection Committee arranges these exams to select candidates. The results of these exams are evaluated by the Judges Selection Committee. The Judges Selection Committee may engage ad hoc commission in the implementation of this function. The applicants who have succeeded in these exams are automatically admitted to perform a long-term training period. This training period is organized by the training center (Justice Academy). The working places and salaries of the applicants admitted to perform a long-term training will be kept.

Georgia

(General Comment): The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia. First and the second instance Judges are appointed by High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Ukraine

(General Comment): On 09.12.2023, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted Law of Ukraine No. 3511-IX “On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine ‘On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges’ and Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Improving the Procedures for Judicial Career”, which entered into force on 30.12.2023. The Law provides, inter alia, for the reduction of the stages of selection and competition procedures, changes in the formation procedure, establishment of peculiarities of completion of selection and competition procedures not completed by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, etc. The Law also provides for the approval by the High Council of Justice of the Uniform Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge), the possibility for the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to conduct an examination of the personal moral and psychological qualities of candidates for the position of judge, and defines the components of the qualification examination - anonymous testing and a practical task

(2025): At the stage of entry into the judicial selection procedure, compliance with the statutory eligibility requirements for candidates for judicial office is verified by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. On the basis of the documents submitted by applicants, the Commission determines whether candidates meet the requirements established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” and decides on their admission to participation in the selection procedure.

Question 95

Armenia
(2025): Through Judicial Department

Question 97

Azerbaijan
(2025): According to Clause 3.39 of the "Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Positions," approved by Decision No. 5 of the Judicial-Legal Council dated August 4, 2025: A candidate dissatisfied with the results of the test examination may apply to the Selection Committee of Judges within 3 working days from the time the result is announced; if the test examination is conducted by the Center [State Examination Center], the application may be submitted to the appeals commission established by the Center. The application shall be reviewed with the participation of relevant specialists, and a reasoned response shall be provided to the candidate. If it is discovered that the candidate's results were not calculated correctly, a recalculation is performed, and the candidate's examination results are updated. Following the review of the application, a relevant decision regarding the results is adopted. If the investigation determines that the candidate has achieved the passing score, a decision is made to admit them to the next stage.
4.12. A candidate dissatisfied with the results of the written examination may apply to the Selection Committee of Judges within 5 days from the time the result is announced to clarify the dispute. The matter shall be investigated with the participation of the applicant. This provision does not deprive the candidate of the right to appeal under the general procedure.
4.14. An appeal may be filed with the Judicial-Legal Council against a decision of the Selection Committee of Judges within 10 days from the date that decision is presented. The Judicial-Legal Council shall review such appeals in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council." In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.

Georgia
(General Comment): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Question 98

Armenia

(General Comment): In cases when the candidate shall attend the Academy of Justice, according to parts 1 and 2 of the Article 105.1 of the Judicial Code of RA: “The results of the written examination may be appealed to the Appeals Commission within a 15-day time period upon publication thereof. The appeals commission for the relevant specialization shall be formed within a 5-day period upon receipt of the first appeal against the results of the examination for the specialization concerned, composed of two judges and one academic lawyer who are, by a drawing, elected by the composition of 5 academic lawyer candidates for the given specialization nominated by the Training Commission and at least 3 academic lawyer candidates in the relevant field of law nominated by the Authorized Body, upon their consent. Members of the evaluation commission may not be included in the composition of the Appeals Commission”. Moreover, according to part 5 of the Article 105.1 of the Judicial Code, the results of the written examination may be appealed in court on the basis of procedural violations, if they have been appealed to the Appeals Commission. The competent court is the administrative court. It should be noted that the Judicial Code does not describe the appeal procedure neither of decisions made during interview and other stages of candidate selection, nor for the cases when the candidate is selected without attending to the Academy of Justice, but in practice it is not excluded the possibility to appeal to the Administrative court.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to the law "on Judicial-Legal Council" a candidate for the position of a judge may appeal to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the correctness of the application of the legislation on legal issues within twenty days from the date of submission of these decisions by the Judicial Legal Council. For this reason we selected High Judicial Council and Court.

(2025): "The Selection Committee of Judges adopts a decision." An appeal may be filed with the Judicial-Legal Council against a decision of the Selection Committee of Judges within 10 days from the date that decision is presented. The appeal shall be reviewed at a meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council within 1 month from the date of its receipt, and the Committee's decision shall be upheld, revoked, or amended.
In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.

Georgia

(2025): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The National Institute of Justice is the competent authority during the entry selection procedure to decide on appeal.

Ukraine

(2025): Decisions may be challenged before the Supreme Court in accordance with administrative procedural legislation.

Question 99

Azerbaijan

(2025): Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93-3. Candidates for judicial office are selected based on a test examination, a written examination, and an interview. The examinations and the interview are organized by the Selection Committee of Judges.
Judges are appointed to the office of judge for an initial term of three years. Immediately after appointment, they are engaged in training at the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice for the purpose of professional preparation, in the manner prescribed by the Judicial-Legal Council. Currently, these trainings are organized after the judges have been appointed and do not affect their appointment.

Georgia

(2025): In addition, a candidate for judge shall be selected on the basis of two basic criteria – good faith (integrity) and competence. The characteristics of a good faith criterion are: personal good faith and professional conscience; independence, impartiality and fairness; personal and professional behavior; personal and professional reputation. The characteristics of a competence criterion are: knowledge of legal norms; ability of legal substantiation and competence; writing and verbal communication skills; professional qualities; academic achievements and professional training; professional activity.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Other criteria according to the provisions of the Law 147/2023 on the selection and performance evaluation of judges (in force as of 21 June 2023):
1. participation in non-formal education activities, projects or initiatives;
2. knowledge of one of the official languages of the Council of Europe;
3. possession of personal qualities such as verticality, fairness, the ability to manage stressful situations, analytical ability, the ability to make decisions, attested by the result of psychological testing;
4. possession of the ability to understand and solve complex legal situations;
5. other criteria established by the regulation approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy.
Each criterion will be weighted in the calculation of the final results. Previous work experience and the nature of the work performed will
account for 60%, participation in non-formal education activities, projects, or initiatives—30%, and knowledge of one of the official languages of the Council of Europe—10% (e.g. for length of service in positions related to the administration of justice, held within courts, prosecutorial/criminal investigation bodies, as well as in legal professions (certified administrators, attorneys, bailiffs, notaries, or legal specialties involving representation in court) will be awarded 1 point for each year of service. For length in service in other legal positions, but those not related to the administration of justice, will be awarded 0.5 points for each year of service. Participation in non-formal education activities, projects, or initiatives shall be scored, taking into account their relevance to the administration of justice, with 1 point for each scientific article, project, or activity (legislative drafting, thematic studies). Other activities not related to the administration of justice will be scored with 0.5 points. For holding academic degrees the maximum score will be awarded.)
A new Regulation on the selection and evaluation of the judges performance has been approved in 2024 and amended in 2025 by the SCM. It is available at the following link: https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf In accordance with the aforementioned Regulation, performance appraisal from previous employer or from university is a document requested from all candidates. As well, the overall graduation average from the National Institute of Justice or, in the case of the persons with professional experience in the legal field, a score on the examination before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Examination Commission of 8.00 or higher; duration of previous work experience and relevance of previous work experience (in the justice field) are criteria evaluated for all candidates by the Selection and evaluation Board.

Ukraine

(2025): Paragraph 20 of Section XII “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges” (the “Law”) provides that the suitability for the position of a judge appointed for a five-year term or elected as a judge for an unlimited term before the entry into force of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine (regarding Justice)” is assessed by the panels of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by this Law.
According to part one of Article 83 of the Law, the qualification assessment is conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to determine the ability of a judge (candidate for the position of a judge) to administer justice in the relevant court according to the criteria established by law.
According to part two of Article 83 of the Law, the criteria for qualification assessment are:
1) competence (professional (level of knowledge in the field of law, level of practical skills and abilities in law enforcement, efficiency of administration of justice, activities to improve professional level), personal (cognitive, emotional, motivational and volitional qualities of a person, personality qualities), social (communication skills, organizational skills, managerial qualities and moral traits of a person), etc;)
2) professional ethics
3) integrity.

Question 100

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Minutes of the SCM meetings (including the interviews) are taken.
Other: The decisions of the SCM and the NIJ Council are published on the web pages of the institutions.

Question 101

Armenia
(General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall include the contenders for judge candidates, having completed the training at the Academy of Justice, in the list of judge candidates according to the relevant specializations. In cases when the candidate shall not attend the Academy of Justice the list of judge candidates is compiled by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Azerbaijan
(2025): In accordance with Article 93-2 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan The Selection Committee of Judges is a body formed by the Judicial-Legal Council that carries out the selection of candidates for the position of judge.

Georgia
(2025): The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by
the High Council of Justice. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice of Georgia and elected
by the Parliament of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): According to the Law on the Status of Judges, the SCM organises competitions for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents, usually twice a year. Before announcing the competition, the SCM publishes information on its official website about all vacant judicial positions or those expected to become vacant within the next six months. All judicial positions declared vacant or anticipated to become vacant are included in the upcoming competition. The SCM announces the opening of the competition for filling vacant positions of judges, court presidents, and vice-presidents through publication in the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova, in mass media, and on its official website, and sets a deadline for initiating the candidate selection process.
The SCM website contains information about the courts for which the competition is announced, the SCM's decision to announce the competition, the date of publication of the announcement in the Official Monitor or on the SCM website, the deadline for submitting applications/documents, the date of conducting/extending the competition, the date of announcement/extension of the competition (number and date), and the results of the competition.

Ukraine

(2025): According to paragraph 2 of part one of Article 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges”, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine selects candidates for appointment to the position of a judge, including organizing a special inspection in accordance with the law and taking a qualification exam

Question 102

Armenia

(General Comment): In case the candidate gives his or her consent, the Supreme Judicial Council shall propose his or her candidacy to the President of the Republic by introducing also his or her personal file, the documents submitted thereby in case he or she is not a judge and those acquired as a result of their check. In case the President of the Republic returns to the Supreme Judicial Council the proposal with the objections therein, the Supreme Judicial Council shall be obliged to convene a session. The Supreme Judicial Council shall consider the issue of not accepting the objection of the President of the Republic and make a decision by secret ballot. Where the Supreme Judicial Council does not accept the objection of the President of the Republic, the President of the Republic shall, within a period of three days, adopt a decree on appointing the proposed candidate or apply to the Constitutional Court. Where the Constitutional Court decides that the proposal complies with the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall adopt, within a period of three days, a decree on appointing the proposed candidate. Where the President of the Republic fails to carry out, within a period of three days, the actions specified in parts 2, 4 or 5 of this Article, the decree of the President of the Republic on appointing the relevant candidate shall enter into force by virtue of law, whereon the Chairperson of the Supreme Judicial Council shall, within a period of three days, publish an announcement on the official website of the judiciary

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to Article 93-4 of the Law "On Courts and Judges", when judges are appointed under a special procedure, their appointment to appellate and cassation instances is carried out by a decision of the Milli Majlis (Parliament).

(2025): In accordance with Article 95 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, upon the recommendation of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, appoints the judges of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the courts of appeal of the Republic of Azerbaijan." "In accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints the judges of other courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan."

Georgia

(General Comment): The judges of district/city court and Court of Appeals are appointed by the High Council of Justice. The Supreme Court judges are selected and nominated by the High Council of Justice and elected by the Parliament of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Due to 2022 amendments to the Constitution the President of the Republic of Moldova is competent for the final appointment of a judge at the proposal of the Superior Council of Magistracy. If candidates are rejected by the President of the Republic of Moldova a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCM can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The President can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the President and the SCM decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to part one of Article 128 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the appointment of a judge is carried out by the President of Ukraine upon the proposal of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the procedure established by law

Question 103

Azerbaijan

(2025): In accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan appoints the judges of other courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In accordance with Article 15.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council reviews the proposal of the Selection Committee of Judges regarding a candidate selected for the position of judge, determines whether the requirements of legislation and the Regulations on the Selection Committee of Judges were violated during the selection process, and submits a relevant recommendation for the appointment of the candidate who scored the minimum or higher points set by the Council to one of the vacant judicial positions.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to Article 80 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, appointment to judicial office is made by the President of Ukraine on the basis of and within the terms of a submission made by the High Council of Justice, without verification of compliance with the requirements established by law for candidates for judicial office or of the procedure for selection or qualification assessment of candidates.
Any communications concerning a candidate for judicial office do not preclude appointment. The facts set out in such communications may give grounds for the President of Ukraine to request verification of those facts by the competent authorities in accordance with the procedure established by law.
The President of Ukraine issues the decree on appointment of a judge not later than thirty days from the date of receipt of the relevant submission of the High Council of Justice.

Question 104

Georgia

(General Comment): A candidate may appeal the decision of the High Council of Justice of Georgia refusing to appoint or nominate him/her for the position of a judge to the Chamber of Qualification of the Supreme Court. The decision of the Parliament can be appealed in court.

Question 105

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The non-selected candidates may appeal against the final decision of appointment in court. The matter is examined by the court, according to the provisions of the Administrative Code.The Supreme Court of Justice is competent to decide on appeal of the SCM decision.

Ukraine

(2025): In accordance with Articles 7-8 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges”, everyone is guaranteed protection of their rights, freedoms and interests within a reasonable time by an independent, impartial and fair court established by law.
Access to justice for everyone is ensured in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and in accordance with the procedure established by the laws of Ukraine
No one may be deprived of the right to have his or her case heard by a court under the jurisdiction of which it is referred by the procedural law

Question 106

Armenia

(General Comment): The integrity of candidate judges is checked through an intergity check. The candidates for judges should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission.
In accordance with Article 26.1 of the RA Law "On the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption" Corruption Prevention Commission shall conduct integrity check and as a result of the study an advisory opinion shall be provided within time limit established by law. Integrity questionnaire shall include the following information:
1/ Personal information.
2/ Information about the candidate's education and employment history, including the name(s) of educational institutions attended and past and present positions held.
3/ Information on any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities.
4/ Information regarding relationships as defined by the Law "On Public Service" between persons holding a public position and other such persons.
5/ Information about affiliation with a criminal subculture.
6/ Information about the property and income of candidate and the property status of their family members within the meaning of the law "On Public Service".
The study of integrity, as defined by law, includes:
1/ Verification of the accuracy of the information provided in the integrity questionnaire.
2/ Investigation into any previous criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities, including involvement in corrupt activities, violations of conduct rules, conflicts of interest, non-compliance with requirements, and other restrictions.
3/ Review of published individual information in the media and on social networks.
4/ Examination of the consistency between the individual's property status and their actual income, as well as previously submitted declarations if any.

(2025): Amendments were made to the Judicial Code by the law adopted on 23 December 2022, and psychological assessment was removed. Article 108 of the current Judicial Code provides that a psychologist may also participate in the interview with a consultative vote.

Azerbaijan

(2025): The procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a judge is carried out in accordance with Article 93-3 of the Law “on Courts and Judges” and “the Rules for selection of non-judge candidates to vacant judicial posts” approved by the Judicial-Legal Council on 11 March 2005. The selection of candidates for the vacant judge position is carried out transparently through written and oral exams and interview in order to determine the candidates' level of knowledge, general outlook, and suitability for the position of judge.
Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", article 93. Persons with dual citizenship, obligations to other states, clergymen, those whose incapacity or limited capacity has been confirmed by a court, those unable to perform judicial duties due to physical or mental disorders based on a medical report, those previously convicted of a crime, those whose criminal prosecution was terminated without exonerating grounds, or those dismissed from judicial office as a disciplinary measure cannot be judges."
In accordance with Paragraph 5.9 of the Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Offices, a psychologist may be involved in the selection process of candidates for judicial office. The psychologist provides an opinion on the psychological profile of the candidate.

Georgia

(2025): During checking the integrity of candidate consideration shall be given to his/her honesty as a citizen and good faith; also consciousness corresponding to duties and responsibility, transparency, accuracy and precision when performing official or other duties, financial or other obligations. For example, when paying bank or other debts, paying utility or other fees, paying a fine for violating traffic regulation etc. Consideration shall be given also to his/her ethics in interacting with colleagues and other people, self control, ability to manage own emotions, disputes in a court to which he/she has been a party, whether there is a criminal charge against him/her, etc.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 9 of the Law of the status of the judge, the Superior Council of Magistracy requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them. The candidate may present, in writing, his/her opinion within 5 working days.

Ukraine

(General Comment): In accordance with part six of Article 83 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, the High Council of Justice is entrusted with approving the Unified Indicators for Assessing the Integrity and Professional Ethics of a Judge (Candidate for the Position of Judge) after consultation with the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the Council of Judges of Ukraine and the Public Integrity Council. These Unified Indicators have not been approved to date.
Integrity assessment of candidates for judicial office is carried out by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine within the qualification assessment procedure on the basis of criteria established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. The assessment takes into account, in particular, declarations of integrity and family ties, information obtained from authorised state bodies, and conclusions of the Public Integrity Council where available.
The Public Integrity Council assists the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in establishing compliance of candidates with the criteria of professional ethics and integrity by providing relevant conclusions, which are taken into account during the qualification assessment procedure in accordance with the Law.

Question 107

Armenia

(2025): Following the examination of a matter regarding the disciplinary accountability of a judge in accordance with Article 149 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", the Supreme Judicial Council may impose disciplinary sanctions on a judge, including the termination of their powers, for a significant disciplinary violation.
The powers of a judge shall cease if:
1) he submits his resignation.
2) he has reached the age of 65.
3) the court decision recognizing him as incompetent, missing or deceased has entered into legal force;
4) the guilty verdict against him/her has entered into legal force, or the criminal prosecution has been terminated on non-excusing
grounds;
5) has lost the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia or has acquired the citizenship of another state;
6) he died.
A judge's powers shall be terminated by decision of the High Council of Justice if he or she:
Has violated the incompatibility requirements;
Has engaged in political activity;
Due to temporary incapacity, has failed to perform official duties for more than four consecutive months or more than six months within a calendar year, except for reasons related to maternity, childbirth, or adoption leave;
Has a disease or condition that hinders appointment or performance as a judge, rendering the individual unable to exercise judicial powers, or has refused to undergo the mandatory medical examination.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): The age limit for judges of the Supreme Court is 68, and for judges of other courts of instance, it is 66.

Georgia

(General Comment): Article 63 (6) of the Constitution of Georgia prescribes the rule for appointment of judges of general courts for life tenure. However, before lifetime appointment of a judge, in case of the first appointment at first Instance court, the judge may be appointed for three-year term until 31 December 2024.
Since 1st January 2025 all Judges have been appointed for life tenure (except first Instance Judges who were appointed before 2025).

(2025): Article 63 (6) of the Constitution of Georgia prescribes the rule for the appointment of judges of general courts for life tenure. However, before lifetime appointment of a judge, in case of the first appointment at a First instance Court, the judge could have been appointed for three-years until 31 December 2024. Since 1st January 2025 all Judges have been appointed for life (except first Instance Judges appointed before 2025).

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Exceptions:
1. at judge's request to resign from position;
2. dismissal as a result of qualifying as "insufficient" in two consecutive performance evaluations;
3. in case of transfer to another position;
4. dismissal as a disciplinary sanction;
5. dismissal as a result of a final conviction;
6. dismissal as a result of acting in a conflict of interest;
7. dismissal as a result of failure or refusal to submit the declaration on assets and conflicts of interest;
8. dismissal as a result of an order issued by a court on confiscation of unjustified assets;
9. dismissal as a result of a negative result of the integrity test required by the disciplinary body;
10. loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova;
11. non-compliance with different interdictions established by the special law on the status of judges;
12. ascertaining the inability to work, proven by a medical certificate;
13. dismissal as a result of establishing a judicial protection measure referring to the judge;
14. in case of death.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The institute of the appointment as a judge for the first time for the 5 year term was cancelled after the introduction of amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine in part of justice in 2016.

(2025): According to Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine judge shall hold office for an unlimited term.
A judge shall be dismissed on the following grounds:
1) inability to exercise his/her powers for health reasons;
2) violation by him/her of incompatibility requirements;
3) committing a significant disciplinary misdemeanour, gross or systematic disregard of his/her duties, which is incompatible with the status of judge or has shown his/her incompatibility with the position held;
4) the submission by a judge of a statement of resignation or of voluntary dismissal from office;
5) failure to give consent to transferring to another court in case of liquidation or reorganisation of the court where the judge holds office;
6) failure to prove the legitimate origin of income.
The authority of the judge shall be terminated in the following cases:
1) attaining the age of sixty-five;
2) termination of the citizenship of Ukraine or acquisition of foreign citizenship;
3) the entry into legal force of a court decision that declares him or her missing or deceased, incapable or partially capable;
4) death of the judge;
5) the entry into legal force of a guilty verdict against him or her for a committed crime.

Question 109

Azerbaijan

(2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council evaluates the performance of judges appointed for an initial term of 3 years at the end of that period. The performance of judges is evaluated by the Judges Evaluation Committee based on collected materials, utilizing quantitative indicators (judicial workload and the ability to manage it) and qualitative indicators (the quality of judicial acts and court proceedings management, communication skills, judicial ethics, and discipline) that allow for the determination of their level of professionalism. The performance of judges is assessed by taking into account the results of the monitoring of court activities, information from the Office of the Judicial-Legal Council, the judge whose performance is being evaluated, as well as information from the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan, appellate courts, and courts of first instance, along with the number of cases referred to mediation in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Mediation'. Information held by the members of the Judicial-Legal Council may also be utilized during the evaluation of judges' performance. The Judges Evaluation Committee prepares a final opinion on the results of the judge's performance evaluation and submits it to the Judicial-Legal Council. The Judicial-Legal Council discusses the final opinion received from the Judges Evaluation Committee at its meeting and adopts a decision on the approval of the results of the judge's performance evaluation.

Question 110

Azerbaijan

(2025): In accordance with Article 18.1 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', a judge or a candidate for a judicial office may lodge an appeal with the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the correctness of the application of legislation on legal issues, against decisions adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council concerning them, including decisions on disciplinary proceedings (except for the decisions provided for in Article 17.4 of this Law), within twenty days from the date the said decisions are presented to the judge or the candidate for a judicial office.

Question 112

Armenia

(2025): Please note that "years of work experience" is a criterion only for the prosecutor of a unit performing functions aimed at the confiscation of property of illegal origin, where at least two years of professional experience as a lawyer is required for the appointment.
According to Article 34 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Prosecutor's Office", an individual convicted of an intentional crime cannot be appointed as a prosecutor, regardless of whether the criminal record has been expunged or removed. In the case of a crime of negligence, appointments are prohibited until the criminal record has been expunged or removed.
Furthermore, a law enacted on April 14, 2021, introduced a relevant addition to Article 38 of the fundamental law on the Prosecutor's Office, stipulating that individuals applying for the position of prosecutor must undergo an integrity check.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Eligibility criteria:
•Applicants must be Azerbaijani citizens under the age of 30.
•They must hold a higher legal education recognized in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
•They must be fluent in the state language and have the right to participate in elections.
•Certain categories are disqualified by law, including dual citizens, clergy, persons with restricted legal capacity, individuals with severe physical or mental health issues, those with a criminal record, and those who have previously been dismissed from prosecutorial positions for misconduct.

Georgia

(2025): Under the Criminal Code of Georgia, a person may be considered to have a clean criminal record in the following cases:
- When he or she has never been convicted,
- Where a previous criminal record has been expunged by operation of law, or
- Where it has been removed by a court decision in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

Expungement by operation of law takes place upon the expiry of the relevant statutory period, which varies depending on the type of sentence imposed and the seriousness of the offence. A criminal record may be removed by a court decision before the expiry of the ordinary expungement period, provided that the legal conditions for such removal are met. Once a criminal record has been expunged or removed, it ceases to have legal effect and is no longer taken into account for the purposes of criminal liability, the legal classification of an offence or the application of criminal-law measures.

The most commonly used mechanism for selection of prosecutors is an internship program. Apart from that, prosecutors can be appointed through competition and in exceptional circumstances, based on the criteria set forth in the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia and justified decision of the Prosecutor General, without internship and competition. Appointment through internship (Pursuant to Order No 040 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia):

The internship programme within the PSG is regulated by the Order of the Prosecutor General of Georgia No. 040 of 26 August 2020 on “Determining the Rules for Undertaking an Internship in the Prosecution Service of Georgia.” The programme aims to prepare qualified personnel capable of independently performing prosecutorial and investigative duties. Admission to the internship is conducted through an open competition, which may include written testing and interviews. The recruitment process, as well as the overall supervision and evaluation of the internship, is carried out by the Career Management, Ethics, and Incentives Council, a permanent advisory body of the Prosecutor General. Successful candidates participate in training organised by the Professional Development Centre and are appointed as interns by the Prosecutor General based on the Council’s recommendation and service needs. The internship normally lasts one year and includes supervised practical work, training activities, and periodic evaluations. Upon completion, interns undergo a final assessment, and successful candidates may be appointed to vacant positions or included in the personnel reserve.

Appointment through competition (Pursuant to Order #039 of the Prosecutor General of Georgia):

During interviewing candidates (who successfully passed written exams), the Contest Commission uses the evaluation forms for making a decision. The Commission shall make a decision in consideration of candidate’s skills, qualifications, experience and overall compatibility with the requirements of the job opening. Based on the results of the contest, the Chairperson of the Commission submits information about the successful candidates to the Prosecutor General for the appointment. The candidates shall undergo a professional training. The Human Resources Management and Development Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is responsible for providing the training. The results of the training are taken into account when appointing the candidates. After completing all stages successfully, the contestant is appointed on the position. All decisions made regarding the above-mentioned procedures shall be substantiated and may be appealed in the court. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provide that all decisions regarding appointment of prosecutors should be reasoned (Article 1 § 5 and Article 2 § 3 respectively) and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online (Article 1 §6 and Article 7 §1 respectively). In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xi satisfactorily. The recommendation

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Clean criminal record refers to a detailed criminal record certificate which is an official document issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs providing a comprehensive history of a candidate's criminal background. It includes information on all criminal records, pending convictions, preventive measures, and whether the person is currently wanted by authorities.
According to Article 20(1) and (2) of Law No 3/2016 on the Public Prosecutors Office:
(1) A person who meets the following conditions may apply for the position of prosecutor:
(a) he/she is a citizen of the Republic of Moldova;
b) he/she knows the Romanian language;
c) no judicial protection measure is in place for him/her;
d) has a bachelors degree and a masters degree in the field of law or other equivalent legal studies, recognized by the structure authorized for the recognition and equivalence of studies and qualifications;
e) has completed the initial training courses for prosecutors at the National Institute of Justice or, in the case of a person who has the necessary seniority to be appointed to the position, has passed the examination before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission;
e/1) has the general graduation average of the National Institute of Justice or the average grade in the exam taken before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission equal to or higher than 8.00.
f) enjoys an irreproachable reputation;
g) has not previously been found guilty of a criminal offence;
g1) does not have, in the last 5 years, in the record of professional integrity, entries on the negative result of the professional integrity test for violation of the obligation provided for in Article 7 para. (2) letter a) of the Law no. 325/2013 on institutional integrity assessment;
h) is medically fit to perform the function of prosecutor.
(2) A person may not be considered as having an irreproachable reputation within the meaning of para. (1) and may not be a candidate for the office of public prosecutor if one of the following circumstances exists:
(a) he has been dismissed from the office specified in para. (3) for violations in professional activity during the last 5 years;
b) he/she abuses alcohol or is a user of psychotropic or toxic substances or drugs.
c) is prohibited from holding a public office or a position of public dignity, which derives from a finding of the National Integrity Authority.

(2025): Other: knowledge of Romanian language, free of judicial protection measures, clean criminal record, medically fit, candidates entering the National Institute of Justice to become prosecutors must file declarations of assets and interests, which are subject to verification and control by the National Integrity Authority, according to LP152/2006.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to Article 27 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a citizen of Ukraine who has a higher legal education, command of the state language at the level determined by the National Commission on State Language Standards, and has completed basic military training or military service (except for persons declared unfit for military service for health reasons) may participate in the selection procedure for the position of prosecutor of a district prosecutor’s office.
In accordance with Article 28 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, any person meeting the statutory requirements for candidates for the position of prosecutor has the right to apply to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors for participation in the selection procedure.

Question 113

Armenia

(2025): The Qualification Commission is responsible for the recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. According to article 23 of Law on Prosecution- The Qualification Commission shall have nine members, and for choosing the candidates of prosecutors for carrying out the activities stipulated in “Forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property” law, the Commission shall have 11 members. The Qualification Commission shall consist of one deputy of the Prosecutor General, four prosecutors, three law academics and the Rector of the Academy of Justice, and in the 2nd case the Commission shall include 2 experts (appointed by the Prosecutor General) having at least 3 year's experience in the field of forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Selection and Evaluation Board, a SCP body, is competent during the entry selection procedure and National Institute of Justice Admission Commission and NIJ Graduation Commission are competent to check some of the reflected entry criteria (pre-conditions).

Ukraine

(2025): The Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) is competent during the entry selection procedure.

Question 114

Armenia

(General Comment): The procedure of the organization of the closed and open competitions is regulated by the order of the Prosecutor General. A closed competition of candidates may also be held during the year based on the instructions of the Prosecutor General. No public call is published during closed competitions and participants are notified by written or oral invitation. A person can participate in the closed competition if:
1) he/she meets the requirements provided by law and is exempted from studying in the Academy of Justice as prescribed by law,
2) he/she has appealed through a judicial procedure against the rejection of the application by the Qualification Commission, and the court satisfied the complaint, but open competition has ended. In cases prescribed by the 2nd point the candidate must attend the Academy of Justice.

Question 115

Ukraine
(2025): Pursuant to Article 29 of the Law, the selection of candidates and their appointment to the position of a prosecutor is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Law and includes the publication by the HQCP on its official website of the list of candidates who have successfully passed the qualification exam.

Question 116

Ukraine
(2025): According to clause 11.1 of Section XI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Consideration of Issues and Preparation of Materials for the Selection of Candidates for a Vacant (Temporarily Vacant) Position of a District Prosecutor, clause 6. 3 of Section VI of the Regulation on the Procedure for Passing the Qualification Exam, the Minimum Passing Score for Admission to the Next Stage of the Qualification Exam and the Evaluation Methodology (approved by the HQCP decisions No. 11зп-21 and No. 12зп-21 as amended on October 26, 2021), the HQCP's decisions on the selection process, including the qualification exam and its results, may be appealed to the court or to the HQCP.

Question 117

Armenia
(2025): The complaint is examined by the Administrative Court.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): According to Article 191(3) of the Administrative Code, Article 79 of the Law 3/2016 on Prosecutor's Office, the decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice by any person aggrieved by a right within 10 working days from the date on which the decision was communicated to him/her. Appeals against decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors shall be examined by the court panel which examines appeals against decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Candidates for the position of prosecutor on the basis of 5 years of seniority and the beneficiaries of the NIJ initial training, may contest the results of the exams at the National Institute of Justice Commission of Appeals.
Candidates for the position of prosecutor on the basis of 10 years of service (art.20 paragraph (31) of Law no.3/2016) do not take any exams at the National Institute of Justice, so this category of candidates can challenge the decision
of the Superior Council of Prosecutors on their selection in court.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Decisions taken during the selection procedure for candidates for the position of prosecutor may be subject to internal review by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Selection of Candidates for a Vacant (Temporarily Vacant) Position of a District Prosecutor (decision of the QDCP of 26 October 2021 No. 11ɜn-21, as amended).
In addition, decisions adopted during the selection procedure may be challenged before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. In particular, pursuant to Article 27 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, cases concerning appeals against decisions, actions or omissions of the QDCP are examined by administrative courts. Furthermore, under Article 33 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, a candidate who has not successfully completed special training may appeal the relevant decision in accordance with the procedure established by law.

(2025): Decisions taken during the entry selection procedure for the position of prosecutor may be appealed within the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) in accordance with the Regulation on the Procedure for Selection of Candidates for the Position of District Prosecutor. In addition, such decisions may be challenged before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. Thus, candidates may first request reconsideration of decisions by the QDCP and may subsequently seek judicial review before an administrative court.

Question 118

Armenia
(General Comment): The results of the candidate's education at the Academy of Justice are taken into account when appointing a prosecutor, and in case the candidate is exempted from studying at the Academy of Justice in accordance with the law, the results of the interview are taken into account.
In any case person may be appointed to the position of a prosecutor if he/she meets the requirements set out in Article 35 of the "Law on Prosecutor's Office" and there are no restrictions on the appointment of a prosecutor prescribed by law. For more details please see the comment of Q112.

Azerbaijan
(2025): Other - Clearly noted in the answer for the question 111 - Examinations for the prosecution authorities are organized by the Prosecutor’s Office itself, not by a Judicial Academy. In fact, there is no separate judicial academy in Azerbaijan. There is a Scientific and Educational Center, which operates as a department within the Prosecutor General’s Office. This Center organizes training programs for applicants who have already passed all three stages of the examination process. After completing the training, they are appointed as investigators or assistant prosecutors by the Prosecutor General.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 23(2) and (3) of Law 3/2016, in the competition, candidates are assessed on the basis of the following main criteria:
a) level of knowledge and professional skills;
b) ability to apply knowledge in practice;
(d) the quality and efficiency of work as a prosecutor;
(e) compliance with the rules of professional ethics.
The procedure and criteria for the selection of candidates for the posts of public prosecutor and for the career of public prosecutor shall be laid down in detail in the regulations referred to in paragraph 1. (1), which shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
According to the Regulation on Selection and Evaluation Procedure for Prosecutors and functioning of the Selection and Evaluation Board, approved by the Decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors No.1-16/2024, the Board shall evaluate:
- Professional experience and competence, their relevance to the post for which they are applying.
- Motivation for entering the post for which he/she is applying.
- Performance at interview at the Board
- Involvement of the candidate in teaching activities and areas relevant for Prosecution service.
- Knowledge of foreign languages of international circulation.
- Ethical profile and professional integrity
- Managerial skills
According to the Regulation of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, Annex no.4, the Board shall evaluate:
- Reputation and integrity
- Effective communication skills
- Self-control and resilience to stress
Concerning the conditions to become a prosecutor, starting with 2024 the Law nb. 3/2016 on prosecution service has been complemented with Article 20 (3) letter e/1) has the general graduation average of the National Institute of Justice or the average grade in the exam taken before the National Institute of Justice Graduation Commission equal to or higher than 8.00.

(2025): Please see the general comments.

Ukraine

(2025): Other criteria at the selection stage include the results of the qualifying examination organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), the candidate's position in the ranking list, successful completion of special training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine, inclusion in the reserve of candidates for filling vacant prosecutor positions, and the results of the competition for a vacant position of prosecutor in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution".

Question 119

Azerbaijan
(2025): The interview process is conducted based on clear, standardized criteria, including professional knowledge, analytical skills, and ethical conduct. Transparency is ensured through objective evaluation guidelines, and adherence to legally established procedures for all candidates.

Question 120

Armenia
(2025): Qualification Commission

Azerbaijan
(2025): Prosecution Services - Together with State Exam Center Officials in the first stage (multiple test-choice exam)

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The SCP awards the candidates for positions of prosecutors, reviews complaints against the decisions of the selection and evaluation board and refuses to propose or proposes the selected candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCP may propose or refuse to propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be challenged in court when the procedure ends.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Part ten of Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine stipulates that, in accordance with the law, bodies and institutions shall be established in the justice system to ensure the selection of judges and prosecutors, their professional training, evaluation, consideration of cases of their disciplinary liability, financial and organizational support of courts.
According to parts one and two of Article 73 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the body conducting disciplinary proceedings is theQualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors, which is a collegial body that, in accordance with the powers provided for by this Law, determines the level of professional training of persons who have expressed their intention to hold the position of a prosecutor and decides on the disciplinary liability of prosecutors, transfer and dismissal of prosecutors. The Commission is a legal entity, has a seal with the image of the State Emblem of Ukraine and its name, an independent balance sheet and accounts with the State Treasury of Ukraine.
It is worth noting that the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings was renamed the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors after the Law No. 2203-IX of April 14, 2022, came into force on March 15, 2023.
In accordance with part three of the same article, the Commission's working procedure is determined by the regulation adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on April 27, 2017 (as amended).
Part one of Article 74 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” stipulates that the Commission consists of eleven members who are citizens of Ukraine, have a higher legal education and at least ten years of experience in the field of law, of whom:
1) five prosecutors are appointed by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors;
2) two persons (scholars) are appointed by the congress of representatives of law schools and research institutions;
3) one person (lawyer) is appointed by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine;
4) three persons are appointed by the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights in agreement with the committee of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine responsible for the organization and operation of the prosecution authorities.
According to part one of Article 76 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the powers of a member of the Commission are terminated in the event of:
1) expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed
2) submission of a voluntary resignation
3) committing actions incompatible with the position of a member of the Commission;
4) holding a position provided for in part two of Article 74 of this Law;
5) inability to fulfill their powers for health reasons;
6) entry into force of a guilty verdict against him/her;
7) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state;
8) being declared missing or declared dead
9) death.

(2025): Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors

Question 121

Georgia
(2025): After the vetting of a candidate is finished, the PSG Human Resources Management and Development Department and the General Inspectorate submit separate reports to the Prosecutor General of Georgia on appointing a candidate as a prosecutor. The Prosecutor General is the competent authority for the final appointment of a prosecutor.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The SCP proposes candidates for appointment to the Prosecutor General. If candidates are rejected by the Prosecutor General a reasoned refusal shall be issued. The SCP can propose the same candidate/candidates to be appointed second time. The Prosecutor General can not refuse the second proposal. Both, the refusal of the Prosecutor General and the SCP decision can be contested when the procedure ends.

(2025): For Prosecutor General appointment, the President of The Republic of Moldova is the competent authority.

Question 122

Azerbaijan

(2025): The competition commission prepares a list of candidates who have passed the third stage, and those candidates are appointed to the position.

Question 124

Armenia

(General Comment): According to the "Law on Prosecution", the candidacies of applicants about whom the Qualification Committee issues a positive opinion shall be submitted to the Prosecutor General, who has a right to include the candidates in the list of prosecutor candidates.
The Prosecutor General makes a reasoned decision on not including the applicant in the list, which the applicant can appeal through judicial procedure. Prosecutors are appointed by the Prosecutor General from among such persons included in the list of prosecutor candidates. Although the "Law on Prosecution" does not contain provision regarding appeal procedure, actions of the Prosecutor General can be appealed through judicial procedure, as the Constitution guarantees the right to judicial remedies.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The candidate has the right to challenge the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors at the Supreme Court of Justice and to challenge the order of the Prosecutor General in court, in administrative disputes procedure.

Ukraine

(2025): Pursuant to Article 33(5) of the Law of Ukraine “ On Prosecution ”, a person in respect of whom a decision is made to terminate special training or to fail to complete it shall be dismissed from his/her position. Such decisions may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law

Question 125

Armenia

(General Comment): In accordance with Article 26.1 of the RA Law "On the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption":
The Commission shall conduct an investigation into integrity within the time limits established by law. The integrity questionnaire shall include the following information: Brief information about the candidate and the property status of their family members within the meaning of the law "On Public Service" - property and income; Information about the candidate's education and employment history, including the name(s) of educational institutions attended and past and present positions held; Information on any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities; Information regarding relationships as defined by the Law "On Public Service" between persons holding a public position and other such persons; Information about affiliation with a criminal subculture; The study of integrity, as defined by law, includes: Verification of the accuracy of the information provided in the integrity questionnaire; Investigation into any previous criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities, including involvement in corrupt activities, violations of conduct rules, conflicts of interest, non-compliance with requirements, and other restrictions; Review of information about the individual published in the media and on social networks; Examination of the consistency between the individual's property status and their actual income, as well as previously submitted declarations; Investigation into the individual's employment history; Examination of the potential affiliation with a criminal subculture.

Georgia

(2025): Chapter X of the Organic Law of Georgia on Prosecution Service of Georgia prescribes general rules for assessing the integrity of candidates. According to the provisions of this chapter, the following information on a person shall be subject to an examination:
- A criminal record and a current administrative penalty;
- Information regarding income and financial liabilities;
- Information regarding the possession and disposal of shares in entrepreneurial and non-entrepreneurial legal entities;
- Previous work experience.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the amended provisions in 2024 of the article 22 of the Law on Prosecution Service, the Superior Council of Prosecutors requests from the National Integrity Authority to verify whether there are any doubts regarding the origin of the assets or the correctness of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate, and from the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service – information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the documents received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center and the Intelligence and Security Service is sent to the candidate, giving him/her the opportunity to present his/her position on them.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Pursuant to Article 32 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP) organises a special vetting of candidates for the position of prosecutor who have successfully passed the qualification examination in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention. For this purpose, the QDCP requests information from authorised state bodies responsible for conducting background checks and verification of declarations, including in particular the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the National Police of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other competent public authorities within their respective mandates.
Individuals, legal entities and public organisations may also submit information to the QDCP concerning the integrity of candidates within one month from the date of official publication of the list of candidates who successfully passed the qualification examination. If such information is received, the QDCP examines it at its meeting with the participation of the candidate concerned, who has the right to provide explanations and objections. Following consideration of the information received, the QDCP may decide to refuse to include the candidate in the reserve for filling vacant positions of district prosecutors. Such decisions may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the procedure established by law.
Integrity assessment of candidates is carried out within the framework of the qualification examination procedure and the special vetting process and includes verification of declarations, background checks conducted by authorised public authorities and examination of information submitted by third parties. Separate intelligence investigation procedures or integrity testing measures are not provided as independent stages within the statutory selection procedure for prosecutors.

Question 126

Armenia
(2025): According to Article 62 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office the grounds for dismissing a prosecutor from office are:
1) a personal application.
2) reaching the maximum age for holding the position of prosecutor - 65 years.
3) the death of a prosecutor.
4) termination of citizenship of the Republic of Armenia,
5) reduction of the position.
6) refusal to be transferred to another structural subdivision of the prosecutor's office or to another prosecutor's office, in the event of the liquidation or reorganization of the structural subdivision of the prosecutor's office where he held a position.
7) being declared dead or missing based on a court decision that has entered into legal force.
8) the occurrence of some restrictions on the appointment of a prosecutor.
9) the imposition of a disciplinary sanction.
10) a court act that has entered into legal force, proving that he was appointed to that position in violation of the requirements of the law.
11) a decision made as a result of qualification
12) the existence of a court verdict of conviction that has entered into legal force against him.
13) termination of the criminal prosecution initiated against the prosecutor on non-excusable grounds.

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): This term can be prolonged till the age of 65 by the General Prosecutor.

Georgia

(General Comment): All prosecutors, except for the Prosecutor General, are appointed for an undetermined period. The term of office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia is 6 years. The same person cannot be re-elected for a consecutive term.
The legislation of Georgia does not stipulate compulsory retirement age. According to the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia and the Law of Georgia on State Pension, male prosecutors who have reached 65 years and female prosecutors having reached 60 years are eligible for retirement. The retirement in this case is not mandatory. It depends on the will of the person reaching the retirement age.

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Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to articles 56, 57 of the Law on Prosecution no.3 from 25.02.2016, prosecutors are nominated for an indefinite period of time, the maximum age being 65.
Prosecutor service relations cease in circumstances beyond the control of the parties and in case of dismissal.
The circumstances beyond the control of the parties are: (a) loss of citizenship of the Republic of Moldova; (b) reaching the age of 65; (c) the expiration of the term for which he/she was appointed in the case of refusal to be appointed to another position as a prosecutor; (d) if the judgement establishing the prosecutor's guilty for committing a crime is final; (e) depriving the prosecutor of the right to occupy certain positions or to carry out certain activities, as a basic punishment or complementary punishment, on the basis of a final court judgment ordering this sanction; (f) where the prosecutor is declared to have disappeared by a final court order; (g) death or declaration of death of the prosecutor by a final court judgement; (h) in case the court judgement on the limitation of the exercise capacity or the prosecutor's incapacity for work remains final; (i) the finding, after his/her appointment, of at least one reason why the person can not be appointed as a prosecutor.
The prosecutor, the chief prosecutor and the deputy of the Prosecutor General shall be released from office in the case of: a) submitting the resignation request;
b) refusing to be transferred to another prosecutor's office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office, if the prosecutor's
office or subdivision of the prosecutor's office in which he worked is liquidated or reorganized;
c) refusal to submit to the disciplinary sanctions of demotion;
d) the application of disciplinary sanctions for release from the position of prosecutor when it became irrevocable;
e) obtaining the qualification "insufficient" in two consecutive evaluations or performance evaluations;
f) not showing up, for unfounded reasons, twice in a row, for performance evaluation;
g) circumstances as a candidate on the list of a political party or a socio-political organization in elections for
Parliament or for local public administration authorities;
h) in which the act confirming its state of incompatibility or the violation of prohibitions remains definitive;
i) in which he is considered medically unfit to perform his duties;
j) the refusal to be subject to verification pursuant to Law no. 271-XVI of December 18, 2008 on the
verification of holders and candidates for public positions;
k) appointment to a position incompatible with the position of prosecutor;
l) establishing, by means of the deed of ascertainment, the conclusion directly or through a third party of a legal act,
taking or participating in the taking of a decision without resolving the real conflict of interests in accordance with the
provisions of the legislation on the regulation of the conflict of interests ;
m) failure to submit the declaration of wealth and personal interests or refusal to submit it, under the terms of art. 27
para. (8) from Law no. 132 of June 17, 2016 on the National Integrity Authority;

Ukraine

(General Comment): The prosecutor shall be dismissed from office in case of:
1) inability to perform his/her duties for health reasons
2) violation of the requirements for incompatibility provided for in Article 18 of this Law;
3) entry into force of a court decision on bringing the prosecutor to administrative liability for an offense related to corruption;
3-1) entry into force of a court decision recognizing the prosecutor's assets or assets acquired on his/her behalf by other persons or in other cases provided for in Article 290 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine as unjustified and their recovery as state revenue;
4) impossibility of transfer to another position due to direct subordination to a close person;
5) entry into force of a court verdict of guilty against him/her;
6) termination of Ukrainian citizenship or acquisition of citizenship of another state;
7) submission of a resignation letter at his/her own request;
8) impossibility of further holding a temporarily vacant position;
9) liquidation or reorganization of the prosecutor's office where the prosecutor holds the position, or in case of reduction of the number of prosecutors in the prosecutor's office;
In addition to the grounds provided for in paragraphs 1-9 of this part, the Deputy Prosecutor General is dismissed from office in case of violation of the requirements of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Threats to National Security Related to Excessive Influence of Persons with Significant Economic and Political Weight in Public Life (Oligarchs)” in terms of submission, compliance with the deadlines for submission of the declaration of contacts (part 3 of Article 16, Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”)
The prosecutor may be subject to disciplinary sanctions in the form of dismissal from the position in the prosecution bodies (clause 3, part 1, Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
If a prosecutor refuses to be appointed to a vacant position in the relevant prosecution body or to be transferred to another prosecution body, after dismissal from an administrative position, the prosecutor is dismissed from the position of a prosecutor within the specified period (Article 41(5) of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”).
The powers of a prosecutor are terminated upon reaching the age of sixty-five (Article 51(3) of the Law of Ukraine, “On Prosecution”).
Prosecutors and investigators of the prosecution bodies are dismissed by the Prosecutor General, the head of the regional (oblast) prosecutor's office from the position of a prosecutor in case of unsuccessful certification (clause 19 of Section II of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Priority Measures for the Reform of the Prosecution Bodies”).

Question 127

Ukraine
(General Comment): The Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” does not provide for a probationary period for prosecutors.
The procedure for selecting a district prosecutor provides for the appointment of a trainee prosecutor and special training after successful completion of the qualification exam and special inspection (Articles 29-34 of the Law). Special training (Article 33 of the Law) consists of: - initial training: lasts for 2 months and is conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine; - internship: lasts for 6 months and is conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office. A person in respect of whom the QDCP makes a reasoned decision on unsuccessful completion of special training is dismissed. Such a decision may be appealed to the court in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 33 of the Law).

6.Promotion - List of tables

Table 6.1.1 Authority competent for the promotion of judges in 2025 (Q130)

Table 6.1.2 Procedure and criteria for the promotion of judges in 2025 (Q131 and Q132)

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Table 6.1.6 Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of prosecutors and body competent for the appeal in 2025 (Q138 and Q139)

Table 6.1.1 Authority competent for the promotion of judges in 2025 (Q130)

Beneficiaries	Authority competent for the promotion of judges				
	Parliament	Executive power	Judicial Council	Judicial Academy	Other body
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 6.1.2 Procedure and criteria for the promotion of judges in 2025 (Q131 and Q132)

Beneficiaries	Procedure for the promotion of judges				Criteria used for the promotion of a judge					
	Competitive test / Exam	Previous individual evaluations	Other procedure(s) (interview or other)	No special procedure	Years of experience	Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)	Performance (quantitative)	Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)	Other	No criteria
Armenia										
Azerbaijan										
Georgia										
Republic of Moldova										
Ukraine										

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 6.1.3 Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of judges and body competent for the appeal in 2025 (Q133 and Q134)

Beneficiaries	Judges			
	Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of judges	Body competent to decide on appeal		
		Judicial Council	Court	Other body
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 6.1.4 Authority competent for the promotion of prosecutors in 2025 (Q135)

Beneficiaries	Authority competent for the promotion of prosecutors	
	Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Other body
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Georgia		
Republic of Moldova		
Ukraine		

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 6.1.5 Procedure and criteria for the promotion of prosecutors in 2025 (Q136 and Q137)

Beneficiaries	Procedure for the promotion of prosecutors				Criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutor					
	Competitive test / Exam	Previous individual evaluations	Other procedure(s) (interview or other)	No special procedure	Years of experience	Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)	Performance (quantitative)	Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)	Other	No criteria
Armenia										
Azerbaijan										
Georgia										
Republic of Moldova										
Ukraine										

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 6.1.6 Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of prosecutors and body competent for the appeal in 2025 (Q138 and Q139)

Beneficiaries	Prosecutors			
	Possibility to appeal the decision on the promotion of prosecutors	Body competent to decide on appeal		
		Judicial / Prosecutorial Council	Court / Prosecution office	Other body
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Indicator 6- Promotion

by country

130. Which authority is competent for the promotion of judges?
131. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple replies possible)
132. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple replies possible)
133. Can a decision on the promotion of judges be appealed?
134. If yes, what is the body competent to decide on appeal?
135. Which authority is competent for the promotion of prosecutors?
136. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)
137. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutors (multiple replies possible):
138. Can a decision on the promotion of prosecutors be appealed?
139. If yes, what is the body competent to decide on appeal?

Armenia

Q130 (General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall draw up and approve, as well as supplement and modify the promotion lists of judge candidates. 2. The promotion lists of judge candidates shall be as follows:
(1) the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the courts of appeal with relevant sections of criminal, civil and administrative specialisations;
(2) the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the Court of Cassation.

Q130 (2025): 1) Judges of the Court of Cassation shall, upon recommendation of the National Assembly, be appointed by the President of the Republic. Candidates eligible for inclusion in the list for appointment as judges of the Court of Cassation should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission.
For appointment to the Court of Cassation, the Supreme Judicial Council compiles a list of three candidates based on the voting results and submits it to the National Assembly. The candidates included in the list must receive more than half of the votes of all SJC members and obtain the highest number of votes. In case of a tie, a run-off vote is conducted among the tied candidates, and if the tie remains, preference is given based on longer professional experience and, subsequently, age. The SJC submits the approved list, together with the relevant documents, to the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall elect the nominated candidate by at least three fifths of votes of the total number of deputies, from among the three candidates nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council for each seat of a judge. The National Assembly shall also elect the Chairperson of the Court of Cassation, by majority of votes of the total number of Deputies, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of the Court of Cassation, for a term of six years. The same person may be elected as Chairperson of the Court of Cassation only once.
The chairpersons of the chambers of the Court of Cassation shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of corresponding chamber, for a term of six years. The same person may be elected as chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation only once.
2) Judges of the courts of first instance and courts of appeal shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. The chairpersons of the courts of first instance and courts of appeal shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of the corresponding court, for a term of three years. The chairperson of the court may not be re-appointed to this position within three years following the expiry of his or her term of office.
Candidates eligible for inclusion in the promotion list for appointment as judges of the Court of Appeal should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission. In the case of the Court of Appeal where the promotion candidate list is formed without limiting the number of positions to be filled, each member of the Supreme Judicial Council shall have as many votes as there are candidates for each specialisation section or sub-section. Where the promotion candidate list is formed based on a fixed number of positions to be filled, and the number of candidates for a particular specialisation section or sub-section is equal to or exceeds the required number of positions, each member of the Supreme Judicial Council shall have a number of votes equal to the number of positions to be filled. If the number of candidates is lower than the required number of positions, each member shall have as many votes as there are candidates. Candidates are included in the promotion candidate list if they receive more than half of the votes of all members of the SJC. Where the number of positions is limited, only the candidates receiving the highest number of votes, up to the number of available vacancies, are selected.
If a tie prevents the identification of the selected candidates, a run-off vote is conducted among the tied candidates who have received more than half of the votes of all SJC members. During the run-off vote, each SJC member has one vote. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are selected. If the tie remains unresolved, preference is given first to the candidate with longer professional experience and, where the length of experience is equal, to the older candidate.
After the list has been approved, if a vacancy arises in the Court of Appeal, upon the candidate's consent, the Supreme Judicial Council submits the candidate's nomination to the President of the Republic, together with the candidate's personal file and, where the candidate is not a judge, the documents submitted by the candidate and the documents obtained as a result of their

Q131 (General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall draw up and approve, as well as supplement and modify the promotion lists of judge candidates. The following persons may be included in the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the courts of appeal:
(1) a judge possessing professional work experience of at least three years in the position of a judge of relevant specialisation at a court of first instance against whom no disciplinary penalty in the form of reprimand or severe reprimand has been imposed;
(2) a former judge having held office during the last 10 years who possesses at least five years of experience as a judge.
(3) a person holding an academic degree in the field of jurisprudence and having taught law at a higher educational institution or having carried out scientific work at a scientific institution for at least 6 years during the last 8 years.
The following persons having attained the age of forty, holding the citizenship of only the Republic of Armenia, having the right of suffrage, possessing high professional qualities may be included in the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the Court of Cassation:
(1) a judge of relevant specialisation who possesses at least 10 years of professional work experience, at least five years out of which— in the position of a judge;
(2) a former judge having held office during the last 10 years, who possesses at least 10 years of professional work experience, at least five years out of which— in the position of a judge;
(3) a person holding the academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences (Law) and having taught law at a higher educational institution or having carried out scientific work at a scientific institution for at least 8 years in last 10 years.

Q131 (2025): The Supreme Judicial Council compiles and approves, including supplementing and amending, the lists of candidates for judges subject to promotion. The lists of candidates for judges subject to promotion are:
1) List of candidates for promotion to judges in courts of appeal, by criminal, civil, administrative and anti-corruption specialization sections. The anti-corruption specialization section includes the subsections of investigation of corruption crimes and investigation of anti-corruption civil cases.
2) List of candidates for promotion to the position of judge in the Court of Cassation. In the event of a vacancy for the position of judge of the Court of Appeal, when selecting a candidate for appointment to the President of the Republic, a proposal shall be submitted in the following sequence:
1) First of all, to a reserve judge from the Court of Cassation who has the appropriate specialization for the vacant position. In the event of several persons, preference shall be given to the senior judge of the Court of Cassation.
2) secondly, to the judge of the relevant specialization of the Court of Cassation who has previously applied in writing to the Supreme Judicial Council, requesting to be transferred to the position of judge of the Court of Appeal. In the event of several applicants, preference shall be given to the oldest.
3) Thirdly, to the person included earlier in the promotion list. In the event of several persons, preference shall be given to the oldest.
When selecting a candidate for nomination to the President of the Republic, a proposal shall not be submitted to a person against whom criminal prosecution has been initiated.
The written proposals specified in this Article shall be submitted by the Judicial Department within three days from the date of the relevant grounds arising by e-mail, and in case of impossibility, by postal delivery.
The Judicial Department shall not submit a recommendation to a candidate referred to in Part 1 of this Article if the Supreme Judicial Council has made a decision not to submit a recommendation to the relevant candidate. The decision referred to in this Part shall result in the relevant candidate being removed from the list of candidates for judges eligible for promotion to the position of judge in the courts of appeal.
After the deadline for accepting applications, within one working day, the Judicial Department shall submit the completed questionnaire on good conduct to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption in order to obtain an advisory opinion within a twenty-day period. And in the case of persons specified in Part 4.1 of Article 132 of this Code, the Judicial Department shall apply to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption in order to obtain an advisory opinion within a one-month period, informing the electronic system about the completion of the questionnaire on the examination of good conduct. After receiving the advisory opinion on good conduct, within a five-day period, the Supreme Judicial Council shall examine the personal file of the candidate at its session, and in the case of a candidate who is not a judge, the documents submitted by him and obtained as a result of their examination, including the advisory opinion on good conduct, as well as, if necessary, invite them for an interview.
When compiling the list of candidates for judges subject to promotion, the Supreme Judicial Council takes into account the skills and qualities necessary to effectively perform the position of judge of the Court of Cassation, the advisory opinion on good conduct provided by the Corruption Prevention Commission on the candidate, and for the judge, the results of the performance evaluation.
The Supreme Judicial Council holds an open vote, during which each member of the Supreme Judicial Council votes "for" or "against" according to his or her inner conviction.

Q132 (General Comment): In the course of drawing up the promotion list of judge candidates the Supreme Judicial Council shall take into account the skills and qualities necessary for acting effectively in the office of a judge of a court of appeal or cassation, whereas in respect of a judge — also the results of performance evaluation thereof.

Q132 (2025): The following may be included in the list of candidates for promotion to the position of judge in the courts of appeal:
1) a judge with at least three years of professional experience as a judge of a first instance court of the relevant specialization, who has no disciplinary sanction of reprimand or severe reprimand;
2) a former judge who has held office within the last 10 years and has at least five years of judicial experience.
3) a person who.
a) has a law degree and has taught law at a higher education institution for at least six years out of the last eight years or has carried out scientific work at a scientific institution, or;
b) has at least 8 years of professional work experience within the last 10 years. (Article 123 of the Judicial Code)
The following persons who have reached the age of forty, are citizens of the Republic of Armenia, have the right to vote, and have high professional qualifications may be included in the list of candidates for promotion to the position of judge of the Court of Cassation:
1) a judge of the relevant profession who has at least 10 years of professional work experience, of which at least five years are as a judge.
2) a former judge who has held office within the last 10 years and has at least 10 years of professional work experience, of which at least five have been as a judge.
3) a person who.
a) has a law degree and has taught law at a higher education institution for at least 8 years in the last 10 years or has carried out scientific work at a scientific institution, or
b) has at least 10 years of professional work experience within the last 12 years. (Article 132 of the Judicial Code)

Q136 (General Comment): The prosecutors
promotion lists shall be compiled by the Qualification Commission:
1) During the regular attestation of prosecutors;
2) In an extraordinary procedure, when the Prosecutor General submits a proposal to the Qualification Commission on including a
prosecutor in the promotion list as an encouragement, together with an appropriate assessment by him or his deputy. The prosecutor shall
be included in the promotion lists of prosecutors in case the Qualification Commission has issued a positive opinion; and
3) In exceptional cases, when the Qualification Committee decides that a person relieved of the duty to study in the Justice Academy shall
be included concurrently in both the list of prosecutor candidates and the promotion lists of prosecutors.
The "Law on Prosecutor's Office" explicitly provides the years of experience and absence of disciplinary sanctions as requirements for promotion.

Q136 (2025): The procedure is described by Article 39 of the Law on the Prosecutor’s Office. According to it, the official promotion lists of prosecutors shall be drawn up by the Qualification Commission upon the order of the Prosecutor General: (1) in the course of regular competency evaluation of prosecutors; (2) on an extraordinary basis, when the Prosecutor General submits to the Qualification Commission a proposal on including a prosecutor in the promotion list by submitting relevant appraisal issued by the Prosecutor General or the Deputy Prosecutor General coordinating the respective field. The prosecutor shall be included in the official promotion list of prosecutors upon the positive conclusion of the Qualification Commission; (3) in the manner prescribed by part 11 of Article 38 of this Law, when the Qualification Commission adopts a decision on including the person, exempt from studies at the Academy of Justice prescribed by part 9 of Article 38 of this Law, simultaneously in the lists of candidates for prosecutors and lists of official promotion thereof prescribed by this Article.

Q137 (General Comment): Absence of disciplinary sanctions is also a criteria.
Q137 (2025): Absence of disciplinary sanctions is also a criteria.

Azerbaijan

Q130 (General Comment): According to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges of the courts of first instance are appointed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and judges of higher courts are appointed by the Milli Majlis upon the submission of the President. However, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the Judicial-Legal Council” (Article 12.0.4), the exclusive powers of the Council include the submission of proposals for the reassignment of all judges and their promotion. The promotion of judges, as well as their appointment to higher courts is carried out by the Judicial-Legal Council based on the results of the evaluation of their performance.

Q130 (2025): In accordance with Article 12.0.4. of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council' The Judicial-Legal Council submits proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the transfer of judges to other positions, their promotion, the extension of their term of office, the appointment of chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of judicial chambers of the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the appointed judges (with the exception of the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as the dismissal of these persons or their transfer to other positions.

Q131 (General Comment): The judges' promotion procedure is based on assessment of judges performance.

Q131 (2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council evaluates the performance of judges appointed for an initial term of 3 years at the end of that term, the performance of other judges at least once every 5 years, and the performance of court chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of chambers regarding the exercise of administrative powers at the end of their term of office in those positions.

13.12. At the conclusion of the evaluation of a judge's performance, one of the following results is determined: 13.12.1. the judge's performance is highly rated; 13.12.2. the judge's performance is rated as satisfactory; 13.12.3. there are professional deficiencies in the judge's performance.

13.13. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.1 of this Law, the possibility of the judge's promotion is considered by the Judicial-Legal Council.

13.14. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.2 of this Law, the Judicial-Legal Council adopts a decision on the judge's suitability for their current position.

In accordance with Article 12.0.4. of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council' The Judicial-Legal Council submits proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the transfer of judges to other positions, their promotion, the extension of their term of office, the appointment of chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of judicial chambers of the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the appointed judges (with the exception of the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as the dismissal of these persons or their transfer to other positions.

Q132 (General Comment): Number of changed or deleted decisions, number of resolved cases and etc.

Q132 (2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council':
13.11. When adopting a decision on the evaluation of the performance of judges, only the judicial members of the Judicial-Legal Council shall participate in the voting. A meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council regarding the evaluation shall be quorate if more than half of the Council's judicial members who are entitled to participate in the voting are present. The decision shall be adopted by a simple majority vote of the judicial members of the Judicial-Legal Council participating in the voting. In the event of a tie, the vote of the person chairing the meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council shall be casting.
13.12. At the conclusion of the evaluation of a judge's performance, one of the following outcomes shall be determined:
- 13.12.1. the performance of the judge is highly evaluated;
- 13.12.2. the performance of the judge is evaluated as satisfactory;
- 13.12.3. there are professional deficiencies in the performance of the judge.

13.13. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.1 of this Law, the possibility of promotion of the judge shall be considered by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.14. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.2 of this Law, a decision on the judge's suitability for the office held shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.15. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.3 of this Law, including where systemic shortcomings in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms are discovered as a result of the monitoring of court performance, the performance of the judge (with the exception of persons appointed as a judge for the first time) shall be re-evaluated at a time determined by the Judicial-Legal Council, but not earlier than one year and not later than two years. If professional deficiencies are discovered again during the re-evaluation of the judge's performance, their powers shall be terminated prematurely in the manner prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges'.
13.16. At the conclusion of the evaluation of the performance of court presidents, vice-presidents, and chairmen of colleges regarding the exercise of their administrative powers, one of the following outcomes shall be determined:
- 13.16.1. the performance is evaluated as satisfactory;
- 13.16.2. there are professional deficiencies in the performance.

13.17. In the case provided for in Article 13.16.1 of this Law, a decision on submitting a proposal regarding the appointment of the court president, vice-president, or chairman of the college to an administrative office shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.18. In the case provided for in Article 13.16.2 of this Law, a decision on the unsuitability of the court president, vice-president, or chairman of the college to serve in the office held shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.

Q133 (2025): Article 110 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges" provides that where judges perform their duties exemplarily, serve for a long period in an impeccable manner, or make significant contributions to increasing the efficiency of the administration of justice through their activities, the Judicial-Legal Council may apply the following incentive measures in respect of them: awarding a valuable gift; granting an honorary certificate; awarding an honorary badge; and submitting a proposal to the relevant executive authority regarding the decoration of the judge.
Furthermore, Article 97 of the same Law stipulates that, in accordance with Article 127(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges are irremovable during their term of office. Judges may not be transferred to another position without their consent. Except for the grounds established by this Law, judges may neither be removed from office nor may their powers be terminated. It is precisely on the basis of the requirements of this provision that the rewarding of judges (including promotion in office) is carried out with the consent of the judge concerned.
In addition, Clause 1.7 of the "Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges" provides that where a judge applies for promotion or transfer, or where there is information regarding professional shortcomings, including deficiencies of a systematic nature in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms identified through court monitoring activities, the performance of that judge shall be evaluated outside the regular schedule, in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.

Q136 (General Comment): Promotion of prosecutors is regulated in the Prosecutor's Office Act (POA), the Act on Service in the Prosecutor's Office (POSA) and the Civil Service Act, according to which performance appraisal constitutes one of the key principles of the civil service, to which all prosecutors belong. Prosecutors have the right to be promoted, following successful service in a particular grade for one to two years, on average (Article 32, POA). Vacancies are publicly advertised, also at the medium and senior level. Applications to any vacant position are managed by the Personnel Department of the Prosecutor General's Office that makes relevant submissions to the Prosecutor General, based on the performance indicators of the applicant and his/her superiors' references. Performance indicators for promotion within the grade include: 1. diligence; 2. professional qualifications; 3. work results; and 4. personal qualities (Article 11.3, POSA). All prosecutors, including senior ones (employees of the Prosecutor's Office holding positions corresponding to the 3rd-9th grade, except the Prosecutor General, his/her first deputy, deputies, the Director of the Anti-Corruption Directorate, Military Prosecutor and Prosecutor of Nakhichivan Autonomous Republic who hold positions corresponding to the 1st and 2nd grade) undergo performance evaluation every five years by Attestation Commissions composed of prosecutors representing the Prosecutor General's Office, the Military Prosecutor's Office, the Baku Prosecutor's Office and the NAR Prosecutor's Office, respectively. Evaluation is conducted via interview. Any change in position (promotion, transfer, demotion or dismissal) is to be formalised in a written and reasoned order issued by the Prosecutor General.

Q136 (2025): - It can vary from case to case. For instance, sometimes investigators demonstrate their professionalism by uncovering criminal cases, while at other times they show their expertise in organizing major international events, such as COP29, IAP29, and others.
Q139 (2025): Prosecutor General

Georgia
Q130 (2025): Promotion of district (city) court judges to courts of appeals is decided by the HCJ.
Election to the position of Supreme Court judges is conducted by Parliament, upon nomination of candidates by the HCJ

Q131 (2025): 1. Appointment of Supreme Court Judges – Currently, some of the key characteristics of this process are:
• The High Council of Justice and the Parliament of Georgia are engaged in the process, which increases transparency, objectivity, and broad, inclusive participation.
• All vacancies are publicly announced; • Interviews and hearings with candidates are open; The principle of equal treatment of candidates during hearings in the High Council of Justice is clearly stated.
• After hearing, Members of the High Council of Justice evaluate each candidate according to competence and integrity criteria. • A list of candidates to be nominated to the Parliament is formed based on the points (best rating indicators) accumulated during the evaluation of candidates' competence and integrity.
• Lists with rankings are published
• Decision is made by at list 2/3 of full composition of HCOJ, by secret ballot. Decisions of the High Council of Justice are subject to re-appeal following appeals. • Committee hearings in the Parliament are open.
• High quorums are required for voting both in the High Council of Justice and in the Parliament of Georgia.
2. Promotion of a judge at the Court of Appeal – The same procedure applies for promotion to the Court of Appeal, but the final decision in this case is taken by the High Council of Justice. The High Council of Justice appoints a person as a judge of the Court of Appeal if the candidate is supported by at least two-thirds of the full composition of the High Council of Justice, by secret ballot.
3. Appointment of a judge at the Court of Appeal under Article 37 – Article 37 of the Law on Common Courts sets forth the rule for appointing a judge to another court (either to a court of the same instance or to the Court of Appeal). In particular, when there is a vacancy, a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed, with his or her consent, to the Court of Appeal without competition, if he or she meets the requirements set forth in Article 41. Article 41 concerns the promotion of a judge and provides that a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed to the Court of Appeal if he or she has at least three years of experience working as a judge of a district (city) court.

Q132 (2025): A judge may be appointed as a judge of the Court of Appeals, if his/her competence, experience, business and moral reputation is compliant with the high rank of the judge of Court of Appeals and he/she has at least three years' experience of working as a judge of district/city court. While making the decision, the member of the High Council of Justice shall take into consideration the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the judge`s performance, the number of ratios of cases considered, the complexity of the cases completed, adherence to procedural time frames of considering cases, adherence to procedural time frames for preparing decision, stability of the decisions, working discipline, reputation of the judge among colleagues, participation of the judge in mentoring and teaching young judges and lawyers, his/her active role in discussing judicial and legal issues, his/her organizational skills, scientific and pedagogical activity, adherence to ethical and professional standards, tendencies of his/her professional growth and etc.

Q134 (2025): Decision related with appointment (promotion) at Supreme Court of Georgia should be appealed at Qualification Chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia.
Q135 (2025): The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council plays a key role in the promotion of prosecutors. It is composed of the following 15 members: the First Deputy General Prosecutor, 3 Deputy General Prosecutors, 8 members of the Prosecutorial Council, the Head of the General Inspectorate, the Head of the Human Resources Management and Development Department and the Head of the Department for Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development.
The Prosecutor General promotes the candidates recommended by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council. He/she may decline the recommended promotion. In this case, the Prosecutor General shall provide the reasons.

Q136 (2025): The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council plays an important role in promotion of prosecutors. A prosecutor may be promoted to a managerial position based on the experience and conditions stipulated by Article 36 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia. As a rule, upon the recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Prosecutor General is authorized to decide on the promotion of a prosecutor, based on the following criteria:
-Length of work and experience; -Competence;
-Personal and professional skills;
-Results of the performance appraisal. The Prosecutor General may disagree with the recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, however, in the latter case, he/she has an obligation to substantiate the dissenting opinion. In exceptional cases (for high level performance of duties and/or achieving best results), the Prosecutor General is authorized to decide on the promotion of a prosecutor without a recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, based on the personal application of a prosecutor or reasoned nomination by a head of the structural division of the Prosecution Service and/or the Department for Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provides that all decisions regarding the promotion of prosecutors should be reasoned and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online. In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xi satisfactorily. The recommendation stipulated, "(i) regulating, in more detail, the recruitment and promotion of prosecutors so as to ensure that decisions are based on precise and objective criteria, notably merit; (ii) providing for transparent procedures – including by making the above-mentioned criteria public – and ensuring that any decisions in those procedures are reasoned."

Q137 (2025): Please see the answer to Question N47.

Republic of Moldova
Q130 (General Comment): The Superior Council of Magistracy proposes a candidate to be promoted in a higher court to the President of the Republic of Moldova. The President appoints the candidate.The President of the Republic of Moldova may reject a candidate proposed by the Superior Council of Magistracy for promotion only once, and only if circumstances are found that confirm the candidate's incompatibility with the position in question, a violation of the law by the candidate, or a violation of the legal procedures for the candidate's promotion.
The refusal to appoint the candidate must be justified and must be made within 30 days of the date the proposal is received. If circumstances arise that require further examination, the President of the Republic of Moldova shall notify the Superior Council of Magistracy of an extension of the specified period by 15 days.
Upon a repeated proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy, the President of the Republic of Moldova issues a decree appointing the candidate to the position of judge at the higher court within 30 days of the date of receipt of the repeated proposal.
The same promotion procedure applies to all levels of courts.

Q130 (2025): Please see the general comment.

Q131 (General Comment): According to article 20 of the Law n°544-XIII of 20 July 1995 on the status of judges, a promotion of a judge is only made with his/her agreement, based on a proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy by the President of the Republic. The promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Simultaneously, a psychologist shall participate in the evaluation procedure, conducting an analysis of the candidate's psychological profile based on a questionnaire approved by the Council on the day of the interview. During the Plenary session of the Superior Council of Magistracy, candidates shall present their personal motivation, thereby exercising their right to articulate their vision, after each judge has been addressed questions by members of the Superior Council of Magistracy in order to assess the emotional intelligence reflected in their responses and the stability of their professional aptitudes.
Following the interview, the Plenary of the Council shall evaluate the candidates' performance, the submitted documents, their reputation, statistical data regarding their judicial activity, and the consistency of the responses provided. In this case, the weight of the score awarded by the Superior Council of Magistracy cannot exceed 30% of the competition average. The positions of judge, vice-president and president of the court are occupied on a competitive basis. Candidates choose their positions in descending order of the competition average grade. In case of equal scores of candidates who claim the same position, the Superior Council of the Magistracy will issue a reasoned decision about the candidate who wins the competition. The results of the competition shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Magistracy within two working days of its completion.

Q131 (2025): Other procedure (interview and psychological test)

Q132 (General Comment): According to the Law on status of judges, a person with a working experience as a judge of at least 4 years and 8 years, respectively, can apply for the position of judge of the court of appeal or judge of the Supreme Court of Justice. A promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. As of August 2025, the ordinary assessment of judges' performances is carried out based on the following criteria:
- professional competence, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation;
- organizational competence, which has a weight of 20% of the total evaluation;
- integrity, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation.
Professional competence is assessed based on the following indicators:
a) percentage of decisions/conclusions issued out of those contested, with the exception of decisions annulled for reasons not attributable to the judge;
b) number and percentage of decisions/conclusions annulled of those examined, with the presentation of the confirmatory act from the Integrated Case Management System;
c) presence of violations of the European Convention on Human Rights, found by the European Court of Human Rights;
d) clarity of the oral and written presentation;
e) quality of the reasoning of the court decisions;
f) professional training of the judge;
g) possession of knowledge of the application of information technologies.
Organizational competence is assessed based on the following indicators:
a) clearance rate;
b) compliance with reasonable deadlines in the process of administering justice;
c) rate of decisions issued in compliance with the deadline established by law;
d) the average deadlines for examining cases, taking into account their complexity;
e) method of organizing professional activity;
f) number of hearings during the evaluation period that were postponed for reasons attributable to the judge, compared to the total number of hearings;
g) the number of judgments and court orders published on the court's website, compared to the total number of judgments or, as the case may be, court orders issued by the same judge;
h) the number of hearings interrupted in relation to the total number of hearings;
i) fulfillment of other duties established by law within legal deadlines.
Integrity is assessed based on the following indicators:
a) [illegible]

Q132 (2025): The criteria are included in the Law no.544/1995 regarding the status of judges, Law no. 147/2023 on the selection and evaluation of judges and the SCM Regulation (274/19 from 2024) on selection and evaluation of judges available at: https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=150444&lang=ro#
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138410&lang=ro#
https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2024/Regulament_selectie_evaluare_ro.pdf
The members of the Council shall assess each candidate based on the following criteria:
a) the ability to understand and analyze complex legal situations;
b) clarity of written and oral expression;
c) the ability to work collaboratively and to respect colleagues' opinions, as well as to challenge and debate them in a constructive manner;
d) the ability to perform effectively under stressful conditions and to complete tasks promptly;
e) experience relevant to the position.
Following the OECD report "Moldova Fifth round of anti-corruption monitoring follow-up report. The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan" (https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/09/moldova-fifth-round-of-anti-corruption-monitoring-follow-up-report_adbdabaf/007fdb43-en.pdf), the SCM amended the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges (Decision No. 551/41 of 21 October 2025, https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2025/41/551-41.pdf, https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf), by improving the provisions regarding measuring judges' compliance with experience and skills criteria.

Q134 (General Comment): The alignment with the criteria provided by the Law n°147/2023 is assessed by the Selection and Evaluation Board of Judges (body subordinated to the SCM) and its decisions can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The decisions of SCM in this regard can be appealed in court (Supreme Court of Justice).

Q134 (2025): Superior Council of Magistracy and Supreme Court of Justice
Q135 (General Comment): The Superior Council of Prosecutors including the Selection and Evaluation Board (SCP body) are involved in the promotion of prosecutors. The Prosecutor General has the competence to appoint the prosecutors in their new positions at the proposal of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may reject a nomination for promotion, by a reasoned decision. The Superior Council of Prosecutors may resubmit the same nomination. The second recommendation is binding on the Prosecutor General.

Q135 (2025): Please see the general comment.

Q136 (General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 54 paragraph (11) of Law no. 3/2016, the promotion of the prosecutor is made by competition, under the conditions provided by law.
According to the provisions of Article 22(4) of the same law, the prosecutor in office who wishes to be promoted may be entered in the Register if in the last two years before the submission of the application for entry in the Register he/she has been subject to a performance evaluation. A prosecutor seeking appointment as a head of the prosecutor's office or as a deputy head prosecutor may be entered in the Register if he or she has been subject to a performance appraisal in the two years preceding the submission of the application for entry in the Register.
In accordance with the provisions of Article 23(1) of the above-mentioned Law, the Selection and Evaluation Board under the Superior Council of Prosecutors shall assess the candidates entered in the Register referred to in Article 22 on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Law and in accordance with the regulations approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Phases:
1. The Superior Council of Prosecutors announces the competition;
2. Candidates register to fill vacant posts;
3. Candidates pass a test at the Board on Selection and Evaluation of Prosecutors;
4. Candidates pass an interview before the SCP;
Conditions for promotion to the position of prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the territorial prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the subdivision of the Prosecutor General's Office are the following:
- at least 4 years of experience as a prosecutor;
- at least a „very good” qualification at the performance evaluation;
- fluency in Gagauz language, for candidates for the post of Deputy Head of the ATU Gagauzia Prosecutor's Office.

Q137 (General Comment): According to the Law no.3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office, article 23 (2), in the competition, candidates shall be assessed on the basis of the following main criteria:
a) level of knowledge and professional skills;
b) ability to apply knowledge in practice;
d) the quality and efficiency of work as a prosecutor;
e) compliance with the rules of professional ethics.
Article 25/1
(1) For the position of chief prosecutor of the specialized prosecutor's office may be a candidate the person who meets the following conditions:
(a) has at least 10 years of professional experience in the field of law, obtained in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova or foreign jurisdictions, including international organizations, of which at least 4 years in the position of judge, prosecutor, lawyer or criminal investigation officer;
b) fulfills the conditions set out in Art. 20 para. (1) letters a)-d), g) and h);
c) has managerial competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;
(c1) has professional competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;
d) in the last 3 years prior to the announcement of the competition has not been a member and/or has not been politically active in a political party or a socio-political organization;
e) has not been a member of the Superior Council of Public Prosecutors for the last 6 months;
f) has an irreproachable reputation and there are no reasonable suspicions regarding the commission of acts of corruption, acts related to them or acts corruptible within the meaning of Integrity Law no. 82/2017.
Article 25/2
Appointment to office of deputy chiefs of the specialized prosecution offices: (2) has at least 5 years of professional experience as a prosecutor within the last 15 years and organizational skills.
Article 20 For the position of prosecutor at the General Prosecutor's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, as well as for the positions referred to in Article 25 para. (4) may be a candidate the applicant who:
a) has at least 4 years of seniority in the prosecutor's office;
b) has been qualified at least as "very good" in the performance evaluation.

Q139 (General Comment): The decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice by any person aggrieved by a right within 10 working days from the date on which the decision was notified to him/her.
The decision of the Prosecutor General may be appealed with the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors in the same court (Supreme Court of Justice).

Ukraine

Q130 (General Comment): Promotion of judges in Ukraine is carried out primarily through the transfer of a judge to another court, including a court of a higher level or specialisation, on a competitive basis following an application by the judge. Vacant judicial positions are publicly announced by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (HQCJ). Judges wishing to be transferred submit applications to participate in the competition.
The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine conducts the selection procedure, including qualification assessment where required, evaluates candidates and forms recommendations based on the results of the competition. Information on announced vacancies, procedures and results of competitions is published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
Based on the recommendation of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice decides on the transfer of a judge from one court to another in accordance with Articles 82 and 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.
Thus, promotion of judges is ensured through a competition-based transfer procedure initiated upon application by the judge and implemented with the participation of both the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.
Q131 (General Comment): The promotion of a judge can be made only via competition procedure to vacant judicial positions in courts of higher instance. The core part of the competition procedure is the qualification evaluation.
Qualification evaluation shall be conducted by the HQCJU in order to establish whether a judge (judicial candidate) is capable of administering justice in a relevant court according to criteria determined by law.
The criteria for qualification evaluation shall be:
1) competence (professional, personal, social, etc.);
2) professional ethics; and
3) integrity.
1. Qualification evaluation consists of the following stages:
1) taking the examination; and
2) review of the judicial dossier and interview.
A decision on the sequence of the stages of qualification evaluation is approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
The examination is the primary means to determine meeting by a judge (judicial candidate) the criterion of professional competence and shall be conducted by taking a written anonymous test and doing a practical task to identify the level of knowledge and practical skills in the application of law and ability to administer justice in a relevant court with relevant specialization.
The procedure of holding examination and methodology of determining results thereof shall be approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
Tests and practical tasks for the examination shall be developed having regard to the principles of instance hierarchy and specialization.
The HQCJU shall ensure the transparency of the examination. The full procedure of competition to the appellate courts, High Court on Intellectual Property (and its Appellate Chamber), High Anti-Corruption Court (and its Appellate Chamber) and Supreme Court competitions is described in the comments to the Q110.
Please note that according to paragraph 2 of section II “Final and transitional provisions” of the Law of Ukraine On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges” and Some Laws of Ukraine on the Activity of Judicial Governance Bodies” No.193–IX dated October 16, 2019, powers of members of the High Qualification Commission of judges of Ukraine were terminated on November 7, 2019.
As of October 29, 2021, no new Commission has been formed.

Q131 (2025): Law “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges”
Article 82. General principles of transfer of a judge to another court
1. A judge may be transferred, including temporarily by way of secondment, to the position of a judge in another court by the High Council of Justice in the manner prescribed by law.
2. A judge shall be transferred to the position of a judge in another court on the basis and within the framework of the recommendation of the High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine made on the basis of the results of the competition for the vacant position of a judge held in accordance with the procedure established in Chapter 3 of this Section.
3. A judge who has expressed his/her intention to be transferred to another local court based on the results of a competition for a vacant position of a judge shall, simultaneously with the candidates participating in the selection for the position of a judge, take a qualification examination in the manner prescribed by Article 74 of this Law, taking into account the peculiarities specified in this Article.
4. The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine shall publish an announcement on the acceptance of applications from judges referred to in part three of this Article for the qualification examination simultaneously with the publication of the decision to announce the selection for the position of a judge provided for in Article 71 of this Law.
The deadline for submitting applications to the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine may not be less than 15 days from the date of the announcement.
It is prohibited to require judges to submit documents other than the application.
5. During the qualification examination, the judge referred to in part three of this Article shall take an anonymous test of cognitive abilities, history of Ukrainian statehood, general knowledge in the field of law, as well as an anonymous test and perform a practical task in one or more court specializations of his/her choice.
A judge is considered to have passed the qualification exam in the chosen court specialization if he or she:
1) scored at least 75 percent of the maximum possible score in the test on the history of Ukrainian statehood, general knowledge of law and the relevant court specialization
2) scored at least 75 percent of the maximum possible score for the practical task on the relevant court specialization;
3) successfully passed the cognitive skills test.

Q132 (General Comment): Promotion of sitting judges in Ukraine (including transfer to a court of a higher level) is carried out on a competitive basis following an application by the judge and within a competition procedure conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, including qualification assessment where required.
Within the competition procedure, candidates are evaluated against the criteria of competence, professional ethics and integrity.
Professional competence is assessed on the basis of the results of qualification assessment, including evaluation of written practical tasks, analysis of judicial decisions delivered by the judge, interview results, and quantitative and qualitative indicators of judicial activity.
Integrity and professional ethics are assessed through verification of asset declarations, information from competent public authorities, results of background checks, disciplinary history where applicable, and information provided by the Public Integrity Council within its statutory competence.
Information on competition procedures, evaluation criteria and results of candidate ranking is published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, ensuring transparency of the promotion process.
Q134 (2025): The decision of the High Council of Justice may be appealed to the Supreme Court within thirty days from the date of its adoption.
The President of the Supreme Court may not participate in the review by the Supreme Court of decisions of the High Council of Justice.

Q135 (General Comment): Until 1 September 2021, temporary procedures for transfer of prosecutors to higher-level prosecutor's offices and appointment to administrative positions were applied pursuant to paragraph 22 of Section II "Final and Transitional Provisions" of Law No. 113-IX. Since that date, the standard competition-based transfer and appointment procedures established by Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office" have been fully restored.
Q136 (General Comment): Promotion of prosecutors in Ukraine (including transfer to a higher-level prosecutor's office) is carried out on a competitive basis following an application by the prosecutor in accordance with Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office".
Competitions for transfer to higher-level prosecutor's offices are organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Vacant positions are publicly announced and prosecutors submit applications for participation in the competition.
Selection procedures include verification of eligibility requirements, assessment of professional competence and integrity, and consideration of information received from competent public authorities as well as from individuals and legal entities in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention.
Following completion of the competition procedure, the QDCP adopts decisions on inclusion of candidates in the reserve or on recommendation for appointment. Appointment to positions is then carried out by the competent head of the prosecutor's office in accordance with Articles 9, 11, 35 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office".
Information on announced competitions and their results is published, which ensures transparency of promotion procedures.

Q137 (General Comment): The Procedure for conducting a competition for a vacant or temporarily vacant position of a prosecutor in the procedure of transfer to a higher-level prosecutor's office, approved by the decision of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings dated 26.10.2021 No. 13зп-21 (as amended), sets out clear indicators for each of these criteria. For example, the candidate's compliance with the criterion of professional level and experience is assessed by the following indicators: application of legal knowledge (skills and abilities to apply this knowledge in practice, ability to formulate legal positions, etc.), interaction with other bodies, institutions and organizations, specific knowledge and skills in a particular area of activity (practical experience in positions with a similar area of work, positive results and achievements). When deciding whether to approve the appointment of a prosecutor to an administrative position, the Commission for Selection of the Management of Prosecutor's Offices also took into account their professional and moral qualities, managerial and organizational skills, work experience and the conclusions of the General Inspectorate of the Prosecutor General's Office on the integrity of prosecutors during interviews with candidates

Q139 (2025): Decisions related to promotion of prosecutors (including decisions adopted within competition procedures for transfer to higher-level prosecutor's offices by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), as well as appointment decisions taken by heads of prosecutor's offices following such procedures) may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine.
Depending on the subject of the dispute, such cases fall within the jurisdiction of the district administrative courts, in particular the Kyiv District Administrative Court where the defendant is a central-level body. Judicial review is carried out in accordance with the general procedure established by administrative procedural legislation.

Indicator 6- Promotion

by question No.

130. Which authority is competent for the promotion of judges?
131. What is the procedure for the promotion of judges? (multiple replies possible)
132. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a judge? (multiple replies possible)
133. Can a decision on the promotion of judges be appealed?
134. If yes, what is the body competent to decide on appeal?
135. Which authority is competent for the promotion of prosecutors?
136. What is the procedure for the promotion of prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)
137. Please indicate the criteria used for the promotion of a prosecutors (multiple replies possible):
138. Can a decision on the promotion of prosecutors be appealed?
139. If yes, what is the body competent to decide on appeal?

Question 130

Armenia

(General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall draw up and approve, as well as supplement and modify the promotion lists of judge candidates. 2. The promotion lists of judge candidates shall be as follows:
(1) the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the courts of appeal with relevant sections of criminal, civil and administrative specialisations;
(2) the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the Court of Cassation.

(2025): 1) Judges of the Court of Cassation shall, upon recommendation of the National Assembly, be appointed by the President of the Republic. Candidates eligible for inclusion in the list for appointment as judges of the Court of Cassation should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission.
For appointment to the Court of Cassation, the Supreme Judicial Council compiles a list of three candidates based on the voting results and submits it to the National Assembly. The candidates included in the list must receive more than half of the votes of all SJC members and obtain the highest number of votes. In case of a tie, a run-off vote is conducted among the tied candidates, and if the tie remains, preference is given based on longer professional experience and, subsequently, age. The SJC submits the approved list, together with the relevant documents, to the National Assembly. The National Assembly shall elect the nominated candidate by at least three fifths of votes of the total number of deputies, from among the three candidates nominated by the Supreme Judicial Council for each seat of a judge. The National Assembly shall also elect the Chairperson of the Court of Cassation, by majority of votes of the total number of Deputies, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of the Court of Cassation, for a term of six years. The same person may be elected as Chairperson of the Court of Cassation only once.
The chairpersons of the chambers of the Court of Cassation shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of corresponding chamber, for a term of six years. The same person may be elected as chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation only once.
2) Judges of the courts of first instance and courts of appeal shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council. The chairpersons of the courts of first instance and courts of appeal shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, upon recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council, from among the members of the corresponding court, for a term of three years. The chairperson of the court may not be re-appointed to this position within three years following the expiry of his or her term of office.
Candidates eligible for inclusion in the promotion list for appointment as judges of the Court of Appeal should fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission. In the case of the Court of Appeal where the promotion candidate list is formed without limiting the number of positions to be filled, each member of the Supreme Judicial Council shall have as many votes as there are candidates for each specialisation section or sub-section. Where the promotion candidate list is formed based on a fixed number of positions to be filled, and the number of candidates for a particular specialisation section or sub-section is equal to or exceeds the required number of positions, each member of the Supreme Judicial Council shall have a number of votes equal to the number of positions to be filled. If the number of candidates is lower than the required number of positions, each member shall have as many votes as there are candidates. Candidates are included in the promotion candidate list if they receive more than half of the votes of all members of the SJC. Where the number of positions is limited, only the candidates receiving the highest number of votes, up to the number of available vacancies, are selected.
If a tie prevents the identification of the selected candidates, a run-off vote is conducted among the tied candidates who have received more than half of the votes of all SJC members. During the run-off vote, each SJC member has one vote. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes are selected. If the tie remains unresolved, preference is given first to the candidate with longer professional experience and, where the length of experience is equal, to the older candidate.
After the list has been approved, if a vacancy arises in the Court of Appeal, upon the candidate's consent, the Supreme Judicial Council submits the candidate's nomination to the President of the Republic, together with the candidate's personal file and, where the candidate is not a judge, the documents submitted by the candidate and the documents obtained as a result of their

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): According to the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges of the courts of first instance are appointed by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and judges of higher courts are appointed by the Milli Majlis upon the submission of the President. However, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council" (Article 12.0.4), the exclusive powers of the Council include the submission of proposals for the reassignment of all judges and their promotion. The promotion of judges, as well as their appointment to higher courts is carried out by the Judicial-Legal Council based on the results of the evaluation of their performance.

(2025): In accordance with Article 12.0.4. of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council' The Judicial-Legal Council submits proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the transfer of judges to other positions, their promotion, the extension of their term of office, the appointment of chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of judicial chambers of the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the appointed judges (with the exception of the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as the dismissal of these persons or their transfer to other positions.

Georgia

(2025): Promotion of district (city) court judges to courts of appeals is decided by the HCJ.
Election to the position of Supreme Court judges is conducted by Parliament, upon nomination of candidates by the HCJ

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Superior Council of Magistracy proposes a candidate to be promoted in a higher court to the President of the Republic of Moldova. The President appoints the candidate.The President of the Republic of Moldova may reject a candidate proposed by the Superior Council of Magistracy for promotion only once, and only if circumstances are found that confirm the candidate's incompatibility with the position in question, a violation of the law by the candidate, or a violation of the legal procedures for the candidate's promotion.
The refusal to appoint the candidate must be justified and must be made within 30 days of the date the proposal is received. If circumstances arise that require further examination, the President of the Republic of Moldova shall notify the Superior Council of Magistracy of an extension of the specified period by 15 days.
Upon a repeated proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy, the President of the Republic of Moldova issues a decree appointing the candidate to the position of judge at the higher court within 30 days of the date of receipt of the repeated proposal.
The same promotion procedure applies to all levels of courts.

(2025): Please see the general comment.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Promotion of judges in Ukraine is carried out primarily through the transfer of a judge to another court, including a court of a higher level or specialisation, on a competitive basis following an application by the judge. Vacant judicial positions are publicly announced by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine (HQCJ). Judges wishing to be transferred submit applications to participate in the competition.
The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine conducts the selection procedure, including qualification assessment where required, evaluates candidates and forms recommendations based on the results of the competition. Information on announced vacancies, procedures and results of competitions is published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
Based on the recommendation of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice decides on the transfer of a judge from one court to another in accordance with Articles 82 and 93 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.
Thus, promotion of judges is ensured through a competition-based transfer procedure initiated upon application by the judge and implemented with the participation of both the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice.

Question 131

Armenia
(General Comment): The Supreme Judicial Council shall draw up and approve, as well as supplement and modify the promotion lists of judge candidates. The following persons may be included in the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the courts of appeal:
(1) a judge possessing professional work experience of at least three years in the position of a judge of relevant specialisation at a court of first instance against whom no disciplinary penalty in the form of reprimand or severe reprimand has been imposed;
(2) a former judge having held office during the last 10 years who possesses at least five years of experience as a judge.
(3) a person holding an academic degree in the field of jurisprudence and having taught law at a higher educational institution or having carried out scientific work at a scientific institution for at least 6 years during the last 8 years.
The following persons having attained the age of forty, holding the citizenship of only the Republic of Armenia, having the right of suffrage, possessing high professional qualities may be included in the promotion list of judge candidates to be appointed to the position of a judge at the Court of Cassation:
(1) a judge of relevant specialisation who possesses at least 10 years of professional work experience, at least five years out of which— in the position of a judge;
(2) a former judge having held office during the last 10 years, who possesses at least 10 years of professional work experience, at least five years out of which— in the position of a judge;
(3) a person holding the academic Degree of Doctor of Sciences (Law) and having taught law at a higher educational institution or having carried out scientific work at a scientific institution for at least 8 years in last 10 years.

(2025): The Supreme Judicial Council compiles and approves, including supplementing and amending, the lists of candidates for judges subject to promotion. The lists of candidates for judges subject to promotion are:
1) List of candidates for promotion to judges in courts of appeal, by criminal, civil, administrative and anti-corruption specialization sections. The anti-corruption specialization section includes the subsections of investigation of corruption crimes and investigation of anti-corruption civil cases.
2) List of candidates for promotion to the position of judge in the Court of Cassation. In the event of a vacancy for the position of judge of the Court of Appeal, when selecting a candidate for appointment to the President of the Republic, a proposal shall be submitted in the following sequence:
1) First of all, to a reserve judge from the Court of Cassation who has the appropriate specialization for the vacant position. In the event of several persons, preference shall be given to the senior judge of the Court of Cassation.
2) secondly, to the judge of the relevant specialization of the Court of Cassation who has previously applied in writing to the Supreme Judicial Council, requesting to be transferred to the position of judge of the Court of Appeal. In the event of several applicants, preference shall be given to the oldest.
3) Thirdly, to the person included earlier in the promotion list. In the event of several persons, preference shall be given to the oldest.
When selecting a candidate for nomination to the President of the Republic, a proposal shall not be submitted to a person against whom criminal prosecution has been initiated.
The written proposals specified in this Article shall be submitted by the Judicial Department within three days from the date of the relevant grounds arising by e-mail, and in case of impossibility, by postal delivery.
The Judicial Department shall not submit a recommendation to a candidate referred to in Part 1 of this Article if the Supreme Judicial Council has made a decision not to submit a recommendation to the relevant candidate. The decision referred to in this Part shall result in the relevant candidate being removed from the list of candidates for judges eligible for promotion to the position of judge in the courts of appeal.
After the deadline for accepting applications, within one working day, the Judicial Department shall submit the completed questionnaire on good conduct to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption in order to obtain an advisory opinion within a twenty-day period. And in the case of persons specified in Part 4.1 of Article 132 of this Code, the Judicial Department shall apply to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption in order to obtain an advisory opinion within a one-month period, informing the electronic system about the completion of the questionnaire on the examination of good conduct. After receiving the advisory opinion on good conduct, within a five-day period, the Supreme Judicial Council shall examine the personal file of the candidate at its session, and in the case of a candidate who is not a judge, the documents submitted by him and obtained as a result of their examination, including the advisory opinion on good conduct, as well as, if necessary, invite them for an interview.
When compiling the list of candidates for judges subject to promotion, the Supreme Judicial Council takes into account the skills and qualities necessary to effectively perform the position of judge of the Court of Cassation, the advisory opinion on good conduct provided by the Corruption Prevention Commission on the candidate, and for the judge, the results of the performance evaluation.
The Supreme Judicial Council holds an open vote, during which each member of the Supreme Judicial Council votes "for" or "against" according to his or her inner conviction.

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): The judges' promotion procedure is based on assessment of judges performance.

(2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council evaluates the performance of judges appointed for an initial term of 3 years at the end of that term, the performance of other judges at least once every 5 years, and the performance of court chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of chambers regarding the exercise of administrative powers at the end of their term of office in those positions.
13.12. At the conclusion of the evaluation of a judge's performance, one of the following results is determined: 13.12.1. the judge's performance is highly rated; 13.12.2. the judge's performance is rated as satisfactory; 13.12.3. there are professional deficiencies in the judge's performance.
13.13. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.1 of this Law, the possibility of the judge's promotion is considered by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.14. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.2 of this Law, the Judicial-Legal Council adopts a decision on the judge's suitability for their current position.
In accordance with Article 12.0.4. of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council' The Judicial-Legal Council submits proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the transfer of judges to other positions, their promotion, the extension of their term of office, the appointment of chairmen, deputy chairmen, and chairmen of judicial chambers of the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the appointed judges (with the exception of the chairmen of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as the dismissal of these persons or their transfer to other positions.

Georgia

(2025): 1. Appointment of Supreme Court Judges – Currently, some of the key characteristics of this process are:
• The High Council of Justice and the Parliament of Georgia are engaged in the process, which increases transparency, objectivity, and broad, inclusive participation.
• All vacancies are publicly announced; • Interviews and hearings with candidates are open; The principle of equal treatment of candidates during hearings in the High Council of Justice is clearly stated.
• After hearing, Members of the High Council of Justice evaluate each candidate according to competence and integrity criteria. • A list of candidates to be nominated to the Parliament is formed based on the points (best rating indicators) accumulated during the evaluation of candidates' competence and integrity.
• Lists with rankings are published
• Decision is made by at list 2/3 of full composition of HCOJ, by secret ballot. Decisions of the High Council of Justice are subject to re-appeal following appeals. • Committee hearings in the Parliament are open.
• High quorums are required for voting both in the High Council of Justice and in the Parliament of Georgia.
2. Promotion of a judge at the Court of Appeal – The same procedure applies for promotion to the Court of Appeal, but the final decision in this case is taken by the High Council of Justice. The High Council of Justice appoints a person as a judge of the Court of Appeal if the candidate is supported by at least two-thirds of the full composition of the High Council of Justice, by secret ballot.
3. Appointment of a judge at the Court of Appeal under Article 37 – Article 37 of the Law on Common Courts sets forth the rule for appointing a judge to another court (either to a court of the same instance or to the Court of Appeal). In particular, when there is a vacancy, a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed, with his or her consent, to the Court of Appeal without competition, if he or she meets the requirements set forth in Article 41. Article 41 concerns the promotion of a judge and provides that a judge of a district (city) court may be appointed to the Court of Appeal if he or she has at least three years of experience working as a judge of a district (city) court.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to article 20 of the Law n°544-XIII of 20 July 1995 on the status of judges, a promotion of a judge is only made with his/her agreement, based on a proposal from the Superior Council of Magistracy by the President of the Republic. The promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Simultaneously, a psychologist shall participate in the evaluation procedure, conducting an analysis of the candidate's psychological profile based on a questionnaire approved by the Council on the day of the interview. During the Plenary session of the Superior Council of Magistracy, candidates shall present their personal motivation, thereby exercising their right to articulate their vision, after each judge has been addressed questions by members of the Superior Council of Magistracy in order to assess the emotional intelligence reflected in their responses and the stability of their professional aptitudes.
Following the interview, the Plenary of the Council shall evaluate the candidates' performance, the submitted documents, their reputation, statistical data regarding their judicial activity, and the consistency of the responses provided. In this case, the weight of the score awarded by the Superior Council of Magistracy cannot exceed 30% of the competition average. The positions of judge, vice-president and president of the court are occupied on a competitive basis. Candidates choose their positions in descending order of the competition average grade. In case of equal scores of candidates who claim the same position, the Superior Council of the Magistracy will issue a reasoned decision about the candidate who wins the competition. The results of the competition shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Magistracy within two working days of its completion.

(2025): Other procedure (interview and psychological test)

Ukraine

(General Comment): The promotion of a judge can be made only via competition procedure to vacant judicial positions in courts of higher instance. The core part of the competition procedure is the qualification evaluation.
Qualification evaluation shall be conducted by the HQCJU in order to establish whether a judge (judicial candidate) is capable of administering justice in a relevant court according to criteria determined by law.
The criteria for qualification evaluation shall be:
1) competence (professional, personal, social, etc.);
2) professional ethics; and
3) integrity.
1. Qualification evaluation consists of the following stages:
1) taking the examination; and
2) review of the judicial dossier and interview.
A decision on the sequence of the stages of qualification evaluation is approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
The examination is the primary means to determine meeting by a judge (judicial candidate) the criterion of professional competence and shall be conducted by taking a written anonymous test and doing a practical task to identify the level of knowledge and practical skills in the application of law and ability to administer justice in a relevant court with relevant specialization.
The procedure of holding examination and methodology of determining results thereof shall be approved by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.
Tests and practical tasks for the examination shall be developed having regard to the principles of instance hierarchy and specialization.
The HQCJU shall ensure the transparency of the examination. The full procedure of competition to the appellate courts, High Court on Intellectual Property (and its Appellate Chamber), High Anti-Corruption Court (and its Appellate Chamber) and Supreme Court competitions is described in the comments to the Q110.
Please note that according to paragraph 2 of section II “Final and transitional provisions” of the Law of Ukraine On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and Status of Judges” and Some Laws of Ukraine on the Activity of Judicial Governance Bodies” No.193–IX dated October 16, 2019, powers of members of the High Qualification Commission of judges of Ukraine were terminated on November 7, 2019.
As of October 29, 2021, no new Commission has been formed.

(2025): Law “On the Judicial System and Status of Judges”
Article 82. General principles of transfer of a judge to another court
1. A judge may be transferred, including temporarily by way of secondment, to the position of a judge in another court by the High Council of Justice in the manner prescribed by law.
2. A judge shall be transferred to the position of a judge in another court on the basis and within the framework of the recommendation of the High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine made on the basis of the results of the competition for the vacant position of a judge held in accordance with the procedure established in Chapter 3 of this Section.
3. A judge who has expressed his/her intention to be transferred to another local court based on the results of a competition for a vacant position of a judge shall, simultaneously with the candidates participating in the selection for the position of a judge, take a qualification examination in the manner prescribed by Article 74 of this Law, taking into account the peculiarities specified in this Article.
4. The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine shall publish an announcement on the acceptance of applications from judges referred to in part three of this Article for the qualification examination simultaneously with the publication of the decision to announce the selection for the position of a judge provided for in Article 71 of this Law.
The deadline for submitting applications to the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine may not be less than 15 days from the date of the announcement.
It is prohibited to require judges to submit documents other than the application.
5. During the qualification examination, the judge referred to in part three of this Article shall take an anonymous test of cognitive abilities, history of Ukrainian statehood, general knowledge in the field of law, as well as an anonymous test and perform a practical task in one or more court specializations of his/her choice.
A judge is considered to have passed the qualification exam in the chosen court specialization if he or she:
1) scored at least 75 percent of the maximum possible score in the test on the history of Ukrainian statehood, general knowledge of law and the relevant court specialization
2) scored at least 75 percent of the maximum possible score for the practical task on the relevant court specialization;
3) successfully passed the cognitive skills test.

Question 132

Armenia
(General Comment): In the course of drawing up the promotion list of judge candidates the Supreme Judicial Council shall take into account the skills and qualities necessary for acting effectively in the office of a judge of a court of appeal or cassation, whereas in respect of a judge — also the results of performance evaluation thereof.

(2025): The following may be included in the list of candidates for promotion to the position of judge in the courts of appeal:
1) a judge with at least three years of professional experience as a judge of a first instance court of the relevant specialization, who has no disciplinary sanction of reprimand or severe reprimand;
2) a former judge who has held office within the last 10 years and has at least five years of judicial experience.
3) a person who.
a) has a law degree and has taught law at a higher education institution for at least six years out of the last eight years or has carried out scientific work at a scientific institution, or;
b) has at least 8 years of professional work experience within the last 10 years. (Article 123 of the Judicial Code)
The following persons who have reached the age of forty, are citizens of the Republic of Armenia, have the right to vote, and have high professional qualifications may be included in the list of candidates for promotion to the position of judge of the Court of Cassation:
1) a judge of the relevant profession who has at least 10 years of professional work experience, of which at least five years are as a judge.
2) a former judge who has held office within the last 10 years and has at least 10 years of professional work experience, of which at least five have been as a judge.
3) a person who.
a) has a law degree and has taught law at a higher education institution for at least 8 years in the last 10 years or has carried out scientific work at a scientific institution, or
b) has at least 10 years of professional work experience within the last 12 years. (Article 132 of the Judicial Code)

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): Number of changed or deleted decisions, number of resolved cases and etc.

(2025): In accordance with Article 13 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council':
13.11. When adopting a decision on the evaluation of the performance of judges, only the judicial members of the Judicial-Legal Council shall participate in the voting. A meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council regarding the evaluation shall be quorate if more than half of the Council's judicial members who are entitled to participate in the voting are present. The decision shall be adopted by a simple majority vote of the judicial members of the Judicial-Legal Council participating in the voting. In the event of a tie, the vote of the person chairing the meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council shall be casting.
13.12. At the conclusion of the evaluation of a judge's performance, one of the following outcomes shall be determined:
- 13.12.1. the performance of the judge is highly evaluated;
- 13.12.2. the performance of the judge is evaluated as satisfactory;
- 13.12.3. there are professional deficiencies in the performance of the judge.

13.13. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.1 of this Law, the possibility of promotion of the judge shall be considered by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.14. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.2 of this Law, a decision on the judge's suitability for the office held shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.15. In the case provided for in Article 13.12.3 of this Law, including where systemic shortcomings in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms are discovered as a result of the monitoring of court performance, the performance of the judge (with the exception of persons appointed as a judge for the first time) shall be re-evaluated at a time determined by the Judicial-Legal Council, but not earlier than one year and not later than two years. If professional deficiencies are discovered again during the re-evaluation of the judge's performance, their powers shall be terminated prematurely in the manner prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges'.
13.16. At the conclusion of the evaluation of the performance of court presidents, vice-presidents, and chairmen of colleges regarding the exercise of their administrative powers, one of the following outcomes shall be determined:
- 13.16.1. the performance is evaluated as satisfactory;
- 13.16.2. there are professional deficiencies in the performance.

13.17. In the case provided for in Article 13.16.1 of this Law, a decision on submitting a proposal regarding the appointment of the court president, vice-president, or chairman of the college to an administrative office shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.
13.18. In the case provided for in Article 13.16.2 of this Law, a decision on the unsuitability of the court president, vice-president, or chairman of the college to serve in the office held shall be adopted by the Judicial-Legal Council.

Georgia

(2025): A judge may be appointed as a judge of the Court of Appeals, if his/her competence, experience, business and moral reputation is compliant with the high rank of the judge of Court of Appeals and he/she has at least three years' experience of working as a judge of district/city court. While making the decision, the member of the High Council of Justice shall take into consideration the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the judge`s performance, the number of ratios of cases considered, the complexity of the cases completed, adherence to procedural time frames of considering cases, adherence to procedural time frames for preparing decision, stability of the decisions, working discipline, reputation of the judge among colleagues, participation of the judge in mentoring and teaching young judges and lawyers, his/her active role in discussing judicial and legal issues, his/her organizational skills, scientific and pedagogical activity, adherence to ethical and professional standards, tendencies of his/her professional growth and etc.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the Law on status of judges, a person with a working experience as a judge of at least 4 years and 8 years, respectively, can apply for the position of judge of the court of appeal or judge of the Supreme Court of Justice. A promotion in a higher court, the transfer to another court, the appointment in the position of president/vice president of a court may be preceded by an additional assessment of the work of the judge, based on criteria and indicators provided by the provisions of the Law n°147/2023 on the selection, the performance assessment of judges and also by the criteria of the Superior Council of Magistracy. As of August 2025, the ordinary assessment of judges' performances is carried out based on the following criteria:

- professional competence, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation;
- organizational competence, which has a weight of 20% of the total evaluation;
- integrity, which has a weight of 40% of the total evaluation.

Professional competence is assessed based on the following indicators:

a) percentage of decisions/conclusions issued out of those contested, with the exception of decisions annulled for reasons not attributable to the judge;
b) number and percentage of decisions/conclusions annulled of those examined, with the presentation of the confirmatory act from the Integrated Case Management System;
c) presence of violations of the European Convention on Human Rights, found by the European Court of Human Rights;
d) clarity of the oral and written presentation;
e) quality of the reasoning of the court decisions;
f) professional training of the judge;
g) possession of knowledge of the application of information technologies.

Organizational competence is assessed based on the following indicators:

a) clearance rate;
b) compliance with reasonable deadlines in the process of administering justice;
c) rate of decisions issued in compliance with the deadline established by law;
d) the average deadlines for examining cases, taking into account their complexity;
e) method of organizing professional activity;
f) number of hearings during the evaluation period that were postponed for reasons attributable to the judge, compared to the total number of hearings;
g) the number of judgments and court orders published on the court's website, compared to the total number of judgments or, as the case may be, court orders issued by the same judge;
h) the number of hearings interrupted in relation to the total number of hearings;
i) fulfillment of other duties established by law within legal deadlines.

Integrity is assessed based on the following indicators:

(2025): The criteria are included in the Law no.544/1995 regarding the status of judges, Law no. 147/2023 on the selection and evaluation of judges and the SCM Regulation (274/19 from 2024) on selection and evaluation of judges available at: https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=150444&lang=ro#
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=138410&lang=ro#
https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2024/Regulament_selectie_evaluare_ro.pdf
The members of the Council shall assess each candidate based on the following criteria:
a) the ability to understand and analyze complex legal situations;
b) clarity of written and oral expression;
c) the ability to work collaboratively and to respect colleagues' opinions, as well as to challenge and debate them in a constructive manner;
d) the ability to perform effectively under stressful conditions and to complete tasks promptly;
e) experience relevant to the position.
Following the OECD report "Moldova Fifth round of anti-corruption monitoring follow-up report. The Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan" (https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2025/09/moldova-fifth-round-of-anti-corruption-monitoring-follow-up-report_adbdabaf/007fdb43-en.pdf), the SCM amended the Regulation on the Selection and Evaluation of Judges (Decision No. 551/41 of 21 October 2025, https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2025/41/551-41.pdf, https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2025/Regulamentului-privire-selectia-evaluarea.pdf), by improving the provisions regarding measuring judges' compliance with experience and skills criteria.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Promotion of sitting judges in Ukraine (including transfer to a court of a higher level) is carried out on a competitive basis following an application by the judge and within a competition procedure conducted by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", including qualification assessment where required.
Within the competition procedure, candidates are evaluated against the criteria of competence, professional ethics and integrity.
Professional competence is assessed on the basis of the results of qualification assessment, including evaluation of written practical tasks, analysis of judicial decisions delivered by the judge, interview results, and quantitative and qualitative indicators of judicial activity.
Integrity and professional ethics are assessed through verification of asset declarations, information from competent public authorities, results of background checks, disciplinary history where applicable, and information provided by the Public Integrity Council within its statutory competence.
Information on competition procedures, evaluation criteria and results of candidate ranking is published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, ensuring transparency of the promotion process.

Question 133

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 110 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges” provides that where judges perform their duties exemplarily, serve for a long period in an impeccable manner, or make significant contributions to increasing the efficiency of the administration of justice through their activities, the Judicial-Legal Council may apply the following incentive measures in respect of them: awarding a valuable gift; granting an honorary certificate; awarding an honorary badge; and submitting a proposal to the relevant executive authority regarding the decoration of the judge.
Furthermore, Article 97 of the same Law stipulates that, in accordance with Article 127(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges are irremovable during their term of office. Judges may not be transferred to another position without their consent. Except for the grounds established by this Law, judges may neither be removed from office nor may their powers be terminated. It is precisely on the basis of the requirements of this provision that the rewarding of judges (including promotion in office) is carried out with the consent of the judge concerned.
In addition, Clause 1.7 of the “Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges” provides that where a judge applies for promotion or transfer, or where there is information regarding professional shortcomings, including deficiencies of a systematic nature in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms identified through court monitoring activities, the performance of that judge shall be evaluated outside the regular schedule, in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.

Question 134

Georgia
(2025): Decision related with appointment (promotion) at Supreme Court of Georgia should be appealed at Qualification Chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The alignment with the criteria provided by the Law n°147/2023 is assessed by the Selection and Evaluation Board of Judges (body subordinated to the SCM) and its decisions can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The decisions of SCM in this regard can be appealed in court (Supreme Court of Justice).

(2025): Superior Council of Magistracy and Supreme Court of Justice

Ukraine
(2025): The decision of the High Council of Justice may be appealed to the Supreme Court within thirty days from the date of its adoption.
The President of the Supreme Court may not participate in the review by the Supreme Court of decisions of the High Council of Justice.

Question 135

Georgia

(2025): The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council plays a key role in the promotion of prosecutors. It is composed of the following 15 members: the First Deputy General Prosecutor, 3 Deputy General Prosecutors, 8 members of the Prosecutorial Council, the Head of the General Inspectorate, the Head of the Human Resources Management and Development Department and the Head of the Department for Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development.
The Prosecutor General promotes the candidates recommended by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council. He/she may decline the recommended promotion. In this case, the Prosecutor General shall provide the reasons.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The Superior Council of Prosecutors including the Selection and Evaluation Board (SCP body) are involved in the promotion of prosecutors. The Prosecutor General has the competence to appoint the prosecutors in their new positions at the proposal of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. The Prosecutor General may reject a nomination for promotion, by a reasoned decision. The Superior Council of Prosecutors may resubmit the same nomination. The second recommendation is binding on the Prosecutor General.

(2025): Please see the general comment.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Until 1 September 2021, temporary procedures for transfer of prosecutors to higher-level prosecutor's offices and appointment to administrative positions were applied pursuant to paragraph 22 of Section II "Final and Transitional Provisions" of Law No. 113-IX. Since that date, the standard competition-based transfer and appointment procedures established by Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office" have been fully restored.

Question 136

Armenia
(General Comment): The prosecutors
promotion lists shall be compiled by the Qualification Commission:
1) During the regular attestation of prosecutors;
2) In an extraordinary procedure, when the Prosecutor General submits a proposal to the Qualification Commission on including a prosecutor in the promotion list as an encouragement, together with an appropriate assessment by him or his deputy. The prosecutor shall be included in the promotion lists of prosecutors in case the Qualification Commission has issued a positive opinion; and
3) In exceptional cases, when the Qualification Committee decides that a person relieved of the duty to study in the Justice Academy shall be included concurrently in both the list of prosecutor candidates and the promotion lists of prosecutors.
The "Law on Prosecutor's Office" explicitly provides the years of experience and absence of disciplinary sanctions as requirements for promotion.

(2025): The procedure is described by Article 39 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. According to it, the official promotion lists of prosecutors shall be drawn up by the Qualification Commission upon the order of the Prosecutor General: (1) in the course of regular competency evaluation of prosecutors; (2) on an extraordinary basis, when the Prosecutor General submits to the Qualification Commission a proposal on including a prosecutor in the promotion list by submitting relevant appraisal issued by the Prosecutor General or the Deputy Prosecutor General coordinating the respective field. The prosecutor shall be included in the official promotion list of prosecutors upon the positive conclusion of the Qualification Commission; (3) in the manner prescribed by part 11 of Article 38 of this Law, when the Qualification Commission adopts a decision on including the person, exempt from studies at the Academy of Justice prescribed by part 9 of Article 38 of this Law, simultaneously in the lists of candidates for prosecutors and lists of official promotion thereof prescribed by this Article.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Promotion of prosecutors is regulated in the Prosecutor's Office Act (POA), the Act on Service in the Prosecutor's Office (POSA) and the Civil Service Act, according to which performance appraisal constitutes one of the key principles of the civil service, to which all prosecutors belong. Prosecutors have the right to be promoted, following successful service in a particular grade for one to two years, on average (Article 32, POA). Vacancies are publicly advertised, also at the medium and senior level. Applications to any vacant position are managed by the Personnel Department of the Prosecutor General's Office that makes relevant submissions to the Prosecutor General, based on the performance indicators of the applicant and his/her superiors' references. Performance indicators for promotion within the grade include: 1. diligence; 2. professional qualifications; 3. work results; and 4. personal qualities (Article 11.3, POSA). All prosecutors, including senior ones (employees of the Prosecutor's Office holding positions corresponding to the 3rd-9th grade, except the Prosecutor General, his/her first deputy, deputies, the Director of the Anti-Corruption Directorate, Military Prosecutor and Prosecutor of Nakhichivan Autonomous Republic who hold positions corresponding to the 1st and 2nd grade) undergo performance evaluation every five years by Attestation Commissions composed of prosecutors representing the Prosecutor General's Office, the Military Prosecutor's Office, the Baku Prosecutor's Office and the NAR Prosecutor's Office, respectively. Evaluation is conducted via interview. Any change in position (promotion, transfer, demotion or dismissal) is to be formalised in a written and reasoned order issued by the Prosecutor General.

(2025): - It can vary from case to case. For instance, sometimes investigators demonstrate their professionalism by uncovering criminal cases, while at other times they show their expertise in organizing major international events, such as COP29, IAP29, and others.

Georgia

(2025): The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council plays an important role in promotion of prosecutors. A prosecutor may be promoted to a managerial position based on the experience and conditions stipulated by Article 36 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia. As a rule, upon the recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Prosecutor General is authorized to decide on the promotion of a prosecutor, based on the following criteria:
-Length of work and experience; -Competence;
-Personal and professional skills;
-Results of the performance appraisal. The Prosecutor General may disagree with the recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, however, in the latter case, he/she has an obligation to substantiate the dissenting opinion. In exceptional cases (for high level performance of duties and/or achieving best results), the Prosecutor General is authorized to decide on the promotion of a prosecutor without a recommendation of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, based on the personal application of a prosecutor or reasoned nomination by a head of the structural division of the Prosecution Service and/or the Department for Supervision over Prosecutorial Activities and Strategic Development. 2020 Rule on Recruitment and Promotion of Prosecutors and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia explicitly provides that all decisions regarding the promotion of prosecutors should be reasoned and that information on any decision taken under these rules should be published online. In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xi satisfactorily. The recommendation stipulated, “(i) regulating, in more detail, the recruitment and promotion of prosecutors so as to ensure that decisions are based on precise and objective criteria, notably merit; (ii) providing for transparent procedures – including by making the above-mentioned criteria public – and ensuring that any decisions in those procedures are reasoned.”

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 54 paragraph (11) of Law no. 3/2016, the promotion of the prosecutor is made by competition, under the conditions provided by law.
According to the provisions of Article 22(4) of the same law, the prosecutor in office who wishes to be promoted may be entered in the Register if in the last two years before the submission of the application for entry in the Register he/she has been subject to a performance evaluation. A prosecutor seeking appointment as a head of the prosecutor's office or as a deputy head prosecutor may be entered in the Register if he or she has been subject to a performance appraisal in the two years preceding the submission of the application for entry in the Register.
In accordance with the provisions of Article 23(1) of the above-mentioned Law, the Selection and Evaluation Board under the Superior Council of Prosecutors shall assess the candidates entered in the Register referred to in Article 22 on the basis of the criteria laid down in this Law and in accordance with the regulations approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Phases:
1. The Superior Council of Prosecutors announces the competition;
2. Candidates register to fill vacant posts;
3. Candidates pass a test at the Board on Selection and Evaluation of Prosecutors;
4. Candidates pass an interview before the SCP;
Conditions for promotion to the position of prosecutor at the Prosecutor General's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the territorial prosecutor's offices, head and deputy head of the subdivision of the Prosecutor General's Office are the following:
- at least 4 years of experience as a prosecutor;
- at least a „very good" qualification at the performance evaluation;
- fluency in Gagauz language, for candidates for the post of Deputy Head of the ATU Gagauzia Prosecutor's Office.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Promotion of prosecutors in Ukraine (including transfer to a higher-level prosecutor's office) is carried out on a competitive basis following an application by the prosecutor in accordance with Articles 38 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office".
Competitions for transfer to higher-level prosecutor's offices are organised by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Vacant positions are publicly announced and prosecutors submit applications for participation in the competition.
Selection procedures include verification of eligibility requirements, assessment of professional competence and integrity, and consideration of information received from competent public authorities as well as from individuals and legal entities in accordance with the legislation on corruption prevention.
Following completion of the competition procedure, the QDCP adopts decisions on inclusion of candidates in the reserve or on recommendation for appointment. Appointment to positions is then carried out by the competent head of the prosecutor's office in accordance with Articles 9, 11, 35 and 39 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office".
Information on announced competitions and their results is published, which ensures transparency of promotion procedures.

Question 137

Armenia

(General Comment): Absence of disciplinary sanctions is also a criteria.

(2025): Absence of disciplinary sanctions is also a criteria.

Georgia

(2025): Please see the answer to Question N47.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the Law no.3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office, article 23 (2), in the competition, candidates shall be assessed on the basis of the following main criteria:
a) level of knowledge and professional skills;
b) ability to apply knowledge in practice;
d) the quality and efficiency of work as a prosecutor;
e) compliance with the rules of professional ethics.
Article 25/1
(1) For the position of chief prosecutor of the specialized prosecutor's office may be a candidate the person who meets the following conditions:
(a) has at least 10 years of professional experience in the field of law, obtained in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Moldova or foreign jurisdictions, including international organizations, of which at least 4 years in the position of judge, prosecutor, lawyer or criminal investigation officer;
b) fulfills the conditions set out in Art. 20 para. (1) letters a)-d), g) and h);
c) has managerial competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;
(c1) has professional competence appropriate to the function of chief public prosecutor of the specialized public prosecution service;
d) in the last 3 years prior to the announcement of the competition has not been a member and/or has not been politically active in a political party or a socio-political organization;
e) has not been a member of the Superior Council of Public Prosecutors for the last 6 months;
f) has an irreproachable reputation and there are no reasonable suspicions regarding the commission of acts of corruption, acts related to them or acts corruptible within the meaning of Integrity Law no. 82/2017.
Article 25/2
Appointment to office of deputy chiefs of the specialized prosecution offices: (2) has at least 5 years of professional experience as a prosecutor within the last 15 years and organizational skills.
Article 20 For the position of prosecutor at the General Prosecutor's Office, specialized prosecutor's offices, as well as for the positions referred to in Article 25 para. (4) may be a candidate the applicant who:
a) has at least 4 years of seniority in the prosecutor's office;
b) has been qualified at least as "very good" in the performance evaluation.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The Procedure for conducting a competition for a vacant or temporarily vacant position of a prosecutor in the procedure of transfer to a higher-level prosecutor's office, approved by the decision of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings dated 26.10.2021 No. 13зп-21 (as amended), sets out clear indicators for each of these criteria. For example, the candidate's compliance with the criterion of professional level and experience is assessed by the following indicators: application of legal knowledge (skills and abilities to apply this knowledge in practice, ability to formulate legal positions, etc.), interaction with other bodies, institutions and organizations, specific knowledge and skills in a particular area of activity (practical experience in positions with a similar area of work, positive results and achievements). When deciding whether to approve the appointment of a prosecutor to an administrative position, the Commission for Selection of the Management of Prosecutor's Offices also took into account their professional and moral qualities, managerial and organizational skills, work experience and the conclusions of the General Inspectorate of the Prosecutor General's Office on the integrity of prosecutors during interviews with candidates

Question 139

Azerbaijan
(2025): Prosecutor General

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice by any person aggrieved by a right within 10 working days from the date on which the decision was notified to him/her.
The decision of the Prosecutor General may be appealed with the decision of the Superior Council of Prosecutors in the same court (Supreme Court of Justice).

Ukraine
(2025): Decisions related to promotion of prosecutors (including decisions adopted within competition procedures for transfer to higher-level prosecutor’s offices by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP), as well as appointment decisions taken by heads of prosecutor’s offices following such procedures) may be appealed before administrative courts in accordance with the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine.
Depending on the subject of the dispute, such cases fall within the jurisdiction of the district administrative courts, in particular the Kyiv District Administrative Court where the defendant is a central-level body. Judicial review is carried out in accordance with the general procedure established by administrative procedural legislation.

7. Training - Overview

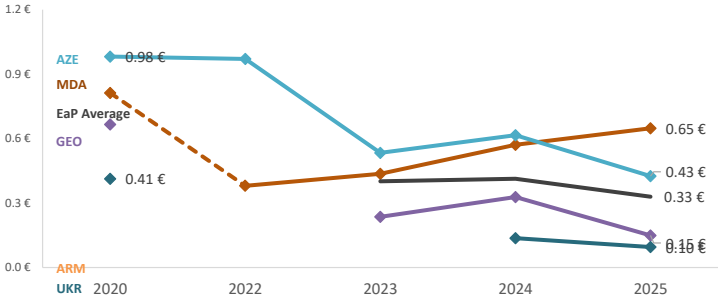
Training budget

Total budget for training per inhabitant covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget between 2020 and 2025 (Table 7.1.3)

Beneficiaries	Total budget for training per inhabitant covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget						
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Variation 2020-2025 (%)	Variation 2024-2025 (%)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	0.98 €	0.97 €	0.53 €	0.62 €	0.43 €	-56.7%	-31.0%
Georgia	0.67 €	NA	0.24 €	0.33 €	0.15 €	-77.6%	-54.5%
Republic of Moldova	0.81 €	0.38 €	0.44 €	0.57 €	0.65 €	-20.2%	13.5%
Ukraine	0.41 €	NA	NA	0.14 €	0.10 €	-76.9%	-30.3%
EaP Average	0.72 €	-	0.40 €	0.41 €	0.33 €	-57.9%	-25.6%

N.B.: In 2022, the total budget for training also includes donors' budget

Figure 7.1 Total budget for training per inhabitant covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget between 2020 and 2025



Number of trainings

Number of trainings in 2025 (Tables 7.2.5, 7.2.6 and 7.2.7)

Beneficiaries	Number of live (in person, hybrid, video conference) trainings						Number of internet-based trainings	
	Trainings delivered			Days delivered			Provided by the public institution(s)	Completed on other e-learning platforms
	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	Total	For judges	For prosecutors		
Armenia	117	72	40	248	120	88	13	3
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	212	35	84	865	71	541	NAP	8
Republic of Moldova	569	218	199	623	248	221	34	23
Ukraine	NA	267	288	NA	430	264	NA	NA
EaP Average	299	148	153	579	217	279	-	11

Figure 7.2 Average number of days per delivered live training in 2025

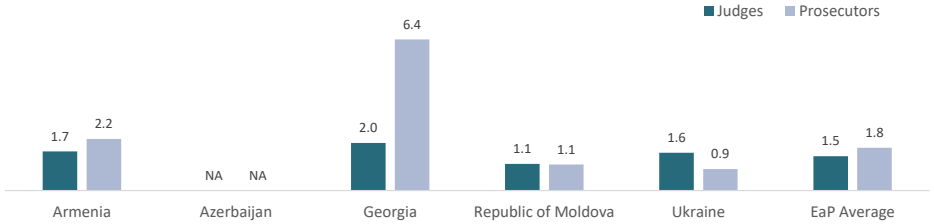
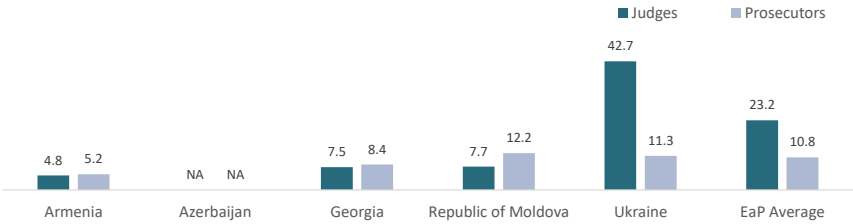


Figure 7.3 Average number of training participants per delivered live training in 2025



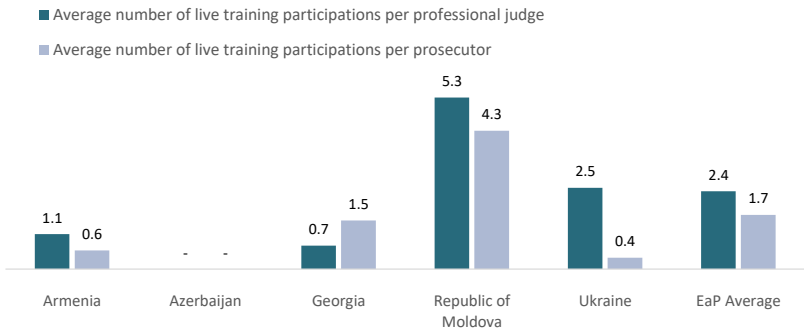
Training participants in live trainings

CEPEJ distinguish these types of trainings:
"A live" training shall be understood as a training conducted in real time. This means that both trainers and participants are physically present in one location or several locations assisted with information technology (digital tools).
"Internet-based" trainings are all trainings that take place over internet, irrespective of the format of the training (such as trainings via specifically designed LMS - Learning Management System platforms, webinars, podcasts and other forms of downloadable lectures and self-learning digital tools). The internet-based training shall be understood as e-training that is implemented according to participant own pace and time of training.

Trainings participants (judges and prosecutors) on live and internet-based trainings, and average number of training participants per professional judge/prosecutor in 2025 (Tables 7.2.4)

Beneficiaries	Live trainings					
	Participating judges	Total number of professional judges (all instances)	Average number of live training participations per professional judge	Participating prosecutors	Total number of public prosecutors (all instances)	Average number of live training participations per prosecutor
Armenia	345	320	1.1	209	365	0.6
Azerbaijan	NA	676	-	NA	997	-
Georgia	264	366	0.7	709	473	1.5
Republic of Moldova	1,689	320	5.3	2,431	571	4.3
Ukraine	11,410	4,556	2.5	3,266	9,283	0.4
EaP Average	3,427	1,248	2.4	1,654	2,338	1.7

Figure 7.4 Average number of live training participations per judge/prosecutor in 2025



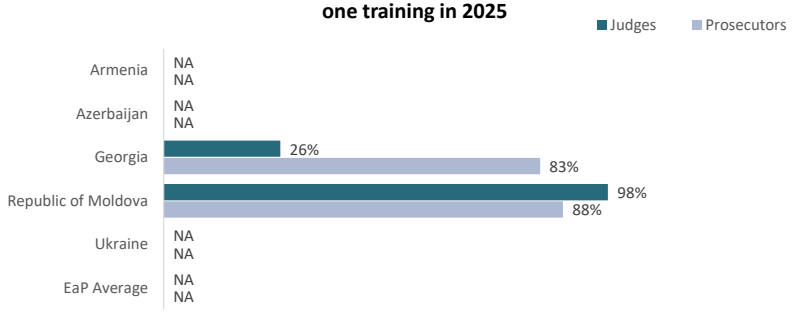
The average number of live training participations per professional is calculated by dividing the number of participants in live trainings by the number of professionals (for each professional category). For example, the EaP Average for judges is 2,4. This means that, on average, each judge in the region participated to 2,4 live trainings.

Number of unique participants** on trainings and percentage of judges or prosecutors attending at least one training in 2025 (Table 7.2.8)

Beneficiaries	Number of unique participants in live trainings		Percentage of judges/prosecutors having attended at least one training	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	94	392	26%	83%
Republic of Moldova	313	502	98%	88%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Average	-	-	NA	NA

**"Unique participants" shall be understood as number of different persons attending a training. For instance, if a participant attended different trainings in one year, he/she participated as one, should be counted only once. The aim is to count how many individuals were trained during the reference year.

Figure 7.5 Percentage of judges/prosecutors having attended at least one training in 2025



Trainings in EU Law

Number of trainings in EU Law in 2025 (Tables 7.3.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.3)

Beneficiaries	Number of live (in person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in EU Law				Number of internet-based trainings delivered in EU Law			
	Trainings delivered		Days delivered		Organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training		Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution	
	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	1	4	2	49	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	5	5	10	10	2	2	0	0
Ukraine	75	2	63	1	5	1	5	NA
EaP Average	27	4	25	20	4	2	3	0

Figure 7.6 Average number of days per delivered live training in EU Law in 2025

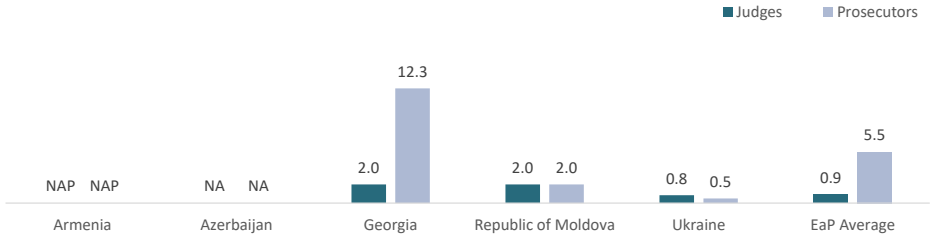
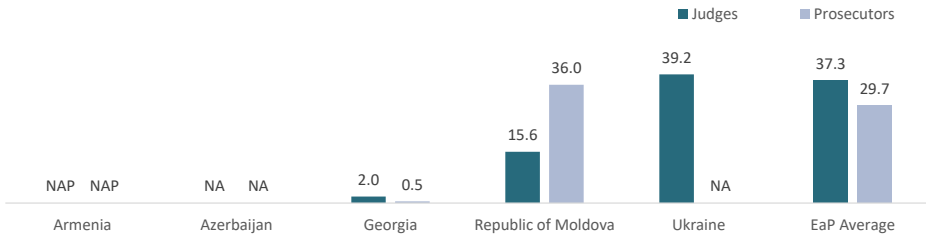


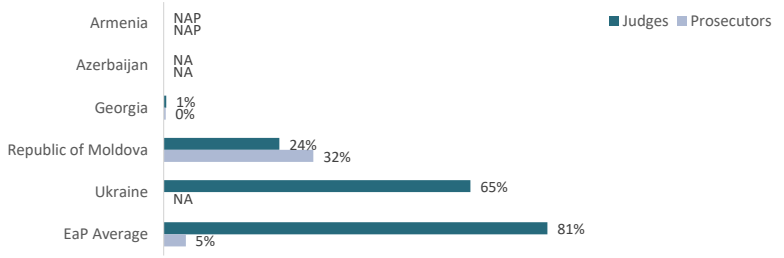
Figure 7.7 Average number of training participants per delivered live training in EU Law in 2025



Number of participants in EU Law in 2025 (Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2)

Beneficiaries	Number of participants in live (in person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in EU Law		Number of participants in internet-based trainings	
			Organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	2	2	2	2
Republic of Moldova	78	180	6	8
Ukraine	2941	NA	202	NA
EaP Average	1008	109	104	8

Figure 7.8 Percentage of judges/prosecutors who attended a live training in EU Law in 2025



Trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

Number of trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in 2025 (Tables 7.3.1, 7.3.2 and 7.3.3)

Beneficiaries	Number of live (in person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in ECHR				Number of internet-based trainings delivered in ECHR			
	Trainings delivered		Days delivered		Organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training		Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution	
	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors	For judges	For prosecutors
Armenia	7	7	50	11	1	1	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	5	NAP	6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	2	4	4	49	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	7	7	14	14	6	6	0	0
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Average	5	6	19	25	4	4	0	0

Figure 7.9 Average number of days per delivered live training in ECHR in 2025

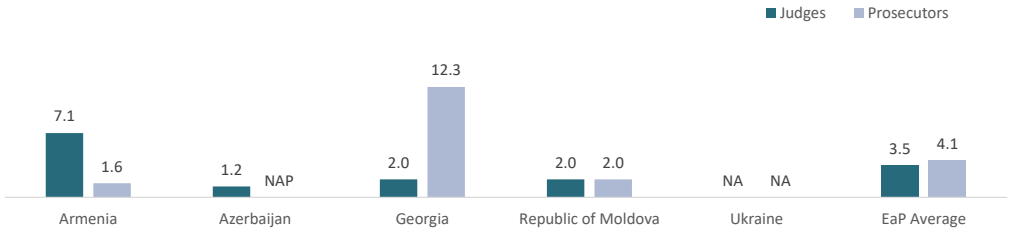
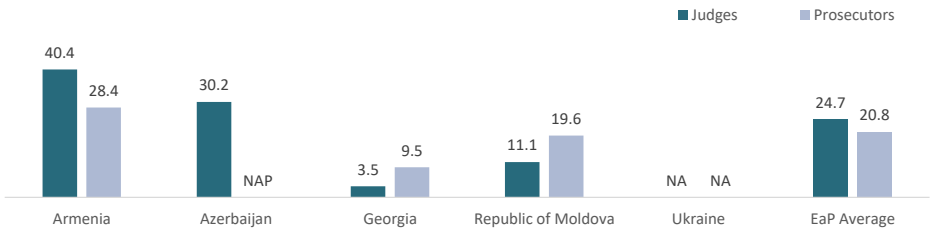


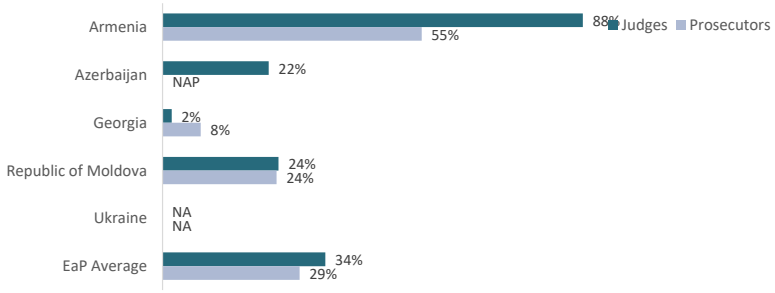
Figure 7.10 Average number of training participants per delivered live training in ECHR in 2025



Number of participants in ECHR in 2025 (Tables 7.3.1 and 7.3.2)

Beneficiaries	Number of participants in live (in person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in ECHR		Number of participants in internet-based trainings in ECHR	
			Organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia	283	199	12	29
Azerbaijan	151	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	7	38	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	78	137	14	25
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Average	130	125	13	27

Figure 7.11 Percentage of judges/prosecutors who attended a live training in ECHR in 2025



7.Training - List of tables

7.1 Training - Budget

Table 7.1.1 Total implemented budget of training: implemented budget of the training institution(s) and implemented courts and public prosecution services budget allocated to training in 2025 (Q7, Q8, Q10)

Table 7.1.2 Evolution and variations of the total budget for training covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget between 2020 and 2025 (Q7, Q8, Q10)

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Table 7.1.4 Detailed implemented budget of the training institution(s) in 2025 (Q10)

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Table 7.1.6 Percentage of external donors' funds allocated for training, as compared to the total training institutions' budget in 2025 (Q10 and Q10-1)

7.2 Training - Number of training courses and participants

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Table 7.2.3 Minimum number of compulsory trainings for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q72)

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Table 7.2.6 Number of in-service internet-based trainings provided by the public institution(s) responsible for training and number of participants in 2025 (Q73 and Q74)

Table 7.2.7 Number of in-service internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…) and number of participants in 2025 (Q76)

Table 7.2.8 Number of unique participants in live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in 2025 (Q75)

Table 7.2.9 Sex-disaggregated statistics of the unique participants in live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in 2025 (Q75)

Table 7.2.10 Existence of specially trained prosecutors in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence in 2025 (Q79)

7.3 Training - Trainings in EU Law and EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights

Table 7.3.1 Number of live trainings in EU Law organised for judges and prosecutors by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025 (Q80 and Q81)

Table 7.3.2 Number of internet-based trainings in EU Law organised by the training institution(s), provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution in 2025 (Q80 and Q81)

Table 7.3.3 Number of trainings in EU law organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025 (Q82)

Table 7.3.4 Number of live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised for judges and prosecutors by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025 (Q83 and Q84)

Table 7.3.5 Number of internet-based trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised by the training institution(s), provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution in 2025 (Q83 and Q84)

Table 7.3.6 Number of trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025 (Q85)

7.4 Training - Special trainings, compulsory trainings and quality of judicial training

Table 7.4.1 Assessment of future training needs and frequency of assessment in 2025 (Q86 and Q87)

Table 7.4.2 Evaluation of the in-service trainings in 2025 (Q88, Q89, Q90 and Q91)

7.1 Training - Budget

Table 7.1.1 Total implemented budget of training: implemented budget of the training institution(s) and implemented courts and public prosecution services budget allocated to training in 2025 (Q7, Q8, Q10)

Beneficiaries	Total implemented budget for training covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget (1 + 2 + 3)	Implemented budget covered by training institutions (1)	Implemented courts budget allocated to training (2)	Implemented public prosecution services budget allocated to training (3)
Armenia	NA	NA	1,667 €	NA
Azerbaijan	4,349,291 €	2,867,118 €	1,452,240 €	29,933 €
Georgia	588,684 €	577,095 €	0 €	11,589 €
Republic of Moldova	1,543,850 €	1,529,666 €	8,764 €	5,420 €
Ukraine	3,907,792 €	3,885,583 €	12,859 €	9,350 €
Average	2,597,404 €	2,214,866 €	295,106 €	14,073 €
Median	2,725,821 €	2,198,392 €	8,764 €	10,470 €
Minimum	588,684 €	577,095 €	0 €	5,420 €
Maximum	4,349,291 €	3,885,583 €	1,452,240 €	29,933 €

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

Table 7.1.2 Evolution and variations of the total budget for training covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget between 2020 and 2025 (Q7, Q8, Q10)

Beneficiaries	Total budget for training covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget					Variations	
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020 - 2025 (%)	2024 - 2025 (%)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	9,793,062 €	9,773,712 €	5,400,022 €	6,274,555 €	4,349,291 €	-55.6%	-30.7%
Georgia	2,482,919 €	NA	880,208 €	1,212,000 €	588,684 €	-76.3%	-51.4%
Republic of Moldova	2,135,364 €	955,458 €	1,095,172 €	1,384,635 €	1,543,850 €	-27.7%	11.5%
Ukraine	17,120,967 €	NA	NA	5,602,939 €	3,907,792 €	-77.2%	-30.3%
Average	7,883,078 €	-	2,458,467 €	3,618,532 €	2,597,404 €	-59.2%	-25.2%
Median	6,137,991 €	-	1,095,172 €	3,493,787 €	2,725,821 €	-65.9%	-30.5%
Minimum	2,135,364 €	-	880,208 €	1,212,000 €	588,684 €	-77.2%	-51.4%
Maximum	17,120,967 €	-	5,400,022 €	6,274,555 €	4,349,291 €	-27.7%	11.5%

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

Table 7.1.3 Evolution and variations of the total budget for training per inhabitant covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget between 2020 and 2025 (Q1, Q7, Q8, Q10)

Beneficiaries	Total budget for training covered by training institutions, court and prosecution budget per inhabitant					Variations	
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020 - 2025 (%)	2024 - 2025 (%)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	0.98 €	0.97 €	0.53 €	0.62 €	0.43 €	-56.7%	-31.0%
Georgia	0.67 €	NA	0.24 €	0.33 €	0.15 €	-77.6%	-54.5%
Republic of Moldova	0.81 €	0.38 €	0.44 €	0.57 €	0.65 €	-20.2%	13.5%
Ukraine	0.41 €	NA	NA	0.14 €	0.10 €	-76.9%	-30.3%
Average	0.72 €	-	0.40 €	0.41 €	0.33 €	-57.9%	-25.6%
Median	0.74 €	-	0.44 €	0.45 €	0.29 €	-66.8%	-30.6%
Minimum	0.41 €	-	0.24 €	0.14 €	0.10 €	-77.6%	-54.5%
Maximum	0.98 €	-	0.53 €	0.62 €	0.65 €	-20.2%	13.5%

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

Table 7.1.4 Detailed implemented budget of the training institution(s) in 2025 (Q10)

Beneficiaries	Implemented budget covered by training institutions in 2025		
	Total (1+2)	For judges and public prosecutors (1)	For non-judge and non-prosecutor staff (2)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	2,867,118 €	NA	NA
Georgia	577,095 €	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	1,529,666 €	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	3,885,583 €	NAP	NAP
Average	2,214,866 €	-	-
Median	2,198,392 €	-	-
Minimum	577,095 €	-	-
Maximum	3,885,583 €	-	-

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

Table 7.1.5 Detailed implemented budget of the training institution(s) per inhabitant in 2025 (Q10)

Beneficiaries	Implemented budget covered by training institutions per inhabitant in 2025		
	Total (1+2)	For judges and public prosecutors (1)	For non-judge and non-prosecutor staff (2)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	0.28 €	NA	NA
Georgia	0.15 €	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	0.64 €	NAP	NAP
Ukraine	0.09 €	NAP	NAP
Average	0.29 €	-	-
Median	0.21 €	-	-
Minimum	0.09 €	-	-
Maximum	0.64 €	-	-

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

Table 7.1.6 Percentage of external donors' funds allocated for training, as compared to the total training institutions' budget in 2025 (Q10 and Q10-1)

Beneficiaries	Amount of the external donors' funds allocated for training	Total implemented budget of the training institutions	Percentage of external donors' funds allocated for training, as compared to the total training institutions' budget
Armenia	NAP	NA	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	2,867,118 €	NA
Georgia	NA	577,095 €	NA
Republic of Moldova	NA	1,529,666 €	NA
Ukraine	NA	3,885,583 €	NA
Average	-	2,214,866 €	-
Median	-	2,198,392 €	-
Minimum	-	577,095 €	-
Maximum	-	3,885,583 €	-

N.B.: In 2022, the total implemented budget for training covered by the training institutions also includes donors' budget

7.2 Training - Number of training courses and participants

Table 7.2.1 Types of training courses for judges in 2025 (Q70)

Beneficiaries	Initial training for judges	Types of in-service training for judges									
		General	For specialised judicial functions	For management functions	For the use of computer facilities in courts	On ethics	On child-friendly justice	On gender equality	On prevention of corruption	On conflicts of interest	Other
Armenia											
Azerbaijan											
Georgia											
Republic of Moldova											
Ukraine											

Compulsory for all training
Compulsory for some training
Optional training
No training
NA

Table 7.2.2 Types of training courses for prosecutors in 2025 (Q71)

Beneficiaries	Initial training for prosecutors	Types of in-service training for prosecutors									
		General	For specialised functions	For management functions	For the use of computer facilities in office	On ethics	On child-friendly justice	On gender equality	On prevention of corruption	On conflicts of interest	Other
Armenia											
Azerbaijan											
Georgia											
Republic of Moldova											
Ukraine											

Compulsory for all training
Compulsory for some training
Optional training
No training
NA

Table 7.2.3 Minimum number of compulsory trainings for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q72)

Beneficiaries	Minimum number of compulsory trainings in 2025							
	For judges				For prosecutors			
	Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings		Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings	
	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days	Minimum number of trainings per year	Minimum number of days per year	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days	Minimum number of trainings per year	Minimum number of days per year
Armenia	NAP	30	2	NAP	NAP	30	2	NAP
Azerbaijan	1	120	NAP	NAP	1	20	29	75
Georgia	85	240	NA	NA	0	0	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	NA	540	5	5	NA	540	5	5
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60	2	NA
Average	-	233	-	-	-	130	10	-
Median	-	180	-	-	-	30	4	-
Minimum	-	30	-	-	-	0	2	-
Maximum	-	540	-	-	-	540	29	-

Table 7.2.4 Existence of sanctions for not attending compulsory in-service trainings in 2025 (Q77 and Q78)

Beneficiaries	Existence of sanctions for not attending compulsory in-service trainings in 2025	
	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		
Georgia		
Republic of Moldova		
Ukraine		

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 7.2.5 Number of in-service live trainings delivered by the public institution(s) responsible for training and number of participants in 2025 (Q73 and Q74)

Beneficiaries	Number of in-service live trainings delivered by the public institution(s) responsible for training and number of participants in 2025														
	Number of live trainings delivered					Number of days of live trainings delivered					Number of participants in live trainings				
	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff
Armenia	117	72	40	5	NAP	248	120	88	40	NAP	720	345	209	166	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	212	35	84	32	61	865	71	541	60	193	1,707	264	709	377	357
Republic of Moldova	569	218	199	91	61	623	248	221	92	62	6,976	1,689	2,431	2,594	262
Ukraine	NA	267	288	315	NA	NA	430	264	747	NA	NA	11,410	3,266	34,955	NA
Average	299	148	153	111	-	579	217	279	235	-	3,134	3,427	1,654	9,523	-
Median	212	145	142	62	-	623	184	243	76	-	1,707	1,017	1,570	1,486	-
Minimum	117	35	40	5	-	248	71	88	40	-	720	264	209	166	-
Maximum	569	267	288	315	-	865	430	541	747	-	6,976	11,410	3,266	34,955	-

Table 7.2.6 Number of in-service internet-based trainings provided by the public institution(s) responsible for training and number of participants in 2025 (Q73 and Q74)

Beneficiaries	Internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution (not live) in 2025									
	Number of internet-based trainings provided					Number of participants				
	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff
Armenia	13	7	6	NAP	NAP	159	63	96	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	34	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1,121	109	128	755	129
Ukraine	NA	40	24	112	NA	NA	313	3,862	1,797	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	1,362	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	128	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	96	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	3,862	-	-

Table 7.2.7 Number of in-service internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…) and number of participants in 2025 (Q76)

Beneficiaries	Internet-based trainings completed on other e-learning platforms in 2025									
	Number of completed trainings					Number of participants				
	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff	Total	For judges	For prosecutors	For non-judge staff	For non-prosecutor staff
Armenia	3	2	1	NAP	NAP	11	8	3	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	8	0	5	0	3	80	0	71	0	9
Republic of Moldova	23	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	543	56	65	359	63
Ukraine	NA	10	6	NA	NA	NA	111	NA	NA	NA
Average	11	4	4	-	-	211	44	46	-	-
Median	8	2	5	-	-	80	32	65	-	-
Minimum	3	0	1	-	-	11	0	3	-	-
Maximum	23	10	6	-	-	543	111	71	-	-

Table 7.2.8 Number of unique participants in live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in 2025 (Q75)

Beneficiaries	Number of unique participants** in live (in-person, hybrid, video, video conference) trainings in 2025				
	Total	Judges	Prosecutors	Non-judge staff	Non-prosecutor staff
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	930	94	392	234	210
Republic of Moldova	1,821	313	502	875	131
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-

**"Unique participants" shall be understood as number of different persons attending a training. For instance, if a participant attended different trainings in one year, he/she participated as one, should be counted only once. The aim is to count how many individuals were trained during the reference year.

Table 7.2.9 Sex-disaggregated statistics of the unique participants in live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings in 2025 (Q75)

Beneficiaries	Sex-disaggregated statistics of the unique participants** in live (in-person, hybrid, video, video conference) trainings in 2025									
	Total		Judges		Prosecutors		Non-judge staff		Non-prosecutor staff	
	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female	% Male	% Female
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	48.6%	51.4%	41.5%	58.5%	62.5%	37.5%	27.4%	72.6%	49.5%	50.5%
Republic of Moldova	33.1%	66.9%	47.0%	53.0%	65.5%	34.5%	10.9%	89.1%	23.7%	76.3%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**"Unique participants" shall be understood as number of different persons attending a training. For instance, if a participant attended different trainings in one year, he/she participated as one, should be counted only once. The aim is to count how many individuals were trained during the reference year.

Table 7.2.10 Existence of specially trained prosecutors in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence in 2025 (Q79)

Beneficiaries	Existence of specially trained prosecutors in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence in 2025			
	Domestic violence training		Sexual violence training	
	Yes	Yes, specifically for minor victims	Yes	Yes, specifically for minor victims
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

7.3 Training - Trainings in EU Law and EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights

Table 7.3.1 Number of live trainings in EU Law organised for judges and prosecutors by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025 (Q80 and Q81)

Beneficiaries	Live trainings in EU Law organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025					
	Judges			Prosecutors		
	Number of trainings delivered	Number of days delivered	Number of participants	Number of trainings delivered	Number of days delivered	Number of participants
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	1	2	4	4	49	38
Republic of Moldova	5	10	78	5	10	180
Ukraine	75	63	2941	2	1	NA
Average	27	25	1008	4	20	109
Median	5	10	78	4	10	109
Minimum	1	2	4	2	1	38
Maximum	75	63	2941	5	49	180

Table 7.3.2 Number of internet-based trainings in EU Law organised by the training institution(s), provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution in 2025 (Q80 and Q81)

Beneficiaries	Internet-based trainings in EU Law provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution(s) in 2025			
	Judges		Prosecutors	
	Number of available trainings	Number of participants	Number of the available trainings	Number of participants
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	2	6	2	8
Ukraine	5	202	1	NA
Average	4	104	2	8
Median	3.5	104	1.5	8
Minimum	2	6	1	8
Maximum	5	202	2	8

Table 7.3.3 Number of trainings in EU law organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025 (Q82)

Beneficiaries	Trainings in EU law organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025					
	Judges			Prosecutors		
	Number of live (in-person hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of days of live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution	Number of live (in-person hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of days of live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0	0	NAP	4	49	NAP
Republic of Moldova	5	10	0	5	10	0
Ukraine	48	63	5	NA	NA	NA
Average	18	24	3	5	30	0
Median	5	10	3	4.5	29.5	0
Minimum	0	0	0	4	10	0
Maximum	48	63	5	5	49	0

Table 7.3.4 Number of live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised for judges and prosecutors by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025 (Q83 and Q84)

Beneficiaries	Live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised by the public institution(s) responsible for training in 2025					
	Judges			Prosecutors		
	Number of trainings delivered	Number of days delivered	Number of participants	Number of trainings delivered	Number of days delivered	Number of participants
Armenia	7	50	283	7	11	199
Azerbaijan	5	6	151	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	2	4	7	4	49	38
Republic of Moldova	7	14	78	7	14	137
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	5	19	130	6	25	125
Median	6	10	115	7	14	137
Minimum	2	4	7	4	11	38
Maximum	7	50	283	7	49	199

Table 7.3.5 Number of internet-based trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised by the training institution(s), provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution in 2025 (Q83 and Q84)

Beneficiaries	Internet-based trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution(s) in 2025			
	Judges		Prosecutors	
	Number of the available trainings	Number of participants	Number of the available trainings	Number of participants
Armenia	1	12	1	29
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Republic of Moldova	6	14	6	25
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	4	13	4	27
Median	3.5	13	3.5	27
Minimum	1	12	1	25
Maximum	6	14	6	29

Table 7.3.6 Number of trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025 (Q85)

Beneficiaries	Trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes in 2025					
	Judges			Prosecutors		
	Number of live (in-person hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of days of live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution	Number of live (in-person hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of days of live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings delivered	Number of internet-based trainings available on the e-learning platform of the training institution
Armenia	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NAP	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0	0	NAP	4	49	NAP
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	2	2	0	2	25	0
Median	0	0	0	2	24.5	0
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	5	5	0	4	49	0

7.4 Training - Special trainings, compulsory trainings and quality of judicial training

Table 7.4.1 Assessment of future training needs and frequency of assessment in 2025 (Q86 and Q87)

Beneficiaries	Assessment of future training needs and frequency of assessment in 2025								
	Source to identify future training needs								Assessment
	Target audience itself	Previous participants in trainings	Trainers	Courts/ prosecutor's offices	Relevant judicial institutions	Ministry of Justice	Other	Comment on other	Frequency
Armenia									Annual
Azerbaijan									Annual
Georgia								The PSG also identifies future training needs based on the results of prosecutors' performance appraisals, ensuring that in-service training addresses specific areas for professional development and specialisation	Annual
Republic of Moldova								Bar Association, lawyers, donors, civil society.	Annual
Ukraine									Annual

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 7.4.2 Evaluation of the in-service trainings in 2025 (Q88, Q89, Q90 and Q91)

Beneficiaries	Evaluation of the in-service trainings in 2025															
	Existence of an evaluation of the in-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables)	Type of training evaluation model				Frequency of training evaluation					Use of the feedback of the training evaluation process					
		Kirkpatrick training evaluation model	A combination Kirkpatrick and other training evaluation models	Other	Comment on other	Immediately after the training is delivered	3-6 months after the training is delivered	A year or more after the training	Other	Comment on other	To prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations	To improve the training course which, according to the report, needed improvements	To replace the trainers that failed to meet expected learning outcomes/were negatively evaluated	To suppress a training course	To introduce a new course	Other
Armenia	Yes			Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes			Yes		Yes						Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes	
Republic of Moldova	Yes		Yes			Yes					Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	
Ukraine	Yes		Yes				Yes				Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Indicator 7- Training

by country

10. If there is one or more institution(s) responsible for training (judges, public prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff), please provide their implemented budget(s). These budgets should not be included in Q7 and Q8.
10-1. What is the amount of the training budget coming from external donors?
70. Types of different trainings offered to judges:
71. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:
72. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings:
73. Number of in-service trainings available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training.
74. Number of participants in the trainings during the reference year
75. Number of unique participants in the trainings during the reference year
76. Number of internet-based trainings on other e-learning platforms and number of participants
77. If in-service training is compulsory for judges, are sanctions foreseen if judges do not attend the training sessions? If yes, please specify.
78. In-service training is compulsory for prosecutors, are sanctions foreseen if prosecutors do not attend the training sessions? If yes, please specify.
79. Do prosecution offices have prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?
80. Please provide the number of delivered live trainings (in-person hybrid, video conference) and internet-based trainings and the number of days of delivered trainings on EU Law for:

81. Number of participants in live trainings and internet-based trainings on EU Law:
82. If any of the trainings on EU Law reported above were organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes (for ex. EU funded projects), please provide their number:
83. Please provide the number of delivered live trainings (in-person hybrid, video conference) and internet-based trainings and the number of days of delivered trainings on ECHR for:

84. Number of participants in live trainings and internet-based trainings on ECHR:
85. If any of the trainings on ECHR reported above were organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes (for ex. EU funded projects), please provide:

86. How do you identify (collect information about) future training needs? (multiple possible answers)
87. What is the frequency of assessing future training needs?
88. Do you evaluate the in-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables)?
89. If yes, what type of training evaluation model do you use?
90. If yes: what is the frequency of training evaluation? (multiple possible answers)
91. If yes, what is the result of the training evaluation process used for (multiple possible answers):

Armenia

Q10 (2025): The budget is not separated for the training institution. The amount of the overall budget named ‘’Special training services for judges, prosecutors, judges and prosecutors included in the list of candidates and bailiffs’’ is equal to 540272.08 eur. The Academy of Justice is funded from the state budget of the Republic of Armenia through the Ministry of Justice in the form of a grant, and through the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Armenia and the Anti-Corruption Committee under the service delivery contract. The amount of 540,272.08 EUR indicated under “Special training services for judges and prosecutors, included in the list of candidates and bailiffs” reflects the budget allocated to the Justice Academy, covering not only the organization of training activities but also other related expenditures. It is not possible to determine the exact amount spent by the Academy exclusively on training activities.
The 2025 budget has been reduced by 4%.

Q70 (General Comment): Types of the different trainings offered to judges change depending on the needs. Judge candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice. This is a precondition for becoming a judge. Other: There are 79 training courses for judges envisaged by Educational program for the annual compulsory trainings.

Q71 (2025): Prosecutor candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice. This is a precondition for becoming a prosecutor. Other: There are 46 training courses for prosecutors envisaged by Educational program for the annual compulsory trainings

Q72 (General Comment): At Academy of Justice the minimum number of in-service compulsory trainings is 80 academic hour for judges and prosecutors per year and figure is established by Law. There is not compulsory training number, as the Governing Board of the Academy determines the specific period and number of trainings for each group individually.

Q73 (General Comment): Number of in-service trainings available and delivered (in days) is formualted by the number of the applicants (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).

Q73 (2025): It should be noted that non judge staff includes only judicial bailiffs.
Q74 (General Comment): Number of participants in trainings is formualted by the number of the applications (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).
Q76 (General Comment): Number of internet-based trainings on other e-learning platforms and number of participants are formualted by the number of the applications (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).
Q77 (2025): RA constitutional law on Judicial code “envisages rule of conduct for Judges according which the judge must pass compulsory training each year. The violation of each rule of conduct envisaged by the Judicial code is a ground for initiating a disciplinary proceeding against the judge and apply one of the envisaged sanctions such as (1)warning; (2)reprimand; (3)severe reprimand; (3.1)prohibition on being included in the list at the time of regular and extraordinary completion of the promotion list of judge candidates, for a period of one year; (3.2)dismissal from the position of the chairperson of a court or chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation; (4)termination of powers on the ground of a essential disciplinary violation.

Q78 (2025): The RA law "On prosecution’’ envisages an obligation for the prosecutor to pass a compulsory training once per two year. The violation of the obligation envisaged by the Law is a ground for disciplinary proceeding against the prosecutor.

Q79 (2025): Compulsory trainings involve topics on domestic violence and sexual violence and can be chosen by prosecutors, it is optional. Currently there are not prosecutors who are specialised only on mentioned areas.
For example, during 2025:
1) 57 prosecutors participating in training courses at the Academy of Justice of the Republic of Armenia have completed a training course on the topic “Prevention of and Fight against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Armenia.” 2) 50 prosecutors participated in a two-day training course on the topic “Domestic Violence.” 3) A prosecutor from the Department for Crimes against Human of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Armenia participated in an online course of the Council of Europe on the topic “Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming.” 4) A prosecutor of the Department participated in the Council of Europe online HELP platform course on “Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming.”

Q83 (2025): List of delivered trainings on ECHR: 1. Current issues in the application of the legal positions of the ECHR in civil cases
2.Current issues of application of the legal positions of the ECHR in administrative cases
3. Legal positions of the ECHR in criminal cases, the jurisprudence of international courts and international cooperation
4.ECHR case law on corruption crimes
5.The practice of the ECHR on the process of confiscation of assets of illegal origin
6. Trainings of judges on the selected issues of criminal justice legislation in the context of Articles 5 and 6 of the ECHR.
7. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Q85 (2025): The topic is Trainings of judges on the selected issues of criminal justice legislation in the context of Articles 5 and 6 of the ECHR.
Q86 (2025): Each year Justice academy gets list of proposed courses based on need assessment done by judges and prosecutors and Ministry of Justice as well because Minister of Justice is the member of Academy’s Governing board and has right to introduce proposals on courses.

Q89 (2025): The survey consists of 9 questions. The questions are:
1)Weather the trainees are satisfied with the content of the courses.
2)How much the content of the courses contributes to the expansion of professional knowledge.
3)The third question refers to the assessment of the quality of the provided materials.
4)The fourth question concerns the relevance and validity of the courses.
5)The fifth question seeks recommendations for maintaining course topics and updating their content.
6)How satisfied are the trainees with the training staff.
7)The seventh question refers to the trainers preparation to deliver the subject course as efficient as possible.
8)The eight question refers addressing issues raised by the trainees to the staff of the Academy.
9)The ninth question refers to proposals that will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the Academy’s activities.
Q91 (2025): The evaluation of the activity of the Academy of justice is an internal document that does not cause legal consequences but based on it measures are taken to improve further training programs, selection of trainers and other organizational issues.

Azerbaijan

Q10 (2025): The budget of the Judicial Academy of Republic of Azerbaijan was 1 677 199 Euro, which covers trainings for judges and non-judges staff. Providing exact amounts for subcategories 1 and 2 is not possible due to the inability to determine precise figures in the categorisation of funds allocated for training within the court and prosecution systems. The budget expenditure allocated jointly for judges and non-judge staff amounted to EUR 1,677,198.28.
The budget expenditure for public prosecutors amounted to EUR 951,935, while the budget expenditure for non-public prosecutor staff amounted to EUR 237,984. Accordingly, the total budget expenditure for the prosecution system amounted to EUR 1,189,919.
The overall total amounted to EUR 2,867,117.92 (1,189,919 + 1,677,198.92).
Although the amounts for subcategories 1 and 2 are available with regard to the prosecution system, it was not possible to provide subtotal amounts for categories 1 and 2 because the exact amounts for judges and non-judge staff are not known.

Q70 (2025): Types of training offered to judges:
Pursuant to Clause 13.1-2 of the Charter of the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice, approved by Presidential Decree No. 24 dated 21 November 2008, the duties of the Academy include providing training for persons appointed as judges for the first time, as well as ensuring the continuous training of judges.
According to Article 96 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”, judges are appointed to judicial office for the first time for a period of three years. Immediately after their appointment, they are enrolled in professional training at the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with the procedure determined by the Judicial-Legal Council.
Pursuant to Parts 2 and 3 of the “Rules on the Training of Judges Appointed for the First Time for a Period of Three Years”, approved by Decision No. 10 of the Judicial-Legal Council dated 5 November 2025, such training is conducted with the aim of enhancing the professional competence of judges.
Judges appointed for the first time for a three-year term are enrolled, immediately after their appointment, in training programmes organised by the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan in cooperation with the Judicial-Legal Council and the Judges Selection Committee.
Upon completion of the training, within five (5) working days, the Justice Academy and the president of the court where the judge has undergone practical training submit to the Council a written assessment regarding the training outcomes for each judge.
The judges' training program includes topics such as ethics, corruption, women's rights, etc. every year. However, judges' participation in these courses is voluntary. If, during the evaluation of the performance of judges, the performance of a judge is assessed as satisfactory (including involvement in training) by the Judges Evaluation Committee, then the participation of that judge in the relevant course may be considered necessary. According to Clause 3.6 of the Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges, when the performance of a judge is evaluated by the Council as “suitable for the position held”, issues related not only to the judge’s training needs, but also to promotion or transfer may be determined.
“Training need” means that, although the judge does not have professional deficiencies as such, during the exercise of judicial functions he or she has committed certain characteristic shortcomings in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms. Such shortcomings may be remedied through participation in training courses, enabling the judge to continue his or her professional activity. In this context, the judge’s performance may still be considered satisfactory.
As noted above, in such cases, participation in training courses relevant to the judge’s area of specialisation is considered necessary.

Q71 (2025): According to Clause 245.1 of the Rules on the Organization of Work, as a general rule, each employee of the Prosecutor’s Office is involved in training activities once every three years, as well as when changing their area of activity and when being promoted to a higher position.
Q77 (2025): Participation of judges in training is voluntary. If, during the evaluation of the performance of judges, the Judges Evaluation Committee assesses the performance of a judge as satisfactory (including involvement in training), the participation of that judge in the relevant course may be considered mandatory. However, in such cases, no penalties shall be imposed on such judges.

Q83 (2025): 1.Application of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Azerbaijan
2. “Women's access to justice: implementing and combating CoE standards in gender equality and preventing violence against women” implemented within the framework of the Partnership for Good Governance program
3. "International legal standards on access to information" organized by the Council of Europe Baku office within the framework of the project "Promoting media professionalism and freedom of information in Azerbaijan"
4. Application of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Azerbaijan
5. Issues of implementation of the international obligations of the Republic of Azerbaijan on human rights
Q86 (2025): The topics are determined by reviewing the results of those surveys and the annual reports of the Supreme Court.
Q89 (2025): Judges are asked questions about the topics discussed in the training and the trainers. Judges write down their opinions. The survey is conducted anonymously.

Georgia
Q10 (General Comment): In total amount only the budget of High School of Justice of Georgia is included. High School of Justice of Georgia is only responsible for trainings of Judges and non Judges staff. Approved budget of HSOJ was - 1 412 500 Euros and implemented Budget is - 577 095 Euros. Prosecution Service has no separate Training Institution. Training Budget is included in total Budget of PSG.
Q10 (2025): In total amount only the budget of High School of Justice of Georgia is included. High School of Justice of Georgia is only responsible for trainings of Judges and non Judges staff. Approved budget of HSOJ was - 1 412 500 Euros and implemented Budget is - 577 095 Euros. Prosecution Service has no separate Training Institution. Training Budget is included in total Budget of PSG.
Q70 (2025): Initial Training is n't mandatory for Supreme Court Judges. No trainings provided on use of computer facilities in courts.
Q72 (2025): PSG-Initial compulsory training is provided within the framework of the internship programme for newly recruited prosecutors. In the reference year, no intern-prosecutors were recruited, therefore, no initial compulsory training was conducted. Moreover, there is no set number of subsequent in-service trainings required each year. This number varies based on specific needs throughout the year.

Q79 (2025): Since 2018, only specialized prosecutors and PSG investigators have been handling cases of violence against women and domestic violence. In 2021, this specialization was extended to crimes of sexual violence as well.
Q80 (2025): Training for Judges on - Case Law of European Court of Justice.
PSG :
1. Training on “Data Protection Standards in Georgia,” which extensively covered General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as an integral part of European Union law.
2. HELP Training Program on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters,” a significant part of which addressed EU standards on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the transfer of sentenced persons.

Q83 (2025): For Judges - 1) ECHR Case law; 2) European Court of Human Rights and International Standards - General Course;
PSG Trainings:
1. HELP online course on Freedom of Expression
The course was delivered with the support of the Council of Europe and consisted of four modules. It covered, inter alia, the main concepts and principles of freedom of expression, freedom of expression under international law, relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, case-law and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.
2. HELP online course on the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights
The course aimed to strengthen participants' basic knowledge of the European Convention on Human Rights and its interpretation by the European Court of Human Rights.
3. Reopening/reinvestigation of criminal cases on the basis of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights
The training covered the system of execution of ECtHR judgments, reopening/reinvestigation of criminal cases as a form of restitutio in integrum, the actors involved in the execution process, and relevant enforcement measures.

Republic of Moldova
Q10 (2025): In the Republic of Moldova the National Institute of Justice covers initial and in-service training for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff and other justice professionals.
Q10-1 (2025): The budget included in question 10 is fully implemented by the National Institute of Justice. There is no other amount included in the NIJ budget that comes from external donors. However, the amounts provided by external donors from their budget for training courses cannot be counted (not available).
Q70 (2025): Supreme Court judges from among civil society, those entering the profession based on their experience as Constitutional Court judges and/or international courts' judges are not subject to compulsory initial training at NIJ. Judges are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of in-service training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.
Q71 (2025): Prosecutors are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.

Q72 (2025): The initial training plan (pfi-017) for candidates for the positions of judge and prosecutor (November 16, 2023 – May 15, 2025) is scheduled to last 18 months. Initial training is also planned for experienced professionals who intend to become judges, but their program has not yet been developed.
The amendment was introduced by Law 226 of 31.07.24. Thus, art.28 paragraph (3) of the Law on the National Institute of Justice, at least 30 days before the exam, persons who are candidates for the position of judge or prosecutor based on seniority in work participate in the training organized for them by the Institute. The topic of the training is established by the Council.
As indicated above, judges and prosecutors in office must undergo mandatory 40 hours of training, which would constitute 5 days of training.

Q73 (2025): An increased number of internet-based trainings available on e-learning platform of NIJ is due to the assessed needs and a fruitful cooperation of NIJ with other partners. The same 34 courses are open to all 4 categories of professionals.
Q74 (2025): The column "Number of participants in internet-based trainings offered on the training institution's e-learning platform (not live)" indicates certified participations, their proportion is 50 % of the total number of e-course participations.
Some external/internal factors to explain the reduction in the number of non-prosecutor staff participations in live trainings compared to 2024 are not identified, this is how the beneficiaries applied.

Q75 (2025): Some external/internal factors to explain the decrease in the number of non-prosecution staff as unique participants in live trainings compared to 2024 are not identified, this is how the beneficiaries applied.
Q76 (2025): The National Institute of Justice has taken over and adapted 28 e-courses from the CoE HELP Program, these are subsequently provided on the CoE HELP Platform and the NIJ ILIAS Platform. In this question, we have indicated only the HELP e-courses provided on the HELP
Platform. Another 6 HELP e-courses provided by the NIJ ILIAS Platform are not indicated here.
An increased number of internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms is due to the assessed needs and a fruitful cooperation of NIJ with CoE HELP Program. Internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms was offered to all four categories of staff.
Variations in the number of participants are due to a slightly decreased availability of judges and an increased demand specially from non-judge staff for trainings on e-learning platforms.

Q77 (2025): Judges must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions.The electronic profile (training account) of the judge is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Q78 (2025): Prosecutors must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions.The electronic profile (training account) of the prosecutor is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Q79 (2025): Both prosecutors and judges receive special training in the field of domestic violence and sexual violence. According to the National Institute of Justice in-service training Plan for 2025, beneficiaries can participate in activities held in the module entitled "Protection of minors and domestic violence". National Institute of Justice opts for trainers with specialization and training in the field of violence. NIJ trainers on this topic are regularly trained in order to improve their knowledge and practices.

Q80 (2025): In addition the 28 e-courses taken over from the HELP Program, 19 include the EU dimension - EU legislation, CJEU jurisprudence.
The delivered EU Law trainings included both for judges and prosecutors:
1. Institutions and mechanisms of the European Union
2. Protection of fundamental rights in the EU legal system. Relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union
3. Legal cooperation in criminal matters within the EU
4. The rule of law in the context of European integration
5. Legal cooperation in civil and commercial matters within the EU
6. International legal cooperation in criminal matters -e-learning course
7. Prohibition of ill-treatment in law enforcement, security, and other coercive contexts - e-learning course

Q83 (2025): The 6 e-courses provided on the ILIAS Platform of the National Institution of Justice in the field of human rights were taken over and adapted to the HELP Program. Most of the e-courses in this segment are provided by the Institute on the CoE HELP Platform.
1. Introduction to the ECHR and the ECtHR
2. International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
3. Right to liberty and security
4. Pre-trial investigation and the ECHR
5. Prohibition of Ill-treatment
6. Alternative Measures to Detention
Live trainings delivered for both judges and prosecutors:
1. The practice of the ECHR and UN bodies on the specifics of investigating acts of domestic violence, violence against women and children
2. ECHR case law in the context of special investigative measures
3. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – criminal aspects
4. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – civil aspects
5. Recent developments in ECtHR case law
6. The European Convention on Human Rights, the application of ECtHR case law in the domestic legal order. Principles of interpretation and application of the European Convention on Human Rights in the domestic legal order
7. Theoretical and practical aspects of investigating and prosecuting corruption and related crimes. Issues developed in the case law of the Constitutional Court and the ECHR.

Q86 (2025): The necessary information is being identified according to NIJ Methodologies for collecting information about future training needs. E.g. https://www.inj.md/sites/default/files/ISOHC%20nr.1-3.2%20din%2031.01.17Metodologia%20determ.necesit.%20FC%20a%20%20judec%C4%83t.%20procuror.pdf
Q88 (2025): The data has been provided by the National Institute of Justice.

Ukraine
Q10 (2025): In Ukraine, the National School of Judges of Ukraine operates as a state institution with a special status within the justice system. It ensures the training of highly qualified personnel for the justice system and carries out research activities. The legislation on higher education does not apply to the National School of Judges of Ukraine (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII).
The National School of Judges of Ukraine provides not only initial training and training aimed at maintaining and improving the qualifications of judges, including those elected to administrative positions in courts, but also training for court staff and training for personnel of the Judicial Security Service (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII).
Training of employees of the prosecution authorities (prosecutors and civil servants) is provided by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine. The Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is a state institution that provides advanced training for prosecutors and operates under the Office of the Prosecutor General.
Under the 2025 budget, expenditures from the general fund of the State Budget in the amount of UAH 96,092,334.00 (EUR 2,199,639.10 as of 01.01.2025) were approved for the Training Centre. Actual expenditures in 2025 amounted to UAH 94,405,124.03 (EUR 2,161,017.36 as of 01.01.2025).

Q70 (2025): In-service training in the thematic areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous judicial training provided by the National School of Judges of Ukraine. Participation in such training may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed, specialisation, or career stage, rather than as a universal obligation applicable to all judges irrespective of their jurisdiction.
In particular, training on ethics forms part of training activities linked to the performance of administrative responsibilities within courts (for example, for court presidents and deputy presidents) and is also included in qualification-related and continuous training programmes. Training on child-friendly justice is compulsory for judges dealing with cases involving minors, notably within juvenile criminal proceedings and family-law cases involving children, where specialised training is required for the exercise of judicial functions.
Training on gender equality is integrated into continuous judicial training activities and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in judicial work. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all judges as from a specific date, but has been strengthened in recent years in the context of alignment with European standards.
The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required for judges exercising jurisdiction in specific areas, such as judges of the High Anti-Corruption Court, as well as judges dealing with conflict-related cases, internally displaced persons, or the application of international humanitarian and human-rights standards, and training linked to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges.

Q71 (General Comment): According to part two of Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law), a prosecutor is obliged to improve his or her professional level and to upgrade qualifications for this purpose.
The prosecutor periodically undergoes training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine, which should include studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics.
Article 80 of the Law stipulates that the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall provide advanced training for prosecutors.
Continuing professional development is an integral part of the duties of each prosecutor and is carried out taking into account individual needs for professional development, as defined by the Regulation on the system of advanced training of prosecutors (hereinafter - the Regulation), approved by the order of the Prosecutor General dated 15.06.2021 No. 200.
Clause 5 of Section I of the Regulation stipulates that training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine is the main form of professional development. Section V of the Regulations regulates training (education) at the Training Center.
In particular, training of prosecutors in the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine (hereinafter - TCPU) is provided in the form of training courses/trainings and consists in improving (obtaining new) professional knowledge and skills, developing personal competence of the prosecutor, studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics and requirements of anti-corruption legislation. Depending on the prosecutors' need for advanced training or acquisition of new knowledge and skills, the prosecutor independently chooses a training course from the Training Catalog for Prosecutors, which is developed by the TCPU taking into account the practical needs of prosecutorial activity based on analytical studies of the TCPU and proposals of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional and district prosecutor's offices. Catalogs of training programs (trainings) for prosecutors and calendar plans of training courses/trainings are posted on the official website of the TCPU, the online professional development platform, and are immediately sent to the personnel unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional prosecutor's offices, the content of which is also communicated to prosecutors.
In view of the above, prosecutors are not limited to professional development only on professional ethics or compliance with anti-corruption legislation. In addition, according to Articles 29 and 33 of the Law, the procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a district prosecutor includes special training, consisting of initial training (2 months, conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine) and internship (6 months, conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office).

Q71 (2025): In-service training of public prosecutors in the areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous professional training provided by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine. Participation in certain training activities may be compulsory depending on the functions performed by prosecutors, their area of specialisation and managerial responsibilities.
In particular, in-service training for specialised prosecutorial functions is compulsory for prosecutors performing duties in specialised areas of prosecutorial activity, including prosecutors dealing with organised crime, corruption-related offences, war-related crimes and international humanitarian law, as well as prosecutors exercising procedural supervision in complex categories of criminal proceedings. Such training is required in connection with the performance of specialised prosecutorial functions and the application of relevant legislative provisions and international standards in these areas.
Training on gender equality forms part of continuous professional training provided to prosecutors and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in prosecutorial activity. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all prosecutors as from a specific date, but is integrated into the broader system of professional training.
The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required depending on the position held or functions performed by prosecutors, including prosecutors holding managerial positions in prosecution offices, prosecutors responsible for coordination activities between law-enforcement bodies, and prosecutors involved in representing the interests of the State before courts, as well as training related to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of prosecutors.

Q72 (General Comment): The initial training of a trainee prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office is conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine (hereinafter - TCPU) in accordance with Articles 33, 33-1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law) in order to provide the trainee prosecutor with the necessary theoretical knowledge to work independently as a prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office and lasts up to two months (60 days).
The initial training is conducted by the TCPU in accordance with the curriculum and the initial training program. The curriculum consists of modules, which provide for training topics and the number of hours to complete each module. The initial training program defines the forms of training, the duration of training, its structure, the criteria for successful completion of each module and the forms of final control of each module.
The prosecutor's qualification advancement in the TCPU is carried out periodically: within 48 months, based on the results of participation in training courses/training, the prosecutor must gain 60 credits
Initial and continuous training of judges is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Initial training is compulsory for candidates for judicial office prior to appointment. After appointment, judges participate in continuous judicial training organised within the framework of professional development and qualification-related procedures. Participation in certain thematic training activities (for example, training related to specialised jurisdictions, administrative functions in courts, or legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges) may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed and career stage.

Q79 (2025): In accordance with the Order of the Prosecutor General of 04.11.2020 No. 509 “On the peculiarities of performing the functions of the prosecutor's office on protecting the interests of children and combating violence”, the prosecutor's functions on protecting the interests of children and combating violence are performed in the Office of the Prosecutor General and regional prosecutor's offices by the units for protecting the interests of children and combating violence; in local (district) prosecutor's offices, they are entrusted to prosecutors specially authorized by the head to perform these prosecutorial functions (juvenile prosecutors). Juvenile prosecutors are a category of prosecutors who have received special training on domestic and sexual violence.
The Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine also periodically conducts trainings on domestic and sexual violence for other categories of prosecutors, including as part of training courses on procedural guidance and public prosecution.

Q80 (2025): Trainings related to EU law delivered in 2025 covered in particular:
- key aspects of the EU legal order for the Ukrainian judicial system
- specialised judicial training series on international crimes and international humanitarian law (with participation of judges and court staff)
- training activities within the EU Project Pravo-Justice related to rule-of-law standards and judicial reform in the context of EU integration
- training activities supporting implementation of justice-sector reforms in the framework of the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement
EU-supported professional exchange and training activities for prosecutors organised with the participation of the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU Advisory Mission Ukraine
These trainings were delivered within cooperation programmes involving the National School of Judges of Ukraine, the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU-supported justice-sector reform initiatives.

Indicator 7- Training

by question No.

10. If there is one or more institution(s) responsible for training (judges, public prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff), please provide their implemented budget(s). These budgets should not be included in Q7 and Q8.
10-1. What is the amount of the training budget coming from external donors?
70. Types of different trainings offered to judges:
71. Types of different trainings offered to public prosecutors:
72. Do you have a minimum number of compulsory trainings:
73. Number of in-service trainings available and delivered (in days) by the public institution(s) responsible for training.
74. Number of participants in the trainings during the reference year
75. Number of unique participants in the trainings during the reference year
76. Number of internet-based trainings on other e-learning platforms and number of participants
77. If in-service training is compulsory for judges, are sanctions foreseen if judges do not attend the training sessions? If yes, please specify.
78. In-service training is compulsory for prosecutors, are sanctions foreseen if prosecutors do not attend the training sessions? If yes, please specify.
79. Do prosecution offices have prosecutors who are specially trained in areas of domestic violence and sexual violence?
80. Please provide the number of delivered live trainings (in-person hybrid, video conference) and internet-based trainings and the number of days of delivered trainings on EU Law for:

81. Number of participants in live trainings and internet-based trainings on EU Law:
82. If any of the trainings on EU Law reported above were organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes (for ex. EU funded projects), please provide their number:
83. Please provide the number of delivered live trainings (in-person hybrid, video conference) and internet-based trainings and the number of days of delivered trainings on ECHR for:

84. Number of participants in live trainings and internet-based trainings on ECHR:
85. If any of the trainings on ECHR reported above were organised/financed by other stakeholders in the framework of co-operation programmes (for ex. EU funded projects), please provide:

86. How do you identify (collect information about) future training needs? (multiple possible answers)
87. What is the frequency of assessing future training needs?
88. Do you evaluate the in-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables)?
89. If yes, what type of training evaluation model do you use?
90. If yes: what is the frequency of training evaluation? (multiple possible answers)
91. If yes, what is the result of the training evaluation process used for (multiple possible answers):

Question 10

Armenia

(2025): The budget is not separated for the training institution. The amount of the overall budget named ‘’Special training services for judges, prosecutors, judges and prosecutors included in the list of candidates and bailiffs’’ is equal to 540272.08 eur. The Academy of Justice is funded from the state budget of the Republic of Armenia through the Ministry of Justice in the form of a grant, and through the Investigative Committee of the Republic of Armenia and the Anti-Corruption Committee under the service delivery contract. The amount of 540,272.08 EUR indicated under “Special training services for judges and prosecutors, included in the list of candidates and bailiffs” reflects the budget allocated to the Justice Academy, covering not only the organization of training activities but also other related expenditures. It is not possible to determine the exact amount spent by the Academy exclusively on training activities.
The 2025 budget has been reduced by 4%.

Azerbaijan

(2025): The budget of the Judicial Academy of Republic of Azerbaijan was 1 677 199 Euro, which covers trainings for judges and non-judges staff. Providing exact amounts for subcategories 1 and 2 is not possible due to the inability to determine precise figures in the categorisation of funds allocated for training within the court and prosecution systems. The budget expenditure allocated jointly for judges and non-judge staff amounted to EUR 1,677,198.28.
The budget expenditure for public prosecutors amounted to EUR 951,935, while the budget expenditure for non-public prosecutor staff amounted to EUR 237,984. Accordingly, the total budget expenditure for the prosecution system amounted to EUR 1,189,919.
The overall total amounted to EUR 2,867,117.92 (1,189,919 + 1,677,198.92).
Although the amounts for subcategories 1 and 2 are available with regard to the prosecution system, it was not possible to provide subtotal amounts for categories 1 and 2 because the exact amounts for judges and non-judge staff are not known.

Georgia

(General Comment): In total amount only the budget of High School of Justice of Georgia is included. High School of Justice of Georgia is only responsible for trainings of Judges and non Judges staff. Approved budget of HSOJ was - 1 412 500 Euros and implemented Budget is - 577 095 Euros. Prosecution Service has no separate Training Institution. Training Budget is included in total Budget of PSG.

(2025): In total amount only the budget of High School of Justice of Georgia is included. High School of Justice of Georgia is only responsible for trainings of Judges and non Judges staff. Approved budget of HSOJ was - 1 412 500 Euros and implemented Budget is - 577 095 Euros. Prosecution Service has no separate Training Institution. Training Budget is included in total Budget of PSG.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In the Republic of Moldova the National Institute of Justice covers initial and in-service training for judges, prosecutors, non-judge and non-prosecutor staff and other justice professionals.

Ukraine

(2025): In Ukraine, the National School of Judges of Ukraine operates as a state institution with a special status within the justice system. It ensures the training of highly qualified personnel for the justice system and carries out research activities. The legislation on higher education does not apply to the National School of Judges of Ukraine (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" No. 1402-VIII).
The National School of Judges of Ukraine provides not only initial training and training aimed at maintaining and improving the qualifications of judges, including those elected to administrative positions in courts, but also training for court staff and training for personnel of the Judicial Security Service (Article 104 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" No. 1402-VIII).
Training of employees of the prosecution authorities (prosecutors and civil servants) is provided by the Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine. The Training Centre of Prosecutors of Ukraine is a state institution that provides advanced training for prosecutors and operates under the Office of the Prosecutor General.
Under the 2025 budget, expenditures from the general fund of the State Budget in the amount of UAH 96,092,334.00 (EUR 2,199,639.10 as of 01.01.2025) were approved for the Training Centre. Actual expenditures in 2025 amounted to UAH 94,405,124.03 (EUR 2,161,017.36 as of 01.01.2025).

Question 10-1

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The budget included in question 10 is fully implemented by the National Institute of Justice. There is no other amount included in the NIJ budget that comes from external donors. However, the amounts provided by external donors from their budget for training courses cannot be counted (not available).

Question 70

Armenia

(General Comment): Types of the different trainings offered to judges change depending on the needs. Judge candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice. This is a precondition for becoming a judge. Other: There are 79 training courses for judges envisaged by Educational program for the annual compulsory trainings.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Types of training offered to judges:
Pursuant to Clause 13.1-2 of the Charter of the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice, approved by Presidential Decree No. 24 dated 21 November 2008, the duties of the Academy include providing training for persons appointed as judges for the first time, as well as ensuring the continuous training of judges.
According to Article 96 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”, judges are appointed to judicial office for the first time for a period of three years. Immediately after their appointment, they are enrolled in professional training at the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice, in accordance with the procedure determined by the Judicial-Legal Council.
Pursuant to Parts 2 and 3 of the “Rules on the Training of Judges Appointed for the First Time for a Period of Three Years”, approved by Decision No. 10 of the Judicial-Legal Council dated 5 November 2025, such training is conducted with the aim of enhancing the professional competence of judges.
Judges appointed for the first time for a three-year term are enrolled, immediately after their appointment, in training programmes organised by the Justice Academy of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan in cooperation with the Judicial-Legal Council and the Judges Selection Committee.
Upon completion of the training, within five (5) working days, the Justice Academy and the president of the court where the judge has undergone practical training submit to the Council a written assessment regarding the training outcomes for each judge.
The judges' training program includes topics such as ethics, corruption, women's rights, etc. every year. However, judges' participation in these courses is voluntary. If, during the evaluation of the performance of judges, the performance of a judge is assessed as satisfactory (including involvement in training) by the Judges Evaluation Committee, then the participation of that judge in the relevant course may be considered necessary. According to Clause 3.6 of the Rules on the Evaluation of the Performance of Judges, when the performance of a judge is evaluated by the Council as “suitable for the position held”, issues related not only to the judge’s training needs, but also to promotion or transfer may be determined.
“Training need” means that, although the judge does not have professional deficiencies as such, during the exercise of judicial functions he or she has committed certain characteristic shortcomings in the application of substantive and procedural legal norms. Such shortcomings may be remedied through participation in training courses, enabling the judge to continue his or her professional activity. In this context, the judge’s performance may still be considered satisfactory.
As noted above, in such cases, participation in training courses relevant to the judge’s area of specialisation is considered necessary.

Georgia
(2025): Initial Training is n't mandatory for Supreme Court Judges. No trainings provided on use of computer facilities in courts.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Supreme Court judges from among civil society, those entering the profession based on their experience as Constitutional Court judges and/or international courts’ judges are not subject to compulsory initial training at NIJ. Judges are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of in-service training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.

Ukraine

(2025): In-service training in the thematic areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous judicial training provided by the National School of Judges of Ukraine. Participation in such training may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed, specialisation, or career stage, rather than as a universal obligation applicable to all judges irrespective of their jurisdiction.
In particular, training on ethics forms part of training activities linked to the performance of administrative responsibilities within courts (for example, for court presidents and deputy presidents) and is also included in qualification-related and continuous training programmes. Training on child-friendly justice is compulsory for judges dealing with cases involving minors, notably within juvenile criminal proceedings and family-law cases involving children, where specialised training is required for the exercise of judicial functions.
Training on gender equality is integrated into continuous judicial training activities and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in judicial work. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all judges as from a specific date, but has been strengthened in recent years in the context of alignment with European standards.
The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required for judges exercising jurisdiction in specific areas, such as judges of the High Anti-Corruption Court, as well as judges dealing with conflict-related cases, internally displaced persons, or the application of international humanitarian and human-rights standards, and training linked to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges.

Question 71

Armenia
(2025): Prosecutor candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice. This is a precondition for becoming a prosecutor. Other: There are 46 training courses for prosecutors envisaged by Educational program for the annual compulsory trainings

Azerbaijan
(2025): According to Clause 245.1 of the Rules on the Organization of Work, as a general rule, each employee of the Prosecutor’s Office is involved in training activities once every three years, as well as when changing their area of activity and when being promoted to a higher position.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Prosecutors are required to participate in training courses and accumulate a total of 40 hours of training, but they are not required to undergo specific types of training.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to part two of Article 19 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law), a prosecutor is obliged to improve his or her professional level and to upgrade qualifications for this purpose.
The prosecutor periodically undergoes training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine, which should include studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics.
Article 80 of the Law stipulates that the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall provide advanced training for prosecutors.
Continuing professional development is an integral part of the duties of each prosecutor and is carried out taking into account individual needs for professional development, as defined by the Regulation on the system of advanced training of prosecutors (hereinafter - the Regulation), approved by the order of the Prosecutor General dated 15.06.2021 No. 200.
Clause 5 of Section I of the Regulation stipulates that training at the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine is the main form of professional development. Section V of the Regulations regulates training (education) at the Training Center.
In particular, training of prosecutors in the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine (hereinafter - TCPU) is provided in the form of training courses/trainings and consists in improving (obtaining new) professional knowledge and skills, developing personal competence of the prosecutor, studying the rules of prosecutorial ethics and requirements of anti-corruption legislation. Depending on the prosecutors' need for advanced training or acquisition of new knowledge and skills, the prosecutor independently chooses a training course from the Training Catalog for Prosecutors, which is developed by the TCPU taking into account the practical needs of prosecutorial activity based on analytical studies of the TCPU and proposals of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional and district prosecutor's offices. Catalogs of training programs (trainings) for prosecutors and calendar plans of training courses/trainings are posted on the official website of the TCPU, the online professional development platform, and are immediately sent to the personnel unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General, regional prosecutor's offices, the content of which is also communicated to prosecutors.
In view of the above, prosecutors are not limited to professional development only on professional ethics or compliance with anti-corruption legislation. In addition, according to Articles 29 and 33 of the Law, the procedure for selecting candidates for the position of a district prosecutor includes special training, consisting of initial training (2 months, conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine) and internship (6 months, conducted at the relevant district prosecutor's office).

(2025): In-service training of public prosecutors in the areas listed above is organised within the framework of continuous professional training provided by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine. Participation in certain training activities may be compulsory depending on the functions performed by prosecutors, their area of specialisation and managerial responsibilities.
In particular, in-service training for specialised prosecutorial functions is compulsory for prosecutors performing duties in specialised areas of prosecutorial activity, including prosecutors dealing with organised crime, corruption-related offences, war-related crimes and international humanitarian law, as well as prosecutors exercising procedural supervision in complex categories of criminal proceedings. Such training is required in connection with the performance of specialised prosecutorial functions and the application of relevant legislative provisions and international standards in these areas.
Training on gender equality forms part of continuous professional training provided to prosecutors and concerns the application of equality and non-discrimination standards in prosecutorial activity. It does not derive from a single legislative act introducing a universal obligation applicable to all prosecutors as from a specific date, but is integrated into the broader system of professional training.
The category “other in-service training (compulsory for some)” refers to specialised thematic training required depending on the position held or functions performed by prosecutors, including prosecutors holding managerial positions in prosecution offices, prosecutors responsible for coordination activities between law-enforcement bodies, and prosecutors involved in representing the interests of the State before courts, as well as training related to legislative developments relevant to particular categories of prosecutors.

Question 72

Armenia

(General Comment): At Academy of Justice the minimum number of in-service compulsory trainings is 80 academic hour for judges and prosecutors per year and figure is established by Law. There is not compulsory training number, as the Governing Board of the Academy determines the specific period and number of trainings for each group individually.

Georgia

(2025): PSG-Initial compulsory training is provided within the framework of the internship programme for newly recruited prosecutors. In the reference year, no intern-prosecutors were recruited, therefore, no initial compulsory training was conducted. Moreover, there is no set number of subsequent in-service trainings required each year. This number varies based on specific needs throughout the year.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The initial training plan (pfi-017) for candidates for the positions of judge and prosecutor (November 16, 2023 – May 15, 2025) is scheduled to last 18 months. Initial training is also planned for experienced professionals who intend to become judges, but their program has not yet been developed.
The amendment was introduced by Law 226 of 31.07.24. Thus, art.28 paragraph (3) of the Law on the National Institute of Justice, at least 30 days before the exam, persons who are candidates for the position of judge or prosecutor based on seniority in work participate in the training organized for them by the Institute. The topic of the training is established by the Council.
As indicated above, judges and prosecutors in office must undergo mandatory 40 hours of training, which would constitute 5 days of training.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The initial training of a trainee prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office is conducted by the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine (hereinafter - TCPU) in accordance with Articles 33, 33-1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” (hereinafter - the Law) in order to provide the trainee prosecutor with the necessary theoretical knowledge to work independently as a prosecutor of the district prosecutor's office and lasts up to two months (60 days).
The initial training is conducted by the TCPU in accordance with the curriculum and the initial training program. The curriculum consists of modules, which provide for training topics and the number of hours to complete each module. The initial training program defines the forms of training, the duration of training, its structure, the criteria for successful completion of each module and the forms of final control of each module.
The prosecutor's qualification advancement in the TCPU is carried out periodically: within 48 months, based on the results of participation in training courses/training, the prosecutor must gain 60 credits
Initial and continuous training of judges is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Initial training is compulsory for candidates for judicial office prior to appointment. After appointment, judges participate in continuous judicial training organised within the framework of professional development and qualification-related procedures. Participation in certain thematic training activities (for example, training related to specialised jurisdictions, administrative functions in courts, or legislative developments relevant to particular categories of judges) may be compulsory depending on judicial functions performed and career stage.

Question 73

Armenia
(General Comment): Number of in-service trainings available and delivered (in days) is formualted by the number of the applicants (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).

(2025): It should be noted that non judge staff includes only judicial bailiffs.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): An increased number of internet-based trainings available on e-learning platform of NIJ is due to the assessed needs and a fruitful cooperation of NIJ with other partners. The same 34 courses are open to all 4 categories of professionals.

Question 74

Armenia
(General Comment): Number of participants in trainings is formualted by the number of the applications (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The column "Number of participants in internet-based trainings offered on the training institution's e-learning platform (not live)" indicates certified participations, their proportion is 50 % of the total number of e-course participations.
Some external/internal factors to explain the reduction in the number of non-prosecutor staff participations in live trainings compared to 2024 are not identified, this is how the beneficiaries applied.

Question 75

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Some external/internal factors to explain the decrease in the number of non-prosecution staff as unique participants in live trainings compared to 2024 are not identified, this is how the beneficiaries applied.

Question 76

Armenia
(General Comment): Number of internet-based trainings on other e-learning platforms and number of participants are formualted by the number of the applications (judges, prosecuters, investigator, bailiffs).

Republic of Moldova
(2025): The National Institute of Justice has taken over and adapted 28 e-courses from the CoE HELP Program, these are subsequently provided on the CoE HELP Platform and the NIJ ILIAS Platform. In this question, we have indicated only the HELP e-courses provided on the HELP
Platform. Another 6 HELP e-courses provided by the NIJ ILIAS Platform are not indicated here.
An increased number of internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms is due to the assessed needs and a fruitful cooperation of NIJ with CoE HELP Program. Internet-based trainings completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms was offered to all four categories of staff.
Variations in the number of participants are due to a slightly decreased availability of judges and an increased demand specially from non-judge staff for trainings on e-learning platforms.

Question 77

Armenia
(2025): RA constitutional law on Judicial code “envisages rule of conduct for Judges according which the judge must pass compulsory training each year. The violation of each rule of conduct envisaged by the Judicial code is a ground for initiating a disciplinary proceeding against the judge and apply one of the envisaged sanctions such as (1)warning; (2)reprimand; (3)severe reprimand; (3.1)prohibition on being included in the list at the time of regular and extraordinary completion of the promotion list of judge candidates, for a period of one year; (3.2)dismissal from the position of the chairperson of a court or chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation; (4)termination of powers on the ground of a essential disciplinary violation.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Participation of judges in training is voluntary. If, during the evaluation of the performance of judges, the Judges Evaluation Committee assesses the performance of a judge as satisfactory (including involvement in training), the participation of that judge in the relevant course may be considered mandatory. However, in such cases, no penalties shall be imposed on such judges.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Judges must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions.The electronic profile (training account) of the judge is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Question 78

Armenia

(2025): The RA law "On prosecution'' envisages an obligation for the prosecutor to pass a compulsory training once per two year. The violation of the obligation envisaged by the Law is a ground for disciplinary proceeding against the prosecutor.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Prosecutors must complete a minimum of 40 hours of training per year and are assessed in performance evaluations, where they receive a lower rating if the requirement is not met. This may also affect promotion/transfer decisions.The electronic profile (training account) of the prosecutor is blocked and he/she can not apply for another in-service training.

Question 79

Armenia

(2025): Compulsory trainings involve topics on domestic violence and sexual violence and can be chosen by prosecutors, it is optional. Currently there are not prosecutors who are specialised only on mentioned areas.
For example, during 2025:
1) 57 prosecutors participating in training courses at the Academy of Justice of the Republic of Armenia have completed a training course on the topic “Prevention of and Fight against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence in Armenia.” 2) 50 prosecutors participated in a two-day training course on the topic “Domestic Violence.” 3) A prosecutor from the Department for Crimes against Human of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Armenia participated in an online course of the Council of Europe on the topic “Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming.” 4) A prosecutor of the Department participated in the Council of Europe online HELP platform course on “Gender Equality and Gender Mainstreaming.”

Georgia

(2025): Since 2018, only specialized prosecutors and PSG investigators have been handling cases of violence against women and domestic violence. In 2021, this specialization was extended to crimes of sexual violence as well.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Both prosecutors and judges receive special training in the field of domestic violence and sexual violence. According to the National Institute of Justice in-service training Plan for 2025, beneficiaries can participate in activities held in the module entitled "Protection of minors and domestic violence". National Institute of Justice opts for trainers with specialization and training in the field of violence. NIJ trainers on this topic are regularly trained in order to improve their knowledge and practices.

Ukraine

(2025): In accordance with the Order of the Prosecutor General of 04.11.2020 No. 509 “On the peculiarities of performing the functions of the prosecutor's office on protecting the interests of children and combating violence”, the prosecutor's functions on protecting the interests of children and combating violence are performed in the Office of the Prosecutor General and regional prosecutor's offices by the units for protecting the interests of children and combating violence; in local (district) prosecutor's offices, they are entrusted to prosecutors specially authorized by the head to perform these prosecutorial functions (juvenile prosecutors). Juvenile prosecutors are a category of prosecutors who have received special training on domestic and sexual violence.
The Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine also periodically conducts trainings on domestic and sexual violence for other categories of prosecutors, including as part of training courses on procedural guidance and public prosecution.

Question 80

Georgia

(2025): Training for Judges on - Case Law of European Court of Justice.
PSG :
1. Training on “Data Protection Standards in Georgia,” which extensively covered General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) as an integral part of European Union law.
2. HELP Training Program on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters,” a significant part of which addressed EU standards on extradition, mutual legal assistance, and the transfer of sentenced persons.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In addition the 28 e-courses taken over from the HELP Program, 19 include the EU dimension - EU legislation, CJEU jurisprudence.
The delivered EU Law trainings included both for judges and prosecutors:
1. Institutions and mechanisms of the European Union
2. Protection of fundamental rights in the EU legal system. Relevant case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union
3. Legal cooperation in criminal matters within the EU
4. The rule of law in the context of European integration
5. Legal cooperation in civil and commercial matters within the EU
6. International legal cooperation in criminal matters -e-learning course
7. Prohibition of ill-treatment in law enforcement, security, and other coercive contexts - e-learning course

Ukraine
(2025): Trainings related to EU law delivered in 2025 covered in particular:
- key aspects of the EU legal order for the Ukrainian judicial system
- specialised judicial training series on international crimes and international humanitarian law (with participation of judges and court staff)
- training activities within the EU Project Pravo-Justice related to rule-of-law standards and judicial reform in the context of EU integration
- training activities supporting implementation of justice-sector reforms in the framework of the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement
EU-supported professional exchange and training activities for prosecutors organised with the participation of the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU Advisory Mission Ukraine
These trainings were delivered within cooperation programmes involving the National School of Judges of Ukraine, the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine and EU-supported justice-sector reform initiatives.

Question 83

Armenia
(2025): List of delivered trainings on ECHR: 1. Current issues in the application of the legal positions of the ECHR in civil cases
2.Current issues of application of the legal positions of the ECHR in administrative cases
3. Legal positions of the ECHR in criminal cases, the jurisprudence of international courts and international cooperation
4.ECHR case law on corruption crimes
5.The practice of the ECHR on the process of confiscation of assets of illegal origin
6. Trainings of judges on the selected issues of criminal justice legislation in the context of Articles 5 and 6 of the ECHR.
7. Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.

Azerbaijan

(2025): 1.Application of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Azerbaijan
2. “Women's access to justice: implementing and combating CoE standards in gender equality and preventing violence against women” implemented within the framework of the Partnership for Good Governance program
3. "International legal standards on access to information" organized by the Council of Europe Baku office within the framework of the project "Promoting media professionalism and freedom of information in Azerbaijan"
4. Application of the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in Azerbaijan
5. Issues of implementation of the international obligations of the Republic of Azerbaijan on human rights

Georgia

(2025): For Judges - 1) ECHR Case law; 2) European Court of Human Rights and International Standards - General Course;
PSG Trainings:
1. HELP online course on Freedom of Expression
The course was delivered with the support of the Council of Europe and consisted of four modules. It covered, inter alia, the main concepts and principles of freedom of expression, freedom of expression under international law, relevant provisions of the European Convention on Human Rights, case-law and judgments of the European Court of Human Rights.
2. HELP online course on the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Court of Human Rights
The course aimed to strengthen participants’ basic knowledge of the European Convention on Human Rights and its interpretation by the European Court of Human Rights.
3. Reopening/reinvestigation of criminal cases on the basis of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights
The training covered the system of execution of ECtHR judgments, reopening/reinvestigation of criminal cases as a form of restitutio in integrum, the actors involved in the execution process, and relevant enforcement measures.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The 6 e-courses provided on the ILIAS Platform of the National Institution of Justice in the field of human rights were taken over and adapted to the HELP Program. Most of the e-courses in this segment are provided by the Institute on the CoE HELP Platform.
1. Introduction to the ECHR and the ECtHR
2. International Cooperation in Criminal Matters
3. Right to liberty and security
4. Pre-trial investigation and the ECHR
5. Prohibition of Ill-treatment
6. Alternative Measures to Detention
Live trainings delivered for both judges and prosecutors:
1. The practice of the ECHR and UN bodies on the specifics of investigating acts of domestic violence, violence against women and children
2. ECHR case law in the context of special investigative measures
3. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – criminal aspects
4. ECHR case law on fundamental rights – civil aspects
5. Recent developments in ECtHR case law
6. The European Convention on Human Rights, the application of ECtHR case law in the domestic legal order. Principles of interpretation and application of the European Convention on Human Rights in the domestic legal order
7. Theoretical and practical aspects of investigating and prosecuting corruption and related crimes. Issues developed in the case law of the Constitutional Court and the ECHR.

Question 85

Armenia
(2025): The topic is Trainings of judges on the selected issues of criminal justice legislation in the context of Articles 5 and 6 of the ECHR.

Question 86

Armenia
(2025): Each year Justice academy gets list of proposed courses based on need assessment done by judges and prosecutors and Ministry of Justice as well because Minister of Justice is the member of Academy's Governing board and has right to introduce proposals on courses.

Azerbaijan
(2025): The topics are determined by reviewing the results of those surveys and the annual reports of the Supreme Court.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): The necessary information is being identified according to NIJ Methodologies for collecting information about future training needs. E.g. https://www.inj.md/sites/default/files/ISOHC%20nr.1-3.2%20din%2031.01.17Metodologia%20determ.necesit.%20FC%20a%20%20judec%C4%83t.%20procuror.pdf

Question 88

Republic of Moldova
(2025): The data has been provided by the National Institute of Justice.

Question 89

Armenia
(2025): The survey consists of 9 questions. The questions are:
1)Weather the trainees are satisfied with the content of the courses.
2)How much the content of the courses contributes to the expansion of professional knowledge.
3)The third question refers to the assessment of the quality of the provided materials.
4)The fourth question concerns the relevance and validity of the courses.
5)The fifth question seeks recommendations for maintaining course topics and updating their content.
6)How satisfied are the trainees with the training staff.
7)The seventh question refers to the trainers preparation to deliver the subject course as efficient as possible.
8)The eight question refers addressing issues raised by the trainees to the staff of the Academy.
9)The ninth question refers to proposals that will contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the Academy's activities.

Azerbaijan
(2025): Judges are asked questions about the topics discussed in the training and the trainers. Judges write down their opinions. The survey is conducted anonymously.

Question 91

Armenia
(2025): The evaluation of the activity of the Academy of justice is an internal document that does not cause legal consequences but based on it measures are taken to improve further training programs, selection of trainers and other organizational issues.

8. Accountability and processes affecting public trust - Overview

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Tables 8.8.5 and 8.8.10)

Beneficiaries	Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions against judges and prosecutors in 2025					
	Number of initiated cases		Number of completed cases		Number of sanctions pronounced	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia	10	10	16	9	9	3
Azerbaijan	14	4	14	4	8	3
Georgia	239	15	25	11	0	3
Republic of Moldova	35	44	0	17	0	17
Ukraine	357	405	250	170	118	83
EaP Average	131	96	61	42	27	22

Figure 8.1 Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against judges in 2025 (per 100 judges)

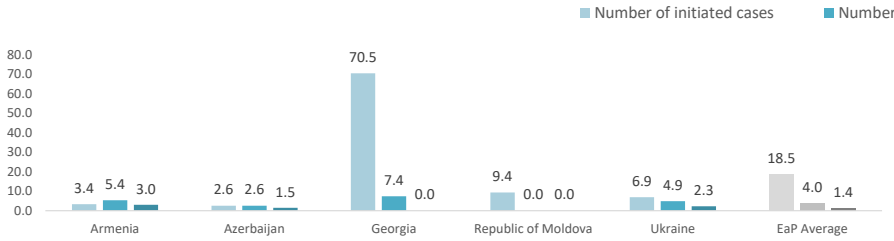
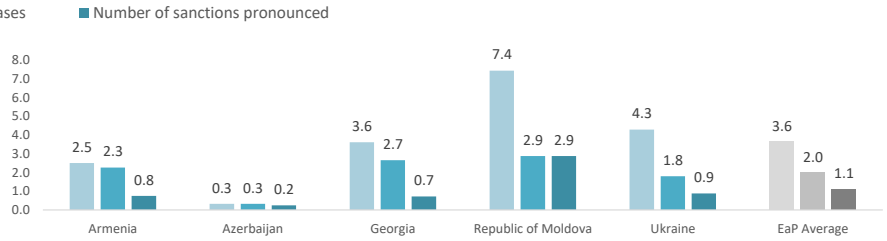


Figure 8.2 Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors in 2025 (per 100 prosecutors)



Number of criminal cases against judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Table 8.4.2)

Beneficiaries	Number of criminal cases and sanctions against judges and prosecutors in 2025					
	Number of initiated cases		Number of completed cases		Number of sanctions pronounced	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia	13	2	5	1	0	0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0	1	0	1	0	0
Republic of Moldova	2	2	5	3	2	3
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Average	5	2	3	2	1	1

8. Accountability and processes affecting public trust - List of tables

8.1 Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Table 8.1.1 Type of legal provisions to guarantee the independence of judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q140 and Q141)

Table 8.1.2 Number of criminal cases against judges or prosecutors in 2025 (Q142)

Table 8.1.3 Specific measures to prevent corruption for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q143)

8.2 Code of ethics for judges and prosecutors

Table 8.2.1 Code of ethics for judges in 2025 (Q144 and Q145)

Table 8.2.2 Code of ethics for prosecutors in 2025 (Q146 and Q147)

Table 8.2.3 Institution or body responsible for ethical questions and public availability of guidelines and/or opinions for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q148, Q149, Q150, Q151, Q152, Q153, Q154 and Q155)

8.3 Recusal of judges

Table 8.3.1 Procedure to effectively challenge a judge, total number of initiated procedures and total number of pronounced recusals in 2025 (Q156 and Q157)

8.4 Allocation of court cases

Table 8.4.1 Organisation of the distribution of court cases in 2025 (Q158 and Q159)

Table 8.4.2 Transparency and organisation of reassignment of court cases in 2025 (Q159, Q160, Q162, Q163 and Q164)

Table 8.4.3 Number of reassignments of court cases processed in 2025 (Q161)

8.5 Integrity of court staff

Table 8.5.1 Types of breaches of integrity provided for by legislation in respect of court staff in 2025 (Q165)

8.6 Declaration of assets

Table 8.6.1 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration (Q167)

Table 8.6.2 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family (Q168, Q169, Q170 and Q171)

Table 8.6.3 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration (Q173, Q174 and Q175)

Table 8.6.4 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: sanctions in case of non-declaration (Q176)

Table 8.6.5 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration of assets (Q178)

8. Accountability and processes affecting public trust - List of tables

Table 8.6.6 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family (Q179, Q180, Q181 and Q182)

Table 8.6.7 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration (Q184, Q185 and Q186)

Table 8.6.8 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: sanctions in case of non-declaration (Q187)

Table 8.6.9 Declaration of assets for judges an prosecutors in 2025: number of proceedings against judges and prosecutors due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration (Q177 and Q188)

8.7 Conflict of interests

Table 8.7.1 Conflict of interests: procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of judges in 2025 (Q189)

Table 8.7.2 Other functions/activities carried out by judges in 2025 (Q190, Q191, Q192 and Q193)

Table 8.7.3 Existence of laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in 2025 (Q194 and Q195)

Table 8.7.4 Conflict of interests: the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of prosecutors in 2025 (Q197)

Table 8.7.5 Other functions/activities carried out by prosecutors in 2025 (Q198, Q199, Q200 and Q201)

Table 8.7.6 Existence of laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors in 2025 (Q202 and Q203)

Table 8.7.7 Number of procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest against judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q196 and Q204)

8.8 Disciplinary procedure for judges and prosecutors

Table 8.8.1 Initiation of a disciplinary procedure against judges in 2025 (Q205)

Table 8.8.2 Authority with disciplinary power over judges in 2025 (Q206)

Table 8.8.3 Possibility for a judge to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision and body competent to decide on an appeal in 2025 (Q207, Q211 and Q212)

Table 8.8.4 Reasons for transferring a judge without his/her consent in 2025 (Q213)

Table 8.8.5 Number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against judges in 2025 (Q208, Q209 and Q210)

8. Accountability and processes affecting public trust - List of tables

Table 8.8.7 Initiation of a disciplinary procedure against prosecutors in 2025 (Q214)

Table 8.8.8 Authority with disciplinary power over prosecutors in 2025 (Q215)

Table 8.8.9 Possibility for a prosecutor to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision and body competent to decide on an appeal in 2025 (Q216, Q220 and Q221)

Table 8.8.10 Number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors in 2025 (Q217, Q218 and Q219)

8.1 Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Table 8.1.1 Type of legal provisions to guarantee the independence of judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q140 and Q141)

Beneficiaries	Legal provisions to guarantee the independence of judges and prosecutors in 2025							
	Judges				Prosecutors			
	Constitution	Special law	Bylaw	Other	Constitution	Special law	Bylaw	Other
Armenia								
Azerbaijan								
Georgia								
Republic of Moldova								
Ukraine								

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.1.2 Number of criminal cases against judges or prosecutors in 2025 (Q142)

Beneficiaries	Number of criminal cases against judges or prosecutors in 2025					
	Judges			Prosecutors		
	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Armenia	13	5	0	2	1	0
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	0	0	0	1	1	0
Republic of Moldova	2	5	2	2	3	3
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	5	3	1	2	2	1
Median	2	5	0	2	1	0
Minimum	0	0	0	1	1	0
Maximum	13	5	2	2	3	3

Table 8.1.3 Specific measures to prevent corruption for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q143)

Beneficiaries	Specific measures to prevent corruption for judges and prosecutors in 2025											
	Gift rules		Specific training		Internal controls		Safe complaints mechanisms		Other		No mechanism in place	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Armenia												
Azerbaijan												
Georgia												
Republic of Moldova												
Ukraine												

Yes
No
NA
NAP

8.2 Code of ethics for judges and prosecutors

Table 8.2.1 Code of ethics for judges in 2025 (Q144 and Q145)

Beneficiaries	Code of ethics for judges in 2025										
	Existence of code of ethics	Principles contained in the code of ethics									Link to the code of ethics
		Adherence to judicial values (independence, integrity, impartiality)	Relationship with institution, citizens and users	Competence and continuing education	Extrajudicial activities	Conflict of interest	Information disclosure and relationship with press agencies	Political activity	Association membership and institutional positions	Gift rules	
Armenia											https://court.am/storage/uploads/files/decision-general-assembly/SsDS3ulzhzPxU1qidFaHRbYpgNYRdDH6tG6Q4V03.pdf
Azerbaijan											https://e-qanun.az/framework/16075
Georgia											https://hcoj.gov.ge/ka/%E1%83%A9%E1%83%95%E1%83%94%E1%83%9C-%E1%83%A8%E1%83%94%E1%83%A1%E1%83%90%E1%83%AE%E1%83%94%E1%83%91/%E1%83%A1%E1%83%90%E1
Republic of Moldova											https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Codul_de_etica_al_judecatorului.pdf
Ukraine											https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/rada/show/n0001415-13#Text_

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.2.2 Code of ethics for prosecutors in 2025 (Q146 and Q147)

Beneficiaries	Code of ethics for prosecutors in 2025										
	Existence of code of ethics	Principles contained in the code of ethics									Link to the code of ethics
		Adherence to judicial values (independence, integrity, impartiality)	Relationship with institution, citizens and users	Competence and continuing education	Extrajudicial activities	Conflict of interest	Information disclosure and relationship with press agencies	Political activity	Association membership and institutional positions	Gift rules	
Armenia											https://www.prosecutor.am/storage/orders/orders_46_1685023080.pdf
Azerbaijan											https://genprosecutor.gov.az/az/page/prokurorluq/senedler/etik-davranis-kodeksi
Georgia											https://matsne.gov.ge/ka/document/view/4973795?publication=0
Republic of Moldova											https://csp.md/sites/default/files/inline-files/CODUL%20de%20Etica%20Redactat%2015.07.2019_0.pdf
Ukraine											https://www.gp.gov.ua/storage/files/10/%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B4%D0%B0%20%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BA%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%96%D0%B2/2024/29.08./Kodeks_etiki_zi_zmin

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.2.3 Institution or body responsible for ethical questions and public availability of guidelines and/or opinions for judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q148, Q149, Q150, Q151, Q152, Q153, Q154 and Q155)

Beneficiaries	Institution or body responsible for ethical questions and public availability of guidelines and/or opinions for judges and prosecutors in 2025							
	Judges				Prosecutors			
	Existence of the institution	Members of the institution/body	Guidelines and/or opinions publicly available	Number of guidelines and/or opinions given in 2025	Existence of the institution	Members of the institution/body	Guidelines and/or opinions publicly available	Number of guidelines and/or opinions given in 2025
Armenia		NAP		NAP		Prosecutors and other legal professionals		0
Azerbaijan		Only judges		NA		Only prosecutors		0
Georgia		NAP		NAP		Only prosecutors		NA
Republic of Moldova		Judges and other legal professionals		0		Prosecutors and other legal professionals		0
Ukraine		Judges and other legal professionals		70		Prosecutors and other legal professionals		NA
Average				-				0
Median				-				0
Minimum				-				0
Maximum				-				0

Yes
No
NA
NAP

8.3 Recusal of judges

Table 8.3.1 Procedure to effectively challenge a judge, total number of initiated procedures and total number of pronounced recusals in 2025 (Q156 and Q157)

Beneficiaries	Existence of a procedure to effectively challenge a judge, if a party considers that the judge is not impartial	Total number of initiated procedures in 2025	Total number of pronounced recusals in 2025
Armenia		NA	NA
Azerbaijan		NA	NA
Georgia		NA	NA
Republic of Moldova		4,331	133
Ukraine		NA	NA

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

8.4 Allocation of court cases

Table 8.4.1 Organisation of the distribution of court cases in 2025 (Q158 and Q159)

Beneficiaries	Organisation of the distribution of court cases					
	Automatic allocation	Random allocation	Other type of allocation	Specific allocation for priority cases	Possibility to exclude a judge from the allocation	All interventions on the system irreversibly logged/ registered
Armenia						
Azerbaijan						
Georgia						
Republic of Moldova						
Ukraine						

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.4.2 Transparency and organisation of reassignment of court cases in 2025 (Q159, Q160, Q162, Q163 and Q164)

Beneficiaries	Reasons for reassigning a case				Does the reassignment of cases have to be reasoned?			Reassignments of cases processed through the computerised distribution of cases	If yes, how are reassignments of cases processed:				
	Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties	Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties	Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence)	Other	Yes for all reassignments	Yes for some reassignments	No		Automatic allocation	Random allocation	By discretion of a president of a court	Other	All interventions on the system are irreversibly logged/ registered
Armenia													
Azerbaijan													
Georgia													
Republic of Moldova													
Ukraine													

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.4.3 Number of reassignments of court cases processed in 2025 (Q161)

Beneficiaries	Number of reassignments of court cases processed in 2025				
	Total number (1 + 2 + 3 + 4)	Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties (1)	Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties (2)	Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence) (3)	Other (4)
Armenia	NA	NAP	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	21,765	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-

8.5 Integrity of court staff

Table 8.5.1 Types of breaches of integrity provided for by legislation in respect of court staff in 2025 (Q165)

Beneficiaries	Types of breaches of integrity provided for by legislation in respect of court staff				
	Conflicts of Interest	Unauthorized disclosure of confidential or sensitive information on court cases and/or procedures	Non-timely and/or Incomplete Asset Declarations	Breaches of Codes of Conduct	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes
No
NA
NAP

8.6 Declaration of assets

Table 8.6.1 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration (Q167)

Beneficiaries	Law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration of assets for judges					
	Constitution	Law regulating the status of judges	Law on High Judicial Council	Special law	Bylaw	Other
Armenia						
Azerbaijan						
Georgia						
Republic of Moldova						
Ukraine						

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 8.6.2 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family (Q168, Q169, Q170 and Q171)

Beneficiaries	Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family															
	Items to be declared						Moment for the declaration				Declaration concerning the members of the family					
	Assets	Financial interests	Sources of income	Liabilities	Gifts	Other	At the beginning of the term of office	At the end of the term of office	When there is a significant change in the items	Other	Spouse	Partner	Children (under legal age)	Adult children	Other family members	Same declaration as for the judge
Armenia																
Azerbaijan																
Georgia																
Republic of Moldova																
Ukraine																

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.3 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration (Q173, Q174 and Q175)

Beneficiaries	Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration								
	Declaration of assets verified by:				Existence of a register of declaration of assets	Declaration published			
	Timeliness	Completeness	Accuracy of the content	Unexplained financial discrepancies		On internet	In an official journal	Other	Not published
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NAP	No	No	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.4 Declaration of assets for judges in 2025: sanctions in case of non-declaration (Q176)

Beneficiaries	Sanction in case of non-declaration of assets by judges							
	Warning	Fine	Withdrawal from cases	Transfer to another (court) geographical location	Suspension	Other criminal sanction	Other disciplinary sanction	Other
Armenia								
Azerbaijan								
Georgia								
Republic of Moldova								
Ukraine								

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.5 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration of assets (Q178)

Beneficiaries	Law(s) and regulation(s) that require a declaration of assets for prosecutors						
	Constitution	Law regulating the status of prosecutors	Law on High Judicial Council	Special law	Special regulation	Bylaw	Other
Armenia							
Azerbaijan							
Georgia							
Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.6 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family (Q179, Q180, Q181 and Q182)

Beneficiaries	Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: items to be declared, moment for the declaration and declaration concerning the members of the family															
	Items to be declared						Moment for the declaration				Declaration concerning the members of the family					
	Assets	Financial interests	Sources of income	Liabilities	Gifts	Other	At the beginning of the term of office	At the end of the term of office	When there is a significant change in the items	Other	Spouse	Partner	Children (under legal age)	Adult children	Other family members	Same declaration as for the prosecutor
Armenia																
Azerbaijan																
Georgia																
Republic of Moldova																
Ukraine																

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.7 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration (Q184, Q185 and Q186)

Beneficiaries	Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: verification, registration and publication of the declaration								
	Declarations of assets verified by:				Existence of a register of declaration of assets	Declaration published			
	Timeliness	Completeness	Accuracy of the content	Unexplained financial discrepancies		On internet	In an official journal	Other	Not published
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.8 Declaration of assets for prosecutors in 2025: sanctions in case of non-declaration (Q187)

Beneficiaries	Sanction in case of non-declaration of assets by prosecutors							
	Warning	Fine	Withdrawal from cases	Transfer to another public prosecution office	Suspension	Other criminal sanction	Other disciplinary sanction	Other
Armenia								
Azerbaijan								
Georgia								
Republic of Moldova								
Ukraine								

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.6.9 Declaration of assets for judges an prosecutors in 2025: number of proceedings against judges and prosecutors due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration (Q177 and Q188)

Beneficiaries	Number of proceedings due to violations/discrepancies in the declaration of assets 2025					
	Proceedings against judges			Proceedings against prosecutors		
	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Armenia	5	0	0	1	1	0
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	7	7	0	2	2	0
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	8	1	1	NA	NA	NA
Average	5	2	0	1	1	0
Median	6	1	0	1	1	0
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	8	7	1	2	2	0

8.7 Conflict of interests

Table 8.7.1 Conflict of interests: procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of judges in 2025 (Q189)

Beneficiaries	Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of judges 2025				
	Regulation/procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest	Regulation/procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case	Regulation on receiving gifts	Regulation on combining the profession of a judge with other functions/professional activities	Other
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.2 Other functions/activities carried out by judges in 2025 (Q190, Q191, Q192 and Q193)

Beneficiaries	Other functions/activities carried out by judges in 2025																			
	Teaching		Research and publication		Arbitrator		Consultant		Cultural function		Political function		Mediator		Other		Authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities	Authority giving authorisation			If no authorisation is needed, the judge has to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities
	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration		The court in question	High Judicial Council	Other	
Armenia																	Yes for some				
Azerbaijan																	No				
Georgia																	Yes				
Republic of Moldova																	No				
Ukraine																	No				

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.3 Existence of laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in 2025 (Q194 and Q195)

Beneficiaries	Laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in 2025															
	Law/regulation regulating the proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest							Law/regulation regulating the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest								
	Law on prevention of conflict of interest	Criminal procedure code	Civil procedure code	Code of ethics	Law on judges	Law on the High Judicial Council	Other	Law on prevention of conflict of interest	Criminal procedure code	Criminal code	Civil procedure code	Civil code	Code of ethics	Law on judges	Law on the High Judicial Council	Other
Armenia							Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Azerbaijan		Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes		Yes			Yes		
Georgia				Yes			Yes									Yes
Republic of Moldova				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukraine							Yes									Yes

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.4 Conflict of interests: the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of prosecutors in 2025 (Q197)

Beneficiaries	Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of prosecutors in 2025				
	Regulation/procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest	Regulation/procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case	Regulation on receiving gifts	Regulation on combining the profession of a prosecutor with other functions/professional activities	Other
Armenia		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Azerbaijan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.5 Other functions/activities carried out by prosecutors in 2025 (Q198, Q199, Q200 and Q201)

Beneficiaries	Other functions/activities carried out by prosecutors in 2025																Authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities	Authority giving authorisation			If no authorisation is needed, the prosecutor has to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities
	Teaching		Research and publication		Arbitrator		Consultant		Cultural function		Political function		Mediator		Other			The public prosecution office in question	High Judicial/ Prosecutorial Council	Other	
	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration	With remuneration	Without remuneration					
Armenia																	No				
Azerbaijan																	Yes				
Georgia																	Yes for some				
Republic of Moldova																	Yes				
Ukraine																	Yes for some				

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.6 Existence of laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors in 2025 (Q202 and Q203)

Beneficiaries	Laws/regulations for the proceedings and the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors in 2025															
	Law/regulation regulating the proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest							Law/regulation regulating the sanctions for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest								
	Law on prevention of conflict of interest	Criminal procedure code	Civil procedure code	Code of ethics	Law on public prosecutors/ public prosecution	Law on the Judicial/ Prosecutorial Council	Other	Law on prevention of conflict of interest	Criminal procedure code	Criminal code	Civil procedure code	Civil code	Code of ethics	Law on public prosecutors/ public prosecution	Law on the High Judicial/ Prosecutorial Council	Other
Armenia																
Azerbaijan																
Georgia																
Republic of Moldova																
Ukraine																

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.7.7 Number of procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest against judges and prosecutors in 2025 (Q196 and Q204)

Beneficiaries	Number of procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest in 2025					
	Procedures against judges			Procedures against prosecutors		
	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced	Number of initiated cases	Number of completed cases	Number of sanctions pronounced
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	33	26	13	NA	NA	NA
Average	7	5	3	0	0	0
Median	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	33	26	13	0	0	0

8.8 Disciplinary procedure for judges and prosecutors

Table 8.8.1 Initiation of a disciplinary procedure against judges in 2025 (Q205)

Beneficiaries	Disciplinary proceedings against judges could be initiated by:								
	Relevant Court or hierarchical superior	High Court / Supreme Court	Judicial Council	Disciplinary court	Disciplinary body	Parliament	Executive power	Other	This is not possible
Armenia									
Azerbaijan									
Georgia									
Republic of Moldova									
Ukraine									

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.2 Authority with disciplinary power over judges in 2025 (Q206)

Beneficiaries	Authority with disciplinary power over judges in 2025						
	Court	Higher Court / Supreme Court	Judicial Council	Disciplinary court or body	Parliament	Executive power	Other
Armenia			Yes				
Azerbaijan			Yes				
Georgia			Yes	Yes			
Republic of Moldova			Yes	Yes			
Ukraine			Yes	Yes			

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.3 Possibility for a judge to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision and body competent to decide on an appeal in 2025 (Q207, Q211 and Q212)

Beneficiaries	Possibility for a judge to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision and body competent to decide on an appeal									
	Possibility for the judge to present an argumentation		Possibility to appeal to the disciplinary decision	Body competent to decide on an appeal						
	Hearing	Written submission		Court	Higher Court / Supreme Court	Judicial Council	Disciplinary court or body	Parliament	Executive power	Other
Armenia										
Azerbaijan										
Georgia										
Republic of Moldova										
Ukraine										

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.4 Reasons for transferring a judge without his/her consent in 2025 (Q213)

Beneficiaries	Reasons for transferring a judge without his/her consent		
	For disciplinary reasons	For organisational reasons	For other reason
Armenia			
Azerbaijan			
Georgia			
Republic of Moldova			
Ukraine			

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 8.8.5 Number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against judges in 2025 (Q208, Q209 and Q210)

Beneficiaries	Total number of disciplinary proceedings initiated against judges	Total number of cases completed against judges	Number of sanctions pronounced against judges										
			Total	Reprimand	Suspension	Withdrawal from cases	Fine	Temporary reduction of salary	Position downgrade	Transfer to another geographical (court) location	Resignation	Other	Dismissal
			1+...+10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Armenia	10	16	9	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	2
Azerbaijan	14	14	8	3	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP
Georgia	239	25	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	0
Republic of Moldova	35	0	0	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	0
Ukraine	357	250	118	24	NAP	2	NAP	26	0	0	NAP	59	33
Average	131	61	27	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
Median	35	16	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Minimum	10	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Maximum	357	250	118	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	33

Table 8.8.7 Initiation of a disciplinary procedure against prosecutors in 2025 (Q214)

Beneficiaries	Disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors could be initiated by:								
	Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor	Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor	Public Prosecutorial Council (High Judicial Council)	Disciplinary court	Disciplinary body	Professional body	Executive power	Other	This is not possible
Armenia									
Azerbaijan									
Georgia									
Republic of Moldova									
Ukraine									

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.8 Authority with disciplinary power over prosecutors in 2025 (Q215)

Beneficiaries	Authority with disciplinary power over prosecutors						
	Supreme Court	Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior	Prosecutor General/ State public prosecutor	Public prosecutorial Council (Judicial Council)	Disciplinary court or body	Executive power	Other
Armenia							
Azerbaijan							
Georgia							
Republic of Moldova							
Ukraine							

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.9 Possibility for a prosecutor to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision and body competent to decide on an appeal in 2025 (Q216, Q220 and Q221)

Beneficiaries	Possibility for a prosecutor to present an argumentation, to appeal to the disciplinary decision, and body competent to decide on an appeal										
	Possibility for the prosecutor to present an argumentation		Possibility to appeal to the disciplinary decision	Body competent to decide on an appeal							
	Hearing	Written submission		Supreme Court	Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior public prosecutor	Prosecutor General /State public prosecutor	Public prosecutorial Council (Judicial Council)	Disciplinary court or body	Executive power	Other
Armenia	Yes	Yes	Yes					Yes		
Azerbaijan	Yes		Yes			Yes				
Georgia	Yes	Yes	Yes							Yes
Republic of Moldova	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes			
Ukraine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes			Yes

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 8.8.10 Number of initiated and completed disciplinary proceedings and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors in 2025 (Q217, Q218 and Q219)

Beneficiaries	Total number of initiated disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors	Total number of completed cases against prosecutors	Number of pronounced sanctions against prosecutors										
			Total	Reprimand	Suspension	Withdrawal from cases	Fine	Temporary reduction of salary	Position downgrade	Transfer to another geographical location	Resignation	Other	Dismissal
			1+...+10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Armenia	10	9	3	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	NAP	NAP	0	1
Azerbaijan	4	4	3	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	1
Georgia	15	11	3	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	0	NAP	NAP	0	1
Republic of Moldova	44	17	17	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	1	NAP	NAP	7	4
Ukraine	405	170	83	25	0	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	19	39
Average	96	42	22	7	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	7	9
Median	15	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	4	1
Minimum	4	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	1
Maximum	405	170	83	25	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	19	39

Indicator 8 - Accountability and processes affecting public trust

by country

Question 140. What are the legal provisions in the hierarchy of norms, which guarantee the independence of judges? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 141. What are the legal provisions in the hierarchy of norms, which guarantee the independence of prosecutors? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 142. Number of criminal cases against judges or prosecutors
Question 143. Are specific measures to prevent corruption in place?
Question 144. Is there a code of ethics applicable to all judges? Please provide the link.
Question 145. Does the Code of Ethics contain principles on:
Question 146. Is there a code of ethics applicable to all prosecutors? Please provide the link.
Question 147. Does the Code of Ethics contain principles on:
Question 148. Is there in your country an institution / body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)
Question 149. If yes, who are the members of this institution / body?
Question 150. Are the guidelines and/or opinions of this institution/body publicly available?
Question 151. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?
Question 152. Is there in your country an institution / body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)
Question 153. If yes, who are the members of this institution / body ?
Question 154. Are the guidelines and/or opinions of this institution/body publicly available?
Question 155. How many guidelines and/opinions were given during the reference year?
Question 156. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?
Question 157. If yes, what are:
Question 158. How is distribution of court cases organized in your system?
Question 159. Are all interventions in distribution (assignments and reassignments) of court cases irreversibly logged/registered?
Question 160. What are the different possible reasons for reassigning a case?
Question 161. How many reassignments of cases were processed in the reference year?
Question 162. Does the reassignment of cases have to be reasoned?
Question 163. Are all reassignments of cases processed through the computerised distribution of cases?
Question 164. If yes, how are reassignments of cases processed?
Question 165. Which breaches of integrity are provided for by legislation in respect of court staff?
Question 167. Which law(s) and regulation(s) require a declaration of assets by judges? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 168. What items are to be declared?
Question 169. What is the moment of the declaration of assets of judges?
Question 170. Does this declaration concern the members of the family?
Question 171. Is the declaration for family members the same as for the judge (in terms of items to be declared, moment of declaration etc.)?

Question 172. Which authority receives and verifies the declaration? Please specify the status and nature of this authority (is it an independent body, what is the procedure for appointing members etc.)
Question 173. Are these declarations of assets verified as regards:
Question 174. Is there a register of declaration of assets?
Question 175. Where is the declaration published?
Question 176. What is the sanction in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration)?
Question 177. Number of proceedings against judges due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration of assets

Question 178. Which law(s) and regulation(s) require a declaration of assets by prosecutors? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 179. What items are to be declared?
Question 180. What is the moment of the declaration of assets of prosecutors?
Question 181. Does this declaration concern the members of the family?
Question 182. Is the declaration for family members the same as for the prosecutor (in terms of items to be declared, moment of declaration, etc.)?
Question 183. Which authority receives and verifies the declaration? Please specify the status and nature of this authority (is it an independent body, what is the procedure for appointing members etc.):
Question 184. Are these declarations of assets verified as regards:
Question 185. Is there a register of declaration of assets?
Question 186. Where is the declaration published?
Question 187. What is the sanction in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration)?
Question 188. Number of cases against prosecutors due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration of assets
Question 189. Select and describe the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of judges
Question 190. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?
Question 191. Is an authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities for judges?
Question 192. If yes, who is giving authorisation for these accessory activities for judges?
Question 193. If not, does the judge have to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities?
Question 194. Under which law/regulation are proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges regulated?
Question 195. In which law are the sanctions for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges provided:
Question 196. Number of cases initiated/completed/sanctions pronounced for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in the reference year
Question 197. Select and describe the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of prosecutors:
Question 198. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?
Question 199. Is an authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities for public prosecutors?
Question 200. If yes, who is giving authorisation for these accessory activities for public prosecutors?
Question 201. If not, does the prosecutor have to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities?
Question 202. Under which law/regulation are proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors regulated?
Question 203. In which law are the sanction for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors provided:
Question 204. Number of cases initiated/completed/sanctions pronounced for conflicts of interests against prosecutors in the reference year
Question 205. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple replies possible)?
Question 206. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple replies possible)
Question 207. What are the possibilities for the judge to present an argumentation? (multiple replies possible)

Question 208. Number of disciplinary cases (total) initiated during the reference year against judges
Question 209. Number of cases completed in the reference year against judges
Question 210. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges
Question 211. Can a disciplinary decision be appealed?
Question 212. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
Question 213. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:
Question 214. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple replies possible):
Question 215. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)
Question 216. What are the possibilities for prosecutors to present an argumentation (multiple replies possible):
Question 217. Number of disciplinary cases (total) initiated during the reference year against public prosecutors
Question 218. Number of cases completed in the reference year against public prosecutors
Question 219. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against public prosecutors.
Question 220. Can the disciplinary decision be appealed?
Question 221. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?

Armenia

Q140 (General Comment): Judges are independent and impartial and administer justice solely in accordance with the Constitution and the Judicial Code. They are not liable for judicial acts or statements made in the course of administering justice, except in cases provided for by law, including criminal or disciplinary liability.
Judges may not engage in activities incompatible with their status, including holding positions in commercial or public bodies, engaging in entrepreneurial or political activity, or performing other paid work, except for scientific, educational, or creative activities permitted by law.
According to Article 164 of the Constitution, the initiation of criminal proceedings against a judge in connection with the exercise of their functions requires the consent of the Supreme Judicial Council. A judge may not be deprived of liberty in such cases without its consent, except when caught in the act of committing a crime or immediately thereafter, in which case detention may not exceed 72 hours.
The Constitution also provides grounds for termination of a judge's powers, including incompatibility, criminal conviction, loss of citizenship, incapacity, resignation, or death.
The independence of judges is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Judicial Code. Any interference with the administration of justice is prohibited and entails legal liability, including criminal sanctions. Article 486 of the Criminal Code provides for liability for interfering with the activities of a court in order to impede the exercise of Justice or other powers provided for by law as a court. Judges and their families are under special state protection.

Q141 (General Comment): According to Article 176 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor's Office is a unified system headed by the Prosecutor General. It exercises, in cases and under the procedure prescribed by law, functions including the initiation of criminal prosecution, supervision over pre-trial criminal proceedings, prosecution in court, appeal of court decisions, and supervision over the execution of punishments and coercive measures. It may also bring actions before courts for the protection of state interests in cases defined by law.
According to Articles 6 and 69 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, prosecutors exercise their powers independently and are guided only by the law and their internal conviction. Interference in prosecutorial activities is prohibited and entails liability established by law. Legal requirements of prosecutors are binding on all relevant entities, and non-compliance may result in disciplinary or other legal consequences.
The Prosecutor General and prosecutors enjoy guarantees of independence, including protection from unlawful dismissal and safeguards against interference, threats, or obstruction in the performance of their duties. Criminal prosecution of prosecutors is subject to specific procedural safeguards and is conducted in accordance with the law. Creating obstacles to the performance of the prosecutor's official duties, insulting him in connection with his activities, encroaching upon the life, health or property of the prosecutor and his family members or threatening to do so shall give rise to liability as provided for by law.

Q143 (2025): According to Part 6 of the Article 25 of the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission": "If, as a result of the analysis of the declarations, the Commission concludes that the declaration has not been submitted within the period prescribed by law or has been submitted in violation of the relevant requirements of procedure, or the declared information is incorrect or incomplete, administrative violation proceedings should be initiated.
According to Article 73.1 of the Judicial Code all judges, in the sixth year after their appointment, undergo an integrity assessment, and issuing a negative conclusion on that basis constitutes grounds for initiating disciplinary proceedings. In addition, on March 4, 2026, a law was adopted providing that, after a judge's appointment, the concluding part of the integrity assessment concerning the judge, as well as the judge's written objection, are published on the official website of the judiciary.

Q145 (General Comment): Judges are subject to a detailed set of ethical and professional obligations established by Articles 69 and 70 of the Judicial Code.
Article 69 of the Judicial Code establishes a set of ethical obligations for judges applicable in all circumstances. These include maintaining public confidence in the judiciary, ensuring independence and impartiality, observing political neutrality, avoiding conflicts of interest, refraining from any conduct that may discredit the judiciary, complying with rules on acceptance of gifts, and adhering to restrictions on external activities. Judges are also required to disclose certain communications and report any interference in the administration of justice.
Article 70 of the Judicial Code defines the duties of judges in the exercise of judicial functions. These include the obligation to adjudicate cases within their competence in accordance with the law and within a reasonable time, to act independently and impartially, to treat participants in proceedings with respect, to ensure efficient case management, and to prevent conflicts of interest. Judges must also maintain confidentiality of non-public information, participate in mandatory training and professional development, and comply with procedural and organisational rules governing court proceedings.
At the same time, the Code of Judicial Ethics sets out the rules of conduct for judges both in the performance of their official duties and in the course of non-judicial activities.

Q148 (General Comment): It should be noted that according to article 73 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", if a judge has received a gift that can be reasonably perceived as a gift made in connection with the performance of his official duties, the latter, in accordance with the established procedure, immediately, but no later than within five days, informs the Ethics and Discipline Commission in order to receive an advisory opinion on actions aimed at resolving the situation within fifteen days., if what is considered unacceptable within the meaning of this article, the judge is obliged to ensure the return of the gift received or the payment of equivalent compensation within ten days after receiving the advisory opinion. if the return of the gift within the prescribed period or the payment of equivalent compensation is impossible, the judge is obliged to transfer the gift to the state in accordance with the established procedure.
Q153 (General Comment): By the order of the Prosecutor General in 2019 a commission was established with the purpose of providing consultation on ethical matters to prosecutors. As a result, the bodies providing confidential consultation to prosecutors and those conducting disciplinary proceedings are separated from each other. Measures have been taken to improve the effectiveness of the activities of the mentioned commission in providing consultation to prosecutors on ethical matters and to ensure that prosecutors are informed about the available opportunities for confidential consultation within the Prosecutor's Office. In particular, all staff members of the Prosecutor's Office have been directed to become acquainted with the roles of the afore-mentioned commission and the procedure for submitting applications when issues arise concerning the interpretation and implementation of the ethical and conduct standards for prosecutors.

for challenging (recusing) a judge.
According to Article 71 of the Judicial Code:
"1. A judge shall be obliged to declare a self-recusal if he or she is aware of circumstances that may give rise to a reasonable doubt, in the view of an impartial observer, regarding his or her impartiality in the given case.
2. The grounds for self-recusal include, among others, cases where:
1) the judge has a prejudicial attitude toward a person appearing as a party, that person's representative, lawyer, or other participants in the proceedings;
2) the judge, as a private individual, has witnessed the circumstances that are disputed during the examination of the case;
3) the judge has participated in the examination of the given case in another court;
4) a close relative of the judge has been, is, or may reasonably be expected to be a participant in the case;
5) the judge knows or reasonably should know that he or she personally, or a close relative has an economic interest related to the substance of the dispute or to one of the parties;
6) the judge holds a position in a non-commercial organization, and the interests of that organization may be affected in the case."
According to Article 66 of the Criminal Procedure Code:
"1. In addition to the grounds provided for in Part 2 of Article 71 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia," a judge may not participate in the proceedings if:
1) during the pre-trial proceedings, within the framework of the procedures provided for by this Code, the judge has heard the confession of the accused in relation to the charge brought against him or her;
2) as a private individual, the judge has witnessed the facts that are being examined during the proceedings;
3) there are other circumstances that may give rise to a reasonable doubt regarding his or her impartiality in connection with the given proceedings."
The Criminal Procedure Code provides that motions for recusal must be submitted in writing. A motion to recuse a judge may be filed before the commencement of the main trial hearings, except in cases where the person requesting the recusal substantiates that the grounds for recusal became known to him or her after the main trial hearings had begun and could not have been known earlier. Article 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that submitted motions are examined within a seven-day period. The parties may participate in the examination of the issue of self-recusal or recusal and present their positions. At the same time, according to Part 3 of Article 66 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a judge is not obliged to declare self-recusal or accept a challenge if it is impossible to form another judicial body to render a judicial act.
The Administrative Procedure Code provides that relations related to a judge's self-recusal are governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" and the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia. According to Article 28 of the Civil Procedure Code, a judge may be challenged (recused), or the judge is obliged to declare self-recusal on his or her own initiative, on the grounds established by the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia." According to Article 29 of the Civil Procedure Code:
"1. In the court of first instance, a judge may declare self-recusal, or a motion for recusal may be filed against the judge until the end of the preliminary court hearing, and in the Courts of Appeal and Cassation — until the examination of the appeal begins. If, in the cases provided for by this Code, the case is examined without convening a preliminary court hearing, the judge may declare
Q157 (2025): The Judicial Department does not maintain statistics related to recusal.

Q158 (General Comment): The procedure for the distribution of cases among judges is established by the Judicial Code and by a decision of the Supreme Judicial Council.
According to Part 1 of the Article 42 of the Judicial Code: "A case received by the court is immediately entered into the Computer Program. Entered cases are distributed evenly among the judges of that court, without taking into account the order of entry. The criteria for even distribution are established by the Supreme Judicial Council in the procedure provided for in Article 40(1) of this Code."
According to Parts 2 and 3 of the Article 42 of the Judicial Code: “Where a judge is in charge of a case of particular complexity, the judge may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council with a suggestion to temporarily remove his or her name and surname from the distribution list or define a different percentage of cases to be distributed to him or her. Where it finds the application of the judge to be reasonable, the Supreme Judicial Council shall make a decision on temporarily removing the name and surname of the judge from the list of distribution of cases or on prescribing a different percentage of cases to be distributed to the judge and define a certain time limit for it which may not exceed six months. Based on the application of the judge, the Supreme Judicial Council may make a decision on extending the time limit of six months where the examination of the case of particular complexity has not ended.
The name and surname of a judge shall be removed from the list of distribution of cases: (1) in the case of a leave — for the period of the leave and the period of the preceding ten days; (2) in the case of secondment to another court — for the period of secondment and the period of the preceding ten days. The name of the seconded judge shall be removed from the list of distribution of cases of the court to which the judge was seconded one month before the expiry of the period of secondment; (3) in the case of temporary incapacity, participation in training courses, secondment abroad or suspension of powers — for the relevant period; (4) in the case of expiry of the term of office — three months before the expiry of the term of office; (5) in other cases provided for by this Code.”
Q160 (General Comment): The Judicial Code prescribes the circumstances when the cases are redistributed. According to Part 1 of the Article 46 of the Judicial code: “If a judge has been seconded, or his or her secondment period has expired, or he or she has been transferred to another court, or judges have exchanged their positions, or a judge has recused himself or herself from the case in question, or has participated in the examination of the case in question in the past, or has rejected the institution of proceedings the decision on which has been reversed in the manner prescribed, or his or her powers have been suspended, automatically or imposingly terminated, then the cases assigned to that judge shall be redistributed among other judges of relevant specialization of the court in question."

Q165 (2025): The rules of judicial conduct are also binding on court staff to the extent that they are applicable to them by their nature, in accordance with Article 66(2) of the Judicial Code. The duties of court staff are further defined by procedural codes and individual job descriptions (https://www.court.am/storage/uploads/files/department-legal-acts/W5HS2GBlltcmNG8PCVPxOnP6T7ELc3uUnjhPGvKO.pdf) , and violations of these duties may result in liability.
Disciplinary liability of civil servants, including court staff, is regulated by the Law on Civil Service. Under Article 21(1), disciplinary sanctions may be imposed in cases of improper performance or non-performance of duties, abuse of powers, violation of internal disciplinary rules, conflict of interest rules, or breach of the rules on accepting gifts. Disciplinary penalties include warnings, reprimands, severe reprimands, salary reduction, and termination of service.
In addition, the general provisions of the Criminal Code apply where criminal liability arises, as there are no specific criminal provisions applicable exclusively to court staff.
The norms on labour discipline established by the Labour Code also apply to court staff.
It should be noted that judicial assistants are subject to asset declaration requirements and may incur liability for failure to comply with these obligations.

Q167 (2025): Law on Public Service, Judicial Code: According to part 1(15) of the article 69 the Judicial Code when carrying out any activity and in all circumstances, a judge is obliged to submit a declaration of property, income, interests and expenses in accordance with the Law on Public Service and in compliance with the requirements provided for by that law;
Q168 (2025): In addition to abovementioned, judges must submit a declaration of expenses as defined in Article 40.1 of the law on Public Service and of declaration of interests as defined in Article 42 of the same law. The declaration of interests particularly includes information on the participation or representation of commercial organizations, membership in non-commercial organizations, information on trust management of shares, and other data.

Q169 (2025): When there is a significant change in the items to be declared. The situational declaration is defined by the law on public service. According to clues 5.1 and 5.2 of the part 5 of the Article 34 of the Law, in the cases defined by the "Law on Corruption Prevention Commission" individuals are required to submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within one month. Additionally, declarant officials must submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within two years after the termination of their official duties, as prescribed by the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission". The general rules provided by this law for the content and presentation order of the official's declaration of assumption of office shall apply to the situational declaration, except for the cases provided for in this part. At the request of the Corruption Prevention Commission, the situational declaration includes data on property and income of the year preceding the transaction to be declared or the period after July 1, 2017, preceding the adoption of the decision to request a situational declaration. The situational declaration is not subject to publication. The form of the situational declaration is defined by the Corruption Prevention Commission. At the same time, according to part 5.1 of Article 25 of the Law on the "Corruption Prevention Commission", the Commission has the right, within two years after the termination of the official duties of the declarant official, to request the submission of a situational property and income declaration in case of suspicion of a significant change in the person's property (increase in property, decrease in liabilities or expenses). Here, the term 'substantial' is a relative category that largely depends on the income situation and overall property status of the declarant. Additionally, the threshold for what is considered substantial may vary depending on the specific position held. According to article 69 of judicial code: When engaging in any activity and in cases provided for by the Law on the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, a judge shall be obliged: to submit, in the cases and under the procedure prescribed by the Law “On the Commission for Prevention of Corruption, to the Commission for Prevention of Corruption appropriate materials or clarifications establishing that the changes in his or her property (increase in property and (or) decrease in liabilities) are reasonably justified by lawful income, or that he or she does not possess non- declared property or property not completely declared, or the source of income is lawful and reliable. According article 25 paragraph 5.1 of the "Law on the Commission for Prevention of Corruption" in case of doubts arisen as to any significant changes in the property (increase in property, reduction in liabilities or expenses) of the person within 2 years after termination of official duties of the declarant official, the Commission shall be entitled to require from the declarant to submit a situational declaration on property and income.

Q170 (General Comment): According to part 7 of the article 34 of the "Law on the Public Service" In his or her declaration, the declarant official shall also fill in the data known to him or her regarding the property, income and expenses of minors who are members of his or her family, as well as of persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. According to the part 8 of the same article adult family members of the declarant official shall be deemed persons having obligation to submit a declaration and shall fill in data — in the declarant official’s declaration — on their property, income and expenses and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. Family members (persons within the composition of the family) of a declarant official shall mean his or her spouse, minor children (including adopted children), persons under the declarant official’s guardianship or curatorship, any adult person jointly residing with the declarant official (part 10, article 34). For the purposes of the Law, a person shall be considered a cohabiting person if, during the year preceding the date of assuming or terminating office, or during the reporting year, they have resided with the declarant for 183 days or more.
Q171 (General Comment): According to part 8 of the article 34 of the law on the Public Service family members do not submit a declaration of interest,which is the main difference. Data concerning the interests of the public official’s family members shall be submitted by the public official in his or her own declaration.
Q177 (2025): The materials of cases were sent to General Prosecutor's Office based on the study.
Q178 (2025): The Law on Public Service. In particular the article 34 paragraph 1 describes the scope of the declarants
Q179 (2025): In addition to abovementioned, prosecutors must submit a declaration of expenses as defined in Article 40.1 of the law on Public Service and of declaration of interests as defined in Article 42 of the same law. The declaration of interests particularly includes information on the participation or representation of commercial organizations, membership in non-commercial organizations, information on trust management of shares, and other data.

Q180 (2025): The situational declaration is defined by the law on public service According to clues 5.1 and 5.2 of the part 5 of the Article 34 of the Law, in the cases defined by the "Law on Corruption Prevention Commission" individuals are required to submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within one month.
Additionally, declarant officials must submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Corruption within two years after the termination of their official duties, as prescribed by the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission. The general rules provided by this law for the content and presentation order of the official's declaration of assumption of office shall apply to the situational declaration, except for the cases provided for in this part. At the request of the Corruption Prevention Commission, the situational declaration includes data on property and income of the year preceding the transaction to be declared or the period after July 1, 2017, preceding the adoption of the decision to request a situational declaration. The situational declaration is not subject to publication. The form of the situational declaration is defined by the Corruption Prevention Commission.
At the same time, according to part 5.1 of Article 25 of the Law on the "Corruption Prevention Commission," the Commission has the right, within two years after the termination of the official duties of the declarant official, to request the submission of a situational property and income declaration in case of suspicion of a significant change in the person's property (increase in property, decrease in liabilities or expenses).
Here, the term 'substantial' is a relative category that largely depends on the income situation and overall property status of the declarant. Additionally, the threshold for what is considered substantial may vary depending on the specific position held.
According article 25 paragraph 5.1 of the "Law on the Commission for Prevention of Corruption" in case of doubts arisen as to any significant changes in the property (increase in property, reduction in liabilities or expenses) of the person within 2 years after termination of official duties of the declarant official, the Commission shall be entitled to require from the declarant to submit a situational declaration on property and income.

Q181 (General Comment): According to part 7 of the article 34 of the "Law on the Public Service" In his or her declaration, the declarant official shall also fill in the data known to him or her regarding the property, income and expenses of minors who are members of his or her family, as well as of persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. According to the part 8 of the same article adult family members of the declarant official shall be deemed persons having obligation to submit a declaration and shall fill in data — in the declarant official’s declaration — on their property, income and expenses and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. Family members (persons within the composition of the family) of a declarant official shall mean his or her spouse, minor children (including adopted children), persons under the declarant official’s guardianship or curatorship, any adult person jointly residing with the declarant official (part 10, article 34)
Q182 (General Comment): According to part 8 of the article 34 of the law on the Public Service family members do not submit a declaration of interest, which is the main difference. Data concerning the interests of the public official’s family members shall be submitted by the public official in his or her own declaration.

Q187 (General Comment): Criminal liability: According to the part 1 of the article 444 of the Criminal Code, Submitting false information in the declaration or concealing the information to be declared, or not submitting the declaration within 30 days after the application of the responsibility established by law by the person who is obliged to submit a declaration incurs a fine in the amount of ten times to thirty times, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of two to five years, restriction of freedom for a maximum period of three years, - short-term imprisonment for a maximum period of two months, or Imprisonment for a maximum period of three years. 2. Submission of false information in the declaration or concealment of the information subject to declaration by a person who is obliged to submit a declaration, which has led to the non-declaration of particularly large assets or income or expenses, as defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years. 3 In the context of this article, an amount (value) exceeding 1 million Armenian drams is considered a particularly large amount.
Administrative liability: Failure by individuals obligated to submit a declaration to the Corruption Prevention Commission also results in administrative responsibility in the following cases: According to the part 1 of the Article 169.28 of the Code on Administrative Offences, for the person having such obligation under the laws "On Public Service" and "On Parties", failure to submit a declaration based on the written notification of the Corruption Prevention Commission within 30 days after the expiration of the deadlines set by the Law on "Public Service" shall result in the imposition of a fine in the amount of two hundred times the established minimum wage. Part 3, article 169.28: Submission of a declaration to the Corruption Prevention Commission by the declarant in violation of the requirements for its completion or the order of submission incurs a warning. Part 4 of the same article: Failing to submit the declaration within 30 days after the application of the administrative penalty as stipulated in part 3 of this article, in accordance with the requirements for its completion or the submission procedure, shall result in the imposition of a fine equal to two hundred times the established minimum wage." Submitting incorrect or incomplete data in the declaration by the declarant in a careless manner shall result in a fine ranging from two hundred to four hundred times the established minimum wage (part 5, article 169.28).

According to Article 33 of the Law on Public service:
1. A conflict of interest is a situation where the private interests of a person holding a position affect or may affect the impartial and objective performance of his official duties.
2. The private interest of the person occupying the position includes any privilege to himself/herself or to persons affiliated with him/her, as well as to those persons or organizations with whom he/she or a person affiliated to him/her has business, political, or other practical or personal relations. A business relationship includes any economic, business, or transactional relationship that results or may result in the receipt of benefits for the participants in that relationship or any of them.
4. The person occupying the position must avoid the occurrence of a conflict-of-interest situation, refrain from taking action (inaction), or making a decision in a conflict-of-interest situation, including preparatory work for decision-making (drafting of documents, organization of discussions, formation of committees that influence the decision, etc.), and from participating or otherwise influencing the decision-making process. Said provisions apply to judges. The requirements of incompatibility, including those regarding the performance of other work and restrictions on accepting gifts, are also defined by the law on public service, with additional regulations specified by sectoral legislation. Thus, incompatibility requirements /rules are defined by Article 31 of the Law on Public Service, other restrictions by Article 32, gift acceptance regulations by Article 29. 2 Judicial Code
According to part 2.7 of Article 70 of the Judiical Code:
“While performing official duties, a judge is obligated to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that familial, social, or other relations do not influence the exercise of their official powers.
According to Article 5 of the Judicial Code:
“1. A judge may not hold a position unrelated to their status in state or local self-government bodies, any position in commercial organizations, engage in entrepreneurial activities, or perform other paid work, except for scientific, educational, and creative work. 2. The regulations defined by the law regarding business activities for public servants are applicable to judges.
3. A judge should seek to manage his investments in such a way as to minimize the number of cases or criminal proceedings from which he must recuse himself.
4. A judge may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies.
5. A judge may not serve as a fiduciary administrator of property, or as a trust manager, unless acting gratuitously in relation to the property of a close relative or a person under their guardianship.
6. In the context of this Code, a close relative includes: - The spouse of the judge, - The parent of the judge or the parent of his/her spouse, - The child of the judge or their spouse, the child's spouse, - relative or non-relative (co-parent or co-mother) brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, great-grandson The spouse or child of the brother or sister of the judge or the souse, The adopter or adoptee of the judge or their spouse.”
According to Article 71 of the Judicial Code:
“1.A judge shall be obliged to recuse himself or herself, if he or she has knowledge of circumstances that may cast reasonable doubt on his or her impartiality in the case concerned.
2.The grounds for self-recusal shall include, inter alia, the cases where:
Q190 (General Comment): A judge may not hold any position not stemming from his or her status in state or local self-government bodies, any position in commercial organisations, engage in entrepreneurial activities or perform other paid work, except for scientific, educational, and creative work.

Q190 (2025): Can also perform scientific work according to the law, and in addition may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies. Here, research should be understood as a part of scientific work, according to Part 12, Article 31 of the Law on Public Service. In the context of this law, performing scientific research, experimental construction, scientific-pedagogical, experimental-technological, design construction, design-technology works in a scientific organization, institution, higher education institution, or otherwise is considered scientific work. Meanwhile, persons holding public office (including judges) and public servants are prohibited from receiving royalties for publications or speeches arising from the performance of official duties under the part 1 of the article 32 of LPS. There is an exception regarding consultation provided without remuneration. According to the Article 69 (part 1, point 10) of the Judicial Code, when engaging in any activity and in all circumstances, a judge shall be obliged not to act as a representative or provide counseling, including without compensation, except for cases when he or she acts as a legal representative or provides legal counseling to his or her close relatives or persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship without any compensation.

Q192 (2025): JUDICIAL CODE, Article 59. Right of a judge to participate in educational programs: 1.A judge shall have the right to participate in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers.
2.The consent to be absent for not more than up to five days per year for participating in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers during working hours shall be given by the chairperson of the court. To receive consent for a longer period, a judge shall, upon the consent of the chairperson of the court, apply to the Training Commission.
3.The consent to participate in other educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers shall be granted to the judge so as not to impede the normal operation of the court.
4.Where a judge has received the consent of the chairperson of the court or that of the Training Commission, the absence of the judge in connection with participation in such events shall be considered to be with valid excuse, and the judge shall retain his or her salary.

Q193 (2025): According to Article 59 of the Judicial Code "1.A judge shall have the right to participate in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers.
2.The consent to be absent for not more than up to five days per year for participating in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers during working hours shall be given by the chairperson of the court. To receive consent for a longer period, a judge shall, upon the consent of the chairperson of the court, apply to the Training Commission.
3.The consent to participate in other educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers shall be granted to the judge so as not to impede the normal operation of the court.
4.Where a judge has received the consent of the chairperson of the court or that of the Training Commission, the absence of the judge in connection with participation in such events shall be considered to be with valid excuse, and the judge shall retain his or her salary.
5.Disputes related to failure to grant consent shall be settled by the Supreme Judicial Council."

Q197 (2025): According to Article 74.1, Part 2 of the Law on Prosecution, the prosecutor is obliged to promptly inform the Prosecutor General in writing form in case of situations of conflict of interest. 2. Settings regarding gift acceptance restrictions and incompatibility requirements are listed under the preceding paragraph. As for the procedure for recusal, the law on Prosecution contains a provision (article 32, part 7) stating that: The immediate superior prosecutor shall be entitled to transfer, upon his or her decision, the case from the proceedings of the inferior prosecutor to another prosecutor's or to his or her proceedings:
(1)in case of dismissing the inferior prosecutor from the proceedings as prescribed by law; or (2)in case of granting the recusal or self-recusal of the inferior prosecutor; or
(3)in case the inferior prosecutor is on leave or secondment; or (4)in case of terminating or suspending the powers of the inferior prosecutor, as prescribed by law; or
(5)in case of participation by the inferior prosecutor in training courses, disease thereof or other similar cases making the proper exercise of his or her powers impossible.
6) in case of workload of the subordinate prosecutor, with the latter's written consent or 7) in case of transfer of the subordinate prosecutor

Q198 (2025): Can also perform scientific work according to the law, and in addition may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies. Here, research should be understood as a part of scientific work, according to Part 12, Article 31 of the Law on Public Service. In the context of this law, performing scientific research, experimental construction, scientific-pedagogical, experimental-technological, design construction, design-technology works in a scientific organization, institution, higher education institution, or otherwise is considered scientific work. Meanwhile, persons holding public office (including judges) and public servants are prohibited from receiving royalties for publications or speeches arising from the performance of official duties under the part 1 of the article 32 of LPS.
Q205 (General Comment): The disciplinary body for judges is the Commission on Disciplinary and Ethics Issues under the General Assembly of Judges, which includes not only judges but also legal academics nominated by civil society organisations. The Corruption Prevention Commission is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings concerning asset declaration matters. The Minister of Justice may also initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges.
These bodies initiate disciplinary proceedings and submit applications to the Supreme Judicial Council, which takes the final decision.
Q206 (General Comment): Only the Supreme Judicial Council has the power to make the final decision on disciplinary sanctions against judges.
Q210 (2025): The following disciplinary sanctions have been applied:
Dismissal — 2
Severe reprimand — 3
Reprimand — 2
Warning — 2

Q212 (General Comment): The current regulation of the Judicial Code provides for the review of decisions on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge based on new or newly discovered circumstances. Newly discovered circumstances include facts that existed during the disciplinary proceedings but were unknown and could not have been known to the parties or the Supreme Judicial Council, as well as circumstances such as falsified evidence, false testimony, or criminal acts affecting the outcome of the proceedings. New circumstances include cases where a legal provision applied in the proceedings has been declared unconstitutional, an international court has established a violation of a judge's rights, or the normative act underlying the decision has been declared invalid by the Administrative Court.
An application for review of a decision of the Supreme Judicial Council may be submitted by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against the judge or by the judge in respect of whom a decision on imposing disciplinary liability was adopted. Where the grounds for reviewing the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council based on new or newly discovered circumstances are established, the Supreme Judicial Council shall revoke its decision and adopt a new decision.
It also can be appealed to the Constitutional Court (according to the Article 169 part 1 point 8 of the Constitution, everyone may apply to the Constitutional Court under a specific case where the final act of court is available, all judicial remedies have been exhausted, and he or she challenges the constitutionality of the relevant provision of a regulatory legal act applied against him or her upon this act, which has led to the violation of his or her basic rights and freedoms enshrined in Chapter 2 of the Constitution, taking into account also the interpretation of the respective provision in law enforcement practice).
In addition, an appeal by a judge against a decision on imposing disciplinary liability, or by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against a decision rejecting a motion to impose disciplinary liability, shall be examined by the Supreme Judicial Council where essential evidence or circumstances have emerged that were not previously presented by the appellant due to circumstances beyond their control and that could have reasonably affected the decision.
On 25 October 2023, amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" were adopted (not yet in force). The amendments introduce a new procedure for examining disciplinary liability issues of judges, according to which a separate four-member composition of the Supreme Judicial Council will consider disciplinary cases. The composition will be formed by lot and will act on behalf of the Supreme Judicial Council when deciding on disciplinary matters. The amendments also establish a review procedure for appeals against decisions on imposing disciplinary liability or rejecting a motion for disciplinary liability. In particular, Article 156.1 provides that an appeal against a decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge or a decision rejecting a motion to impose disciplinary liability on a judge may be submitted only to the Supreme Judicial Council. The appeal shall be examined by the Supreme Judicial Council in a composition of up to six members who did not participate in adopting the decision on the issue of imposing disciplinary liability on the judge.
Q213 (General Comment): The regulation on consent is stated in Art 56 para 5 of the Judicial Code.

Q214 (General Comment): According to the Law on Prosecutor's office, the Prosecutor General initiates disciplinary proceedings. In certain cases the ethics commission adjunct to General Prosecution can also initiate proceedings. The Disciplinary body for prosecutors is the Ethics commission under the Prosecutor General which consists of 7 members: the Deputy Prosecutor General, 3 academics of law and 3 prosecutors elected by senior prosecutors.The Prosecutor General within a one-week period from the end of the disciplinary proceedings presents the issue to the Ethics Committee for discussion. When discussing the issue related to the disciplinary offense, the Ethics Committee votes to decide whether a disciplinary offense has taken place, whether the prosecutor is guilty of the offense, and, if the Prosecutor General requests so, then also whether it is possible to apply the disciplinary sanction of "removal from office." Based on the appropriate opinion of the Ethics Committee, the Prosecutor General orders the disciplinary sanction within a three-day period.
Q215 (2025): According to the Article 55 of the "Law on Prosecutor's Office", disciplinary measures against prosecutors are applied by decision of the Prosecutor General. Disciplinary sanction "lowering the rank by one degree" may be applied in relation to the Prosecutor General by the President of the Republic. Also the mentioned sanction may be applied in relation to the higher-ranking prosecutor by the President of the Republic upon a proposal from the Prosecutor General.

Q217 (2025): During 2025, 10 disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 10 prosecutors. Notably, in one of the initiated disciplinary proceedings 2 prosecutors were involved, and 2 disciplinary proceedings were initiated in respect of the same prosecutor.
Of the initiated disciplinary proceedings 3 were instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the Prosecutor’s Office” (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties); 5 were instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(5) of the same Law (conduct displayed by a prosecutor or a discrepancy related to his or her property status that resulted in the Corruption Prevention Commission issuing an advisory negative opinion in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the Corruption Prevention Commission”); 1 was instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1) and (2) of the Law (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties; violation of the rules of conduct of a prosecutor or the regulations on conflict of interest, except for the violation of the rule prescribed by Article 72(1)(13) of this Law); and 1 was instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1), (2) and (3) of the Law (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties; violation of the rules of conduct of a prosecutor or the regulations on conflict of interest, except for the violation of the rule prescribed by Article 72(1)(13) of this Law; repeated violation of internal labor discipline rules).

Q218 (2025): Of the disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2025, one remained pending and was carried over to 2026.
Q221 (General Comment): According to part 16 of the Article 56 of the Law "on the Prosecutor’s office”: “a prosecutor shall have the right to appeal against the decision on the disciplinary penalty imposed on him or her before the court as prescribed by law”. The competent court is the Administrative court.

Azerbaijan
Q148 (General Comment): A counselling group was established at the Conference of the Union of Public Associations of Judges held on 20/02/2016, as a result of discussions on the Ethics Code of Judicial Conduct (these were held in light of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct). The participants of the conference adopted the Statute of the Counselling Group, which regulates the setting-up of this body, the election of its members and other aspects of its functioning. The Group operates on a continuous basis, providing counselling on ethical issues upon request and on a confidential basis.
Q149 (General Comment): It is composed of three experienced judges, representing all court instances (district court, appellate court and Supreme Court) and genders.

Q152 (2025): These rules are compiled in a single regulation called the “Rules on the Organization of Work.” The code is further developed each year through numerous amendments.

Q153 (General Comment): In order to bring to disciplinary responsibility for unethical conduct of prosecutors by reviewing information collected on
violations of the rules of ethical conduct, conflict of interest, transparency and anti-corruption or service inspections, giving an opinion on the imposition of disciplinary sanctions in ethical conduct, an Ethical Conduct Commission has been established in the Prosecutor General's Office.
The prosecutor's office shall consider the relevant information about the employee or the material collected during the official inspection in accordance with the principles of legality, collegiality, justice, impartiality and objectivity and submit it to the Prosecutor General. The Ethical Conduct Commission has 7 (seven) members, who are appointed by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the candidates elected by the Board of the Prosecutor General's Office. 5 members of the Commission are authorized to carry out disciplinary proceedings.
Q154 (General Comment): Guideline on Conflict of
Interest published by Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ACD):
https://genprosecutor.gov.az/storage/pages/MmsFw0RhfM6m2c3l93mhm3P6SMYaQ6KT5LjIPAgQ.pdf

Q156 (General Comment): provisions are the same as reported in 2023, please keep this comment: “According to Article 107.3.3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the judge can be informed by any participant of the criminal process only before the court investigation has begun, and after the court investigation has begun, only if any participant of the criminal process has objected before directly objecting to the circumstances that exclude the participation of the relevant person in the process. it is objected when it is proved that it is. Objection to the judge (court composition) must be justified.
Briefly an objection may be made if there are grounds for objection appears during the court review and if it is proved. Article 109 of the Code defines the range of circumstances that exclude a person from participating as a judge in criminal proceedings. According to Article 109.4 of the Code, the opinion of the participants of the criminal process and the protested judge is studied, and the relevant decision is made by considering the self-protest or the protest

Q157 (2025): It was not possible to generate the number of recusals for judges directly from the Electronic Court Information System during 2025. Starting from the April 1, the new upgraded version has been inititated and now new amendments and updates are being done for the improvement of the system
Q165 (2025): They are regulated by the laws "On Ethical conduct" and "On Civil servant" of the Republic of Azerbaijan
Q167 (2025): The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials”, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”, and the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”.

Q168 (2025): According to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”, public officials shall submit, in the manner prescribed by legislation, the following information:
1. information on their annual income, indicating its source, type and amount; 2. information on property constituting an object of taxation; 3. information on deposits in credit institutions, securities and other financial assets; 4. information on participation as a shareholder or founder in the activities of companies, foundations and other economic entities, as well as on their ownership share in such entities; 5. information on debts exceeding 5,500 manats; 6. information on other financial and property-related liabilities exceeding 1,100 manats.

Q169 (2025): Although there are no separate provisions specifically regulating the timing of submission of declarations by judges, this issue is governed by Article 6.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials.”
Article 6. Timeframes for the submission of financial information:
6.1. The declaration shall be submitted annually from 1 January to 30 January.
6.2. Public officials shall submit a declaration within 30 days from the date they commence the performance of their duties.
6.3. Where public officials have submitted a declaration during the year in connection with the performance of another position, they shall not submit a new declaration.
6.4. Public officials shall submit a declaration within the period specified in Article 6.1 of these Rules during the one-year period following their dismissal from office, termination of powers, or retirement.

Q170 (2025): Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials”, entitled “Content of the Declaration”, provides:
5.1. The declaration shall contain the information provided for in Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”.
5.2. The information referred to in Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption” shall also include information on the property, financial and property-related liabilities of the family members of public officials (husband or wife, as well as parents and children living together with him/her).
It should be particularly noted that, with regard to children and parents, the law considers as the main condition whether those persons live together with him/her.

Q171 (2025): It is clear from the content of Article 5.2 of the Law (mentioned above) that information concerning the property, financial and property-related liabilities of family members is also reflected in a single declaration.
Q173 (2025): Article 6.5 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials" provides that public officials shall be held liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan if they fail, without valid reason, to submit the declaration on time, or intentionally submit it in an incomplete or distorted form.
The verification of financial information is regulated by Article 8 of the Law.
Article 8. Verification of Financial Information
8.1. The bodies receiving financial information shall determine, upon receipt of the declaration, whether it has been duly completed.
8.2. The bodies receiving financial information may conduct a preliminary examination of the information indicated in the declaration. During the preliminary examination, the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the declaration, as well as discrepancies between the financial information indicated in the latest declaration and the declarations previously submitted, shall be determined

Q174 (2025): There is no specific legal provision explicitly confirming or denying the existence of such a register.

Q175 (2025): Article 9 of the aforementioned Law provides that the financial information submitted by a public official shall constitute a private life secret. The bodies receiving financial information shall ensure the confidentiality of such information.
The said information may be requested from those bodies by the Commission, as well as on the basis of reasoned decisions of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan or the courts in connection with corruption-related offences.
The unlawful collection or dissemination of financial information submitted by public officials shall give rise to criminal liability in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Q176 (2025): Article 7.2 of the Law provides that public officials shall, within 15 days from the commencement of the performance of their duties, be informed in writing by the bodies receiving financial information about the requirements established under Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption" and these Rules, as well as the legal consequences of failure to comply with those requirements.
Article 10 further provides that violations of the Rules on Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials shall give rise to criminal, administrative or disciplinary liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Q189 (2025): Regarding the normative acts ensuring judicial independence:
Article 7(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides that, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the legislative, executive and judicial powers interact with one another and are independent within the scope of their respective competences.
Pursuant to Article 127(1) of the said Constitution, judges are independent, are subject only to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and are irremovable during their term of office.
Article 8 of the Law "On Courts and Judges" stipulates that the administration of justice shall be carried out on the basis of facts, impartially, fairly, and in accordance with the law, with judicial independence being guaranteed and without any restrictions.
Regarding measures applied to prevent corruption risks within the judicial system:
According to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 111-1 of the Law "On Courts and Judges," judges shall be subject to disciplinary liability in cases of failure to comply with the financial disclosure requirements established by Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption," or where they commit the offences specified in Article 9 of that Law.
Furthermore, paragraph 2.3 of the National Action Plan for Strengthening the Fight against Corruption for 2022–2026, approved by Presidential Order No. 3199 dated 4 April 2022, recommends that the Judicial-Legal Council strengthen anti-corruption measures in the field of administration of justice and, taking into account international best practices, improve the rules governing the formation of the Judicial-Legal Council with a view to ensuring a more efficient organization of the judiciary during the period 2022–2026.
Regarding the distribution of cases in courts:
Pursuant to Article 86(3) of the Law "On Courts and Judges," the Judicial-Legal Council determines the rules for court administration in the courts referred to in Article 19(1) of that Law, including the random and automatic electronic distribution of cases and the anonymisation of court decisions published electronically.
Regarding the scientific, pedagogical and creative activities of judges:
Article 104 of the Law "On Courts and Judges," in accordance with Article 126(II) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, establishes the right of judges to engage in scientific, pedagogical, and creative activities.

Q190 (2025): Pursuant to Article 104 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Courts and Judges", in accordance with Article 126(II) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges may not hold any elected or appointed office and may not engage in entrepreneurial, commercial or other paid activities, except for scientific, pedagogical and creative activities. They may not engage in political activities or be members of political parties, and may not receive remuneration other than their official salary and the remuneration received for scientific, pedagogical and creative activities.
In light of the wording "creative activities", we consider that the term "creative activities" should remain unchanged.

Q195 (2025): According to procedural codes in case of conflict of interest, a judge should give recusal to himself and withdraw from the case. At the same time parties also are entitled to give recusal to judge on the said basis. If the judge fails to recuse himself/herself when there were reasons for that, when hearing the case the higher court is entitled to request to Judicial-Legal Council for initiating disciplinary proceeding against said judge.
Q197 (2025): According to Articles 27.1, 27.2, and 27.12 of the Law "On Service in the Prosecutor's Office," disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Prosecutor General may delegate, within certain limits, the authority to decide on the imposition of disciplinary sanctions to the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prosecutor of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, and the Prosecutor of the City of Baku.
A prosecutorial employee may appeal an order imposing a disciplinary sanction to the relevant higher-ranking prosecutor or to a court in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Q200 (2025): The leadership of the Prosecutor General's Office, based on the employee's application.

Q205 (General Comment): The Judicial-Legal Council is entrusted to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice is also entrusted to send any information received about the violation of procedural rights of citizens in courts of first and second instances to the Judicial-Legal Council. According to the article 112 of the Law on Courts and judges only Judicial-Legal Council shall be entitled to institute disciplinary proceedings against judge. Chairpersons of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and the relevant executive body shall be bound, within their competence, to apply to the Judicial-Legal Council with motion to institute disciplinary proceedings, if there are elements on which the initiative of opening of a disciplinary procedure can be based or grounds for calling to disciplinary liability.
Q208 (General Comment): Cat. 3 committing the offenses specified in Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption"
Q210 (2025): As a result of disciplinary proceedings, five judges were issued an admonition.
In six disciplinary proceedings, a relevant decision was adopted to terminate the disciplinary proceedings.

Q212 (2025): Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Q219 (2025): The Service Investigations Department examined disciplinary proceedings concerning 4 public prosecutors. In respect of 1 of them, no disciplinary liability was established, while the collected documents regarding the other 3 were forwarded to the Disciplinary Commission. Of those individuals, 1 was placed at the disposal (dismissed from office), and 2 received reprimands.

Georgia

Q140 (General Comment): General framework regulating protection of judges from attempts of undue influence in the decision-making process is provided in the Constitution of Georgia and in the Law on Common Courts (LCC) Furthermore, provisions prescribing acts against the activities of judicial bodies are provided in Chapter XLD of the Criminal Code of Georgia.
Independence of an individual judge and his/her freedom from undue influence are guaranteed on a constitutional level. As prescribed under Article 63 (1) of the Constitution, a judge is independent within his/her judicial capacity and shall only comply with the Constitution and law. Any pressure upon a judge or any interference in his/her professional activities aimed at influencing the decision-making process shall be prohibited and indictable. No one shall have the right to demand reporting concerning a particular case from a judge. All acts restricting the independence of a judge shall be null and void. Protection of a judge from undue influence is furthermore guaranteed under the LCC, Articles 7 and 8 which stipulate that a judge may not be requested to report on, or be instructed as to the decisions to be made when adjudicating a particular case. Moreover, a governmental or municipal body, an agency, public or political association, an official, a legal or natural person shall not interfere with the independence of the judiciary. In order to ensure that judges are free from any undue influence, Chapter XII1 of the LCC establishes the rule of communication with a judge.
Article 72.1 of the LCC stipulates that, after the submission of a case to a court until the judgment becomes final, and at the stage of criminal investigation, any communication with a judge of a participant of the proceedings, an interested party, a public servant, a state servant, a state official or a political official is prohibited, if it is related to the consideration of a specific case or issue and/or to a presumable outcome of the case, and if the communication fails to comply with the principles of judicial independence and impartiality and of the adversarial nature of legal proceedings. However, if the disputed act contains elements of a crime under the Criminal Code of Georgia, the case shall be forwarded to appropriate investigative bodies, according to the jurisdiction.
As regards the crimes against judicial activities, the Criminal Code of Georgia criminalizes “gross interference with judicial activities in any manner in order to influence the legal proceedings”. Corresponding penalties entail imposition of a fine or imprisonment for up to two years. The criminal legislation also protects judges and their close relatives from threats against life, health or property under Article 365, which entails imposition of a fine or imprisonment for up to three years, as a penalty. The same act committed through violent act not threatening the life or health of a judge or his/her close relatives is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years. A stricter penalty is set forth if the acts provided in this article are violent and life-threatening – the penalty is imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

Q141 (General Comment): Extracts from the Constitution of Georgia
Article 65. Prosecution Service of Georgia 1. the Prosecution Service of Georgia shall be independent in its activity and only comply
with the Constitution and law.
Extracts from the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia
Article 6. The status and independence of the Prosecution Service 1. The Prosecution Service of Georgia is a unified centralized system, which is independent in its activities and bound only by the Law. Interference with the work of the Prosecution Service as well as any other activity that may infringe upon its independence shall be prohibited. 2. A report on the activities of the Prosecution
Service may not be requested unless expressly provided for by the Constitution and this Law. 3. In the manner laid down by the Law, the Prosecution Service shall have the right to conclude a contract, purchase a property, own and dispose it, appear in court as a plaintiff and a respondent, exercise other rights and obligations provided for by the legislation of Georgia.
Article 74. Legal protection
2. An employee of the Prosecution Service is independent in his/her official activity. He/she may not be removed or dismissed from the position held except in cases provided for by this Law.
Extract from the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia
Article 33. Prosecutor …
2. When exercising his/her powers in a court, a prosecutor shall be independent and bound only by the law.
Extracts from the Criminal Code of Georgia
Article 364. Interference with legal proceedings, investigation, or exercising defense
1. Any form of unlawful interference with the activities of a prosecutor or an investigator for the purpose of disrupting the comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of a case, as well as with the activities of a lawyer for disrupting to exercise of defense, –
shall be punished by a fine or community service from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and forty hours and/or by imprisonment for up to one year.
4. The act provided for in paragraph (1), (2) or (21) of this article, which has been committed using the official position, – Shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold an office or to carry out activities for up to three years.
Note: For an act provided for in this article a legal person shall be punished by a fine or deprivation of the right to carry out activity.
Q153 (2025): The General Inspectorate of the Office of the Prosecutor General, which is in charge of conducting administrative investigations into disciplinary violations, provides counselling to interested PSG employees regarding ethical questions related to the conduct of prosecutors.

Q154 (2025): On 22 September 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia issued the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia, which was circulated among all PSG staff electronically on the same day. Detailed examples were included in the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia about the disciplinary liability and applicable sanctions, inter alia, violation of specified requirements of the Code of Ethics. In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xiii satisfactorily. The recommendation stipulated that the “Code of Ethics for Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia” continues to be updated, is communicated to all prosecutors and made easily accessible to the public; (ii) that it be complemented by practical measures for the implementation of the rules, such as further written guidance and explanations, further training and confidential counselling”.

Q155 (2025): No statistics are kept on the counselling provided by the General Inspectorate of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia to prosecutors on ethical questions. See information regarding the guideline in the answer to Question N154.
Q157 (2025): Detailed procedure of recusal of Judge and grounds for recusal of Judges are regulated by Civil, Administrative and Criminal Procedural Codes of Georgia.
Q162 (2025): Reassignments occur when there is a recusal, envisaged by criminal, civil and administrative procedure codes. National legislation defines specific reasons for the recusal of relevant cases. Furthermore ,,Rule on Electronic Case Allocation System" establishes grounds for the reassignment of cases.

Q165 (2025): Law On Fight against the Corruption; Law on Public Service of Georgia

Q169 (2025): An official shall, within two months after dismissal, submit an asset declaration if he or she has not submitted a declaration during the calendar year of dismissal. In addition, in the year following dismissal, the official shall submit the declaration in the same respective month as the previous declaration, unless he or she is appointed to another position.
The options “at the beginning of the term of office” and “at the end of the term of office” also apply to the judiciary of Georgia. According to Article 14 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption:
1. A person is obliged to submit a declaration of property status to the Bureau within two months after appointment to a position. The procedure for submitting the declaration shall be determined by the Government of Georgia.
2. A person holding a position is obliged to complete and submit the declaration annually, in the same month as the previous declaration.
A person is also obliged to submit a declaration within two months after dismissal if he or she has not submitted one during the calendar year of dismissal. Furthermore, in the year following dismissal, the declaration shall be submitted in the same month as the previous declaration, provided that the person has not been appointed to another position
Q176 (2025): Pursuant to Article 20 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption, failure to submit an official declaration of assets of
an official within the period specified in Article 14 of this Law shall result in a fine of 1000 GEL, in connection with which an individual
administrative-legal act is issued - an ordinance on imposing a fine. Failure of an official to submit a declaration of assets of an official
within 2 weeks from the date of entry into force of the decree or court decision (ruling) on imposing a fine will result in criminal liability. Failure to submit a declaration of assets under Article 355 of the Criminal Code, after the imposition of an administrative penalty for such an act, or intentionally incomplete or incorrect entry of data in the declaration, is punishable by a fine or community service for a term of 120 to 200 hours, with deprivation of the right to hold public office or engage in activities for a term of up to 3years. Violation of the rules on the declaration of assets can also result in disciplinary sanctions against a Judge.

Q178 (2025): Extracts from the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption
Article 2. 1. For the purposes of this Law, the term “public official” shall include the following individuals: (y) Prosecutors (except for intern-prosecutors) determined by §1, 11, and 12 of Article 2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia. Also, heads of the departments of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia, to whom §1 of Article 2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia does not apply. Article 14. 1. A person shall submit an asset declaration of public official to the Anti-Corruption Bureau within two months after his/her appointment. The Government of Georgia shall determine the procedure for the submission of the asset declaration. Extracts from the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia
Article 2. Definition of key terms
1. Prosecutor – Prosecutor General of Georgia, First Deputy Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutors General, prosecutors of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Adjara, the Prosecutor of Tbilisi, a district prosecutor, a regional prosecutor and their deputies, a prosecutor of a specialised Prosecutor’s Office, a senior prosecutor, a prosecutor, an intern prosecutor, as well as the heads and deputy heads of the departments, divisions, units and equivalent structural units of the Prosecution Service who directly perform the functions provided by the criminal procedure legislation of Georgia, as well as, in individual cases, an employee of the Prosecution Service who does not directly perform the functions provided by the criminal procedure legislation of Georgia but has been granted the powers of a prosecutor by a decision of the Prosecutor General.
11. Liaison Prosecutor at Eurojust - a prosecutor seconded to Eurojust by the Prosecution Service of Georgia upon agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, who is appointed by the Prosecutor General and whose powers are prescribed by the Agreement on Cooperation between Georgia and Eurojust dated 29 March 2019, this law, and other normative and individual administrative legal acts. 12. Assistant of a Liaison Prosecutor at Eurojust - a prosecutor seconded to Eurojust by the Prosecutor General upon the agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, who assists a Liaison Prosecutor and whose powers are prescribed by the Agreement on Cooperation between Georgia and Eurojust dated 29 March 2019, this law, and other normative and individual administrative legal acts.

Q181 (2025): In addition to spouse and children (under legal age), the declaration also concerns person permanently residing with the person obliged to file the asset declaration.

any case of conflict of interest; Declare incompatibility of interests before being appointed / elected to the relevant position or after appointment / election, as soon as he / she becomes aware of the fact of incompatibility of interests.
According to the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption, civil servant who is obliged to make a decision on which he / she has property or other personal interests, is obliged to resign and notify his / her immediate superior (superior body) in writing. Makes the appropriate decision by itself, or imposes this duty on another official.
However, according to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a judge may not participate in criminal proceedings if: he / she was not appointed or elected to a position in accordance with the law; Participates or has participated in this case as an accused, a lawyer, a victim, an expert, an interpreter or a witness; An investigation is underway into the possible commission of a crime by him; Is a family member or close relative of the accused, lawyer, victim; They are family members or close relatives of each other; Was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to that case; There is another circumstance that casts doubt on its objectivity and impartiality. If there is a circumstance precluding the judge's participation in the criminal proceedings, he or she should immediately resign.
According to the Code of Civil Procedure, a judge who participated in the first instance hearing of a case cannot participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of Appeal and / or the Court of Cassation. A judge who has participated in the hearing of the case in the Court of Appeal may not participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of First Instance and / or the Court of Cassation. A judge who has participated in the hearing of the case in the Court of Cassation may not participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of Appeal and / or the Court of First Instance. However, the court hearing the civil case may not include persons who are close relatives of each other, and
if such relatives are still found among them, they should be excluded from the hearing of the case. A judge may not hear a case or take part in the hearing if he or she: a) is a party to the case or has common rights or obligations with that party; B) participated in the previous hearing of this case as a witness, expert, specialist, translator, representative or secretary of the court; C) is a relative of the party or its representative; D) is personally, directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the case, or if there are other circumstances that cast doubt on its impartiality; E) was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to that case. If there are grounds for avoidance, the judge is obliged to declare self-avoidance. The judge (court) issues a decision on self-avoidance, which must indicate the grounds for self-avoidance.
According to the Code of Administrative Procedure, a judge may not participate in the hearing of a case if he or she has previously
participated in administrative proceedings in connection with the case.
"Gift" is property or services rendered to a public servant, his family member free of charge or on preferential terms, full or partial release from property liability, which is an exception to the general rule. The total value of gifts received by a public servant during the reporting year should not exceed 15% of his / her annual salary, and 5% of one-time gifts - if these gifts are not received from a single source. The total value of gifts received by each member of the civil servant family during the reporting year should not exceed GEL 1,000 per familymember, and one-time gifts - GEL 500 if these gifts are not received from a single source.
If a public servant or his / her family member determines after receiving the gift that the value of the gift exceeds the amount allowed by law, and / or if for some reason (receiving the gift by mail, giving the gift publicly) it was impossible to refuse it, he / she is obliged to make it public within 3 working days. Submit information on the name of the gift, its estimated or exact value /

Q192 (2025): According the Legal changes made in Organic law on Common Court of Georgia (26.06.25) prior authorization is mandatory for abovementioned activities. According Article 49.1 of Organic law: 1. A judge shall, before starting scientific or teaching activities, and a reasonable period of time earlier before receiving benefits provided for and allowed by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption, by a written application, notify the High Council of Justice of Georgia about his/her intention to carry out such activities or receive such benefits. The notification shall mean the submission to the High Council of Justice of Georgia of the following information on the scientific or teaching activities, or the benefits provided for and allowed by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption:
a) a brief description of the scientific or teaching activities, information about their basic essence and duration (including the respective academic position and main functions provided for by the Law of Georgia on Higher Education); if benefits are to be received – the description of the essence of the benefits, including the description of the source of payment of the benefits (the first name and surname/title, ID number/identification code of the benefit payer) and the expected material and economic effect (amount);
b) the main data of the expected employer of the judge in terms of the scientific or teaching activities (its title, identification code, legal address, main lines of activities, etc.).
2. If an application of a judge fails to meet the requirements provided for by paragraph 1 of this article, the application shall not be reviewed.
3. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall, within a period of 7 working days after the notification specified by paragraph 1 of this article is received, consider the issue of giving consent, for which purpose it has the right to request information necessary for resolving that issue (including from the chairperson of a court where the judge exercises his/her judicial powers).
4. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall not give consent to the scientific or teaching activities to be conducted, or to benefits to be received by a judge if:
a) the scientific or teaching activities conducted by the judge affects proper (due) exercise of his/her judicial powers;
b) the activities of the expected employer/benefit payer of the judge are incompatible with the principles of independent and impartial administration of justice;
c) the receiving of benefits by the judge contradicts the interests of justice, which may pose a risk to his/her impartiality.
5. Appealing the decision on refusing to give consent to the scientific or teaching activities to be conducted, or to benefits to be received by a judge shall not suspend its validity.
6. In the absence of instances specified by paragraph 4 of this article, the High Council of Justice of Georgia may give:
a) consent to the related scientific or teaching activities to be conducted by a judge for a period of not more than one calendar year;
b) consent to the related benefits to be received by a judge.

the Fight against Corruption, the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG) and the Code of Ethics for the Employees of the Prosecution Service.
On 22 September 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia issued the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia. The document was developed by the General Inspectorate of the Prosecution Service in cooperation with other competent PSG representatives and international experts. Chapter 5 of the Commentary is dedicated to conflicts of interest. It provides practical examples and methodological guidance.
Procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case
The applicable CPCG rules and procedures with respect to prospectors are as follows:
A prosecutor cannot participate in criminal proceedings if:
- he/she participates or participated in this case as an accused, a defence lawyer, a victim, an expert, an interpreter or a witness;
- the investigation is in progress with respect to the alleged commission by him/her of a crime;
- he/she is a family member or close relative of the accused, defence lawyer, or of the victim;
- they (prosecutor, judge, juror, investigator or court secretary) are members of one family or close relatives;
- he/she was a mediator on this case or other essentially connected case;
- there are other circumstances that question his/her objectivity and impartiality. If there are any circumstances that exclude the participation of a prosecutor, he/she shall immediately declare about self-recusal. A prosecutor shall declare about self-recusal to a superior prosecutor, and during the court hearing, to the court. A declaration of self-recusal shall be substantiated; If there are circumstances that exclude the participation of any of the participants in criminal proceedings specified in this Code and the participant has not declared about self-recusal, the parties may file a motion for recusal; A duly authorised person shall file a motion for recusal immediately, at the earliest available opportunity, after he/she has been informed about the grounds for recusal. Otherwise, a motion shall not be considered; A motion to recuse a prosecutor, during the court hearing shall be filed with the court by duly authorised persons; A motion for recusal of a prosecutor during the investigation shall be filed by duly authorised persons before a superior prosecutor; A person, who was requested to be recused may, before a motion to recuse is heard, provide explanations; A motion for recusal filed during the investigation shall be decided within 24 hours, and a motion filed during a court hearing shall be decided immediately, by deliberation in chambers or in the courtroom; A prosecutor shall issue a decree, and a court shall render a ruling on the filed motion for recusal; A decision on granting a motion for recusal may not be appealed; The refusal of a court to grant a motion for recusal may be appealed along with a final decision. Procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest According to the Law on the Fight against Corruption, a public servant is obliged to declare any conflict of interest before being appointed or elected to the respective position or after being appointed or elected as soon as he/she becomes aware of that fact. The Code of Ethics for the Employees of the Prosecution Service also pays particular attention to this matter and prescribes that an employee of the PSG, who has property-related or other personal interest towards any issue falling within the competence of the PSG, is obliged to file for self-recusal in accordance with the procedure defined by law and not participate in discussions and decision-making process on that specific issue. See the detailed procedure regarding self-recusal in the section - Procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case. Within the institution, the PSG employee reports on conflict of interest to the General Inspectorate. Regulation on receiving gifts According to Article 340 of the Criminal Code of Georgia, public officials (including prosecutors) are prohibited from accepting gifts prohibited by law. The crime is punishable by fine or community service for a term of 100 to 300 hours, or by deprivation of

Q198 (2025): By the amendments of 10 December 2025 to the Law of Georgia on the Fight Against Corruption, safeguards were introduced regarding the performance of accessory remunerated activities by public officials. Under the amended legislation, public officials, including prosecutors, may engage in additional remunerated activities only with the prior written authorisation of the head of the relevant institution or another authorised body. Such authorisation is granted for a specific activity and for a defined period not exceeding one year. In the PSG, the prosecutor concerned submits a written request to the Prosecutor General, who grants the authorisation by issuing an order. The amendments aim to strengthen the prevention of conflicts of interest and enhance integrity and accountability in the public service.

Q200 (2025): Remunerated accessory activities require prior written authorisation from the Prosecutor General of Georgia, as indicated in the response to Question N199.

Q203 (2025): In case of suspecting potential disciplinary misconduct of the PSG employee, the PSG General Inspectorate is competent to open an administrative investigation. This includes interviewing people, collecting information and reviewing materials. At the end, the PSG General Inspectorate draws report containing the findings about whether the person has committed the disciplinary misconduct or not. This report is then reviewed by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council on the hearing. The subject person has a right to be represented by a lawyer, attend the hearing and give an explanation. The Council decides by the majority of votes whether person has committed the violation. If he/she was found guilty, the Council also selects the applicable sanction. The decision of the Council is recommendatory for the Prosecutor General, who is competent to formally find person guilty in the disciplinary violation and impose sanction. The Prosecutor General might disagree with the recommendation and make a different decision. However, in this case, he/she is required to provide reasons. The provisions of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia regulate the above-mentioned proceedings, including those related to breaches of rules on conflicts of interest

Q205 (General Comment): The Independent Inspector of the High Council of Justice of Georgia has the authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings after 2018 (Article 75(6) of the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts).
Q205 (2025): According the legal changes made in organic Law on Common Courts in June 2025, disciplinary proceedings against Judges are initiated by Secretary of High Council of Justice of Georgia and decision on disciplinary case is taken by High Council of Justice of Georgia.
Q206 (2025): Secretary of HCOJ initiates disciplinary proceedings against Judge on the basis of disciplinary claim or other information. After the opinion of Secretary of HCOJ is presented to the High Council of Justice of Georgia, High Council of Justice takes two separate decisions - First decision about Initiation Disciplinary Prosecution against Judge (or termination of disciplinary proceedings) and after this second decision - The decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge (or termination proceedings). Disciplinary case is sent to Disciplinary Board only after HCOJ takes decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge. Only Disciplinary board is competent to impose disciplinary sanction against judge. Decision of Disciplinary Board can be appealed in Disciplinary Chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia.

a.a) Political or social influence or influence of personal interests when a judge exercises judiciary powers;
a.b) Judge's interference in other judge's activities for the purpose of influencing the outcome;
b) Conduct that violates the principle of impartiality, in particular:
b.a) Public expression of an opinion by a judge on a case currently under the court's consideration. Judge's comments on organizational and technical matters pertaining to the case currently handled by court for the purpose of informing the public shall not constitute disciplinary misconduct;
b.b) Disclosure of the outcome of a case to be heard by a judge in advance, except in the circumstances specified by the Georgian procedural law;
b.c) Violation of Clause 1, Article 721 or Clause 1, Article 722 by a judge;
b.d) Judge's refusal to recuse oneself or satisfy a request for recusal when clear legal grounds for recusal exist;
b.e) Accession to membership in a political association, engagement in political activities, public support for a political entity running in an election, or public expression of a political opinion by a judge;
b.f) Illegal interference by a judge in the process of distribution of cases in a court;
b.g) Public expression by a judge in breach of the principle of political neutrality;
c) Conduct that violates the principle of integrity, in particular:
c.a) Corruption-related offenses, i.e. perpetration by a judge of offenses under articles 5, 52, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 134, 135, 204 of the Law of Georgia "On Combating Corruption";
c.b) Hindering disciplinary proceedings by a judge;
d) Conduct that violates the principle of propriety, in particular;
d.a) Establishment of personal and intense (friendly, familial) relations with a participant in a process to be held for a case to be handled by him or her personally, which results in the judge's bias and/or placement of a participant in a process in a favorable position, if the judge had an information about the side;
d.b) Sexual harassment by a judge;
d.c) Disclosure of confidentiality of a judicial deliberation by a judge;
e) Conduct that violates the principle of equality, in particular:
e.a) Discriminatory verbal or other action by a judge towards any person on any grounds, performed when performing judiciary duties;
e.b) Judge's failure to react if he or she witnesses a discriminatory verbal or other action towards a participant in a process by a court staff or a participant in a process;
f) Conduct that violates the principle of competence and diligence, in particular:
f.a) Material violation by a judge of a time limit specified by the Georgian procedural law without good reason. The reason for such a material violation shall be considered without good reason unless the judge failed to observe the time limit because of objective circumstances related directly to administering justice (heavy case load, complexity of a case, etc.);
f.b) Expression of undisguised disrespect by a judge towards another judge, a court staff, or a participant in a court process;
Q208 (2025): 1. Political or social influence or influence of personal interests when a judge exercises judiciary power.2. Interference by a judge in the activities of another judge in order to influence the outcome of the case.3. Disclosure of the outcome of a case to be heard by a judge in advance, except in the circumstances specified by the Georgian procedural law.4. Violation by a judge of the requirements of article 72.1 paragraph 1 or Article 72.2 paragraph 1 of this law.5. Judge's refusal to recuse oneself or satisfy a request for recusal when clear legal grounds for recusal exist.6. substantial violation of the deadlines of legal proceedings due to unreasonable excuse.7. Expression of obvious disrespect towards another judge, an officer of an administration of the court, or parties of the hearing.
8. Improper performance of duties related to judicial activities by a judge.9. Any conduct incompatible with the exalted status of a judge.
Q209 (2025): According the legal changes made in organic Law on Common Courts in June 2025, Institute of The independent inspectorate was abolished. According the changes Disciplinary proceedings against Judges are now initiated by Secretary of High Council of Justice of Georgia (and final decision on disciplinary case is taken by High Council of Justice of Georgia, as it already was regulated by old legislation). Since 2025 was a transitional period, 25 disciplinary cases were completed in 2025.

Q210 (2025): According the organic law on Common Courts of Georgia, Sanctions against Judges are pronounced by Disciplinary Board (if the decision of Board is appealed by Disciplinary Chamber). Disciplinary case is sent to Disciplinary Board only after High Council of Justice takes two decisions - First decision about Initiation Disciplinary Prosecution against Judge (After the opinion of Independent Inspector is presented to the High Council of Justice of Georgia; Independent Inspector initiates disciplinary proceedings against Judge on the basis of disciplinary claim or other information) and second decision - The decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge. Other- Reproval; Severe Reprimand

Q212 (2025): Disciplinary chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia

Q213 (2025): "If a district (city) court or court of appeals lacks a judge or if there is a dramatic increase in the number of cases and/or when this is necessary due to other objective circumstances for the proper administration of justice, it can be done for maximum 2 years, which can be prolonged for no more than 1 years."

Q215 (2025): According the legislation there is one competent body for disciplinary proceedings against Prosecutors, thus the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, investigation of facts and imposition of sanctions is the competence of Prosecutor General.

Q217 (2025): Of the 15 disciplinary cases initiated during the reference year, 11 concerned professional inadequacy, while 4 were related to breaches of professional ethics.

Republic of Moldova

Q142 (2025): In 2025, there were 2 cases initiated against judges and 2 against prosecutors.
1 judge – False Statements – Article 352(1)(2) of the Criminal Code
1 judge – Trafficking in Influence – Article 326(1) (1)
1 prosecutor – False statements and abuse of office – Article 332(2)(b)
1 prosecutor – Abuse of office – Article 327(2)(b)
The courts convicted 2 prosecutors: one of whom was charged with the offenses of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and interfering with the administration of justice, and the other with interfering with the administration of justice.
The court found the first defendant guilty of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and ordered his release from criminal punishment, as the statute of limitations had expired. The same defendant also was found guilty of interference with the administration of justice and was fined 37,500 lei. The same punishment was imposed on the second prosecutor. Both were deprived of the right to serve as prosecutors for a period of two years.
Another prosecutor was acquitted in a criminal case on trafficking in influence. A former judge was found guilty on issuing a ruling contrary to the law, but was released from criminal punishment due to the statute of limitations on criminal liability having expired.
The criminal investigation opened against another judge charged with committing the offenses of trafficking in influence was closed, as provided for in Art. 326(1) and Art. 326(1) of the Criminal Code, due to the fact that the defendant had died.

a) recruitment and promotion procedures based on merit and professional integrity;
b) compliance with the legal framework governing incompatibilities, restrictions within the hierarchy, and limitations on publicity;
c) compliance with the legal framework governing the declaration of assets and personal interests;
d) compliance with the legal framework governing conflicts of interest;
e) prohibition of favoritism;
f) compliance with the legal framework governing gifts;
g) prohibition, reporting, and addressing of undue influence;
h) non-tolerance of and reporting of acts of corruption and protection of whistleblowers;
i) zero tolerance for integrity violations;
j) ensuring transparency in the decision-making process;
k) ensuring access to information of public interest;
l) transparent and responsible management of public assets, as well as repayable and non-repayable funds;
m) compliance with ethical and professional standards;
n) compliance with restrictions and limitations regarding the termination of office, employment or service relationships, and the transition of public officials to the private sector.
Specific measures: There is a mandatory rotation implemented in Moldova for investigating judges (judges examining specific requests and authorizing specific measures/actions during the criminal investigation phase in criminal cases).
Gift rules - The legal framework governing gifts that applies to all public officials also applies to judges and prosecutors. To prevent corruption in the activities of courts/prosecutor's offices, their heads and public officials are prohibited from requesting or accepting gifts (goods, services, favors, invitations, or any other benefit) intended for themselves or their families, if the offering or granting of such gifts is directly or indirectly linked to the performance of their professional duties (inadmissible gifts). Soliciting or accepting inadmissible gifts constitutes acts of corruption within the meaning of criminal law and law on integrity.
The prohibition does not apply to gifts offered out of courtesy or received on the occasion of protocol events (admissible gifts). Currency in circulation, in national or foreign currency, with the exception of commemorative and jubilee coins, as well as financial means and instruments of payment, shall not be considered admissible gifts. All admissible gifts must be declared and recorded in a public register maintained by each court/prosecutor's office. Admissible gifts whose value does not exceed the limits set by the Government may be retained by the recipient or transferred to the public entity’s inventory, in both cases following a declaration. Admissible gifts whose value exceeds the established limit shall be transferred to the public entity’s inventory after they have been declared. If the recipient announces their intention to keep an acceptable gift whose value exceeds the established limit, they are entitled to purchase it by paying the difference between the gift’s value and the established limit into the public entity’s budget. The categories of admissible gifts, as well as the procedures for their declaration, record-keeping, retention, use, and purchase, are regulated by the Government.
Q143 (2025): Other: random assignment of cases, Judicial Inspection reports, disciplinary procedures.

every action and decision, respecting the highest standards of ethics and conduct according to the following principles: - supremacy of law; - independence;- integrity; - impartiality; - professionalism; - collegiality; - transparency; - confidentiality; - fairness.
All the principles counted in the question are contained in the principle 6.2 of the Code of Ethics, so hereby are the articles from the Code.
6.2 Principle of independence According to this principle, the prosecutor must:
6.2.1 exercise his or her powers independently, impartially, honestly, irreproachably, showing high moral character and utmost fairness, and contribute to the efficient and effective performance of justice. Independence is not a privilege or a prerogative conferred on prosecutors for their personal interest, but a guarantee of fair, impartial and effective justice, which protects the public and private interest in society;
6.2.2 to be independent in making decisions and in the performance of his or her duties, ensuring respect for the principles of separation of powers, legality, institutional independence and accountability; lobbying, interference or outside influence, including from those active in politics, economics, finance, cults or the media, shall not be allowed in the work of the prosecutor; 6.2. 3 in making decisions, including discretionary ones, act independently and impartially in accordance with the law, respecting the provisions of this Code and all departmental and interdepartmental acts; 6.2.4 make decisions based on impartial and objective evaluation of evidence, taking into account all relevant circumstances of the case, perform his duties without fear, favouritism or prejudice; 6.2.5 not to use the prerogatives of his office to influence the decisions of other institutions or persons working both in the public and private spheres; 6.2.6 not to belong to parties, movements or socio-political formations or to carry out activities of a political nature or which, not being political, call for a change in the existing political order, and, in the exercise of his duties, to refrain from expressing or manifesting in any way his political convictions or views; 6.2.7 not to carry out the instructions or requests of politicians, persons in public office, state officials and representatives of legal institutions, if they are contrary to the law, other normative acts or the principles of this Code, except for the written instructions of the superior prosecutor, given in strict accordance with the law. If he receives such indications or requests, he shall immediately inform the superior public prosecutor, and if such indication or request contains the elements of a criminal offence, he shall report it to the prosecutor. 6.2.8 promote and defend the independence of the profession. To refer to the High Council of Prosecutors any act likely to affect
the independence, impartiality or professional reputation.
6.3 Integrity principle According to this principle, the prosecutor must:
6.3.1 uphold the highest standards of integrity and accountability in order to ensure society confidence in the Office of the Prosecutor;
6.3.2 being aware of the risks of corruption, to refrain from corrupt behaviour in his or her work, to neither demand nor accept gifts, favours, benefits or other illicit remuneration for the performance or, as the case may be, non-performance of his or her duties or by virtue of his or her office; 6.3.3 refrain from making decisions when the interests of himself/herself, persons related by blood, adoption, affinity or other persons close to his/her family could influence the fairness of decisions; 6.3.4 not act as a prosecutor and not provide advice to others in cases where the prosecutor, his/her family or his/her business partners have a personal, private or financial interest. As an exception, the prosecutor may offer advice to his or her parents, spouse, children and persons under his or her guardianship or conservatorship; 6.3.5 not to make promises regarding decisions to be made, to behave honestly and decently, by personal example, to create an impeccable reputation for the prosecutor; 6. 3.6 not to give grounds for considering himself/herself as a person liable to commit acts of corruption or abuse;

In the event of ethical dilemmas or issues regarding the interpretation and application of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges, the Commission, acting as an advisory body, shall issue—either on its own initiative or upon the written request of a judge—an advisory opinion regarding the matter. Such opinions shall be of a general nature.
In the case of a dilemma concerning a judge's conduct in a specific instance, the judge may request a recommendation (advice); the Commission shall then provide its opinion as concisely as possible, in accordance with the Code of Ethics, on the appropriate course of action.
The issuance of multiple recommendations on a recurring issue of interpretation may lead to the adoption of a formal advisory opinion on the application of that specific provision.
The Commission issues advisory opinions and recommendations regarding prospective conduct or conduct to be encouraged. Advisory opinions and recommendations shall not be issued regarding past or current conduct, unless such conduct is expected to persist in the future.
The Commission is not authorized to issue an advisory opinion or recommendation on any matter known to be the subject of pending or past litigation, investigation, or disciplinary proceedings, or if an advisory opinion on the matter has already been issued.
A request for an advisory opinion or recommendation must be submitted to the Commission in writing and signed by the requesting judge.
If existing advisory opinions or recommendations already address the ethical issue raised, the Chair of the Commission may provide the judge with copies of the relevant precedents. In such cases, the Commission is not required to issue a new opinion. If existing precedents do not resolve the issue, the Chair shall distribute the request and all supporting documents to all Commission members and randomly designate a rapporteur to draft the response.
If the facts or circumstances provided by the petitioner are ambiguous, vague, or insufficient, the rapporteur or Chair shall request supplementary information. If such information remains insufficient or is not provided within a reasonable timeframe, the Commission shall notify the petitioner and decline to issue an opinion.
Upon receipt of a valid request, the Commission shall provide its advisory opinion or recommendation to the judge within a maximum of 30 calendar days. This period may be extended by the Chair for an additional 30 days if a quorum cannot be met, the issue is exceptionally complex, or further information is required.
The rapporteur shall prepare a draft opinion/recommendation for deliberation at a Commission meeting. The Chair shall announce the meeting date at least three working days in advance.
The draft shall be debated during the meeting, and the final opinion or recommendation shall be recorded in writing. All advisory opinions and recommendations of the Commission are approved by a majority vote of its members.
Advisory opinions and recommendations must be grounded in the facts presented and provide guidance exclusively regarding those facts.
Advisory opinions and recommendations shall cite relevant legal provisions, norms of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges, applicable jurisprudence, and pertinent international instruments.
If an opinion addresses multiple distinct issues, each issue shall be described and analyzed separately.
The Commission’s opinions and recommendations are advisory in nature and are not subject to appeal.
A judge who acts in accordance with an advisory opinion or recommendation issued by the Commission shall incur no liability for actions taken pursuant to that guidance.

Q149 (General Comment): The Commission is composed of seven members of the Superior Council of Magistracy. The members' term of office on the Commission shall coincide with their tenure as members of the Council.

Q149 (2025): Judges' Ethics and Professional Conduct Commission
1. Legal and Ethical Framework
1.2 The Commission operates in accordance with international and national ethical standards, including:
•International Standards: Opinion No. 3 of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE); Recommendation CM/Rec (2010) 12 of the Committee of Ministers; and the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.
•National Framework: The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova; the Law on the Superior Council of Magistracy; the Law on the Status of Judges; and the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges.
•Regulatory Acts: This Regulation and other normative acts issued by the Council.
2. Competencies and Functions
2.1 In the exercise of its mandate, the Commission shall:
a) Provide Guidance: Issue advisory opinions or recommendations—either upon request or on its own initiative—regarding the interpretation and application of the Code of Ethics. These serve as non-binding guiding solutions for proper judicial conduct.
b) Systematize Practice: Ensure the annual codification and systematization of its advisory practice to ensure consistency.
c) Propose Amendments: Recommend amendments or supplements to the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges to the General Assembly of Judges, as necessary.
•d) Review Proposals: Evaluate external proposals submitted to the General Assembly of Judges concerning the modification of the Code of Ethics.
e) Report and Publish: Submit an annual activity report to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The report, along with opinions, recommendations, and other relevant public information, shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Magistracy.
https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2018/Regulament_Com_etrica2025.pdf
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2023/25/416-25.pdf

Q150 (General Comment): For the purpose of ensuring confidentiality, the Committee's documentation, including all opinions, requests, replies, draft opinions / recommendations distributed, acts, documents, files, communications with Committee staff and procedures will be kept confidential and will not be made public, unless the solicitant agrees. Opinions of public interest are published on the website of the SCM.
Q150 (2025): The Opinions of the Ethics Commission are published at https://www.csm.md/ro/organe-subordonate/comisia-de-etica/opinii.html
Q152 (General Comment): According to the provisions of the national legislation the Disciplinary and Ethics Board subordinated to the Superior Council of Prosecutors has the competence to adopt recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary misconduct and compliance with
ethics by the prosecutors. The Disciplinary and Ethics Board was created in 2016 by the Superior Council of Prosecutors. A specific Regulation was approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutor's decision (12-228/16 from 2016) in this regard. The meetings of the Board are deliberative if at least 5 of its members are present. The organizational activity and secretarial work of the Board are provided by the Secretariat of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Q153 (General Comment): The Board consists of 7 members: 4 prosecutors and 3 members from civil society.

Q153 (2025): According to Article 83 of Law No. 3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office, each board under the Superior Council of Prosecutors consists of seven members, as follows:
a) two are elected by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among prosecutors;
b) 5 are elected by the Superior Council of Prosecutors through a public competition: 3 from among representatives of civil society and 2 from among prosecutors.
The Disciplinary and Ethics Board is composed by 4 prosecutors and 3 members from civil society.

Q154 (General Comment): The Board, in order to provide guidelines to other prosecutors who may be in similar situations, may decide to publish individual opinions on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. In this case, the name of the prosecutor and other information that constitutes personal data will be excluded from the individual opinion before its publication. The opinions are published in the same menu as the decisions concerning disciplinary issues.
Pursuant to Article 89(b) of Law 3/2016, the Disciplinary and Ethics Board adopts recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary offences within the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the observance of prosecutors ethics. Similar provisions are contained in point 20 of the Regulation on the organisation and activity of the Discipline and Ethics Board, adopted by Decision No. 12-228/16 of 14.09.2016, which states that, in order to carry out its tasks, the Board is responsible for adopting recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary offences and compliance with ethics by prosecutors, as well as formulating individual opinions on incompatibilities of prosecutors or, where appropriate, possible or alleged conflicts of interest, and on issues of ethics and deontology of prosecutors.
According to paragraph 11 of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors the Disciplinary and Ethics Board shall develop additional written guidance on the interpretation of ethical rules that prosecutors will face, including practical examples of violations of the Code provisions. Confidential counseling in specific cases, at the request of the prosecutor concerned, will be provided by persons appointed by the PSB as Ethics Advisers, who will be chosen from among former members of the self-governing bodies of the Prosecution. The selection will take into account the prosecutors reputation and communication skills. The PSB shall make public the list of counsellors identities, contact details and regulate the conditions for holding discussions and maintaining confidentiality.

Q156 (General Comment): In all court proceedings the request needs to be motivated and the judge's recusal or disqualification shall be decided by another judge or, as the case may be, by a panel. The examination of the recusal/disqualification request is an urgent matter, listening to the parties and the person whose recusal is requested. In cases when a new panel cannot be formed in the same court to examine the case, this matter is decided by the hierarchically superior court, which, if it admits the recusal/disqualification, appoints a court to examine the case equal in hierarchy to the court in which the recusal was requested. The decision of the court on the recusal is not susceptible to be challenged.

Article 7
(2) Public agents have the obligation:
a) not to admit manifestations of corruption;
b) to immediately report to the competent authorities any attempt to be involved in the actions provided for in letter a);
c) to declare gifts and conflict of interest in accordance with the legislation, to expressly reject improper influence, and in the event of the impossibility of expressly rejecting improper influence and the impairment of his professional activity, to file a written complaint to the competent authorities;
d) to know and comply with the obligations incumbent on them according to the national and sectoral anti-corruption policies provided for in art. 5;
e) to comply with the specific professional integrity requirements for the activity of public agents within the public entity, which have been brought to their attention;
f) to fulfill the measures included in the integrity plan adopted following the institutional integrity assessment.
Criminal Code, Chapter XV, CRIMES AGAINST PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITY IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE
Article 324. Passive Corruption
(1) Claiming, accepting or receiving, personally or through an intermediary, by a public person or by a foreign public person of goods, services, privileges or advantages in any form, which are not befitting to the person, for himself/herself or for another person, or accepting an offer or promise to fulfill or not or to delay or speed up the fulfillment of an action in the exercise of his/her function or contrary to it shall be punished with a fine from 1000 to 2000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public positions or to exercise a certain activity for a period up to 5 years.
(2) The same actions committed by a person with public dignity or an international official, shall be punished by imprisonment up to 3 years or with a fine in the amount of 2000 to 3000 conventional units and in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to practice certain activities from 2 to 5 years.
(3) The acts provided for in paragraph (1) or (2) committed in proportions exceeding 100 conventional units shall be punished by imprisonment from 3 to 7 years with a fine in the amount of 6000 to 8000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public offices or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 5 to 10 years.
(4) The acts provided for in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) committed:
a) with extortion of goods or services;
b) in large proportions
shall be punished by imprisonment from 5 to 10 years with a fine in the amount of 8000 to 10000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public offices or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 7 to 10 years.
(5) The acts provided for in paragraphs (1)–(3) or (4) committed:
a) in particularly large proportions;
b) in the interest of an organized criminal group or a criminal organization

Q165 (2025): 1. Criminal integrity breaches: Passive corruption – Criminal Code Art. 324; Active corruption – Criminal Code Art. 325; Trafficking in influence – Criminal Code Art. 326; Conflict of interest in exercising public duties – Criminal Code Art. 326[1]. 2. Administrative/disciplinary breaches under Law 158/2008 on public servants and under Law 25/2008 on public servants code of conduct, including failure to declare assets or interests, unresolved conflicts of interest, incompatibilities with public office, misuse of confidential information, abuse of position, improper communication with parties, conduct undermining impartiality, behaviour damaging the reputation of the judiciary (court staff are considered public servants).
3. Obligations under integrity legislation: Law 325/2013, including: prohibition of corruption, obligation to report corruption attempts, declaration of gifts and conflicts of interest.

132/2016 on the National Integrity Authority and the Law 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests.
Law no. 133/2016 on the Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests
Article 5
(1) The declaration of assets and personal interests constitutes a personal and irrevocable act of the declarant, submitted on their own responsibility, either in electronic form or, as applicable, in written form on paper.
(2) Declarants are obliged, under the provisions of this law, to declare their assets and personal interests in accordance with the template provided in Annex No. 1 to this law.
(...)
Article 3 – Subjects of Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests
(1) The subjects required to declare assets and personal interests are:
a) persons holding public office positions provided for in the Annex to Law No. 199 of 16 July 2010 on the Status of Persons Holding Public Office;
The declaration shall be submitted annually by 31 March, indicating the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the previous fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of submission of the declaration.
In the event of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office of the declarant, the declaration shall be submitted within 30 days from the date of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office, indicating the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the previous fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office.
Upon termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship, the declarant is obliged to submit the declaration within 30 days from the date of termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship. The declaration shall indicate the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the current fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship.
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=150451&lang=ro# Law No. 544/1995 on the Status of Judges (Articles 9 and 15)
Article 9. Competition for Filling the Vacancies of Judge, Vice-President, and President of the Court
(6) Candidates for the vacant positions of judge, vice-president, and president of the court, who are registered in the Register, shall participate in the competition only after submitting the following documents:
h) the declaration of assets and personal interests;
(8) Following registration in the Register, the Superior Council of Magistracy shall request from the National Integrity Authority a verification of any doubts regarding the source of assets or the accuracy of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate; it shall also request from the National Anticorruption Center and the Security and Intelligence Service information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the records received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center, and the Security and Intelligence Service shall be transmitted to the candidate, who shall be given the opportunity to present their position regarding them. The candidate may submit, in writing, their opinion concerning the

Article 4 – Subject Matter of the Declaration
(1) The subjects provided for in Article 3(1) shall declare:
a) any income obtained by the declarant, their family members, and their spouse/partner during the previous fiscal year, including insurance indemnities;
b) any means of transport and any immovable property, including unfinished constructions, located in the country or abroad, held in ownership, usufruct, use, habitation, or superficies by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, or possessed by them under mandate contracts, commission contracts, fiduciary administration contracts, contracts transferring possession and use, or similar agreements;
c) any cash in national or foreign currency held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner that exceeds the equivalent of 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
d) any financial asset held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including bank accounts, fund units in investment or insurance funds, equivalent forms of savings and investments, placements, bonds, checks, bills of exchange, loan certificates, and other documents incorporating personal patrimonial rights, as well as other financial assets, if the individual value of each exceeds two average monthly salaries in the economy;
e) any asset held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner in the form of precious metals and/or precious stones, art and religious objects, art collections, numismatic or philatelic collections, weapons, or other goods whose individual value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
f) any patrimonial right held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner arising from copyright, patents, or intellectual property rights;
g) the categories mentioned in letters (a)–(f) and (j)–(n) whose beneficial owner is the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
h) any loan granted by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner to other persons, whose individual value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
i) any services of the same type, except for utilities, and any works of the same type purchased by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, or by other persons on their behalf, whose cumulative value during one year exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
j) any virtual asset, within the meaning of Law No. 308/2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, whose total value at the time of declaration exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
k) any debts of the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including those in the form of credit, pledge, mortgage, or guarantee, if their initial value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy, as well as the amount repaid during the previous fiscal year;
l) any share/stock in the share capital of an economic agent held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
m) the status of associate or member of a non-commercial organization, commercial company, or international organization, including membership in their management, administrative, audit, or supervisory bodies, held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
n) any contracts, including legal assistance, consultancy, or civil contracts, concluded by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including contracts concluded by legal entities in which they are beneficial owners, during the reporting period, financed from the state budget, a local budget, external funds, or concluded with state-owned commercial companies.

Q169 (2025): This includes situations when a judge is promoted in a higher court, when a judge qualifies for membership in specialised bodies of the SCM, resignation and dismissal.
Q170 (General Comment): According to the Law No. 133/2016 on declaration of assets and personal interests a family member includes - the spouse, the children (under legal age), the adoptive children or the members of the family which are financially/otherwise supported by the subject of the declaration.

Article 2 – Status of the National Integrity Authority
(1) The National Integrity Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority") is a public authority independent from other public organizations, other legal entities governed by public or private law, and from individuals, operating at the national level as a single structure.
Article 5 – Mission of the Authority
The Authority ensures integrity in the exercise of public office or public dignity functions and the prevention of corruption by carrying out control over assets and personal interests, as well as monitoring compliance with the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations.
Article 7 – Powers of the Authority
(1) In the field of ensuring control over assets and personal interests, the Authority:
a) collects, stores, and publishes all declarations of assets and personal interests on its official website and ensures their permanent accessibility, except for the information and categories of declarations specified in Article 9(2) and (3) of the Law on the Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests;
b) carries out control regarding the timely submission of declarations of assets and personal interests.
c) conducts control over the assets held by declarants, determines whether there is a substantial discrepancy between the income obtained and expenses incurred, on the one hand, and the assets acquired, on the other hand, during the period of holding mandates or public/public dignity offices, and files claims with the court for the recognition of unjustified assets and the ordering of their confiscation;
d) identifies errors or missing data in declarations of assets and personal interests and notifies the criminal investigation body and/or the State Tax Service in order to determine the existence of elements of an offense and/or verify compliance with the tax regime;
e) establishes contraventions related to violations of the legal regime governing the declaration of assets and personal interests, within its competence, in accordance with the Contravention Code of the Republic of Moldova;
e1) informs, within 15 days, the public organization in which the declarant is employed or the authority responsible for appointment/validation of the declarant's mandate about the termination of the declarant's mandate, employment, or service relationship on the basis of a final finding act;
f) maintains the Electronic Register of Subjects of Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests;
g) implements integrity and anti-corruption policies and submits proposals for drafting normative acts and policy documents within its field of competence.
(2) In the field of exercising control over compliance with the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations, the Authority:
a) establishes violations of the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations;
b) requests the management of the public organization or the authority responsible for appointing the declarant to apply disciplinary liability to the person who violated the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations or, as the case may be, to order termination of their mandate, employment, or service relationship;
d) resolves conflicts of interest within its competence;
Q175 (2025): Declarations of assets of judges, SCM members and administration bodies for years from 2008 until 2016, are electronically available at https://www.csm.md/ro/informatii/declaratii-pe-venit.html.

failure to submit the declaration of assets and personal interests - fine (from 60 to 90 conventional units). The Contravention Code sanction for late submission of the declaration of assets - fine (from 30 to 60 conventional units). The Contravention Code sanction for failure or refusal to submit the declaration of assets for family members or for cohabitants - fine (from 60 to 90 conventional units). In cases where the NIA finds that there are unjustified assets in the declaration (variation between the reported income/other assets and expenditure), a confiscation of assets can be requested and dismissal with a ban to hold (several years) public office positions. The request for confiscation and a ban to hold public office positions is submitted by NIA to first instance court and against the NIA request can be appealed by the declaration subject in the court of appeal. The request for dismissal is submitted to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
The Criminal Code punishments for illicit enrichment and for exercising public sector duties in a conflict of interest situation if the conflict of interest has not been declared and resolved in accordance with the legislation on the declaration and control of assets and personal interests and for Intentional inclusion of incomplete or false data, intentional failure to include data in the declaration of assets and personal interests, for illicit enrichment in big proportions - fine or imprisonment with a ban to hold public office positions/exercise a certain activity for several years and confiscation of the unjustified assets.
National legislative provisions:
Criminal Code
Article 330/2. Illicit Enrichment
(1) The intentional possession by a public official or a person holding a position of public dignity, personally or through third parties, of assets whose value substantially exceeds the acquired means, if it has been established, based on evidence, that these could not have been obtained lawfully,
shall be punishable by a fine ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 conventional units or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 10 to 15 years.
(2) The same action committed in the case where the substantial excess constitutes a difference greater than 60 forecasted average monthly salaries in the economy (established by the Government decision in force at the time the act was committed) between the assets held at the time of assuming office and the income obtained during the period of exercising the office, including the income of family members or the domestic partner/cohabitant, on one hand, and the assets held, including the expenses incurred during this period, on the other hand,
shall be punishable by a fine ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 conventional units or by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 15 years, in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 10 to 15 years.
Law No. 178 of 25 July 2014 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges:
The disciplinary sanctions that may be applied to judges are:
- dismissal from the position of judge.
Law no. 544 of 20 July 1995 on status of judges
Article 25. Dismissal of a Judge from Office
(1) A judge shall be dismissed from office in the case of:

Law no.82/2017 on integrity
In the Event of a Real Conflict of Interest, the Public official is Obliged to:
a) immediately inform the hierarchical superior or the immediate higher-level body—but no later than 3 days from the date of identification—regarding the conflict of interest in which he/she is involved;
b) refrain from resolving the request/petition, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act (directly or through a third party), or taking/participating in decision-making in the exercise of their mandate, public office, or position of public dignity until the conflict of interest is resolved.
Disclosure of a real conflict of interest must occur prior to the resolution of the request/petition, the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, and shall take the form of a written statement. This statement must detail the nature of the conflict of interest and how it affects, or may affect, the impartial and objective discharge of the mandate, public office, or position of public dignity.
Resolution of a real conflict of interest shall be carried out by examining the situation and determining and applying an appropriate remedy.
The real conflict of interest is resolved by the public official, the head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable.
Until the real conflict of interest is resolved, the declarant is prohibited from taking any action regarding the matter, with the exception of abstaining.
The public officials may resolve the real conflict of interest by recusing themselves (abstaining) from resolving the request, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act, or participating in the decision-making/vote, while informing all relevant parties of the measures taken to ensure the integrity of the process. The National Integrity Authority is responsible for monitoring conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations applicable to public officials required to declare their assets and personal interests, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing the Authority’s status and the legislation on the declaration and monitoring of assets and personal interests.
Judges' Integrity Guide approved by SCM Decision No. 318/16 of 2018
A judge has the following obligations in connection with the identification and treatment of disputes interests, which are met under the conditions of special legislation: a) to declare in writing, within 3 days, to the Superior Council of Magistracy about the real conflict of interests arising in his/her professional activity, explaining the nature of the conflict of interest and how it influences or may influence impartial and objective exercise of his/her powers; b) to avoid the consumption of the conflict of interests by abstaining from the exercise of the attributions to the extent that they are threatened by a conflict of interest, until solving it. In order to avoid consuming the conflict of interests, the judge is obliged not to resolve a request / approach, not to issue an administrative act, not to conclude, directly or through a third party, a legal act, not to take or not to participate in the decision-making in the exercise his/her functions until the conflict of interests is resolved.
2. Recusal/withdrawal from a case
Civil Procedure Code, article 53
Procedure for resolving the request for recusal (1) The proposal of recusal shall be examined by the court notified with the action. The court examines the explanations of the person whose recusal is requested, if they have been submitted, and hears the opinion of the participants in the trial. It is not allowed to interrogate as a means of proof the reasons for recusal, nor to perform
Q189 (2025): Please see the general comments.
Q190 (General Comment): The position of judge is incompatible with any other position or remunerated function, except for teaching and research, creative activities and positions in collegial bodies of public authorities or institutions.
Q190 (2025): Please see the general comments.
Q193 (2025): The judge informs his or her hierarchy and the information is considered for human resources records as well.

Q198 (General Comment): According to the rules approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors in 2018 the prosecutor who intends to carry out didactic and scientific activity shall submit to the SCP apparatus a request for the cumulation of the activity of prosecutor with the didactic / scientific activities which should contain specific information for the accomplishment of the targeted activities
(institution, manner and conditions of exercise). A prosecutor may cumulate the activity for a determined period of time or part-time, which should not affect the exercise of the functional obligations and the principles of organization or activity of the Prosecutor's Office. The didactic and/or scientific activities can be carried out by the prosecutor in the universities, National Institute of Justice, different training activities organized for civil servants, projects aiming the implementation of the national or international policy of the state in criminal matters. Rules on the accumulation of the function of public prosecutor with teaching,
scientific and collegiate activities in public authorities or institutions, approved by the Decision of the Superior Council
of Prosecutors no.12-168/18 of 12.12.2018
Q198 (2025): The prosecutor may carry out teaching and scientific activities and participate in collegial bodies within public authorities or institutions. The rules governing the combination of this position with these activities shall be established by the Superior Council of Prosecutors.
Q202 (General Comment): Law 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests
In the Event of a Real Conflict of Interest, the Declarant is Obliged to:
a) immediately inform their hierarchical superior or the immediate higher-level body—but no later than 3 days from the date of identification—regarding the conflict of interest in which they are involved;
b) refrain from resolving the request/petition, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act (directly or through a third party), or taking/participating in decision-making in the exercise of their mandate, public office, or position of public dignity until the conflict of interest is resolved.
Disclosure of a real conflict of interest must occur prior to the resolution of the request/petition, the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, and shall take the form of a written statement. This statement must detail the nature of the conflict of interest and how it affects, or may affect, the impartial and objective discharge of the mandate, public office, or position of public dignity.
Resolution of a real conflict of interest shall be carried out by examining the situation and determining and applying an appropriate remedy.
The real conflict of interest is resolved by the declarant, the head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable.
Until the real conflict of interest is resolved, the declarant is prohibited from taking any action regarding the matter, with the exception of abstaining.
The declarant may resolve the real conflict of interest by recusing themselves (abstaining) from resolving the request, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act, or participating in the decision-making/vote, while informing all relevant parties of the measures taken to ensure the integrity of the process. In cases of resolution by abstention, the provisions of Article 12(4)–(9) do not apply; however, the declarant remains obliged to notify their hierarchical superior, the higher-level body, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable, of the resolution by abstention.
The head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, within 3 days of being informed of the declarant's conflict of interest, is obliged to resolve the conflict by applying one of the following options, provided that special laws do not stipulate otherwise:
a) restricting the declarant’s access to specific information or limiting their participation in matters related to their personal interest;
b) transferring the declarant to another position, subject to their written consent;
c) redistributing the declarant’s duties or delegating the authority to issue the administrative act, conclude the legal act, or participate in decision-making to another competent person, including cases where the conflict of interest is likely to recur;
d) authorizing the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, provided that the options specified in points a), b), and c) cannot be applied.

Q203 (General Comment): The establishment, by a final act, a direct conclusion or by means of a third party legal act, that a prosecutor took or participated in a decision making without resolving the real conflict of interest in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on conflict of interest constitutes grounds for dismissal of the prosecutor. The dismissal of the prosecutor, the chief prosecutor or the deputy general prosecutor shall be made within 5 working days from the intervention or bringing the case to the attention of the Prosecutor General, by an order of the Prosecutor General, which is communicated to the prosecutor concerned within 5 working days from the issuance, but prior to the date of dismissal. The order of the Prosecutor General regarding the dismissal can be contested in court.
As well as the aforementioned acts, the provisions of the Code of Ethics oblige prosecutors to make public the information on their conflict of interest. Violation of the Code of Ethics provisions can have as a result disciplinary sanctions and the procedure is described in the Law on the prosecution office.
Contravention Code
Article 313/2. Failure to declare or resolve a conflict of interest
(1) Failure to declare a conflict of interest by a person working in a public organization within the meaning of Law No. 133 of June 17, 2016, on the declaration of assets and personal interests shall be punished by a fine of 45 to 60 conventional units for natural persons and a fine of 120 to 180 conventional units for persons in positions of responsibility.
(2) Failure to resolve a conflict of interest in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the declaration of personal assets and interests
shall be punished with a fine of 60 to 90 conventional units for natural persons and a fine of 180 to 240 conventional units for persons in positions of responsibility.

Q205 (General Comment): The Superior Council of Magistracy is responsible for initiating disciplinary proceedings against judges. A court user whose rights have been violated by an act of a judge, or any person who has a legitimate interest, members of the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Inspection and the Board for the selection and evaluation of judges can be at the origin of a disciplinary proceeding.
The aforementioned subjects are authorised to submit notifications on the facts that became known to them in the exercise of their rights or duties or on the basis of the information disseminated by the mass media.
The Judicial Inspection and the Board for the selection and evaluation of judges are entities subordinated to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
Article 19 of the Law no. 178 on disciplinary liability of judges
Referral Concerning Acts That May Constitute Disciplinary Misconduct
(1) A referral concerning acts that may constitute disciplinary misconduct committed by judges may be submitted by:
a) the person whose rights have been violated as a result of the act committed by the judge, or any other person who can invoke a legitimate interest;
b) the members of the Superior Council of Magistracy;
c) the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, under the conditions of Article 19, paragraph (4) of Law No. 147/2023 on the Selection and Performance Evaluation of Judges;
d) the Judicial Inspection, through self-referral (ex officio) following inspections carried out under the conditions provided by Article 72 of Law No. 947-XIII of July 19, 1996, on the Superior Council of Magistracy, as well as upon receipt of the report on the results of the institutional integrity evaluation prepared by the National Anticorruption Center;
e) the Ministry of Justice, upon notification by the Government Agent, in cases where a finding of disciplinary misconduct provided for in Article 4, paragraph (1), point b) is requested regarding the actions or omissions of a judge that led to one of the consequences provided for in Article 2007, paragraph (1), point c) of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova No. 1107/2002.
(2) The subjects provided for in paragraph (1) may submit a referral regarding facts that have come to their knowledge in the exercise of their rights or official duties, or based on information disseminated by the mass media.

Q206 (General Comment): The Disciplinary Board is an independent body, acting separate from the Superior Council of Magistracy which examines disciplinary cases and applies disciplinary sanctions to judges and resigned judges for acts of misconduct committed while in service. It is composed by 5 members elected from among the judges and 4 members selected from among civil society representatives. Membership of the Disciplinary board is incompatible with membership of the Superior Council of Magistracy, of the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, with the position of inspector-judge, as well as with the position of president or deputy-president of a court. The activity of the Disciplinary board is regulated by the Law 178/2014 on disciplinary liability of judges and by the Regulation on the activity of the Disciplinary board, approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy. Decisions of the Disciplinary board may be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
After examining the appeals, the Superior Council of Magistracy decides:
a) to maintain the decision of the Disciplinary board without modification;
b) to admit the appeal and adopt a new decision.
The decisions of the Superior Council of Magistracy, may be challenged at the Supreme Court of Justice.

Q208 (2025): In 2025, the most frequently addressed disciplinary offenses in disciplinary proceedings were the following, as set forth in Article 4(1) of Law No. 178 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges:
- issuing a court decision that, intentionally or through gross negligence, violated the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural or legal persons, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and the international treaties on fundamental human rights to which the Republic of Moldova is a party;
- violation, for reasons attributable to the judge and without reasonable justification, of a duty of office, including deadlines for performing procedural actions, if this directly affected the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of the parties to the proceedings or of other persons;
- other acts that undermine professional honor or integrity or the prestige of justice to such an extent that they undermine public confidence in justice, committed either in the course of official duties or outside of them, which, given their gravity, cannot be classified merely as violations of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges.

Q209 (2025): In 2025, a total of 25 disciplinary procedures were processed by the Disciplinary Board: 14 were carried over from 2024, while 11 were newly initiated during the year. Subsequently, appeals against all Disciplinary Board's decisions were filed with the Superior Council of Magistracy. Till the end of 2025 there were no final decisions regarding the sanctions imposed.

Q210 (General Comment): The warning is the mildest sanction that can be applied for 1 year consisting of a written notice of the negative consequences that may be applied in the future, if the person to whom the sanction is applied admits the same behaviour.
The circumstances in which the warning sanction is applied are determined by:
1) the primary commission of a disciplinary violation, usually minor, of an intentional nature or by negligence;
2) the evaluation of those competent in determining the relevant disciplinary sanction that the warning is sufficient to be applied in relation to the seriousness of the violation.

Q210 (2025): In 2025, the Disciplinary Board applied the following disciplinary sanctions – 4 warnings, 3 reprimads and 2 dismissals. Subsequently, appeals against the Disciplinary Board's decisions were filed with the Superior Council of Magistracy. Till the end of 2025 there were no final decisions regarding the sanctions imposed.

Q211 (General Comment): The decisions on the disciplinary liability of judges are issued by the Disciplinary Board (body subordinated to the Superior Council of Magistracy). A decision issued by the Disciplinary Board can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy within 15 days from the date of receipt of the copy of the reasoned decision. The decision issued by the Superior Council of Magistracy while examining the appeal can be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice within 30 days from the date of receipt of the reasoned decision.
Q213 (General Comment): The transfer of a judge to another court may be decided by the Superior Council of the Judiciary. The judge's consent is necessary. (Article 20 of Law No. 544-XIII on the Status of Judges).

Q214 (General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 42 of the Law on Prosecution Office, the disciplinary procedure starts automatically at the moment of the referral, and according to Article 43 paragraph (1) of the mentioned law, the referral of the act that may constitute disciplinary misconduct committed by the prosecutor may be submitted by:
(a) any interested person;
b) members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
c) the College for the selection and evaluation of prosecutors performance, under the terms of Article 31(1)(a) and (b). (5);
d) the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutors, following controls carried out.
e) the Ministry of Justice, upon notification of the Government Agent, in the event of a request for a finding of disciplinary misconduct as referred to in Article 38(e1) with regard to the actions or inactions of the prosecutor which have led to one of the consequences referred to in Article 2007 par. (1), point c) of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova No 1107/2002.
The subjects provided for in para. (1) can submit the notification regarding the facts that have become known to them either in the exercise of their rights or functional attributions, or based on the information disseminated by the mass media or other information sources.
Q215 (General Comment): The Superior Council of Prosecutors and the Disciplinary and Ethics Board have the disciplinary authority on prosecutors.
Before a case is examined by the aforementioned bodies it has to be examined by the Inspection of Prosecutors.
The Inspection of Prosecutors has the following powers:
(a) carries out checks on the work of prosecutors and the organizational work of prosecutor's offices;
b) examines complaints concerning acts that may constitute disciplinary offenses;
(c) investigates facts that may constitute disciplinary misconduct;
(d) presents the disciplinary file before the Disciplinary and Ethics Board, the Superior Council of Prosecutors and the courts, with the right to challenge the decisions handed down in accordance with the law;
e) carries out, at the request of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, checks on the independence and reputation of prosecutors;
f) studies the grounds for the rejection by the President of the Republic of Moldova of the candidate proposed by the Superior Council of Prosecutors for appointment as a Prosecutor General or, as the case may be, interim Prosecutor General, submitting an informative note to the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
g) submits to the Superior Council of Prosecutors, by March 31, the annual report on its activity in the previous year, which shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
h) has other duties stipulated by law or by the Rules of Procedure.
The Disciplinary and Ethics Board of the Superior Council of Prosecutors examines disciplinary cases brought against prosecutors after being checked by the Inspection of Prosecutors and applies disciplinary sanctions where appropriate. It consists of 7 members, including:
- 5 elected by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors;
- 2 elected by the High Council of Prosecutors, by public competition, from among representatives of civil society.
The Superior Council of Prosecutors has competence in disciplinary matters concerning prosecutors, examining appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board.

Q217 (General Comment): The data reflects the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board of Prosecutors.
Article 42 of Law 3/2016 provides that the disciplinary procedure starts automatically at the moment of the referral and includes the following steps: a) submission of the referral regarding the act that may constitute disciplinary misconduct, b) verification of the referral by the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutors, c) examination of the disciplinary case by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board of Prosecutors, d) adoption of a decision on the disciplinary case.
Law 3/2016 on Prosecution Office
Article 38 Disciplinary violations
(a) improper performance of official duties listed in Article 6 (3);
(b) non-compliance, for reasons imputable to the prosecutor and without reasonable justification, with the legal provisions regarding the deadlines for the performance of procedural actions or the delay in their performance;
c) unlawful interference in the work of another prosecutor or interference of any kind with authorities, institutions or
officials either for the settlement of requests, claiming or accepting the settlement of personal interests or those of other persons, or for the purpose of obtaining undue benefits;
d) deliberately obstructing the work of the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutions by any means;
e 1) committing, in the exercise of official duties, actions or inactions with intent or admitting serious negligence where the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural or legal persons guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and international treaties on fundamental human rights ratified by Moldova have been violated;
f) inappropriate attitude, manifestations or lifestyle which are prejudicial to the honour, integrity, professional integrity,
prestige of the Prosecution Service.
f1) violation of the Code of Ethics of prosecutors.
(g) breach of the obligation from Article 7(7) of the Code of Conduct. (2) letter a) of Law No. 325/2013 on the
evaluation of institutional integrity.
Q217 (2025): In 2025, disciplinary cases were initiated against prosecutors by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board on the following grounds:
- Failure to properly fulfill official duties;
- Failure, for reasons attributable to the prosecutor and without reasonable justification, to comply with legal provisions regarding deadlines for performing procedural actions, or delay in carrying them out;
- inadecvate conduct, actions, or lifestyle that undermine the honor, integrity, professional integrity, or prestige of the Prosecution Service;
- violation of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors.

Q219 (2025): Other - warnings
Source: information provided by the Superior Council of Prosecutors
Q221 (General Comment): For appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board, the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the competent body to decide.
The decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors can be contested in the Supreme Court of Justice in respect of the approval procedure.

Ukraine

Q140 (General Comment): The independence and immunity of judges in Ukraine are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and further specified in the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges” No. 1402-VIII.
In particular, Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Influence on a judge in any manner is prohibited. A judge shall hold office until retirement, except in cases determined by the Constitution of Ukraine.”
Article 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“In administering justice, judges are independent and guided by the rule of law.”
Article 130 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“The State ensures financing and proper conditions for the functioning of courts and the activity of judges. The amount of remuneration of a judge shall be established by law.”
Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“In Ukraine, the High Council of Justice operates to ensure the independence of the judiciary.”
Further guarantees of judicial independence are established by the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.
In particular, Article 6 of the Law prohibits interference with the administration of justice, influence on courts or judges in any manner, contempt of court or judges, as well as collection, storage, use or dissemination of information with the purpose of influencing the impartiality of the court.
Article 48 of the Law provides institutional guarantees of judicial independence, including:
special procedures for selection, appointment, disciplinary liability and dismissal of judges;
irremovability and immunity of judges;
prohibition of interference with the administration of justice;
liability for contempt of court or a judge;
separate procedures for financing and organisational support of courts;
adequate financial and social guarantees for judges;
functioning of judicial governance and judicial self-governance bodies;
legal protection and personal security guarantees for judges and their family members;
the right of judges to retirement.
These constitutional and legislative provisions constitute the core legal guarantees ensuring the independence of judges in Ukraine.

Q141 (General Comment): The independence of prosecutors in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” No. 1697-VII.
Article 131-1 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“The organisation and procedure of activity of the prosecutor’s office of Ukraine shall be determined by law.”
The constitutional status of the prosecution service and guarantees of independence of prosecutors are further specified in the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.
In particular, Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” provides that the independence of a prosecutor shall be guaranteed by:
– the procedure for appointment to office, dismissal from office and bringing to disciplinary liability established by law;
– the prohibition of unlawful influence, pressure or interference in the exercise of prosecutorial powers;
– the procedure for financing and organisational support of the prosecution service established by law;
– proper material and social guarantees for prosecutors;
– the functioning of bodies of prosecutorial self-governance;
– other guarantees provided by law.
Further safeguards are established by:
Article 7, which defines the principles of organisation and activity of the prosecution service, including legality and independence;
and Articles 43–49, which regulate disciplinary liability of prosecutors and provide that disciplinary proceedings are carried out by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors within its statutory competence.
These constitutional and legislative provisions constitute the core legal guarantees ensuring the independence of prosecutors in Ukraine.

Q143 (2025): Specific anti-corruption measures applicable to judges and prosecutors in Ukraine are established primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, and the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.
Gift rules
Judges and prosecutors are subject to statutory restrictions on receiving gifts under Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. They are prohibited from receiving gifts related to the performance of official duties except within legally established limits. Gifts, assets, income and financial obligations are subject to mandatory electronic declaration submitted annually to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP), which carries out verification of declarations.
Specific training
Judges and prosecutors regularly participate in training on judicial and prosecutorial ethics, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest, asset declaration requirements, integrity standards and application of anti-corruption legislation. Such training is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine as part of initial and continuous professional training programmes.
Internal controls
Internal anti-corruption safeguards include verification of asset declarations by the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, monitoring compliance with conflict-of-interest legislation, and disciplinary procedures conducted by the High Council of Justice in respect of judges and by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in respect of prosecutors. Additional institutional safeguards include requirements concerning incompatibility of office, restrictions on outside activities and ethical oversight within judicial and prosecutorial self-governance bodies.
Safe complaints mechanisms
Individuals may submit complaints concerning alleged misconduct or corruption-related behaviour of judges to the High Council of Justice and concerning prosecutors to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Complaints may be submitted in written or electronic form. Whistleblower protection mechanisms are provided under the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, including guarantees of confidentiality and protection against retaliation.
These mechanisms collectively contribute to preventing corruption risks and ensuring accountability of judges and prosecutors.

Q148 (General Comment): The Ethics Council is formed to assist the bodies that elect (appoint) members of the High Council of Justice in determining whether a candidate for the position of a member of the High Council of Justice (HCJ), a current member of the HCJ, meets the criteria of professional ethics and integrity.
The Ethics Council was formed in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Procedure for Election (Appointment) of Members of the High Council of Justice and Activities of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice" No. 1635-IX of July 14, 2021

Q151 (2025): During the reference year, the Council of Judges of Ukraine adopted decisions and provided explanations concerning the application of judicial ethics standards and integrity-related obligations. The topics addressed included:
– prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in judicial activity
– participation of judges in advisory bodies, working groups and legislative initiatives and its compatibility with judicial impartiality
– application of incompatibility restrictions and outside activities of judges
– safeguarding judicial independence, including institutional responses to legislative initiatives affecting judicial remuneration and status
– communication standards and preservation of the authority of justice
– ethical aspects of judges' participation in public and professional activities
– integrity-related aspects of judicial governance procedures (including participation in selection bodies and institutional advisory structures)
In addition, the Council of Judges of Ukraine adopted decisions addressing broader issues of judicial self-governance and organisation of the judiciary, including matters related to court administration, automated case-distribution procedures and participation of judges in institutional governance structures.

Q153 (2025): Ethical standards governing the conduct of prosecutors in Ukraine are primarily established by the Code of Professional Ethics and Conduct of Prosecutors adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors.
Issues related to compliance with these standards are examined in practice by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors within disciplinary proceedings.

Q165 (2025): Integrity requirements and rules concerning conflicts of interest applicable to court staff in Ukraine are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service" (for civil servants working in courts), labour legislation, and internal rules of conduct adopted within the judiciary.
In particular, the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" establishes:
– restrictions on receiving gifts (Article 23);
– requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest (Articles 28–36);
– financial control through submission of asset declarations by persons authorised to perform functions of the state (Articles 45–52);
– liability for corruption-related offences.
Court staff who hold civil service positions are additionally subject to the Law of Ukraine "On Civil Service", which establishes ethical standards of conduct, rules on integrity, prevention of conflicts of interest, and disciplinary liability for breaches of official duties.
Furthermore, staff of court apparatus are subject to internal rules of conduct approved within the judiciary system and to disciplinary liability under labour legislation, including the Labour Code of Ukraine.
Violations such as unauthorised disclosure of confidential information, failure to submit asset declarations, breaches of ethical standards, misuse of official position for private gain, and other corruption-related misconduct may result in disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability depending on the nature of the offence.
Q169 (General Comment): Pursuant to part 4 of Article 52 of the Law, reporting significant changes in property status is an additional measure of financial control aimed at finding out the actual change in the property status of the declarant without waiting for the next declaration to be submitted.
The obligation to submit a notice of significant changes in property status arises only in the following circumstances: receipt of income, acquisition of property or making an expenditure in an amount exceeding 50 living wages.

Q171 (General Comment): The declaration contains information on the assets of the declarant and family members. At the same time, sections 2.1 "Information about the declarant", 14 "Expenses and transactions of the declarant", 15 "Part-time work of the declarant" and 16 "Membership of the declarant in organizations and their bodies" of the declaration contain information only about the declarant.

Q175 (General Comment): All documents submitted by the declaring entity to the Unified State Register of Declarations of Persons Authorized to Perform State or Local Government Functions are stored in the Register and displayed in its public part on the official website of the National Agency to the extent specified in Article 47 of the Law.

Q177 (2025): A judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds:

…

(9) failure to submit, or late submission for publication, of the declaration of a person authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government, in accordance with the procedure established by anti-corruption legislation;

(10) inclusion in such a declaration of knowingly false information or intentional omission of information required by law

(paragraphs 9 and 10 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).

The table provides information on the number of judges in respect of whom disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025 by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice on the grounds of disciplinary offences provided for in paragraphs 9 and 10 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges,” as well as on the outcomes of the consideration of disciplinary cases in this category.

Q190 (2025): Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" allows persons referred to in paragraph 1 of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", which includes judges, to engage in teaching, research and creative activities, medical practice, instructing and refereeing in sports).

Pursuant to Article 54 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", a judge may not combine his or her activities with entrepreneurial or advocacy activities, hold any other paid positions, perform other paid work (except for teaching, research or creative work), or be a member of the governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise or organization aimed at making a profit.

Q193 (2025): By law, the only place where a judge needs to state if there are any auxiliary activities, is in his/her declaration. In practice, however, judges do inform their hierarchy about it because of different reasons, some of them are if a judge needs time off (to, for example, write a book, they ask for sabbatical) and common respect for their hierarchy.

Q194 (2025): Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in Ukraine are regulated by several legal instruments depending on the nature of the violation.

First, compliance with requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. Violations of these requirements may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.

Second, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules by judges may constitute disciplinary misconduct within the meaning of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Disciplinary proceedings against judges are conducted by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”.

Third, ethical standards concerning impartiality, avoidance of conflicts of interest and integrity of judges are established by the Code of Judicial Ethics. Compliance with conflict-of-interest requirements is also subject to oversight within the framework of judicial self-governance, including by the Council of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with Article 133 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.

Thus, depending on the legal nature of the breach, proceedings may take the form of administrative proceedings before courts or disciplinary proceedings before the High Council of Justice.

Q195 (2025): Sanctions for breaches of rules concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in respect of judges are provided by both administrative and disciplinary legislation. Administrative liability for violations of conflict-of-interest requirements is established by Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Cases concerning such administrative offences are considered by courts in accordance with Article 221 of that Code. Sanctions include fines and, in the case of repeated violations within one year, fines combined with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a specified period.
In addition, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules may constitute disciplinary misconduct under Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Disciplinary sanctions applicable to judges are imposed by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” and may include warning, reprimand, temporary suspension from the administration of justice, transfer to a court of a lower level, or submission for dismissal from judicial office.
Compliance with conflict-of-interest rules is also reflected in ethical obligations established by the Code of Judicial Ethics.
Q196 (2025): A judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds:
(1) intentionally or through negligence:
…
(d) violation of the rules on recusal (self-recusal);
…
(7) failure to notify or late notification of the Council of Judges of Ukraine about a judge’s real or potential conflict of interest (except where the conflict of interest is resolved in accordance with the procedure established by procedural law)
(subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 7 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).
The table provides information on the number of judges in respect of whom disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025 by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice on the grounds of disciplinary offences provided for in subparagraph (d) of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges,” as well as on the outcomes of the consideration of disciplinary cases in this category.
Under paragraph 7 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges,” no disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025, and no decisions were adopted in disciplinary cases of this category.
Q198 (General Comment): Part 4 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" stipulates that persons authorized to perform the functions of the state and local self-government bodies, in particular prosecutors, are prohibited from:
1) engaging in other paid (except for teaching, scientific and creative activities, medical practice, instructor and referee practice in sports) or entrepreneurial activity, unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine;
2) being a member of the board, other executive or control bodies, the supervisory board of an enterprise or organization that aims to make a profit (except for cases when persons perform functions of managing shares (portions, units) belonging to the state or territorial community, and represent the interests of the state or territorial community in the council (supervisory council), audit commission of an economic organization), unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine, except for the case provided for in the first paragraph of the second part of this article.

Q198 (2025): The requirements for incompatibility are defined in Article 18 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. Specifically, holding the position of a prosecutor is incompatible with holding a position in any government body, another state body, a local self-government body, and with holding a representative mandate in state elective positions. A prosecutor cannot belong to a political party, participate in political actions, rallies, or strikes. The requirements for incompatibility do not apply to the participation of prosecutors in the activities of elected bodies of religious and public organizations. Prosecutors are subject to compatibility restrictions and the combination of other types of activities as defined by the Law of Ukraine on prevention of corruption.
The consideration of issues regarding violations by a prosecutor of the requirements for incompatibility falls within the authority of the High Council of Justice (Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 3 and others of the Law of Ukraine on the High Council of Justice).

Q200 (2025): The authorisation is granted by the head of the respective prosecution office where the prosecutor serves, acting as the employer in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Code of Ukraine.

Q202 (2025): Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.
Failure to comply with requirements related to the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, following the procedure established by anti-corruption legislation. In addition, such violations may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors and may be examined within disciplinary proceedings conducted by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors.

Q203 (2025): Pursuant to Article 221 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, cases of administrative offences related to corruption, including breaches of rules on the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest under Article 172-7 of this Code, are considered by judges of district, city district, city, or city district courts following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.
Based on the results of the consideration of such cases, the court may impose an administrative penalty or close the proceedings in accordance with Article 284 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Article 172-7 of the Code provides for a fine of 100 to 400 tax-free minimum incomes, and for repeated violations within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same offence – a fine of 400 to 800 tax-free minimum incomes with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of one year (the tax-free minimum income is 17 UAH).
In addition, breaches of rules on conflicts of interest may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors under the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”. According to Part one of Article 49 of this Law, disciplinary sanctions applicable to prosecutors include a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.

Q205 (General Comment): Part one of Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”: The disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice, designated by the automated case distribution system for preliminary examination of the relevant disciplinary complaint (disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice - rapporteur)
1) examines the disciplinary complaint and checks its compliance with the requirements of the law;
...
3) ... submits the complaint to the Disciplinary Chamber for consideration to decide on ... opening a disciplinary case;
4) ... prepare materials with a proposal to open or refuse to open a disciplinary case.
Clause 23-7 of Section III “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” stipulates that temporarily, until the day the service of disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice starts, the powers of a disciplinary inspector are exercised by a member of the Disciplinary Chamber (rapporteur) determined by the automated case distribution system.
Pursuant to part ten of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, if in the course of consideration of a disciplinary case the Disciplinary Chamber concludes that there are signs of a disciplinary offense in the actions of other judges or signs of another disciplinary offense in the actions of the judge against whom the case is being considered, the Disciplinary Chamber may decide to open a relevant disciplinary case on its own initiative.

Q206 (General Comment): According to Article 108 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, disciplinary liability of judges is examined by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. The High Council of Justice establishes Disciplinary Chambers from among its members to consider disciplinary cases against judges and to adopt decisions on disciplinary liability.
Disciplinary proceedings include the preliminary examination of disciplinary complaints by disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice, the opening of a disciplinary case, its examination by a Disciplinary Chamber of the High Council of Justice, and the adoption of a decision in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Q208 (2025): Disciplinary cases against judges in 2025 were initiated mainly on the basis of disciplinary complaints alleging possible disciplinary offences as defined by Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. These typically concerned alleged serious breaches of procedural law affecting access to justice or the rights of the parties, failure to state reasons for judicial decisions, violations of the principles of publicity and equality of arms, and unjustified delays in the examination of cases or in issuing and submitting decisions for publication. Other grounds included alleged conduct undermining the authority of justice or failing to meet standards of judicial ethics and integrity, failure to report interference in judicial activity or conflicts of interest, violations related to asset declarations or declarations of integrity, as well as other forms of conduct provided for by Article 106 of the Law. These grounds form the legal basis for disciplinary liability of judges in Ukraine.

Q209 (2025): The number of completed disciplinary cases reported for 2025 refers to cases concluded by final decisions within disciplinary proceedings in the reference year. This includes both decisions imposing disciplinary sanctions and decisions closing the proceedings. Only cases that reached their final stage within the disciplinary procedure were counted.

Q210 (2025): Regarding the sanction “Temporary reduction of salary,” judges may be subject to the following disciplinary sanctions: reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for one month; severe reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for three months; submission for temporary suspension from the administration of justice (from one to six months) — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”). The table, in particular, includes the sanctions “1. Reprimand” with a quantitative indicator of 24 and “3. Withdrawal from cases” with a quantitative indicator of 2. As these sanctions entail a reduction of salary, their combined total of 26 is also reflected under the sanction “5. Temporary reduction of salary.”
Regarding the sanctions “Position downgrade” and “Transfer to another geographical (court) location,” judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a submission for transfer of a judge to a lower-level court (paragraph 5 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).
Regarding the sanction “Other,” judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a warning (paragraph 1 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).
Regarding the difference between the number of disciplinary cases considered and the number of sanctions, the response to the question “Number of cases against judges considered during the reporting year” takes into account all decisions in disciplinary proceedings against judges, including decisions imposing disciplinary liability, decisions refusing to impose disciplinary liability, and decisions terminating disciplinary proceedings.
Q211 (General Comment): 1. The right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice shall be vested in the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made. The complainant has the right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice if the Disciplinary Chamber has authorized such an appeal (part one of Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”).
2. The right to appeal to the court against the decision of the High Council of Justice made upon consideration of an appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber is granted to the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made and to the complainant if the decision of the High Council of Justice was made upon his/her complaint (Article 52(2) of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”).

Q213 (General Comment): A judge may not be transferred to another court without his/her consent, except a transfer:
1) in the event of reorganization, liquidation or termination of the court; 2) as a disciplinary measure. (Article 53 of the Law "On Judiciary and the Status of Judges")

Q213 (2025): During the period of a state of emergency or martial law and subject to a change in the territorial jurisdiction of court cases considered in the relevant court, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Part Seven of Article 147 of this Law, a judge of a court whose territorial jurisdiction of cases is changing may, without his consent, be seconded to administer justice to the court that determines the territorial jurisdiction of cases that were under consideration by the court in which the judge works, and in the absence of vacancies in this court - to another court of the same level and specialization (paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Article 55 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).

Q214 (General Comment): According to Ukrainian legislation, everyone who is aware of such facts has the right to apply to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors with a disciplinary complaint about the prosecutor's commission of a disciplinary offence. The Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors shall publish on its website a recommended sample of a disciplinary complaint. (para.2 art. 45 of the Law of Ukraine On Prosecution Office).

Q215 (General Comment): According to Articles 44–46 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors are carried out by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Any person who is aware of facts indicating a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor may submit a disciplinary complaint to this Commission.

Q216 (General Comment): Pursuant to Article 47 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor is considered at a meeting of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in an adversarial procedure with the participation of the prosecutor concerned, the person who filed the disciplinary complaint and their representatives.
During the meeting, explanations of the member of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors who conducted the inspection, explanations of the prosecutor (or his/her representative) and, if necessary, other persons are heard. The prosecutor has the right to provide explanations or refuse to do so, ask questions to participants in the proceedings, raise objections, submit motions and request the recusal of a member of the Commission in case of doubts as to his or her impartiality.
Q217 (2025): The grounds for initiating disciplinary cases include alleged breaches of professional duties, violations of legal requirements applicable to prosecutors, and other disciplinary offences provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution".
Q218 (2025): The provisions of Articles 44, 73 and 77 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution" stipulate that the authority to conduct disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors falls within the exclusive competence of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Pursuant to Articles 7 and 73 of this Law, the QDCP is a separate legal entity and does not form part of the system of prosecution authorities.
Disciplinary proceedings include the following stages: initiation of disciplinary proceedings; examination of the disciplinary complaint; consideration of the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor; adoption of a decision in the disciplinary proceedings; imposition of a disciplinary sanction; and appeal against the decision adopted as a result of the disciplinary proceedings.
The Questionnaire reflects the number (170) of decisions adopted in disciplinary proceedings concerning prosecutors in 2025, including decisions on bringing prosecutors to disciplinary liability and decisions on closing disciplinary proceedings.
Article 50 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution" establishes the procedure for appealing decisions of the QDCP, in particular before an administrative court and the High Council of Justice. In accordance with Article 53 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice", following the examination of a complaint against a decision of the QDCP, the High Council of Justice has the power to: fully revoke a decision on bringing a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and close the disciplinary proceedings; partially revoke such a decision and adopt a new decision; fully or partially revoke a decision refusing to bring a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and adopt a new decision; amend the decision by imposing a different type of disciplinary sanction; or leave the decision unchanged.
In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, an administrative court, upon a prosecutor's claim, may declare a decision of the QDCP unlawful and revoke it.
At the same time, the reporting of the QDCP reflects only the results of disciplinary proceedings. Therefore, the Questionnaire indicates the number of decisions adopted at the stage of completion of disciplinary proceedings by the QDCP, without taking into account whether legal remedies were used or exhausted.
Q219 (2025): According to Part one of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", the disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutors are: a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.
Therefore, in 2025 only these sanctions were applicable under national legislation. The sanctions listed in sub-categories 3 to 8 are not provided for by the legislation governing disciplinary liability of prosecutors and are accordingly marked as "NAP".
Sub-category 9 ("Other") refers to the disciplinary sanction consisting of a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position. This explanation remains valid for 2025.

Q220 (General Comment): The prosecutor may appeal the decision made as a result of disciplinary proceedings to the administrative court or to the High Council of Justice within one month from the date of serving a copy of the decision or receiving it by mail.

Indicator 8 - Accountability and processes affecting public trust

by question No.

Question 140. What are the legal provisions in the hierarchy of norms, which guarantee the independence of judges? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 141. What are the legal provisions in the hierarchy of norms, which guarantee the independence of prosecutors? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 142. Number of criminal cases against judges or prosecutors
Question 143. Are specific measures to prevent corruption in place?
Question 144. Is there a code of ethics applicable to all judges? Please provide the link.
Question 145. Does the Code of Ethics contain principles on:
Question 146. Is there a code of ethics applicable to all prosecutors? Please provide the link.
Question 147. Does the Code of Ethics contain principles on:
Question 148. Is there in your country an institution / body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of judges (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by judges, etc.)
Question 149. If yes, who are the members of this institution / body?
Question 150. Are the guidelines and/or opinions of this institution/body publicly available?
Question 151. How many guidelines and/or opinions were given during the reference year?
Question 152. Is there in your country an institution / body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of the conduct of prosecutors (e.g. involvement in political life, use of social media by prosecutors, etc.)
Question 153. If yes, who are the members of this institution / body ?
Question 154. Are the guidelines and/or opinions of this institution/body publicly available?
Question 155. How many guidelines and/opinions were given during the reference year?
Question 156. Is there a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial?
Question 157. If yes, what are:
Question 158. How is distribution of court cases organized in your system?
Question 159. Are all interventions in distribution (assignments and reassignments) of court cases irreversibly logged/registered?
Question 160. What are the different possible reasons for reassigning a case?
Question 161. How many reassignments of cases were processed in the reference year?
Question 162. Does the reassignment of cases have to be reasoned?
Question 163. Are all reassignments of cases processed through the computerised distribution of cases?
Question 164. If yes, how are reassignments of cases processed?
Question 165. Which breaches of integrity are provided for by legislation in respect of court staff?
Question 167. Which law(s) and regulation(s) require a declaration of assets by judges? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 168. What items are to be declared?
Question 169. What is the moment of the declaration of assets of judges?
Question 170. Does this declaration concern the members of the family?
Question 171. Is the declaration for family members the same as for the judge (in terms of items to be declared, moment of declaration etc.)?

Question 172. Which authority receives and verifies the declaration? Please specify the status and nature of this authority (is it an independent body, what is the procedure for appointing members etc.)
Question 173. Are these declarations of assets verified as regards:
Question 174. Is there a register of declaration of assets?
Question 175. Where is the declaration published?
Question 176. What is the sanction in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration)?
Question 177. Number of proceedings against judges due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration of assets

Question 178. Which law(s) and regulation(s) require a declaration of assets by prosecutors? (Please indicate the articles and copy the relevant legal provisions in English)
Question 179. What items are to be declared?
Question 180. What is the moment of the declaration of assets of prosecutors?
Question 181. Does this declaration concern the members of the family?
Question 182. Is the declaration for family members the same as for the prosecutor (in terms of items to be declared, moment of declaration, etc.)?
Question 183. Which authority receives and verifies the declaration? Please specify the status and nature of this authority (is it an independent body, what is the procedure for appointing members etc.):
Question 184. Are these declarations of assets verified as regards:
Question 185. Is there a register of declaration of assets?
Question 186. Where is the declaration published?
Question 187. What is the sanction in case of non-declaration of assets (including non-submission of declaration)?
Question 188. Number of cases against prosecutors due to violations/discrepancies in their declaration of assets
Question 189. Select and describe the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of judges
Question 190. Can judges combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?
Question 191. Is an authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities for judges?
Question 192. If yes, who is giving authorisation for these accessory activities for judges?
Question 193. If not, does the judge have to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities?
Question 194. Under which law/regulation are proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges regulated?
Question 195. In which law are the sanctions for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges provided:
Question 196. Number of cases initiated/completed/sanctions pronounced for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in the reference year
Question 197. Select and describe the procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest of prosecutors:
Question 198. Can public prosecutors combine their work with any of the following other functions/activities?
Question 199. Is an authorisation needed to perform these accessory activities for public prosecutors?
Question 200. If yes, who is giving authorisation for these accessory activities for public prosecutors?
Question 201. If not, does the prosecutor have to inform his or her hierarchy about these accessory activities?
Question 202. Under which law/regulation are proceedings for breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors regulated?
Question 203. In which law are the sanction for breaches of the rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors provided:
Question 204. Number of cases initiated/completed/sanctions pronounced for conflicts of interests against prosecutors in the reference year
Question 205. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges (multiple replies possible)?
Question 206. Which authority has disciplinary power over judges? (multiple replies possible)
Question 207. What are the possibilities for the judge to present an argumentation? (multiple replies possible)

Question 208. Number of disciplinary cases (total) initiated during the reference year against judges
Question 209. Number of cases completed in the reference year against judges
Question 210. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against judges
Question 211. Can a disciplinary decision be appealed?
Question 212. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?
Question 213. Can a judge be transferred to another court without his/her consent:
Question 214. Who is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors (multiple replies possible):
Question 215. Which authority has disciplinary power over public prosecutors? (multiple replies possible)
Question 216. What are the possibilities for prosecutors to present an argumentation (multiple replies possible):
Question 217. Number of disciplinary cases (total) initiated during the reference year against public prosecutors
Question 218. Number of cases completed in the reference year against public prosecutors
Question 219. Number of sanctions pronounced during the reference year against public prosecutors.
Question 220. Can the disciplinary decision be appealed?
Question 221. If yes, what body is competent to decide on appeal?

Question 140

Armenia

(General Comment): Judges are independent and impartial and administer justice solely in accordance with the Constitution and the Judicial Code. They are not liable for judicial acts or statements made in the course of administering justice, except in cases provided for by law, including criminal or disciplinary liability.
Judges may not engage in activities incompatible with their status, including holding positions in commercial or public bodies, engaging in entrepreneurial or political activity, or performing other paid work, except for scientific, educational, or creative activities permitted by law.
According to Article 164 of the Constitution, the initiation of criminal proceedings against a judge in connection with the exercise of their functions requires the consent of the Supreme Judicial Council. A judge may not be deprived of liberty in such cases without its consent, except when caught in the act of committing a crime or immediately thereafter, in which case detention may not exceed 72 hours.
The Constitution also provides grounds for termination of a judge's powers, including incompatibility, criminal conviction, loss of citizenship, incapacity, resignation, or death.
The independence of judges is guaranteed by the Constitution and the Judicial Code. Any interference with the administration of justice is prohibited and entails legal liability, including criminal sanctions. Article 486 of the Criminal Code provides for liability for interfering with the activities of a court in order to impede the exercise of Justice or other powers provided for by law as a court. Judges and their families are under special state protection.

Georgia

(General Comment): General framework regulating protection of judges from attempts of undue influence in the decision-making process is provided in the Constitution of Georgia and in the Law on Common Courts (LCC) Furthermore, provisions prescribing acts against the activities of judicial bodies are provided in Chapter XLD of the Criminal Code of Georgia.
Independence of an individual judge and his/her freedom from undue influence are guaranteed on a constitutional level. As prescribed under Article 63 (1) of the Constitution, a judge is independent within his/her judicial capacity and shall only comply with the Constitution and law. Any pressure upon a judge or any interference in his/her professional activities aimed at influencing the decision-making process shall be prohibited and indictable. No one shall have the right to demand reporting concerning a particular case from a judge. All acts restricting the independence of a judge shall be null and void. Protection of a judge from undue influence is furthermore guaranteed under the LCC, Articles 7 and 8 which stipulate that a judge may not be requested to report on, or be instructed as to the decisions to be made when adjudicating a particular case. Moreover, a governmental or municipal body, an agency, public or political association, an official, a legal or natural person shall not interfere with the independence of the judiciary. In order to ensure that judges are free from any undue influence, Chapter XII1 of the LCC establishes the rule of communication with a judge.
Article 72.1 of the LCC stipulates that, after the submission of a case to a court until the judgment becomes final, and at the stage of criminal investigation, any communication with a judge of a participant of the proceedings, an interested party, a public servant, a state servant, a state official or a political official is prohibited, if it is related to the consideration of a specific case or issue and/or to a presumable outcome of the case, and if the communication fails to comply with the principles of judicial independence and impartiality and of the adversarial nature of legal proceedings. However, if the disputed act contains elements of a crime under the Criminal Code of Georgia, the case shall be forwarded to appropriate investigative bodies, according to the jurisdiction.
As regards the crimes against judicial activities, the Criminal Code of Georgia criminalizes "gross interference with judicial activities in any manner in order to influence the legal proceedings". Corresponding penalties entail imposition of a fine or imprisonment for up to two years. The criminal legislation also protects judges and their close relatives from threats against life, health or property under Article 365, which entails imposition of a fine or imprisonment for up to three years, as a penalty. The same act committed through violent act not threatening the life or health of a judge or his/her close relatives is punishable by imprisonment for a term of two to five years. A stricter penalty is set forth if the acts provided in this article are violent and life-threatening – the penalty is imprisonment for a term of four to seven years.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The independence and immunity of judges in Ukraine are guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and further specified in the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" No. 1402-VIII.
In particular, Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
"The independence and immunity of judges are guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Influence on a judge in any manner is prohibited. A judge shall hold office until retirement, except in cases determined by the Constitution of Ukraine."
Article 129 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
"In administering justice, judges are independent and guided by the rule of law."
Article 130 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
"The State ensures financing and proper conditions for the functioning of courts and the activity of judges. The amount of remuneration of a judge shall be established by law."
Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
"In Ukraine, the High Council of Justice operates to ensure the independence of the judiciary."
Further guarantees of judicial independence are established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges".
In particular, Article 6 of the Law prohibits interference with the administration of justice, influence on courts or judges in any manner, contempt of court or judges, as well as collection, storage, use or dissemination of information with the purpose of influencing the impartiality of the court.
Article 48 of the Law provides institutional guarantees of judicial independence, including:
special procedures for selection, appointment, disciplinary liability and dismissal of judges;
irremovability and immunity of judges;
prohibition of interference with the administration of justice;
liability for contempt of court or a judge;
separate procedures for financing and organisational support of courts;
adequate financial and social guarantees for judges;
functioning of judicial governance and judicial self-governance bodies;
legal protection and personal security guarantees for judges and their family members;
the right of judges to retirement.
These constitutional and legislative provisions constitute the core legal guarantees ensuring the independence of judges in Ukraine.

Question 141

Armenia

(General Comment): According to Article 176 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Prosecutor's Office is a unified system headed by the Prosecutor General. It exercises, in cases and under the procedure prescribed by law, functions including the initiation of criminal prosecution, supervision over pre-trial criminal proceedings, prosecution in court, appeal of court decisions, and supervision over the execution of punishments and coercive measures. It may also bring actions before courts for the protection of state interests in cases defined by law.
According to Articles 6 and 69 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, prosecutors exercise their powers independently and are guided only by the law and their internal conviction. Interference in prosecutorial activities is prohibited and entails liability established by law. Legal requirements of prosecutors are binding on all relevant entities, and non-compliance may result in disciplinary or other legal consequences.
The Prosecutor General and prosecutors enjoy guarantees of independence, including protection from unlawful dismissal and safeguards against interference, threats, or obstruction in the performance of their duties. Criminal prosecution of prosecutors is subject to specific procedural safeguards and is conducted in accordance with the law. Creating obstacles to the performance of the prosecutor's official duties, insulting him in connection with his activities, encroaching upon the life, health or property of the prosecutor and his family members or threatening to do so shall give rise to liability as provided for by law.

Georgia

(General Comment): Extracts from the Constitution of Georgia
Article 65. Prosecution Service of Georgia 1. the Prosecution Service of Georgia shall be independent in its activity and only comply
with the Constitution and law.
Extracts from the Organic Law on Prosecution Service of Georgia
Article 6. The status and independence of the Prosecution Service 1. The Prosecution Service of Georgia is a unified centralized system, which is independent in its activities and bound only by the Law. Interference with the work of the Prosecution Service as well as any other activity that may infringe upon its independence shall be prohibited. 2. A report on the activities of the Prosecution
Service may not be requested unless expressly provided for by the Constitution and this Law. 3. In the manner laid down by the Law, the Prosecution Service shall have the right to conclude a contract, purchase a property, own and dispose it, appear in court as a plaintiff and a respondent, exercise other rights and obligations provided for by the legislation of Georgia.
Article 74. Legal protection
2. An employee of the Prosecution Service is independent in his/her official activity. He/she may not be removed or dismissed from the position held except in cases provided for by this Law.
Extract from the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia
Article 33. Prosecutor …
2. When exercising his/her powers in a court, a prosecutor shall be independent and bound only by the law.
Extracts from the Criminal Code of Georgia
Article 364. Interference with legal proceedings, investigation, or exercising defense
1. Any form of unlawful interference with the activities of a prosecutor or an investigator for the purpose of disrupting the comprehensive, complete and objective investigation of a case, as well as with the activities of a lawyer for disrupting to exercise of defense, –
shall be punished by a fine or community service from one hundred and eighty to two hundred and forty hours and/or by imprisonment for up to one year.
4. The act provided for in paragraph (1), (2) or (21) of this article, which has been committed using the official position, – Shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term of two to four years, with or without deprivation of the right to hold an office or to carry out activities for up to three years.
Note: For an act provided for in this article a legal person shall be punished by a fine or deprivation of the right to carry out activity.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The independence of prosecutors in Ukraine is guaranteed by the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” No. 1697-VII.
Article 131-1 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides:
“The organisation and procedure of activity of the prosecutor’s office of Ukraine shall be determined by law.”
The constitutional status of the prosecution service and guarantees of independence of prosecutors are further specified in the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.
In particular, Article 16 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” provides that the independence of a prosecutor shall be guaranteed by:
– the procedure for appointment to office, dismissal from office and bringing to disciplinary liability established by law;
– the prohibition of unlawful influence, pressure or interference in the exercise of prosecutorial powers;
– the procedure for financing and organisational support of the prosecution service established by law;
– proper material and social guarantees for prosecutors;
– the functioning of bodies of prosecutorial self-governance;
– other guarantees provided by law.
Further safeguards are established by:
Article 7, which defines the principles of organisation and activity of the prosecution service, including legality and independence;
and Articles 43–49, which regulate disciplinary liability of prosecutors and provide that disciplinary proceedings are carried out by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors within its statutory competence.
These constitutional and legislative provisions constitute the core legal guarantees ensuring the independence of prosecutors in Ukraine.

Question 142

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In 2025, there were 2 cases initiated against judges and 2 against prosecutors.
1 judge – False Statements – Article 352(1)(2) of the Criminal Code
1 judge – Trafficking in Influence – Article 326(1) (1)
1 prosecutor – False statements and abuse of office – Article 332(2)(b)
1 prosecutor – Abuse of office – Article 327(2)(b)
The courts convicted 2 prosecutors: one of whom was charged with the offenses of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and interfering with the administration of justice, and the other with interfering with the administration of justice.
The court found the first defendant guilty of driving a vehicle while intoxicated and ordered his release from criminal punishment, as the statute of limitations had expired. The same defendant also was found guilty of interference with the administration of justice and was fined 37,500 lei. The same punishment was imposed on the second prosecutor. Both were deprived of the right to serve as prosecutors for a period of two years.
Another prosecutor was acquitted in a criminal case on trafficking in influence. A former judge was found guilty on issuing a ruling contrary to the law, but was released from criminal punishment due to the statute of limitations on criminal liability having expired.
The criminal investigation opened against another judge charged with committing the offenses of trafficking in influence was closed, as provided for in Art. 326(1) and Art. 326(1) of the Criminal Code, due to the fact that the defendant had died.

Question 143

Armenia

(2025): According to Part 6 of the Article 25 of the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission": "If, as a result of the analysis of the declarations, the Commission concludes that the declaration has not been submitted within the period prescribed by law or has been submitted in violation of the relevant requirements of procedure, or the declared information is incorrect or incomplete, administrative violation proceedings should be initiated.

According to Article 73.1 of the Judicial Code all judges, in the sixth year after their appointment, undergo an integrity assessment, and issuing a negative conclusion on that basis constitutes grounds for initiating disciplinary proceedings. In addition, on March 4, 2026, a law was adopted providing that, after a judge's appointment, the concluding part of the integrity assessment concerning the judge, as well as the judge's written objection, are published on the official website of the judiciary.

Republic of Moldova

a) recruitment and promotion procedures based on merit and professional integrity;
b) compliance with the legal framework governing incompatibilities, restrictions within the hierarchy, and limitations on publicity;
c) compliance with the legal framework governing the declaration of assets and personal interests;
d) compliance with the legal framework governing conflicts of interest;
e) prohibition of favoritism;
f) compliance with the legal framework governing gifts;
g) prohibition, reporting, and addressing of undue influence;
h) non-tolerance of and reporting of acts of corruption and protection of whistleblowers;
i) zero tolerance for integrity violations;
j) ensuring transparency in the decision-making process;
k) ensuring access to information of public interest;
l) transparent and responsible management of public assets, as well as repayable and non-repayable funds;
m) compliance with ethical and professional standards;
n) compliance with restrictions and limitations regarding the termination of office, employment or service relationships, and the transition of public officials to the private sector.

Specific measures: There is a mandatory rotation implemented in Moldova for investigating judges (judges examining specific requests and authorizing specific measures/actions during the criminal investigation phase in criminal cases).

Gift rules - The legal framework governing gifts that applies to all public officials also applies to judges and prosecutors. To prevent corruption in the activities of courts/prosecutor's offices, their heads and public officials are prohibited from requesting or accepting gifts (goods, services, favors, invitations, or any other benefit) intended for themselves or their families, if the offering or granting of such gifts is directly or indirectly linked to the performance of their professional duties (inadmissible gifts). Soliciting or accepting inadmissible gifts constitutes acts of corruption within the meaning of criminal law and law on integrity.

The prohibition does not apply to gifts offered out of courtesy or received on the occasion of protocol events (admissible gifts). Currency in circulation, in national or foreign currency, with the exception of commemorative and jubilee coins, as well as financial means and instruments of payment, shall not be considered admissible gifts. All admissible gifts must be declared and recorded in a public register maintained by each court/prosecutor's office. Admissible gifts whose value does not exceed the limits set by the Government may be retained by the recipient or transferred to the public entity's inventory, in both cases following a declaration. Admissible gifts whose value exceeds the established limit shall be transferred to the public entity's inventory after they have been declared. If the recipient announces their intention to keep an acceptable gift whose value exceeds the established limit, they are entitled to purchase it by paying the difference between the gift's value and the established limit into the public entity's budget. The categories of admissible gifts, as well as the procedures for their declaration, record-keeping, retention, use, and purchase, are regulated by the Government.

(2025): Other: random assignment of cases, Judicial Inspection reports, disciplinary procedures.

Ukraine

(2025): Specific anti-corruption measures applicable to judges and prosecutors in Ukraine are established primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, and the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.
Gift rules
Judges and prosecutors are subject to statutory restrictions on receiving gifts under Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. They are prohibited from receiving gifts related to the performance of official duties except within legally established limits. Gifts, assets, income and financial obligations are subject to mandatory electronic declaration submitted annually to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP), which carries out verification of declarations.
Specific training
Judges and prosecutors regularly participate in training on judicial and prosecutorial ethics, prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest, asset declaration requirements, integrity standards and application of anti-corruption legislation. Such training is organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and the Training Center of Prosecutors of Ukraine as part of initial and continuous professional training programmes.
Internal controls
Internal anti-corruption safeguards include verification of asset declarations by the National Agency on Corruption Prevention, monitoring compliance with conflict-of-interest legislation, and disciplinary procedures conducted by the High Council of Justice in respect of judges and by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in respect of prosecutors. Additional institutional safeguards include requirements concerning incompatibility of office, restrictions on outside activities and ethical oversight within judicial and prosecutorial self-governance bodies.
Safe complaints mechanisms
Individuals may submit complaints concerning alleged misconduct or corruption-related behaviour of judges to the High Council of Justice and concerning prosecutors to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Complaints may be submitted in written or electronic form. Whistleblower protection mechanisms are provided under the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, including guarantees of confidentiality and protection against retaliation.
These mechanisms collectively contribute to preventing corruption risks and ensuring accountability of judges and prosecutors.

Question 145

Armenia

(General Comment): Judges are subject to a detailed set of ethical and professional obligations established by Articles 69 and 70 of the Judicial Code.
Article 69 of the Judicial Code establishes a set of ethical obligations for judges applicable in all circumstances. These include maintaining public confidence in the judiciary, ensuring independence and impartiality, observing political neutrality, avoiding conflicts of interest, refraining from any conduct that may discredit the judiciary, complying with rules on acceptance of gifts, and adhering to restrictions on external activities. Judges are also required to disclose certain communications and report any interference in the administration of justice.
Article 70 of the Judicial Code defines the duties of judges in the exercise of judicial functions. These include the obligation to adjudicate cases within their competence in accordance with the law and within a reasonable time, to act independently and impartially, to treat participants in proceedings with respect, to ensure efficient case management, and to prevent conflicts of interest. Judges must also maintain confidentiality of non-public information, participate in mandatory training and professional development, and comply with procedural and organisational rules governing court proceedings.
At the same time, the Code of Judicial Ethics sets out the rules of conduct for judges both in the performance of their official duties and in the course of non-judicial activities.

Question 147

Republic of Moldova

action and decision, respecting the highest standards of ethics and conduct according to the following principles: - supremacy of law; - independence;- integrity; - impartiality; - professionalism; - collegiality; - transparency; - confidentiality; - fairness.
All the principles counted in the question are contained in the principle 6.2 of the Code of Ethics, so hereby are the articles from the Code.
6.2 Principle of independence According to this principle, the prosecutor must:
6.2.1 exercise his or her powers independently, impartially, honestly, irreproachably, showing high moral character and utmost fairness, and contribute to the efficient and effective performance of justice. Independence is not a privilege or a prerogative conferred on prosecutors for their personal interest, but a guarantee of fair, impartial and effective justice, which protects the public and private interest in society;
6.2.2 to be independent in making decisions and in the performance of his or her duties, ensuring respect for the principles of separation of powers, legality, institutional independence and accountability; lobbying, interference or outside influence, including from those active in politics, economics, finance, cults or the media, shall not be allowed in the work of the prosecutor; 6.2. 3 in making decisions, including discretionary ones, act independently and impartially in accordance with the law, respecting the provisions of this Code and all departmental and interdepartmental acts; 6.2.4 make decisions based on impartial and objective evaluation of evidence, taking into account all relevant circumstances of the case, perform his duties without fear, favouritism or prejudice; 6.2.5 not to use the prerogatives of his office to influence the decisions of other institutions or persons working both in the public and private spheres; 6.2.6 not to belong to parties, movements or socio-political formations or to carry out activities of a political nature or which, not being political, call for a change in the existing political order, and, in the exercise of his duties, to refrain from expressing or manifesting in any way his political convictions or views; 6.2.7 not to carry out the instructions or requests of politicians, persons in public office, state officials and representatives of legal institutions, if they are contrary to the law, other normative acts or the principles of this Code, except for the written instructions of the superior prosecutor, given in strict accordance with the law. If he receives such indications or requests, he shall immediately inform the superior public prosecutor, and if such indication or request contains the elements of a criminal offence, he shall report it to the prosecutor. 6.2.8 promote and defend the independence of the profession. To refer to the High Council of Prosecutors any act likely to affect
the independence, impartiality or professional reputation.
6.3 Integrity principle According to this principle, the prosecutor must:
6.3.1 uphold the highest standards of integrity and accountability in order to ensure society confidence in the Office of the Prosecutor;
6.3.2 being aware of the risks of corruption, to refrain from corrupt behaviour in his or her work, to neither demand nor accept gifts, favours, benefits or other illicit remuneration for the performance or, as the case may be, non-performance of his or her duties or by virtue of his or her office; 6.3.3 refrain from making decisions when the interests of himself/herself, persons related by blood, adoption, affinity or other persons close to his/her family could influence the fairness of decisions; 6.3.4 not act as a prosecutor and not provide advice to others in cases where the prosecutor, his/her family or his/her business partners have a personal, private or financial interest. As an exception, the prosecutor may offer advice to his or her parents, spouse, children and persons under his or her guardianship or conservatorship; 6.3.5 not to make promises regarding decisions to be made, to behave honestly and decently, by personal example, to create an impeccable reputation for the prosecutor; 6. 3.6 not to give grounds for considering himself/herself as a person liable to commit acts of corruption or abuse;

Question 148

Armenia

(General Comment): It should be noted that according to article 73 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", if a judge has received a gift that can be reasonably perceived as a gift made in connection with the performance of his official duties, the latter, in accordance with the established procedure, immediately, but no later than within five days, informs the Ethics and Discipline Commission in order to receive an advisory opinion on actions aimed at resolving the situation within fifteen days., if what is considered unacceptable within the meaning of this article, the judge is obliged to ensure the return of the gift received or the payment of equivalent compensation within ten days after receiving the advisory opinion. if the return of the gift within the prescribed period or the payment of equivalent compensation is impossible, the judge is obliged to transfer the gift to the state in accordance with the established procedure.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): A counselling group was established at the Conference of the Union of Public Associations of Judges held on 20/02/2016, as a result of discussions on the Ethics Code of Judicial Conduct (these were held in light of the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct). The participants of the conference adopted the Statute of the Counselling Group, which regulates the setting-up of this body, the election of its members and other aspects of its functioning. The Group operates on a continuous basis, providing counselling on ethical issues upon request and on a confidential basis.

Republic of Moldova

In the event of ethical dilemmas or issues regarding the interpretation and application of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges, the Commission, acting as an advisory body, shall issue—either on its own initiative or upon the written request of a judge—an advisory opinion regarding the matter. Such opinions shall be of a general nature.
In the case of a dilemma concerning a judge's conduct in a specific instance, the judge may request a recommendation (advice); the Commission shall then provide its opinion as concisely as possible, in accordance with the Code of Ethics, on the appropriate course of action.
The issuance of multiple recommendations on a recurring issue of interpretation may lead to the adoption of a formal advisory opinion on the application of that specific provision.
The Commission issues advisory opinions and recommendations regarding prospective conduct or conduct to be encouraged. Advisory opinions and recommendations shall not be issued regarding past or current conduct, unless such conduct is expected to persist in the future.
The Commission is not authorized to issue an advisory opinion or recommendation on any matter known to be the subject of pending or past litigation, investigation, or disciplinary proceedings, or if an advisory opinion on the matter has already been issued.
A request for an advisory opinion or recommendation must be submitted to the Commission in writing and signed by the requesting judge.
If existing advisory opinions or recommendations already address the ethical issue raised, the Chair of the Commission may provide the judge with copies of the relevant precedents. In such cases, the Commission is not required to issue a new opinion. If existing precedents do not resolve the issue, the Chair shall distribute the request and all supporting documents to all Commission members and randomly designate a rapporteur to draft the response.
If the facts or circumstances provided by the petitioner are ambiguous, vague, or insufficient, the rapporteur or Chair shall request supplementary information. If such information remains insufficient or is not provided within a reasonable timeframe, the Commission shall notify the petitioner and decline to issue an opinion.
Upon receipt of a valid request, the Commission shall provide its advisory opinion or recommendation to the judge within a maximum of 30 calendar days. This period may be extended by the Chair for an additional 30 days if a quorum cannot be met, the issue is exceptionally complex, or further information is required.
The rapporteur shall prepare a draft opinion/recommendation for deliberation at a Commission meeting. The Chair shall announce the meeting date at least three working days in advance.
The draft shall be debated during the meeting, and the final opinion or recommendation shall be recorded in writing. All advisory opinions and recommendations of the Commission are approved by a majority vote of its members.
Advisory opinions and recommendations must be grounded in the facts presented and provide guidance exclusively regarding those facts.
Advisory opinions and recommendations shall cite relevant legal provisions, norms of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges, applicable jurisprudence, and pertinent international instruments.
If an opinion addresses multiple distinct issues, each issue shall be described and analyzed separately.
The Commission’s opinions and recommendations are advisory in nature and are not subject to appeal.
A judge who acts in accordance with an advisory opinion or recommendation issued by the Commission shall incur no liability for actions taken pursuant to that guidance.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The Ethics Council is formed to assist the bodies that elect (appoint) members of the High Council of Justice in determining whether a candidate for the position of a member of the High Council of Justice (HCJ), a current member of the HCJ, meets the criteria of professional ethics and integrity.
The Ethics Council was formed in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on the Procedure for Election (Appointment) of Members of the High Council of Justice and Activities of Disciplinary Inspectors of the High Council of Justice” No. 1635-IX of July 14, 2021

Question 149

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): It is composed of three experienced judges, representing all court instances (district court, appellate court and Supreme Court) and genders.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): The Commission is composed of seven members of the Superior Council of Magistracy. The members' term of office on the Commission shall coincide with their tenure as members of the Council.

(2025): Judges’ Ethics and Professional Conduct Commission
1. Legal and Ethical Framework
1.2 The Commission operates in accordance with international and national ethical standards, including:
•International Standards: Opinion No. 3 of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE); Recommendation CM/Rec (2010) 12 of the Committee of Ministers; and the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct.
•National Framework: The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova; the Law on the Superior Council of Magistracy; the Law on the Status of Judges; and the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges.
•Regulatory Acts: This Regulation and other normative acts issued by the Council.
2. Competencies and Functions
2.1 In the exercise of its mandate, the Commission shall:
a) Provide Guidance: Issue advisory opinions or recommendations—either upon request or on its own initiative—regarding the interpretation and application of the Code of Ethics. These serve as non-binding guiding solutions for proper judicial conduct.
b) Systematize Practice: Ensure the annual codification and systematization of its advisory practice to ensure consistency.
c) Propose Amendments: Recommend amendments or supplements to the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges to the General Assembly of Judges, as necessary.
•d) Review Proposals: Evaluate external proposals submitted to the General Assembly of Judges concerning the modification of the Code of Ethics.
e) Report and Publish: Submit an annual activity report to the Superior Council of Magistracy. The report, along with opinions, recommendations, and other relevant public information, shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Magistracy.
https://www.csm.md/files/Acte_normative/Legislatia/Interne/2018/Regulament_Com_etrica2025.pdf
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2023/25/416-25.pdf

Question 150

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): For the purpose of ensuring confidentiality, the Committee's documentation, including all opinions, requests, replies, draft opinions / recommendations distributed, acts, documents, files, communications with Committee staff and procedures will be kept confidential and will not be made public, unless the solicitant agrees. Opinions of public interest are published on the website of the SCM.

(2025): The Opinions of the Ethics Commission are published at https://www.csm.md/ro/organe-subordonate/comisia-de-etica/opinii.html

Question 151

Ukraine

(2025): During the reference year, the Council of Judges of Ukraine adopted decisions and provided explanations concerning the application of judicial ethics standards and integrity-related obligations. The topics addressed included:
– prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in judicial activity
– participation of judges in advisory bodies, working groups and legislative initiatives and its compatibility with judicial impartiality
– application of incompatibility restrictions and outside activities of judges
– safeguarding judicial independence, including institutional responses to legislative initiatives affecting judicial remuneration and status
– communication standards and preservation of the authority of justice
– ethical aspects of judges' participation in public and professional activities
– integrity-related aspects of judicial governance procedures (including participation in selection bodies and institutional advisory structures)
In addition, the Council of Judges of Ukraine adopted decisions addressing broader issues of judicial self-governance and organisation of the judiciary, including matters related to court administration, automated case-distribution procedures and participation of judges in institutional governance structures.

Question 152

Azerbaijan

(2025): These rules are compiled in a single regulation called the "Rules on the Organization of Work." The code is further developed each year through numerous amendments.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the provisions of the national legislation the Disciplinary and Ethics Board subordinated to the Superior Council of Prosecutors has the competence to adopt recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary misconduct and compliance with
ethics by the prosecutors. The Disciplinary and Ethics Board was created in 2016 by the Superior Council of Prosecutors. A specific Regulation was approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutor's decision (12-228/16 from 2016) in this regard. The meetings of the Board are deliberative if at least 5 of its members are present. The organizational activity and secretarial work of the Board are provided by the Secretariat of the Superior Council of Prosecutors.

Question 153

Armenia

(General Comment): By the order of the Prosecutor General in 2019 a commission was established with the purpose of providing consultation on ethical matters to prosecutors. As a result, the bodies providing confidential consultation to prosecutors and those conducting disciplinary proceedings are separated from each other. Measures have been taken to improve the effectiveness of the activities of the mentioned commission in providing consultation to prosecutors on ethical matters and to ensure that prosecutors are informed about the available opportunities for confidential consultation within the Prosecutor's Office. In particular, all staff members of the Prosecutor's Office have been directed to become acquainted with the roles of the afore-mentioned commission and the procedure for submitting applications when issues arise concerning the interpretation and implementation of the ethical and conduct standards for prosecutors.

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): In order to bring to disciplinary responsibility for unethical conduct of prosecutors by reviewing information collected on
violations of the rules of ethical conduct, conflict of interest, transparency and anti-corruption or service inspections, giving an opinion on the imposition of disciplinary sanctions in ethical conduct, an Ethical Conduct Commission has been established in the Prosecutor General's Office.
The prosecutor's office shall consider the relevant information about the employee or the material collected during the official inspection in accordance with the principles of legality, collegiality, justice, impartiality and objectivity and submit it to the Prosecutor General. The Ethical Conduct Commission has 7 (seven) members, who are appointed by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the candidates elected by the Board of the Prosecutor General's Office. 5 members of the Commission are authorized to carry out disciplinary proceedings.

Georgia

(2025): The General Inspectorate of the Office of the Prosecutor General, which is in charge of conducting administrative investigations into disciplinary violations, provides counselling to interested PSG employees regarding ethical questions related to the conduct of prosecutors.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Board consists of 7 members: 4 prosecutors and 3 members from civil society.

(2025): According to Article 83 of Law No. 3/2016 on the Prosecutor's Office, each board under the Superior Council of Prosecutors consists of seven members, as follows:
a) two are elected by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among prosecutors;
b) 5 are elected by the Superior Council of Prosecutors through a public competition: 3 from among representatives of civil society and 2 from among prosecutors.
The Disciplinary and Ethics Board is composed by 4 prosecutors and 3 members from civil society.

Ukraine

(2025): Ethical standards governing the conduct of prosecutors in Ukraine are primarily established by the Code of Professional Ethics and Conduct of Prosecutors adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors.
Issues related to compliance with these standards are examined in practice by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors within disciplinary proceedings.

Question 154

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Guideline on Conflict of
Interest published by Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ACD):
https://genprosecutor.gov.az/storage/pages/MmsFw0RhfM6m2c3l93mhm3P6SMYaQ6KT5LjIPAgQ.pdf

Georgia

(2025): On 22 September 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia issued the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia, which was circulated among all PSG staff electronically on the same day. Detailed examples were included in the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia about the disciplinary liability and applicable sanctions, inter alia, violation of specified requirements of the Code of Ethics.
In March 2021, GRECO concluded that Georgia had implemented its recommendation xiii satisfactorily. The recommendation stipulated that the "Code of Ethics for Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia" continues to be updated, is communicated to all prosecutors and made easily accessible to the public; (ii) that it be complemented by practical measures for the implementation of the rules, such as further written guidance and explanations, further training and confidential counselling".

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Board, in order to provide guidelines to other prosecutors who may be in similar situations, may decide to publish individual opinions on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. In this case, the name of the prosecutor and other information that constitutes personal data will be excluded from the individual opinion before its publication. The opinions are published in the same menu as the decisions concerning disciplinary issues.
Pursuant to Article 89(b) of Law 3/2016, the Disciplinary and Ethics Board adopts recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary offences within the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the observance of prosecutors ethics. Similar provisions are contained in point 20 of the Regulation on the organisation and activity of the Discipline and Ethics Board, adopted by Decision No. 12-228/16 of 14.09.2016, which states that, in order to carry out its tasks, the Board is responsible for adopting recommendations on the prevention of disciplinary offences and compliance with ethics by prosecutors, as well as formulating individual opinions on incompatibilities of prosecutors or, where appropriate, possible or alleged conflicts of interest, and on issues of ethics and deontology of prosecutors.
According to paragraph 11 of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors the Disciplinary and Ethics Board shall develop additional written guidance on the interpretation of ethical rules that prosecutors will face, including practical examples of violations of the Code provisions. Confidential counseling in specific cases, at the request of the prosecutor concerned, will be provided by persons appointed by the PSB as Ethics Advisers, who will be chosen from among former members of the self-governing bodies of the Prosecution. The selection will take into account the prosecutors reputation and communication skills. The PSB shall make public the list of counsellors identities, contact details and regulate the conditions for holding discussions and maintaining confidentiality.

Question 155

Georgia

(2025): No statistics are kept on the counselling provided by the General Inspectorate of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia to prosecutors on ethical questions. See information regarding the guideline in the answer to Question N154.

Question 156

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): provisions are the same as reported in 2023, please keep this comment: “According to Article 107.3.3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the judge can be informed by any participant of the criminal process only before the court investigation has begun, and after the court investigation has begun, only if any participant of the criminal process has objected before directly objecting to the circumstances that exclude the participation of the relevant person in the process. it is objected when it is proved that it is.
Objection to the judge (court composition) must be justified.
Briefly an objection may be made if there are grounds for objection appears during the court review and if it is proved. Article 109 of the Code defines the range of circumstances that exclude a person from participating as a judge in criminal proceedings. According to Article 109.4 of the Code, the opinion of the participants of the criminal process and the protested judge is studied, and the relevant decision is made by considering the self-protest or the protest

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): In all court proceedings the request needs to be motivated and the judge’s recusal or disqualification shall be decided by another judge or, as the case may be, by a panel. The examination of the recusal/disqualification request is an urgent matter, listening to the parties and the person whose recusal is requested. In cases when a new panel cannot be formed in the same court to examine the case, this matter is decided by the hierarchically superior court, which, if it admits the recusal/disqualification, appoints a court to examine the case equal in hierarchy to the court in which the recusal was requested. The decision of the court on the recusal is not susceptible to be challenged.

Question 157

Armenia

challenging (recusing) a judge.
According to Article 71 of the Judicial Code:
"1. A judge shall be obliged to declare a self-recusal if he or she is aware of circumstances that may give rise to a reasonable doubt, in the view of an impartial observer, regarding his or her impartiality in the given case.
2. The grounds for self-recusal include, among others, cases where:
1) the judge has a prejudicial attitude toward a person appearing as a party, that person's representative, lawyer, or other participants in the proceedings;
2) the judge, as a private individual, has witnessed the circumstances that are disputed during the examination of the case;
3) the judge has participated in the examination of the given case in another court;
4) a close relative of the judge has been, is, or may reasonably be expected to be a participant in the case;
5) the judge knows or reasonably should know that he or she personally, or a close relative has an economic interest related to the substance of the dispute or to one of the parties;
6) the judge holds a position in a non-commercial organization, and the interests of that organization may be affected in the case."
According to Article 66 of the Criminal Procedure Code:
"1. In addition to the grounds provided for in Part 2 of Article 71 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia," a judge may not participate in the proceedings if:
1) during the pre-trial proceedings, within the framework of the procedures provided for by this Code, the judge has heard the confession of the accused in relation to the charge brought against him or her;
2) as a private individual, the judge has witnessed the facts that are being examined during the proceedings;
3) there are other circumstances that may give rise to a reasonable doubt regarding his or her impartiality in connection with the given proceedings."
The Criminal Procedure Code provides that motions for recusal must be submitted in writing. A motion to recuse a judge may be filed before the commencement of the main trial hearings, except in cases where the person requesting the recusal substantiates that the grounds for recusal became known to him or her after the main trial hearings had begun and could not have been known earlier. Article 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that submitted motions are examined within a seven-day period. The parties may participate in the examination of the issue of self-recusal or recusal and present their positions. At the same time, according to Part 3 of Article 66 of the Criminal Procedure Code, a judge is not obliged to declare self-recusal or accept a challenge if it is impossible to form another judicial body to render a judicial act.
The Administrative Procedure Code provides that relations related to a judge's self-recusal are governed by the relevant provisions of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" and the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia. According to Article 28 of the Civil Procedure Code, a judge may be challenged (recused), or the judge is obliged to declare self-recusal on his or her own initiative, on the grounds established by the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia." According to Article 29 of the Civil Procedure Code:
"1. In the court of first instance, a judge may declare self-recusal, or a motion for recusal may be filed against the judge until the end of the preliminary court hearing, and in the Courts of Appeal and Cassation — until the examination of the appeal begins. If, in the cases provided for by this Code, the case is examined without convening a preliminary court hearing, the judge may declare

(2025): The Judicial Department does not maintain statistics related to recusal.

Azerbaijan

(2025): It was not possible to generate the number of recusals for judges directly from the Electronic Court Information System during 2025. Starting from the April 1, the new upgraded version has been inititated and now new amendments and updates are being done for the improvement of the system

Georgia

(2025): Detailed procedure of recusal of Judge and grounds for recusal of Judges are regulated by Civil, Administrative and Criminal Procedural Codes of Georgia.

Question 158

Armenia

(General Comment): The procedure for the distribution of cases among judges is established by the Judicial Code and by a decision of the Supreme Judicial Council.
According to Part 1 of the Article 42 of the Judicial Code: "A case received by the court is immediately entered into the Computer Program. Entered cases are distributed evenly among the judges of that court, without taking into account the order of entry. The criteria for even distribution are established by the Supreme Judicial Council in the procedure provided for in Article 40(1) of this Code."
According to Parts 2 and 3 of the Article 42 of the Judicial Code: “Where a judge is in charge of a case of particular complexity, the judge may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council with a suggestion to temporarily remove his or her name and surname from the distribution list or define a different percentage of cases to be distributed to him or her. Where it finds the application of the judge to be reasonable, the Supreme Judicial Council shall make a decision on temporarily removing the name and surname of the judge from the list of distribution of cases or on prescribing a different percentage of cases to be distributed to the judge and define a certain time limit for it which may not exceed six months. Based on the application of the judge, the Supreme Judicial Council may make a decision on extending the time limit of six months where the examination of the case of particular complexity has not ended.
The name and surname of a judge shall be removed from the list of distribution of cases: (1) in the case of a leave — for the period of the leave and the period of the preceding ten days; (2) in the case of secondment to another court — for the period of secondment and the period of the preceding ten days. The name of the seconded judge shall be removed from the list of distribution of cases of the court to which the judge was seconded one month before the expiry of the period of secondment; (3) in the case of temporary incapacity, participation in training courses, secondment abroad or suspension of powers — for the relevant period; (4) in the case of expiry of the term of office — three months before the expiry of the term of office; (5) in other cases provided for by this Code.”

Question 160

Armenia
(General Comment): The Judicial Code prescribes the circumstances when the cases are redistributed. According to Part 1 of the Article 46 of the Judicial code: “If a judge has been seconded, or his or her secondment period has expired, or he or she has been transferred to another court, or judges have exchanged their positions, or a judge has recused himself or herself from the case in question, or has participated in the examination of the case in question in the past, or has rejected the institution of proceedings the decision on which has been reversed in the manner prescribed, or his or her powers have been suspended, automatically or imposingly terminated, then the cases assigned to that judge shall be redistributed among other judges of relevant specialization of the court in question."

Question 162

Georgia
(2025): Reassignments occur when there is a recusal, envisaged by criminal, civil and administrative procedure codes. National legislation defines specific reasons for the recusal of relevant cases. Furthermore ,,Rule on Electronic Case Allocation System" establishes grounds for the reassignment of cases.

Question 165

Armenia

(2025): The rules of judicial conduct are also binding on court staff to the extent that they are applicable to them by their nature, in accordance with Article 66(2) of the Judicial Code. The duties of court staff are further defined by procedural codes and individual job descriptions (https://www.court.am/storage/uploads/files/department-legal-acts/W5HS2GBlltcmNG8PCVPxOnP6T7ELc3uUnjhPGvKO.pdf) , and violations of these duties may result in liability.
Disciplinary liability of civil servants, including court staff, is regulated by the Law on Civil Service. Under Article 21(1), disciplinary sanctions may be imposed in cases of improper performance or non-performance of duties, abuse of powers, violation of internal disciplinary rules, conflict of interest rules, or breach of the rules on accepting gifts. Disciplinary penalties include warnings, reprimands, severe reprimands, salary reduction, and termination of service.
In addition, the general provisions of the Criminal Code apply where criminal liability arises, as there are no specific criminal provisions applicable exclusively to court staff.
The norms on labour discipline established by the Labour Code also apply to court staff.
It should be noted that judicial assistants are subject to asset declaration requirements and may incur liability for failure to comply with these obligations.

Azerbaijan
(2025): They are regulated by the laws "On Ethical conduct" and "On Civil servant" of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Georgia
(2025): Law On Fight against the Corruption; Law on Public Service of Georgia

Republic of Moldova

Article 7
(2) Public agents have the obligation:
a) not to admit manifestations of corruption;
b) to immediately report to the competent authorities any attempt to be involved in the actions provided for in letter a);
c) to declare gifts and conflict of interest in accordance with the legislation, to expressly reject improper influence, and in the event of the impossibility of expressly rejecting improper influence and the impairment of his professional activity, to file a written complaint to the competent authorities;
d) to know and comply with the obligations incumbent on them according to the national and sectoral anti-corruption policies provided for in art. 5;
e) to comply with the specific professional integrity requirements for the activity of public agents within the public entity, which have been brought to their attention;
f) to fulfill the measures included in the integrity plan adopted following the institutional integrity assessment.
Criminal Code, Chapter XV, CRIMES AGAINST PROPER DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITY IN THE PUBLIC SPHERE
Article 324. Passive Corruption
(1) Claiming, accepting or receiving, personally or through an intermediary, by a public person or by a foreign public person of goods, services, privileges or advantages in any form, which are not befitting to the person, for himself/herself or for another person, or accepting an offer or promise to fulfill or not or to delay or speed up the fulfillment of an action in the exercise of his/her function or contrary to it shall be punished with a fine from 1000 to 2000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public positions or to exercise a certain activity for a period up to 5 years.
(2) The same actions committed by a person with public dignity or an international official, shall be punished by imprisonment up to 3 years or with a fine in the amount of 2000 to 3000 conventional units and in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to practice certain activities from 2 to 5 years.
(3) The acts provided for in paragraph (1) or (2) committed in proportions exceeding 100 conventional units shall be punished by imprisonment from 3 to 7 years with a fine in the amount of 6000 to 8000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public offices or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 5 to 10 years.
(4) The acts provided for in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) committed:
a) with extortion of goods or services;
b) in large proportions
shall be punished by imprisonment from 5 to 10 years with a fine in the amount of 8000 to 10000 conventional units and with the deprivation of the right to hold certain public offices or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 7 to 10 years.
(5) The acts provided for in paragraphs (1)–(3) or (4) committed:
a) in particularly large proportions;
b) in the interest of an organized criminal group or a criminal organization

(2025): 1. Criminal integrity breaches: Passive corruption – Criminal Code Art. 324; Active corruption – Criminal Code Art. 325; Trafficking in influence – Criminal Code Art. 326; Conflict of interest in exercising public duties – Criminal Code Art. 326[1]. 2. Administrative/disciplinary breaches under Law 158/2008 on public servants and under Law 25/2008 on public servants code of conduct, including failure to declare assets or interests, unresolved conflicts of interest, incompatibilities with public office, misuse of confidential information, abuse of position, improper communication with parties, conduct undermining impartiality, behaviour damaging the reputation of the judiciary (court staff are considered public servants).
3. Obligations under integrity legislation: Law 325/2013, including: prohibition of corruption, obligation to report corruption attempts, declaration of gifts and conflicts of interest.

Ukraine

(2025): Integrity requirements and rules concerning conflicts of interest applicable to court staff in Ukraine are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service” (for civil servants working in courts), labour legislation, and internal rules of conduct adopted within the judiciary.
In particular, the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” establishes:
– restrictions on receiving gifts (Article 23);
– requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest (Articles 28–36);
– financial control through submission of asset declarations by persons authorised to perform functions of the state (Articles 45–52);
– liability for corruption-related offences.
Court staff who hold civil service positions are additionally subject to the Law of Ukraine “On Civil Service”, which establishes ethical standards of conduct, rules on integrity, prevention of conflicts of interest, and disciplinary liability for breaches of official duties.
Furthermore, staff of court apparatus are subject to internal rules of conduct approved within the judiciary system and to disciplinary liability under labour legislation, including the Labour Code of Ukraine.
Violations such as unauthorised disclosure of confidential information, failure to submit asset declarations, breaches of ethical standards, misuse of official position for private gain, and other corruption-related misconduct may result in disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability depending on the nature of the offence.

Question 167

Armenia

(2025): Law on Public Service, Judicial Code: According to part 1(15) of the article 69 the Judicial Code when carrying out any activity and in all circumstances, a judge is obliged to submit a declaration of property, income, interests and expenses in accordance with the Law on Public Service and in compliance with the requirements provided for by that law;

Azerbaijan
(2025): The Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials”, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”, and the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”.

Republic of Moldova

132/2016 on the National Integrity Authority and the Law 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests.
Law no. 133/2016 on the Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests
Article 5
(1) The declaration of assets and personal interests constitutes a personal and irrevocable act of the declarant, submitted on their own responsibility, either in electronic form or, as applicable, in written form on paper.
(2) Declarants are obliged, under the provisions of this law, to declare their assets and personal interests in accordance with the template provided in Annex No. 1 to this law.
(...)
Article 3 – Subjects of Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests
(1) The subjects required to declare assets and personal interests are:
a) persons holding public office positions provided for in the Annex to Law No. 199 of 16 July 2010 on the Status of Persons Holding Public Office;
The declaration shall be submitted annually by 31 March, indicating the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the previous fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of submission of the declaration.
In the event of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office of the declarant, the declaration shall be submitted within 30 days from the date of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office, indicating the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the previous fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of employment, validation of the mandate, or appointment to office.
Upon termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship, the declarant is obliged to submit the declaration within 30 days from the date of termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship. The declaration shall indicate the income received and expenses incurred by the declarant together with their family members and spouse/partner in the current fiscal year, as well as financial assets, owned property, personal interests, and liabilities as of the date of termination of the mandate or employment/service relationship.
https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=150451&lang=ro# Law No. 544/1995 on the Status of Judges (Articles 9 and 15)
Article 9. Competition for Filling the Vacancies of Judge, Vice-President, and President of the Court
(6) Candidates for the vacant positions of judge, vice-president, and president of the court, who are registered in the Register, shall participate in the competition only after submitting the following documents:
h) the declaration of assets and personal interests;
(8) Following registration in the Register, the Superior Council of Magistracy shall request from the National Integrity Authority a verification of any doubts regarding the source of assets or the accuracy of the declaration of assets and personal interests by the candidate; it shall also request from the National Anticorruption Center and the Security and Intelligence Service information regarding the professional integrity of the candidate. A copy of the records received from the National Integrity Authority, the National Anticorruption Center, and the Security and Intelligence Service shall be transmitted to the candidate, who shall be given the opportunity to present their position regarding them. The candidate may submit, in writing, their opinion concerning the

Question 168

Armenia

(2025): In addition to abovementioned, judges must submit a declaration of expenses as defined in Article 40.1 of the law on Public Service and of declaration of interests as defined in Article 42 of the same law. The declaration of interests particularly includes information on the participation or representation of commercial organizations, membership in non-commercial organizations, information on trust management of shares, and other data.

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”, public officials shall submit, in the manner prescribed by legislation, the following information:
1. information on their annual income, indicating its source, type and amount; 2. information on property constituting an object of taxation; 3. information on deposits in credit institutions, securities and other financial assets; 4. information on participation as a shareholder or founder in the activities of companies, foundations and other economic entities, as well as on their ownership share in such entities; 5. information on debts exceeding 5,500 manats; 6. information on other financial and property-related liabilities exceeding 1,100 manats.

Republic of Moldova

Article 4 – Subject Matter of the Declaration
(1) The subjects provided for in Article 3(1) shall declare:
a) any income obtained by the declarant, their family members, and their spouse/partner during the previous fiscal year, including insurance indemnities;
b) any means of transport and any immovable property, including unfinished constructions, located in the country or abroad, held in ownership, usufruct, use, habitation, or superficies by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, or possessed by them under mandate contracts, commission contracts, fiduciary administration contracts, contracts transferring possession and use, or similar agreements;
c) any cash in national or foreign currency held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner that exceeds the equivalent of 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
d) any financial asset held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including bank accounts, fund units in investment or insurance funds, equivalent forms of savings and investments, placements, bonds, checks, bills of exchange, loan certificates, and other documents incorporating personal patrimonial rights, as well as other financial assets, if the individual value of each exceeds two average monthly salaries in the economy;
e) any asset held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner in the form of precious metals and/or precious stones, art and religious objects, art collections, numismatic or philatelic collections, weapons, or other goods whose individual value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
f) any patrimonial right held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner arising from copyright, patents, or intellectual property rights;
g) the categories mentioned in letters (a)–(f) and (j)–(n) whose beneficial owner is the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
h) any loan granted by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner to other persons, whose individual value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
i) any services of the same type, except for utilities, and any works of the same type purchased by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, or by other persons on their behalf, whose cumulative value during one year exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
j) any virtual asset, within the meaning of Law No. 308/2017 on the Prevention and Combating of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing, whose total value at the time of declaration exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy;
k) any debts of the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including those in the form of credit, pledge, mortgage, or guarantee, if their initial value exceeds 10 average monthly salaries in the economy, as well as the amount repaid during the previous fiscal year;
l) any share/stock in the share capital of an economic agent held personally by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
m) the status of associate or member of a non-commercial organization, commercial company, or international organization, including membership in their management, administrative, audit, or supervisory bodies, held by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner;
n) any contracts, including legal assistance, consultancy, or civil contracts, concluded by the declarant, their family members, or their spouse/partner, including contracts concluded by legal entities in which they are beneficial owners, during the reporting period, financed from the state budget, a local budget, external funds, or concluded with state-owned commercial companies.

Question 169

Armenia

(2025): When there is a significant change in the items to be declared. The situational declaration is defined by the law on public service. According to clues 5.1 and 5.2 of the part 5 of the Article 34 of the Law, in the cases defined by the "Law on Corruption Prevention Commission" individuals are required to submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within one month. Additionally, declarant officials must submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within two years after the termination of their official duties, as prescribed by the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission". The general rules provided by this law for the content and presentation order of the official's declaration of assumption of office shall apply to the situational declaration, except for the cases provided for in this part. At the request of the Corruption Prevention Commission, the situational declaration includes data on property and income of the year preceding the transaction to be declared or the period after July 1, 2017, preceding the adoption of the decision to request a situational declaration. The situational declaration is not subject to publication. The form of the situational declaration is defined by the Corruption Prevention Commission. At the same time, according to part 5.1 of Article 25 of the Law on the "Corruption Prevention Commission", the Commission has the right, within two years after the termination of the official duties of the declarant official, to request the submission of a situational property and income declaration in case of suspicion of a significant change in the person's property (increase in property, decrease in liabilities or expenses). Here, the term 'substantial' is a relative category that largely depends on the income situation and overall property status of the declarant. Additionally, the threshold for what is considered substantial may vary depending on the specific position held. According to article 69 of judicial code: When engaging in any activity and in cases provided for by the Law on the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, a judge shall be obliged: to submit, in the cases and under the procedure prescribed by the Law “On the Commission for Prevention of Corruption, to the Commission for Prevention of Corruption appropriate materials or clarifications establishing that the changes in his or her property (increase in property and (or) decrease in liabilities) are reasonably justified by lawful income, or that he or she does not possess non- declared property or property not completely declared, or the source of income is lawful and reliable. According article 25 paragraph 5.1 of the "Law on the Commission for Prevention of Corruption" in case of doubts arisen as to any significant changes in the property (increase in property, reduction in liabilities or expenses) of the person within 2 years after termination of official duties of the declarant official, the Commission shall be entitled to require from the declarant to submit a situational declaration on property and income.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Although there are no separate provisions specifically regulating the timing of submission of declarations by judges, this issue is governed by Article 6.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials.”
Article 6. Timeframes for the submission of financial information:
6.1. The declaration shall be submitted annually from 1 January to 30 January.
6.2. Public officials shall submit a declaration within 30 days from the date they commence the performance of their duties.
6.3. Where public officials have submitted a declaration during the year in connection with the performance of another position, they shall not submit a new declaration.
6.4. Public officials shall submit a declaration within the period specified in Article 6.1 of these Rules during the one-year period following their dismissal from office, termination of powers, or retirement.

Georgia

(2025): An official shall, within two months after dismissal, submit an asset declaration if he or she has not submitted a declaration during the calendar year of dismissal. In addition, in the year following dismissal, the official shall submit the declaration in the same respective month as the previous declaration, unless he or she is appointed to another position.
The options “at the beginning of the term of office” and “at the end of the term of office” also apply to the judiciary of Georgia. According to Article 14 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption:
1. A person is obliged to submit a declaration of property status to the Bureau within two months after appointment to a position. The procedure for submitting the declaration shall be determined by the Government of Georgia.
2. A person holding a position is obliged to complete and submit the declaration annually, in the same month as the previous declaration.
A person is also obliged to submit a declaration within two months after dismissal if he or she has not submitted one during the calendar year of dismissal. Furthermore, in the year following dismissal, the declaration shall be submitted in the same month as the previous declaration, provided that the person has not been appointed to another position

Republic of Moldova

(2025): This includes situations when a judge is promoted in a higher court, when a judge qualifies for membership in specialised bodies of the SCM, resignation and dismissal.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Pursuant to part 4 of Article 52 of the Law, reporting significant changes in property status is an additional measure of financial control aimed at finding out the actual change in the property status of the declarant without waiting for the next declaration to be submitted.
The obligation to submit a notice of significant changes in property status arises only in the following circumstances: receipt of income, acquisition of property or making an expenditure in an amount exceeding 50 living wages.

Question 170

Armenia

(General Comment): According to part 7 of the article 34 of the "Law on the Public Service" In his or her declaration, the declarant official shall also fill in the data known to him or her regarding the property, income and expenses of minors who are members of his or her family, as well as of persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. According to the part 8 of the same article adult family members of the declarant official shall be deemed persons having obligation to submit a declaration and shall fill in data — in the declarant official’s declaration — on their property, income and expenses and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. Family members (persons within the composition of the family) of a declarant official shall mean his or her spouse, minor children (including adopted children), persons under the declarant official’s guardianship or curatorship, any adult person jointly residing with the declarant official (part 10, article 34). For the purposes of the Law, a person shall be considered a cohabiting person if, during the year preceding the date of assuming or terminating office, or during the reporting year, they have resided with the declarant for 183 days or more.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials”, entitled “Content of the Declaration”, provides:
5.1. The declaration shall contain the information provided for in Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption”.
5.2. The information referred to in Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption” shall also include information on the property, financial and property-related liabilities of the family members of public officials (husband or wife, as well as parents and children living together with him/her).
It should be particularly noted that, with regard to children and parents, the law considers as the main condition whether those persons live together with him/her.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): According to the Law No. 133/2016 on declaration of assets and personal interests a family member includes - the spouse, the children (under legal age), the adoptive children or the members of the family which are financially/otherwise supported by the subject of the declaration.

Question 171

Armenia
(General Comment): According to part 8 of the article 34 of the law on the Public Service family members do not submit a declaration of interest,which is the main difference. Data concerning the interests of the public official’s family members shall be submitted by the public official in his or her own declaration.

Azerbaijan
(2025): It is clear from the content of Article 5.2 of the Law (mentioned above) that information concerning the property, financial and property-related liabilities of family members is also reflected in a single declaration.

Ukraine
(General Comment): The declaration contains information on the assets of the declarant and family members. At the same time, sections 2.1 "Information about the declarant", 14 "Expenses and transactions of the declarant", 15 "Part-time work of the declarant" and 16 "Membership of the declarant in organizations and their bodies" of the declaration contain information only about the declarant.

Question 172

Republic of Moldova

Article 2 – Status of the National Integrity Authority
(1) The National Integrity Authority (hereinafter referred to as the "Authority") is a public authority independent from other public organizations, other legal entities governed by public or private law, and from individuals, operating at the national level as a single structure.
Article 5 – Mission of the Authority
The Authority ensures integrity in the exercise of public office or public dignity functions and the prevention of corruption by carrying out control over assets and personal interests, as well as monitoring compliance with the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations.
Article 7 – Powers of the Authority
(1) In the field of ensuring control over assets and personal interests, the Authority:
a) collects, stores, and publishes all declarations of assets and personal interests on its official website and ensures their permanent accessibility, except for the information and categories of declarations specified in Article 9(2) and (3) of the Law on the Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests;
b) carries out control regarding the timely submission of declarations of assets and personal interests.
c) conducts control over the assets held by declarants, determines whether there is a substantial discrepancy between the income obtained and expenses incurred, on the one hand, and the assets acquired, on the other hand, during the period of holding mandates or public/public dignity offices, and files claims with the court for the recognition of unjustified assets and the ordering of their confiscation;
d) identifies errors or missing data in declarations of assets and personal interests and notifies the criminal investigation body and/or the State Tax Service in order to determine the existence of elements of an offense and/or verify compliance with the tax regime;
e) establishes contraventions related to violations of the legal regime governing the declaration of assets and personal interests, within its competence, in accordance with the Contravention Code of the Republic of Moldova;
e1) informs, within 15 days, the public organization in which the declarant is employed or the authority responsible for appointment/validation of the declarant's mandate about the termination of the declarant's mandate, employment, or service relationship on the basis of a final finding act;
f) maintains the Electronic Register of Subjects of Declaration of Assets and Personal Interests;
g) implements integrity and anti-corruption policies and submits proposals for drafting normative acts and policy documents within its field of competence.
(2) In the field of exercising control over compliance with the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations, the Authority:
a) establishes violations of the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations;
b) requests the management of the public organization or the authority responsible for appointing the declarant to apply disciplinary liability to the person who violated the legal regime governing conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations or, as the case may be, to order termination of their mandate, employment, or service relationship;
d) resolves conflicts of interest within its competence;

Question 173

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 6.5 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Approval of the Rules for Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials” provides that public officials shall be held liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan if they fail, without valid reason, to submit the declaration on time, or intentionally submit it in an incomplete or distorted form.
The verification of financial information is regulated by Article 8 of the Law.
Article 8. Verification of Financial Information
8.1. The bodies receiving financial information shall determine, upon receipt of the declaration, whether it has been duly completed.
8.2. The bodies receiving financial information may conduct a preliminary examination of the information indicated in the declaration. During the preliminary examination, the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the declaration, as well as discrepancies between the financial information indicated in the latest declaration and the declarations previously submitted, shall be determined

Question 174

Azerbaijan
(2025): There is no specific legal provision explicitly confirming or denying the existence of such a register.

Question 175

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 9 of the aforementioned Law provides that the financial information submitted by a public official shall constitute a private life secret. The bodies receiving financial information shall ensure the confidentiality of such information.
The said information may be requested from those bodies by the Commission, as well as on the basis of reasoned decisions of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan or the courts in connection with corruption-related offences.
The unlawful collection or dissemination of financial information submitted by public officials shall give rise to criminal liability in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): Declarations of assets of judges, SCM members and administration bodies for years from 2008 until 2016, are electronically available at https://www.csm.md/ro/informatii/declaratii-pe-venit.html.

Ukraine

(General Comment): All documents submitted by the declaring entity to the Unified State Register of Declarations of Persons Authorized to Perform State or Local Government Functions are stored in the Register and displayed in its public part on the official website of the National Agency to the extent specified in Article 47 of the Law.

Question 176

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 7.2 of the Law provides that public officials shall, within 15 days from the commencement of the performance of their duties, be informed in writing by the bodies receiving financial information about the requirements established under Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Combating Corruption” and these Rules, as well as the legal consequences of failure to comply with those requirements.
Article 10 further provides that violations of the Rules on Submission of Financial Information by Public Officials shall give rise to criminal, administrative or disciplinary liability in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Georgia

(2025): Pursuant to Article 20 of the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption, failure to submit an official declaration of assets of an official within the period specified in Article 14 of this Law shall result in a fine of 1000 GEL, in connection with which an individual administrative-legal act is issued - an ordinance on imposing a fine. Failure of an official to submit a declaration of assets of an official within 2 weeks from the date of entry into force of the decree or court decision (ruling) on imposing a fine will result in criminal liability. Failure to submit a declaration of assets under Article 355 of the Criminal Code, after the imposition of an administrative penalty for such an act, or intentionally incomplete or incorrect entry of data in the declaration, is punishable by a fine or community service for a term of 120 to 200 hours, with deprivation of the right to hold public office or engage in activities for a term of up to 3years. Violation of the rules on the declaration of assets can also result in disciplinary sanctions against a Judge.

Republic of Moldova

failure to submit the declaration of assets and personal interests - fine (from 60 to 90 conventional units). The Contravention Code sanction for late submission of the declaration of assets - fine (from 30 to 60 conventional units). The Contravention Code sanction for failure or refusal to submit the declaration of assets for family members or for cohabitants - fine (from 60 to 90 conventional units). In cases where the NIA finds that there are unjustified assets in the declaration (variation between the reported income/other assets and expenditure), a confiscation of assets can be requested and dismissal with a ban to hold (several years) public office positions. The request for confiscation and a ban to hold public office positions is submitted by NIA to first instance court and against the NIA request can be appealed by the declaration subject in the court of appeal. The request for dismissal is submitted to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
The Criminal Code punishments for illicit enrichment and for exercising public sector duties in a conflict of interest situation if the conflict of interest has not been declared and resolved in accordance with the legislation on the declaration and control of assets and personal interests and for Intentional inclusion of incomplete or false data, intentional failure to include data in the declaration of assets and personal interests, for illicit enrichment in big proportions - fine or imprisonment with a ban to hold public office positions/exercise a certain activity for several years and confiscation of the unjustified assets.
National legislative provisions:
Criminal Code
Article 330/2. Illicit Enrichment
(1) The intentional possession by a public official or a person holding a position of public dignity, personally or through third parties, of assets whose value substantially exceeds the acquired means, if it has been established, based on evidence, that these could not have been obtained lawfully,
shall be punishable by a fine ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 conventional units or by imprisonment for a term of 3 to 7 years, in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 10 to 15 years.
(2) The same action committed in the case where the substantial excess constitutes a difference greater than 60 forecasted average monthly salaries in the economy (established by the Government decision in force at the time the act was committed) between the assets held at the time of assuming office and the income obtained during the period of exercising the office, including the income of family members or the domestic partner/cohabitant, on one hand, and the assets held, including the expenses incurred during this period, on the other hand,
shall be punishable by a fine ranging from 8,000 to 10,000 conventional units or by imprisonment for a term of 7 to 15 years, in both cases with the deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or to exercise a certain activity for a term of 10 to 15 years.
Law No. 178 of 25 July 2014 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges:
The disciplinary sanctions that may be applied to judges are:
- dismissal from the position of judge.
Law no. 544 of 20 July 1995 on status of judges
Article 25. Dismissal of a Judge from Office
(1) A judge shall be dismissed from office in the case of:

Question 177

Armenia
(2025): The materials of cases were sent to General Prosecutor's Office based on the study.

Ukraine

(2025): A judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds:
…
(9) failure to submit, or late submission for publication, of the declaration of a person authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-government, in accordance with the procedure established by anti-corruption legislation;
(10) inclusion in such a declaration of knowingly false information or intentional omission of information required by law
(paragraphs 9 and 10 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”).
The table provides information on the number of judges in respect of whom disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025 by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice on the grounds of disciplinary offences provided for in paragraphs 9 and 10 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges,” as well as on the outcomes of the consideration of disciplinary cases in this category.

Question 178

Armenia
(2025): The Law on Public Service. In particular the article 34 paragraph 1 describes the scope of the declarants

Georgia

(2025): Extracts from the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption
Article 2. 1. For the purposes of this Law, the term “public official” shall include the following individuals: (y) Prosecutors (except for intern-prosecutors) determined by §1, 11, and 12 of Article 2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia. Also, heads of the departments of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia, to whom §1 of Article 2 of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia does not apply. Article 14. 1. A person shall submit an asset declaration of public official to the Anti-Corruption Bureau within two months after his/her appointment. The Government of Georgia shall determine the procedure for the submission of the asset declaration. Extracts from the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia
Article 2. Definition of key terms
1. Prosecutor – Prosecutor General of Georgia, First Deputy Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutors General, prosecutors of the Autonomous Republics of Abkhazia and Adjara, the Prosecutor of Tbilisi, a district prosecutor, a regional prosecutor and their deputies, a prosecutor of a specialised Prosecutor’s Office, a senior prosecutor, a prosecutor, an intern prosecutor, as well as the heads and deputy heads of the departments, divisions, units and equivalent structural units of the Prosecution Service who directly perform the functions provided by the criminal procedure legislation of Georgia, as well as, in individual cases, an employee of the Prosecution Service who does not directly perform the functions provided by the criminal procedure legislation of Georgia but has been granted the powers of a prosecutor by a decision of the Prosecutor General.
11. Liaison Prosecutor at Eurojust - a prosecutor seconded to Eurojust by the Prosecution Service of Georgia upon agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, who is appointed by the Prosecutor General and whose powers are prescribed by the Agreement on Cooperation between Georgia and Eurojust dated 29 March 2019, this law, and other normative and individual administrative legal acts. 12. Assistant of a Liaison Prosecutor at Eurojust - a prosecutor seconded to Eurojust by the Prosecutor General upon the agreement with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia, who assists a Liaison Prosecutor and whose powers are prescribed by the Agreement on Cooperation between Georgia and Eurojust dated 29 March 2019, this law, and other normative and individual administrative legal acts.

Question 179

Armenia
(2025): In addition to abovementioned, prosecutors must submit a declaration of expenses as defined in Article 40.1 of the law on Public Service and of declaration of interests as defined in Article 42 of the same law. The declaration of interests particularly includes information on the participation or representation of commercial organizations, membership in non-commercial organizations, information on trust management of shares, and other data.

Question 180

Armenia

(2025): The situational declaration is defined by the law on public service According to clues 5.1 and 5.2 of the part 5 of the Article 34 of the Law, in the cases defined by the "Law on Corruption Prevention Commission" individuals are required to submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Commission within one month.
Additionally, declarant officials must submit a situational declaration of property, income, interests, and expenses to the Corruption within two years after the termination of their official duties, as prescribed by the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission. The general rules provided by this law for the content and presentation order of the official's declaration of assumption of office shall apply to the situational declaration, except for the cases provided for in this part. At the request of the Corruption Prevention Commission, the situational declaration includes data on property and income of the year preceding the transaction to be declared or the period after July 1, 2017, preceding the adoption of the decision to request a situational declaration. The situational declaration is not subject to publication. The form of the situational declaration is defined by the Corruption Prevention Commission.
At the same time, according to part 5.1 of Article 25 of the Law on the "Corruption Prevention Commission," the Commission has the right, within two years after the termination of the official duties of the declarant official, to request the submission of a situational property and income declaration in case of suspicion of a significant change in the person's property (increase in property, decrease in liabilities or expenses).
Here, the term 'substantial' is a relative category that largely depends on the income situation and overall property status of the declarant. Additionally, the threshold for what is considered substantial may vary depending on the specific position held.
According article 25 paragraph 5.1 of the "Law on the Commission for Prevention of Corruption" in case of doubts arisen as to any significant changes in the property (increase in property, reduction in liabilities or expenses) of the person within 2 years after termination of official duties of the declarant official, the Commission shall be entitled to require from the declarant to submit a situational declaration on property and income.

Question 181

Armenia

(General Comment): According to part 7 of the article 34 of the "Law on the Public Service" In his or her declaration, the declarant official shall also fill in the data known to him or her regarding the property, income and expenses of minors who are members of his or her family, as well as of persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship, and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. According to the part 8 of the same article adult family members of the declarant official shall be deemed persons having obligation to submit a declaration and shall fill in data — in the declarant official’s declaration — on their property, income and expenses and shall be responsible for the accuracy of such data. Family members (persons within the composition of the family) of a declarant official shall mean his or her spouse, minor children (including adopted children), persons under the declarant official’s guardianship or curatorship, any adult person jointly residing with the declarant official (part 10, article 34)

Georgia

(2025): In addition to spouse and children (under legal age), the declaration also concerns person permanently residing with the person obliged to file the asset declaration.

Question 182

Armenia

(General Comment): According to part 8 of the article 34 of the law on the Public Service family members do not submit a declaration of interest, which is the main difference. Data concerning the interests of the public official's family members shall be submitted by the public official in his or her own declaration.

Question 187

Armenia

(General Comment): Criminal liability: According to the part 1 of the article 444 of the Criminal Code, Submitting false information in the declaration or concealing the information to be declared, or not submitting the declaration within 30 days after the application of the responsibility established by law by the person who is obliged to submit a declaration incurs a fine in the amount of ten times to thirty times, deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of two to five years, restriction of freedom for a maximum period of three years, - short-term imprisonment for a maximum period of two months, or Imprisonment for a maximum period of three years. 2. Submission of false information in the declaration or concealment of the information subject to declaration by a person who is obliged to submit a declaration, which has led to the non-declaration of particularly large assets or income or expenses, as defined by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of three to six years. 3 In the context of this article, an amount (value) exceeding 1 million Armenian drams is considered a particularly large amount.
Administrative liability: Failure by individuals obligated to submit a declaration to the Corruption Prevention Commission also results in administrative responsibility in the following cases: According to the part 1 of the Article 169.28 of the Code on Administrative Offences, for the person having such obligation under the laws "On Public Service" and "On Parties", failure to submit a declaration based on the written notification of the Corruption Prevention Commission within 30 days after the expiration of the deadlines set by the Law on "Public Service" shall result in the imposition of a fine in the amount of two hundred times the established minimum wage. Part 3, article 169.28: Submission of a declaration to the Corruption Prevention Commission by the declarant in violation of the requirements for its completion or the order of submission incurs a warning. Part 4 of the same article: Failing to submit the declaration within 30 days after the application of the administrative penalty as stipulated in part 3 of this article, in accordance with the requirements for its completion or the submission procedure, shall result in the imposition of a fine equal to two hundred times the established minimum wage." Submitting incorrect or incomplete data in the declaration by the declarant in a careless manner shall result in a fine ranging from two hundred to four hundred times the established minimum wage (part 5, article 169.28).

Question 189

Armenia

According to Article 33 of the Law on Public service:
1. A conflict of interest is a situation where the private interests of a person holding a position affect or may affect the impartial and objective performance of his official duties.
2. The private interest of the person occupying the position includes any privilege to himself/herself or to persons affiliated with him/her, as well as to those persons or organizations with whom he/she or a person affiliated to him/her has business, political, or other practical or personal relations. A business relationship includes any economic, business, or transactional relationship that results or may result in the receipt of benefits for the participants in that relationship or any of them.
4. The person occupying the position must avoid the occurrence of a conflict-of-interest situation, refrain from taking action (inaction), or making a decision in a conflict-of-interest situation, including preparatory work for decision-making (drafting of documents, organization of discussions, formation of committees that influence the decision, etc.), and from participating or otherwise influencing the decision-making process. Said provisions apply to judges. The requirements of incompatibility, including those regarding the performance of other work and restrictions on accepting gifts, are also defined by the law on public service, with additional regulations specified by sectoral legislation. Thus, incompatibility requirements /rules are defined by Article 31 of the Law on Public Service, other restrictions by Article 32, gift acceptance regulations by Article 29. 2 Judicial Code
According to part 2.7 of Article 70 of the Judiical Code:
“While performing official duties, a judge is obligated to prevent conflicts of interest and ensure that familial, social, or other relations do not influence the exercise of their official powers.
According to Article 5 of the Judicial Code:
“1. A judge may not hold a position unrelated to their status in state or local self-government bodies, any position in commercial organizations, engage in entrepreneurial activities, or perform other paid work, except for scientific, educational, and creative work. 2. The regulations defined by the law regarding business activities for public servants are applicable to judges.
3. A judge should seek to manage his investments in such a way as to minimize the number of cases or criminal proceedings from which he must recuse himself.
4. A judge may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies.
5. A judge may not serve as a fiduciary administrator of property, or as a trust manager, unless acting gratuitously in relation to the property of a close relative or a person under their guardianship.
6. In the context of this Code, a close relative includes: - The spouse of the judge, - The parent of the judge or the parent of his/her spouse, - The child of the judge or their spouse, the child's spouse, - relative or non-relative (co-parent or co-mother) brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, great-grandson The spouse or child of the brother or sister of the judge or the souse, The adopter or adoptee of the judge or their spouse.”
According to Article 71 of the Judicial Code:
“1.A judge shall be obliged to recuse himself or herself, if he or she has knowledge of circumstances that may cast reasonable doubt on his or her impartiality in the case concerned.
2.The grounds for self-recusal shall include, inter alia, the cases where:

Azerbaijan

(2025): Regarding the normative acts ensuring judicial independence:
Article 7(4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan provides that, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the legislative, executive and judicial powers interact with one another and are independent within the scope of their respective competences.
Pursuant to Article 127(1) of the said Constitution, judges are independent, are subject only to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and are irremovable during their term of office.
Article 8 of the Law "On Courts and Judges" stipulates that the administration of justice shall be carried out on the basis of facts, impartially, fairly, and in accordance with the law, with judicial independence being guaranteed and without any restrictions.
Regarding measures applied to prevent corruption risks within the judicial system:
According to paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 111-1 of the Law "On Courts and Judges," judges shall be subject to disciplinary liability in cases of failure to comply with the financial disclosure requirements established by Article 5.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption," or where they commit the offences specified in Article 9 of that Law.
Furthermore, paragraph 2.3 of the National Action Plan for Strengthening the Fight against Corruption for 2022–2026, approved by Presidential Order No. 3199 dated 4 April 2022, recommends that the Judicial-Legal Council strengthen anti-corruption measures in the field of administration of justice and, taking into account international best practices, improve the rules governing the formation of the Judicial-Legal Council with a view to ensuring a more efficient organization of the judiciary during the period 2022–2026.
Regarding the distribution of cases in courts:
Pursuant to Article 86(3) of the Law "On Courts and Judges," the Judicial-Legal Council determines the rules for court administration in the courts referred to in Article 19(1) of that Law, including the random and automatic electronic distribution of cases and the anonymisation of court decisions published electronically.
Regarding the scientific, pedagogical and creative activities of judges:
Article 104 of the Law "On Courts and Judges," in accordance with Article 126(II) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, establishes the right of judges to engage in scientific, pedagogical, and creative activities.

Georgia

any case of conflict of interest; Declare incompatibility of interests before being appointed / elected to the relevant position or after appointment / election, as soon as he / she becomes aware of the fact of incompatibility of interests.
According to the Law of Georgia on Fight against Corruption, civil servant who is obliged to make a decision on which he / she has property or other personal interests, is obliged to resign and notify his / her immediate superior (superior body) in writing. Makes the appropriate decision by itself, or imposes this duty on another official.
However, according to the Code of Criminal Procedure, a judge may not participate in criminal proceedings if: he / she was not appointed or elected to a position in accordance with the law; Participates or has participated in this case as an accused, a lawyer, a victim, an expert, an interpreter or a witness; An investigation is underway into the possible commission of a crime by him; Is a family member or close relative of the accused, lawyer, victim; They are family members or close relatives of each other; Was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to that case; There is another circumstance that casts doubt on its objectivity and impartiality. If there is a circumstance precluding the judge's participation in the criminal proceedings, he or she should immediately resign.
According to the Code of Civil Procedure, a judge who participated in the first instance hearing of a case cannot participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of Appeal and / or the Court of Cassation. A judge who has participated in the hearing of the case in the Court of Appeal may not participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of First Instance and / or the Court of Cassation. A judge who has participated in the hearing of the case in the Court of Cassation may not participate in the hearing of this case in the Court of Appeal and / or the Court of First Instance. However, the court hearing the civil case may not include persons who are close relatives of each other, and
if such relatives are still found among them, they should be excluded from the hearing of the case. A judge may not hear a case or take part in the hearing if he or she: a) is a party to the case or has common rights or obligations with that party; B) participated in the previous hearing of this case as a witness, expert, specialist, translator, representative or secretary of the court; C) is a relative of the party or its representative; D) is personally, directly or indirectly interested in the outcome of the case, or if there are other circumstances that cast doubt on its impartiality; E) was a mediator in the same case or in another case substantially related to that case. If there are grounds for avoidance, the judge is obliged to declare self-avoidance. The judge (court) issues a decision on self-avoidance, which must indicate the grounds for self-avoidance.
According to the Code of Administrative Procedure, a judge may not participate in the hearing of a case if he or she has previously
participated in administrative proceedings in connection with the case.
"Gift" is property or services rendered to a public servant, his family member free of charge or on preferential terms, full or partial release from property liability, which is an exception to the general rule. The total value of gifts received by a public servant during the reporting year should not exceed 15% of his / her annual salary, and 5% of one-time gifts - if these gifts are not received from a single source. The total value of gifts received by each member of the civil servant family during the reporting year should not exceed GEL 1,000 per familymember, and one-time gifts - GEL 500 if these gifts are not received from a single source.
If a public servant or his / her family member determines after receiving the gift that the value of the gift exceeds the amount allowed by law, and / or if for some reason (receiving the gift by mail, giving the gift publicly) it was impossible to refuse it, he / she is obliged to make it public within 3 working days. Submit information on the name of the gift, its estimated or exact value /

Republic of Moldova

Law no.82/2017 on integrity
In the Event of a Real Conflict of Interest, the Public official is Obliged to:
a) immediately inform the hierarchical superior or the immediate higher-level body—but no later than 3 days from the date of identification—regarding the conflict of interest in which he/she is involved;
b) refrain from resolving the request/petition, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act (directly or through a third party), or taking/participating in decision-making in the exercise of their mandate, public office, or position of public dignity until the conflict of interest is resolved.
Disclosure of a real conflict of interest must occur prior to the resolution of the request/petition, the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, and shall take the form of a written statement. This statement must detail the nature of the conflict of interest and how it affects, or may affect, the impartial and objective discharge of the mandate, public office, or position of public dignity.
Resolution of a real conflict of interest shall be carried out by examining the situation and determining and applying an appropriate remedy.
The real conflict of interest is resolved by the public official, the head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable.
Until the real conflict of interest is resolved, the declarant is prohibited from taking any action regarding the matter, with the exception of abstaining.
The public officials may resolve the real conflict of interest by recusing themselves (abstaining) from resolving the request, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act, or participating in the decision-making/vote, while informing all relevant parties of the measures taken to ensure the integrity of the process. The National Integrity Authority is responsible for monitoring conflicts of interest, incompatibilities, restrictions, and limitations applicable to public officials required to declare their assets and personal interests, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation governing the Authority's status and the legislation on the declaration and monitoring of assets and personal interests.
Judges' Integrity Guide approved by SCM Decision No. 318/16 of 2018
A judge has the following obligations in connection with the identification and treatment of disputes interests, which are met under the conditions of special legislation: a) to declare in writing, within 3 days, to the Superior Council of Magistracy about the real conflict of interests arising in his/her professional activity, explaining the nature of the conflict of interest and how it influences or may influence impartial and objective exercise of his/her powers; b) to avoid the consumption of the conflict of interests by abstaining from the exercise of the attributions to the extent that they are threatened by a conflict of interest, until solving it. In order to avoid consuming the conflict of interests, the judge is obliged not to resolve a request / approach, not to issue an administrative act, not to conclude, directly or through a third party, a legal act, not to take or not to participate in the decision-making in the exercise his/her functions until the conflict of interests is resolved.
2. Recusal/withdrawal from a case
Civil Procedure Code, article 53
Procedure for resolving the request for recusal (1) The proposal of recusal shall be examined by the court notified with the action. The court examines the explanations of the person whose recusal is requested, if they have been submitted, and hears the opinion of the participants in the trial. It is not allowed to interrogate as a means of proof the reasons for recusal, nor to perform

(2025): Please see the general comments.

Question 190

Armenia

(General Comment): A judge may not hold any position not stemming from his or her status in state or local self-government bodies, any position in commercial organisations, engage in entrepreneurial activities or perform other paid work, except for scientific, educational, and creative work.

(2025): Can also perform scientific work according to the law, and in addition may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies. Here, research should be understood as a part of scientific work, according to Part 12, Article 31 of the Law on Public Service. In the context of this law, performing scientific research, experimental construction, scientific-pedagogical, experimental-technological, design construction, design-technology works in a scientific organization, institution, higher education institution, or otherwise is considered scientific work. Meanwhile, persons holding public office (including judges) and public servants are prohibited from receiving royalties for publications or speeches arising from the performance of official duties under the part 1 of the article 32 of LPS. There is an exception regarding consultation provided without remuneration. According to the Article 69 (part 1, point 10) of the Judicial Code, when engaging in any activity and in all circumstances, a judge shall be obliged not to act as a representative or provide counseling, including without compensation, except for cases when he or she acts as a legal representative or provides legal counseling to his or her close relatives or persons under his or her guardianship or curatorship without any compensation.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Pursuant to Article 104 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Courts and Judges”, in accordance with Article 126(II) of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges may not hold any elected or appointed office and may not engage in entrepreneurial, commercial or other paid activities, except for scientific, pedagogical and creative activities. They may not engage in political activities or be members of political parties, and may not receive remuneration other than their official salary and the remuneration received for scientific, pedagogical and creative activities.
In light of the wording “creative activities”, we consider that the term “creative activities” should remain unchanged.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The position of judge is incompatible with any other position or remunerated function, except for teaching and research, creative activities and positions in collegial bodies of public authorities or institutions.

(2025): Please see the general comments.

Ukraine

(2025): Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" allows persons referred to in paragraph 1 of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption", which includes judges, to engage in teaching, research and creative activities, medical practice, instructing and refereeing in sports).
Pursuant to Article 54 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges", a judge may not combine his or her activities with entrepreneurial or advocacy activities, hold any other paid positions, perform other paid work (except for teaching, research or creative work), or be a member of the governing body or supervisory board of an enterprise or organization aimed at making a profit.

Question 192

Armenia

(2025): JUDICIAL CODE, Article 59. Right of a judge to participate in educational programs: 1.A judge shall have the right to participate in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers.
2.The consent to be absent for not more than up to five days per year for participating in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers during working hours shall be given by the chairperson of the court. To receive consent for a longer period, a judge shall, upon the consent of the chairperson of the court, apply to the Training Commission.
3.The consent to participate in other educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers shall be granted to the judge so as not to impede the normal operation of the court.
4.Where a judge has received the consent of the chairperson of the court or that of the Training Commission, the absence of the judge in connection with participation in such events shall be considered to be with valid excuse, and the judge shall retain his or her salary.

Georgia

(2025): According the Legal changes made in Organic law on Common Court of Georgia (26.06.25) prior authorization is mandatory for abovementioned activities. According Article 49.1 of Organic law: 1. A judge shall, before starting scientific or teaching activities, and a reasonable period of time earlier before receiving benefits provided for and allowed by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption, by a written application, notify the High Council of Justice of Georgia about his/her intention to carry out such activities or receive such benefits. The notification shall mean the submission to the High Council of Justice of Georgia of the following information on the scientific or teaching activities, or the benefits provided for and allowed by the Law of Georgia on the Fight against Corruption:
a) a brief description of the scientific or teaching activities, information about their basic essence and duration (including the respective academic position and main functions provided for by the Law of Georgia on Higher Education); if benefits are to be received – the description of the essence of the benefits, including the description of the source of payment of the benefits (the first name and surname/title, ID number/identification code of the benefit payer) and the expected material and economic effect (amount);
b) the main data of the expected employer of the judge in terms of the scientific or teaching activities (its title, identification code, legal address, main lines of activities, etc.).
2. If an application of a judge fails to meet the requirements provided for by paragraph 1 of this article, the application shall not be reviewed.
3. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall, within a period of 7 working days after the notification specified by paragraph 1 of this article is received, consider the issue of giving consent, for which purpose it has the right to request information necessary for resolving that issue (including from the chairperson of a court where the judge exercises his/her judicial powers).
4. The High Council of Justice of Georgia shall not give consent to the scientific or teaching activities to be conducted, or to benefits to be received by a judge if:
a) the scientific or teaching activities conducted by the judge affects proper (due) exercise of his/her judicial powers;
b) the activities of the expected employer/benefit payer of the judge are incompatible with the principles of independent and impartial administration of justice;
c) the receiving of benefits by the judge contradicts the interests of justice, which may pose a risk to his/her impartiality.
5. Appealing the decision on refusing to give consent to the scientific or teaching activities to be conducted, or to benefits to be received by a judge shall not suspend its validity.
6. In the absence of instances specified by paragraph 4 of this article, the High Council of Justice of Georgia may give:
a) consent to the related scientific or teaching activities to be conducted by a judge for a period of not more than one calendar year;
b) consent to the related benefits to be received by a judge.

Question 193

Armenia

(2025): According to Article 59 of the Judicial Code "1.A judge shall have the right to participate in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers.
2.The consent to be absent for not more than up to five days per year for participating in educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers during working hours shall be given by the chairperson of the court. To receive consent for a longer period, a judge shall, upon the consent of the chairperson of the court, apply to the Training Commission.
3.The consent to participate in other educational programs, conferences and other professional gatherings of lawyers shall be granted to the judge so as not to impede the normal operation of the court.
4.Where a judge has received the consent of the chairperson of the court or that of the Training Commission, the absence of the judge in connection with participation in such events shall be considered to be with valid excuse, and the judge shall retain his or her salary.
5.Disputes related to failure to grant consent shall be settled by the Supreme Judicial Council."

Republic of Moldova

(2025): The judge informs his or her hierarchy and the information is considered for human resources records as well.

Ukraine

(2025): By law, the only place where a judge needs to state if there are any auxiliary activities, is in his/her declaration. In practice, however, judges do inform their hierarchy about it because of different reasons, some of them are if a judge needs time off (to, for example, write a book, they ask for sabbatical) and common respect for their hierarchy.

Question 194

Ukraine

(2025): Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of judges in Ukraine are regulated by several legal instruments depending on the nature of the violation.
First, compliance with requirements concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest is regulated by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”. Violations of these requirements may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.
Second, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules by judges may constitute disciplinary misconduct within the meaning of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”. Disciplinary proceedings against judges are conducted by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”.
Third, ethical standards concerning impartiality, avoidance of conflicts of interest and integrity of judges are established by the Code of Judicial Ethics. Compliance with conflict-of-interest requirements is also subject to oversight within the framework of judicial self-governance, including by the Council of Judges of Ukraine in accordance with Article 133 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”.
Thus, depending on the legal nature of the breach, proceedings may take the form of administrative proceedings before courts or disciplinary proceedings before the High Council of Justice.

Question 195

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to procedural codes in case of conflict of interest, a judge should give recusal to himself and withdraw from the case. At the same time parties also are entitled to give recusal to judge on the said basis. If the judge fails to recuse himself/herself when there were reasons for that, when hearing the case the higher court is entitled to request to Judicial-Legal Council for initiating disciplinary proceeding against said judge.

Ukraine

(2025): Sanctions for breaches of rules concerning prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest in respect of judges are provided by both administrative and disciplinary legislation.
Administrative liability for violations of conflict-of-interest requirements is established by Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Cases concerning such administrative offences are considered by courts in accordance with Article 221 of that Code. Sanctions include fines and, in the case of repeated violations within one year, fines combined with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a specified period.
In addition, breaches of conflict-of-interest rules may constitute disciplinary misconduct under Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges". Disciplinary sanctions applicable to judges are imposed by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice" and may include warning, reprimand, temporary suspension from the administration of justice, transfer to a court of a lower level, or submission for dismissal from judicial office.
Compliance with conflict-of-interest rules is also reflected in ethical obligations established by the Code of Judicial Ethics.

Question 196

Ukraine

(2025): A judge may be held disciplinarily liable in disciplinary proceedings on the following grounds:
(1) intentionally or through negligence:
…
(d) violation of the rules on recusal (self-recusal);
…
(7) failure to notify or late notification of the Council of Judges of Ukraine about a judge's real or potential conflict of interest (except where the conflict of interest is resolved in accordance with the procedure established by procedural law)
(subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 7 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges").
The table provides information on the number of judges in respect of whom disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025 by the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice on the grounds of disciplinary offences provided for in subparagraph (d) of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges," as well as on the outcomes of the consideration of disciplinary cases in this category.
Under paragraph 7 of part one of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges," no disciplinary cases were initiated in 2025, and no decisions were adopted in disciplinary cases of this category.

Question 197

Armenia

(2025): According to Article 74.1, Part 2 of the Law on Prosecution, the prosecutor is obliged to promptly inform the Prosecutor General in writing form in case of situations of conflict of interest. 2. Settings regarding gift acceptance restrictions and incompatibility requirements are listed under the preceding paragraph. As for the procedure for recusal, the law on Prosecution contains a provision (article 32, part 7) stating that: The immediate superior prosecutor shall be entitled to transfer, upon his or her decision, the case from the proceedings of the inferior prosecutor to another prosecutor's or to his or her proceedings:
(1)in case of dismissing the inferior prosecutor from the proceedings as prescribed by law; or (2)in case of granting the recusal or self-recusal of the inferior prosecutor; or
(3)in case the inferior prosecutor is on leave or secondment; or (4)in case of terminating or suspending the powers of the inferior prosecutor, as prescribed by law; or
(5)in case of participation by the inferior prosecutor in training courses, disease thereof or other similar cases making the proper exercise of his or her powers impossible.
6) in case of workload of the subordinate prosecutor, with the latter's written consent or 7) in case of transfer of the subordinate prosecutor

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to Articles 27.1, 27.2, and 27.12 of the Law "On Service in the Prosecutor's Office," disciplinary sanctions are imposed by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The Prosecutor General may delegate, within certain limits, the authority to decide on the imposition of disciplinary sanctions to the Military Prosecutor of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Prosecutor of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, and the Prosecutor of the City of Baku.
A prosecutorial employee may appeal an order imposing a disciplinary sanction to the relevant higher-ranking prosecutor or to a court in accordance with the procedure established by legislation.

Georgia

Fight against Corruption, the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG) and the Code of Ethics for the Employees of the Prosecution Service.
On 22 September 2020, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia issued the Commentary to the Ethics Code and the Disciplinary Proceedings for the Employees of the Prosecution Service of Georgia. The document was developed by the General Inspectorate of the Prosecution Service in cooperation with other competent PSG representatives and international experts. Chapter 5 of the Commentary is dedicated to conflicts of interest. It provides practical examples and methodological guidance.
Procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case
The applicable CPCG rules and procedures with respect to prospectors are as follows:
A prosecutor cannot participate in criminal proceedings if:
-he/she participates or participated in this case as an accused, a defence lawyer, a victim, an expert, an interpreter or a witness;
-the investigation is in progress with respect to the alleged commission by him/her of a crime;
-he/she is a family member or close relative of the accused, defence lawyer, or of the victim;
-they (prosecutor, judge, juror, investigator or court secretary) are members of one family or close relatives;
-he/she was a mediator on this case or other essentially connected case;
-there are other circumstances that question his/her objectivity and impartiality. If there are any circumstances that exclude the participation of a prosecutor, he/she shall immediately declare about self-recusal. A prosecutor shall declare about self-recusal to a superior prosecutor, and during the court hearing, to the court. A declaration of self-recusal shall be substantiated; If there are circumstances that exclude the participation of any of the participants in criminal proceedings specified in this Code and the participant has not declared about self-recusal, the parties may file a motion for recusal; A duly authorised person shall file a motion for recusal immediately, at the earliest available opportunity, after he/she has been informed about the grounds for recusal. Otherwise, a motion shall not be considered; A motion to recuse a prosecutor, during the court hearing shall be filed with the court by duly authorised persons; A motion for recusal of a prosecutor during the investigation shall be filed by duly authorised persons before a superior prosecutor; A person, who was requested to be recused may, before a motion to recuse is heard, provide explanations; A motion for recusal filed during the investigation shall be decided within 24 hours, and a motion filed during a court hearing shall be decided immediately, by deliberation in chambers or in the courtroom; A prosecutor shall issue a decree, and a court shall render a ruling on the filed motion for recusal; A decision on granting a motion for recusal may not be appealed; The refusal of a court to grant a motion for recusal may be appealed along with a final decision. Procedure on reporting a (potential) conflict of interest According to the Law on the Fight against Corruption, a public servant is obliged to declare any conflict of interest before being appointed or elected to the respective position or after being appointed or elected as soon as he/she becomes aware of that fact. The Code of Ethics for the Employees of the Prosecution Service also pays particular attention to this matter and prescribes that an employee of the PSG, who has property-related or other personal interest towards any issue falling within the competence of the PSG, is obliged to file for self-recusal in accordance with the procedure defined by law and not participate in discussions and decision-making process on that specific issue. See the detailed procedure regarding self-recusal in the section - Procedure for recusal/withdrawal from a case. Within the institution, the PSG employee reports on conflict of interest to the General Inspectorate. Regulation on receiving gifts According to Article 340 of the Criminal Code of Georgia, public officials (including prosecutors) are prohibited from accepting gifts prohibited by law. The crime is punishable by fine or community service for a term of 100 to 300 hours, or by deprivation of

Question 198

Armenia

(2025): Can also perform scientific work according to the law, and in addition may hold a position in a non-profit organization under the following conditions: 1) The judge performs their activities in that position without compensation. 2) This position does not entail the management of financial resources, the conclusion of civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or the representation of the organization in state or local self-government bodies. Here, research should be understood as a part of scientific work, according to Part 12, Article 31 of the Law on Public Service. In the context of this law, performing scientific research, experimental construction, scientific-pedagogical, experimental-technological, design construction, design-technology works in a scientific organization, institution, higher education institution, or otherwise is considered scientific work. Meanwhile, persons holding public office (including judges) and public servants are prohibited from receiving royalties for publications or speeches arising from the performance of official duties under the part 1 of the article 32 of LPS.

Georgia

(2025): By the amendments of 10 December 2025 to the Law of Georgia on the Fight Against Corruption, safeguards were introduced regarding the performance of accessory remunerated activities by public officials. Under the amended legislation, public officials, including prosecutors, may engage in additional remunerated activities only with the prior written authorisation of the head of the relevant institution or another authorised body. Such authorisation is granted for a specific activity and for a defined period not exceeding one year. In the PSG, the prosecutor concerned submits a written request to the Prosecutor General, who grants the authorisation by issuing an order. The amendments aim to strengthen the prevention of conflicts of interest and enhance integrity and accountability in the public service.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the rules approved by the Superior Council of Prosecutors in 2018 the prosecutor who intends to carry out didactic and scientific activity shall submit to the SCP apparatus a request for the cumulation of the activity of prosecutor with the didactic / scientific activities which should contain specific information for the accomplishment of the targeted activities
(institution, manner and conditions of exercise). A prosecutor may cumulate the activity for a determined period of time or part-time, which should not affect the exercise of the functional obligations and the principles of organization or activity of the Prosecutor's Office. The didactic and/or scientific activities can be carried out by the prosecutor in the universities, National Institute of Justice, different training activities organized for civil servants, projects aiming the implementation of the national or international policy of the state in criminal matters. Rules on the accumulation of the function of public prosecutor with teaching,
scientific and collegiate activities in public authorities or institutions, approved by the Decision of the Superior Council
of Prosecutors no.12-168/18 of 12.12.2018

(2025): The prosecutor may carry out teaching and scientific activities and participate in collegial bodies within public authorities or institutions. The rules governing the combination of this position with these activities shall be established by the Superior Council of Prosecutors.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Part 4 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prevention of Corruption" stipulates that persons authorized to perform the functions of the state and local self-government bodies, in particular prosecutors, are prohibited from:
1) engaging in other paid (except for teaching, scientific and creative activities, medical practice, instructor and referee practice in sports) or entrepreneurial activity, unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine;
2) being a member of the board, other executive or control bodies, the supervisory board of an enterprise or organization that aims to make a profit (except for cases when persons perform functions of managing shares (portions, units) belonging to the state or territorial community, and represent the interests of the state or territorial community in the council (supervisory council), audit commission of an economic organization), unless otherwise provided for by the Constitution or laws of Ukraine, except for the case provided for in the first paragraph of the second part of this article.

(2025): The requirements for incompatibility are defined in Article 18 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. Specifically, holding the position of a prosecutor is incompatible with holding a position in any government body, another state body, a local self-government body, and with holding a representative mandate in state elective positions. A prosecutor cannot belong to a political party, participate in political actions, rallies, or strikes. The requirements for incompatibility do not apply to the participation of prosecutors in the activities of elected bodies of religious and public organizations. Prosecutors are subject to compatibility restrictions and the combination of other types of activities as defined by the Law of Ukraine on prevention of corruption.
The consideration of issues regarding violations by a prosecutor of the requirements for incompatibility falls within the authority of the High Council of Justice (Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine, Article 3 and others of the Law of Ukraine on the High Council of Justice).

Question 200

Azerbaijan
(2025): The leadership of the Prosecutor General's Office, based on the employee's application.

Georgia
(2025): Remunerated accessory activities require prior written authorisation from the Prosecutor General of Georgia, as indicated in the response to Question N199.

Ukraine
(2025): The authorisation is granted by the head of the respective prosecution office where the prosecutor serves, acting as the employer in accordance with the requirements of the Labour Code of Ukraine.

Question 202

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Law 133/2016 on the declaration of assets and personal interests
In the Event of a Real Conflict of Interest, the Declarant is Obliged to:
a) immediately inform their hierarchical superior or the immediate higher-level body—but no later than 3 days from the date of identification—regarding the conflict of interest in which they are involved;
b) refrain from resolving the request/petition, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act (directly or through a third party), or taking/participating in decision-making in the exercise of their mandate, public office, or position of public dignity until the conflict of interest is resolved.
Disclosure of a real conflict of interest must occur prior to the resolution of the request/petition, the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, and shall take the form of a written statement. This statement must detail the nature of the conflict of interest and how it affects, or may affect, the impartial and objective discharge of the mandate, public office, or position of public dignity.
Resolution of a real conflict of interest shall be carried out by examining the situation and determining and applying an appropriate remedy.
The real conflict of interest is resolved by the declarant, the head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable.
Until the real conflict of interest is resolved, the declarant is prohibited from taking any action regarding the matter, with the exception of abstaining.
The declarant may resolve the real conflict of interest by recusing themselves (abstaining) from resolving the request, issuing the administrative act, concluding the legal act, or participating in the decision-making/vote, while informing all relevant parties of the measures taken to ensure the integrity of the process. In cases of resolution by abstention, the provisions of Article 12(4)–(9) do not apply; however, the declarant remains obliged to notify their hierarchical superior, the higher-level body, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, as applicable, of the resolution by abstention.
The head of the public organization, the National Integrity Authority, or the Integrity Council, within 3 days of being informed of the declarant's conflict of interest, is obliged to resolve the conflict by applying one of the following options, provided that special laws do not stipulate otherwise:
a) restricting the declarant’s access to specific information or limiting their participation in matters related to their personal interest;
b) transferring the declarant to another position, subject to their written consent;
c) redistributing the declarant’s duties or delegating the authority to issue the administrative act, conclude the legal act, or participate in decision-making to another competent person, including cases where the conflict of interest is likely to recur;
d) authorizing the issuance of the administrative act, the conclusion of the legal act, or the participation in decision-making, provided that the options specified in points a), b), and c) cannot be applied.

Ukraine
(2025): Proceedings concerning breaches of rules on conflicts of interest in respect of prosecutors are regulated primarily by the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption”, the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, and the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences.
Failure to comply with requirements related to the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest may result in administrative liability under Article 172-7 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, following the procedure established by anti-corruption legislation. In addition, such violations may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors and may be examined within disciplinary proceedings conducted by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors.

Question 203

Georgia

(2025): In case of suspecting potential disciplinary misconduct of the PSG employee, the PSG General Inspectorate is competent to open an administrative investigation. This includes interviewing people, collecting information and reviewing materials. At the end, the PSG General Inspectorate draws report containing the findings about whether the person has committed the disciplinary misconduct or not. This report is then reviewed by the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council on the hearing. The subject person has a right to be represented by a lawyer, attend the hearing and give an explanation. The Council decides by the majority of votes whether person has committed the violation. If he/she was found guilty, the Council also selects the applicable sanction. The decision of the Council is recommendatory for the Prosecutor General, who is competent to formally find person guilty in the disciplinary violation and impose sanction. The Prosecutor General might disagree with the recommendation and make a different decision. However, in this case, he/she is required to provide reasons. The provisions of the Organic Law on the Prosecution Service of Georgia regulate the above-mentioned proceedings, including those related to breaches of rules on conflicts of interest

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The establishment, by a final act, a direct conclusion or by means of a third party legal act, that a prosecutor took or participated in a decision making without resolving the real conflict of interest in accordance with the provisions of the legislation on conflict of interest constitutes grounds for dismissal of the prosecutor. The dismissal of the prosecutor, the chief prosecutor or the deputy general prosecutor shall be made within 5 working days from the intervention or bringing the case to the attention of the Prosecutor General, by an order of the Prosecutor General, which is communicated to the prosecutor concerned within 5 working days from the issuance, but prior to the date of dismissal. The order of the Prosecutor General regarding the dismissal can be contested in court.
As well as the aforementioned acts, the provisions of the Code of Ethics oblige prosecutors to make public the information on their conflict of interest. Violation of the Code of Ethics provisions can have as a result disciplinary sanctions and the procedure is described in the Law on the prosecution office.
Contravention Code
Article 313/2. Failure to declare or resolve a conflict of interest
(1) Failure to declare a conflict of interest by a person working in a public organization within the meaning of Law No. 133 of June 17, 2016, on the declaration of assets and personal interests shall be punished by a fine of 45 to 60 conventional units for natural persons and a fine of 120 to 180 conventional units for persons in positions of responsibility.
(2) Failure to resolve a conflict of interest in accordance with the provisions of the Law on the declaration of personal assets and interests
shall be punished with a fine of 60 to 90 conventional units for natural persons and a fine of 180 to 240 conventional units for persons in positions of responsibility.

Ukraine

(2025): Pursuant to Article 221 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences, cases of administrative offences related to corruption, including breaches of rules on the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest under Article 172-7 of this Code, are considered by judges of district, city district, city, or city district courts following protocols drawn up in accordance with anti-corruption legislation.
Based on the results of the consideration of such cases, the court may impose an administrative penalty or close the proceedings in accordance with Article 284 of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offences. Article 172-7 of the Code provides for a fine of 100 to 400 tax-free minimum incomes, and for repeated violations within one year after the imposition of an administrative penalty for the same offence – a fine of 400 to 800 tax-free minimum incomes with deprivation of the right to hold certain positions or engage in certain activities for a period of one year (the tax-free minimum income is 17 UAH).
In addition, breaches of rules on conflicts of interest may constitute grounds for disciplinary liability of prosecutors under the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution". According to Part one of Article 49 of this Law, disciplinary sanctions applicable to prosecutors include a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.

Question 205

Armenia
(General Comment): The disciplinary body for judges is the Commission on Disciplinary and Ethics Issues under the General Assembly of Judges, which includes not only judges but also legal academics nominated by civil society organisations. The Corruption Prevention Commission is authorised to initiate disciplinary proceedings concerning asset declaration matters. The Minister of Justice may also initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges.
These bodies initiate disciplinary proceedings and submit applications to the Supreme Judicial Council, which takes the final decision.

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): The Judicial-Legal Council is entrusted to initiate disciplinary proceedings against judges. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice is also entrusted to send any information received about the violation of procedural rights of citizens in courts of first and second instances to the Judicial-Legal Council. According to the article 112 of the Law on Courts and judges only Judicial-Legal Council shall be entitled to institute disciplinary proceedings against judge. Chairpersons of the Supreme Court, courts of appeal, and the relevant executive body shall be bound, within their competence, to apply to the Judicial-Legal Council with motion to institute disciplinary proceedings, if there are elements on which the initiative of opening of a disciplinary procedure can be based or grounds for calling to disciplinary liability.

Georgia
(General Comment): The Independent Inspector of the High Council of Justice of Georgia has the authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings after 2018 (Article 75(6) of the Organic Law of Georgia on Common Courts).

(2025): According the legal changes made in organic Law on Common Courts in June 2025, disciplinary proceedings against Judges are initiated by Secretary of High Council of Justice of Georgia and decision on disciplinary case is taken by High Council of Justice of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Superior Council of Magistracy is responsible for initiating disciplinary proceedings against judges. A court user whose rights have been violated by an act of a judge, or any person who has a legitimate interest, members of the Superior Council of Magistracy, Ministry of Justice, Judicial Inspection and the Board for the selection and evaluation of judges can be at the origin of a disciplinary proceeding.
The aforementioned subjects are authorised to submit notifications on the facts that became known to them in the exercise of their rights or duties or on the basis of the information disseminated by the mass media.
The Judicial Inspection and the Board for the selection and evaluation of judges are entities subordinated to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
Article 19 of the Law no. 178 on disciplinary liability of judges
Referral Concerning Acts That May Constitute Disciplinary Misconduct
(1) A referral concerning acts that may constitute disciplinary misconduct committed by judges may be submitted by:
a) the person whose rights have been violated as a result of the act committed by the judge, or any other person who can invoke a legitimate interest;
b) the members of the Superior Council of Magistracy;
c) the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, under the conditions of Article 19, paragraph (4) of Law No. 147/2023 on the Selection and Performance Evaluation of Judges;
d) the Judicial Inspection, through self-referral (ex officio) following inspections carried out under the conditions provided by Article 72 of Law No. 947-XIII of July 19, 1996, on the Superior Council of Magistracy, as well as upon receipt of the report on the results of the institutional integrity evaluation prepared by the National Anticorruption Center;
e) the Ministry of Justice, upon notification by the Government Agent, in cases where a finding of disciplinary misconduct provided for in Article 4, paragraph (1), point b) is requested regarding the actions or omissions of a judge that led to one of the consequences provided for in Article 2007, paragraph (1), point c) of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova No. 1107/2002.
(2) The subjects provided for in paragraph (1) may submit a referral regarding facts that have come to their knowledge in the exercise of their rights or official duties, or based on information disseminated by the mass media.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Part one of Article 43 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”: The disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice, designated by the automated case distribution system for preliminary examination of the relevant disciplinary complaint (disciplinary inspector of the High Council of Justice - rapporteur)
1) examines the disciplinary complaint and checks its compliance with the requirements of the law;
...
3) ... submits the complaint to the Disciplinary Chamber for consideration to decide on ... opening a disciplinary case;
4) ... prepare materials with a proposal to open or refuse to open a disciplinary case.
Clause 23-7 of Section III “Final and Transitional Provisions” of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice” stipulates that temporarily, until the day the service of disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice starts, the powers of a disciplinary inspector are exercised by a member of the Disciplinary Chamber (rapporteur) determined by the automated case distribution system.
Pursuant to part ten of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, if in the course of consideration of a disciplinary case the Disciplinary Chamber concludes that there are signs of a disciplinary offense in the actions of other judges or signs of another disciplinary offense in the actions of the judge against whom the case is being considered, the Disciplinary Chamber may decide to open a relevant disciplinary case on its own initiative.

Question 206

Armenia

(General Comment): Only the Supreme Judicial Council has the power to make the final decision on disciplinary sanctions against judges.

Georgia

(2025): Secretary of HCOJ initiates disciplinary proceedings against Judge on the basis of disciplinary claim or other information. After the opinion of Secretary of HCOJ is presented to the High Council of Justice of Georgia, High Council of Justice takes two separate decisions - First decision about Initiation Disciplinary Prosecution against Judge (or termination of disciplinary proceedings) and after this second decision - The decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge (or termination proceedings). Disciplinary case is sent to Disciplinary Board only after HCOJ takes decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge. Only Disciplinary board is competent to impose disciplinary sanction against judge. Decision of Disciplinary Board can be appealed in Disciplinary Chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Disciplinary Board is an independent body, acting separate from the Superior Council of Magistracy which examines disciplinary cases and applies disciplinary sanctions to judges and resigned judges for acts of misconduct committed while in service. It is composed by 5 members elected from among the judges and 4 members selected from among civil society representatives. Membership of the Disciplinary board is incompatible with membership of the Superior Council of Magistracy, of the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges, with the position of inspector-judge, as well as with the position of president or deputy-president of a court. The activity of the Disciplinary board is regulated by the Law 178/2014 on disciplinary liability of judges and by the Regulation on the activity of the Disciplinary board, approved by the Superior Council of Magistracy. Decisions of the Disciplinary board may be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy.
After examining the appeals, the Superior Council of Magistracy decides:
a) to maintain the decision of the Disciplinary board without modification;
b) to admit the appeal and adopt a new decision.
The decisions of the Superior Council of Magistracy, may be challenged at the Supreme Court of Justice.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to Article 108 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges”, disciplinary liability of judges is examined by the High Council of Justice in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”. The High Council of Justice establishes Disciplinary Chambers from among its members to consider disciplinary cases against judges and to adopt decisions on disciplinary liability.
Disciplinary proceedings include the preliminary examination of disciplinary complaints by disciplinary inspectors of the High Council of Justice, the opening of a disciplinary case, its examination by a Disciplinary Chamber of the High Council of Justice, and the adoption of a decision in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Question 208

Azerbaijan

(General Comment): Cat. 3 committing the offenses specified in Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Combating Corruption"

Georgia

a.a) Political or social influence or influence of personal interests when a judge exercises judiciary powers;
a.b) Judge's interference in other judge's activities for the purpose of influencing the outcome;
b) Conduct that violates the principle of impartiality, in particular:
b.a) Public expression of an opinion by a judge on a case currently under the court's consideration. Judge's comments on organizational and technical matters pertaining to the case currently handled by court for the purpose of informing the public shall not constitute disciplinary misconduct;
b.b) Disclosure of the outcome of a case to be heard by a judge in advance, except in the circumstances specified by the Georgian procedural law;
b.c) Violation of Clause 1, Article 721 or Clause 1, Article 722 by a judge;
b.d) Judge's refusal to recuse oneself or satisfy a request for recusal when clear legal grounds for recusal exist;
b.e) Accession to membership in a political association, engagement in political activities, public support for a political entity running in an election, or public expression of a political opinion by a judge;
b.f) Illegal interference by a judge in the process of distribution of cases in a court;
b.g) Public expression by a judge in breach of the principle of political neutrality;
c) Conduct that violates the principle of integrity, in particular:
c.a) Corruption-related offenses, i.e. perpetration by a judge of offenses under articles 5, 52, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 134, 135, 204 of the Law of Georgia "On Combating Corruption";
c.b) Hindering disciplinary proceedings by a judge;
d) Conduct that violates the principle of propriety, in particular;
d.a) Establishment of personal and intense (friendly, familial) relations with a participant in a process to be held for a case to be handled by him or her personally, which results in the judge's bias and/or placement of a participant in a process in a favorable position, if the judge had an information about the side;
d.b) Sexual harassment by a judge;
d.c) Disclosure of confidentiality of a judicial deliberation by a judge;
e) Conduct that violates the principle of equality, in particular:
e.a) Discriminatory verbal or other action by a judge towards any person on any grounds, performed when performing judiciary duties;
e.b) Judge's failure to react if he or she witnesses a discriminatory verbal or other action towards a participant in a process by a court staff or a participant in a process;
f) Conduct that violates the principle of competence and diligence, in particular:
f.a) Material violation by a judge of a time limit specified by the Georgian procedural law without good reason. The reason for such a material violation shall be considered without good reason unless the judge failed to observe the time limit because of objective circumstances related directly to administering justice (heavy case load, complexity of a case, etc.);
f.b) Expression of undisguised disrespect by a judge towards another judge, a court staff, or a participant in a court process;

(2025): 1. Political or social influence or influence of personal interests when a judge exercises judiciary power.2. Interference by a judge in the activities of another judge in order to influence the outcome of the case.3. Disclosure of the outcome of a case to be heard by a judge in advance, except in the circumstances specified by the Georgian procedural law.4. Violation by a judge of the requirements of article 72.1 paragraph 1 or Article 72.2 paragraph 1 of this law.5. Judge's refusal to recuse oneself or satisfy a request for recusal when clear legal grounds for recusal exist.6. substantial violation of the deadlines of legal proceedings due to unreasonable excuse.7. Expression of obvious disrespect towards another judge, an officer of an administration of the court, or parties of the hearing.
8. Improper performance of duties related to judicial activities by a judge.9. Any conduct incompatible with the exalted status of a judge.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In 2025, the most frequently addressed disciplinary offenses in disciplinary proceedings were the following, as set forth in Article 4(1) of Law No. 178 on the Disciplinary Liability of Judges:
- issuing a court decision that, intentionally or through gross negligence, violated the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural or legal persons, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and the international treaties on fundamental human rights to which the Republic of Moldova is a party;
- violation, for reasons attributable to the judge and without reasonable justification, of a duty of office, including deadlines for performing procedural actions, if this directly affected the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of the parties to the proceedings or of other persons;
- other acts that undermine professional honor or integrity or the prestige of justice to such an extent that they undermine public confidence in justice, committed either in the course of official duties or outside of them, which, given their gravity, cannot be classified merely as violations of the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges.

Ukraine

(2025): Disciplinary cases against judges in 2025 were initiated mainly on the basis of disciplinary complaints alleging possible disciplinary offences as defined by Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges". These typically concerned alleged serious breaches of procedural law affecting access to justice or the rights of the parties, failure to state reasons for judicial decisions, violations of the principles of publicity and equality of arms, and unjustified delays in the examination of cases or in issuing and submitting decisions for publication.
Other grounds included alleged conduct undermining the authority of justice or failing to meet standards of judicial ethics and integrity, failure to report interference in judicial activity or conflicts of interest, violations related to asset declarations or declarations of integrity, as well as other forms of conduct provided for by Article 106 of the Law. These grounds form the legal basis for disciplinary liability of judges in Ukraine.

Question 209

Georgia
(2025): According the legal changes made in organic Law on Common Courts in June 2025, Institute of The independent inspectorate was abolished. According the changes Disciplinary proceedings against Judges are now initiated by Secretary of High Council of Justice of Georgia (and final decision on disciplinary case is taken by High Council of Justice of Georgia, as it already was regulated by old legislation). Since 2025 was a transitional period, 25 disciplinary cases were completed in 2025.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): In 2025, a total of 25 disciplinary procedures were processed by the Disciplinary Board: 14 were carried over from 2024, while 11 were newly initiated during the year. Subsequently, appeals against all Disciplinary Board's decisions were filed with the Superior Council of Magistracy. Till the end of 2025 there were no final decisions regarding the sanctions imposed.

Ukraine

(2025): The number of completed disciplinary cases reported for 2025 refers to cases concluded by final decisions within disciplinary proceedings in the reference year. This includes both decisions imposing disciplinary sanctions and decisions closing the proceedings. Only cases that reached their final stage within the disciplinary procedure were counted.

Question 210

Armenia

(2025): The following disciplinary sanctions have been applied:
Dismissal — 2
Severe reprimand — 3
Reprimand — 2
Warning — 2

Azerbaijan

(2025): As a result of disciplinary proceedings, five judges were issued an admonition.
In six disciplinary proceedings, a relevant decision was adopted to terminate the disciplinary proceedings.

Georgia

(2025): According the organic law on Common Courts of Georgia, Sanctions against Judges are pronounced by Disciplinary Board (if the decision of Board is appealed by Disciplinary Chamber). Disciplinary case is sent to Disciplinary Board only after High Council of Justice takes two decisions - First decision about Initiation Disciplinary Prosecution against Judge (After the opinion of Independent Inspector is presented to the High Council of Justice of Georgia; Independent Inspector initiates disciplinary proceedings against Judge on the basis of disciplinary claim or other information) and second decision - The decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge. Other- Reproval; Severe Reprimand

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The warning is the mildest sanction that can be applied for 1 year consisting of a written notice of the negative consequences that may be applied in the future, if the person to whom the sanction is applied admits the same behaviour.
The circumstances in which the warning sanction is applied are determined by:
1) the primary commission of a disciplinary violation, usually minor, of an intentional nature or by negligence;
2) the evaluation of those competent in determining the relevant disciplinary sanction that the warning is sufficient to be applied in relation to the seriousness of the violation.

(2025): In 2025, the Disciplinary Board applied the following disciplinary sanctions – 4 warnings, 3 reprimads and 2 dismissals. Subsequently, appeals against the Disciplinary Board's decisions were filed with the Superior Council of Magistracy. Till the end of 2025 there were no final decisions regarding the sanctions imposed.

Ukraine

(2025): Regarding the sanction "Temporary reduction of salary," judges may be subject to the following disciplinary sanctions: reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for one month; severe reprimand — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary for three months; submission for temporary suspension from the administration of justice (from one to six months) — with deprivation of the right to receive bonuses to the judicial salary (paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges"). The table, in particular, includes the sanctions "1. Reprimand" with a quantitative indicator of 24 and "3. Withdrawal from cases" with a quantitative indicator of 2. As these sanctions entail a reduction of salary, their combined total of 26 is also reflected under the sanction "5. Temporary reduction of salary."
Regarding the sanctions "Position downgrade" and "Transfer to another geographical (court) location," judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a submission for transfer of a judge to a lower-level court (paragraph 5 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges").
Regarding the sanction "Other," judges may be subject to a disciplinary sanction in the form of a warning (paragraph 1 of part one of Article 109 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges").
Regarding the difference between the number of disciplinary cases considered and the number of sanctions, the response to the question "Number of cases against judges considered during the reporting year" takes into account all decisions in disciplinary proceedings against judges, including decisions imposing disciplinary liability, decisions refusing to impose disciplinary liability, and decisions terminating disciplinary proceedings.

Question 211

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The decisions on the disciplinary liability of judges are issued by the Disciplinary Board (body subordinated to the Superior Council of Magistracy). A decision issued by the Disciplinary Board can be appealed to the Superior Council of Magistracy within 15 days from the date of receipt of the copy of the reasoned decision. The decision issued by the Superior Council of Magistracy while examining the appeal can be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice within 30 days from the date of receipt of the reasoned decision.

Ukraine
(General Comment): 1. The right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice shall be vested in the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made. The complainant has the right to appeal the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber in a disciplinary case to the High Council of Justice if the Disciplinary Chamber has authorized such an appeal (part one of Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice").
2. The right to appeal to the court against the decision of the High Council of Justice made upon consideration of an appeal against the decision of the Disciplinary Chamber is granted to the judge in respect of whom the relevant decision was made and to the complainant if the decision of the High Council of Justice was made upon his/her complaint (Article 52(2) of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice").

Question 212

Armenia

(General Comment): The current regulation of the Judicial Code provides for the review of decisions on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge based on new or newly discovered circumstances. Newly discovered circumstances include facts that existed during the disciplinary proceedings but were unknown and could not have been known to the parties or the Supreme Judicial Council, as well as circumstances such as falsified evidence, false testimony, or criminal acts affecting the outcome of the proceedings. New circumstances include cases where a legal provision applied in the proceedings has been declared unconstitutional, an international court has established a violation of a judge's rights, or the normative act underlying the decision has been declared invalid by the Administrative Court.
An application for review of a decision of the Supreme Judicial Council may be submitted by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against the judge or by the judge in respect of whom a decision on imposing disciplinary liability was adopted. Where the grounds for reviewing the decision of the Supreme Judicial Council based on new or newly discovered circumstances are established, the Supreme Judicial Council shall revoke its decision and adopt a new decision.
It also can be appealed to the Constitutional Court (according to the Article 169 part 1 point 8 of the Constitution, everyone may apply to the Constitutional Court under a specific case where the final act of court is available, all judicial remedies have been exhausted, and he or she challenges the constitutionality of the relevant provision of a regulatory legal act applied against him or her upon this act, which has led to the violation of his or her basic rights and freedoms enshrined in Chapter 2 of the Constitution, taking into account also the interpretation of the respective provision in law enforcement practice).
In addition, an appeal by a judge against a decision on imposing disciplinary liability, or by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against a decision rejecting a motion to impose disciplinary liability, shall be examined by the Supreme Judicial Council where essential evidence or circumstances have emerged that were not previously presented by the appellant due to circumstances beyond their control and that could have reasonably affected the decision.
On 25 October 2023, amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia" were adopted (not yet in force). The amendments introduce a new procedure for examining disciplinary liability issues of judges, according to which a separate four-member composition of the Supreme Judicial Council will consider disciplinary cases. The composition will be formed by lot and will act on behalf of the Supreme Judicial Council when deciding on disciplinary matters. The amendments also establish a review procedure for appeals against decisions on imposing disciplinary liability or rejecting a motion for disciplinary liability. In particular, Article 156.1 provides that an appeal against a decision on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge or a decision rejecting a motion to impose disciplinary liability on a judge may be submitted only to the Supreme Judicial Council. The appeal shall be examined by the Supreme Judicial Council in a composition of up to six members who did not participate in adopting the decision on the issue of imposing disciplinary liability on the judge.

Azerbaijan
(2025): Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan

Georgia
(2025): Disciplinary chamber of Supreme Court of Georgia

Question 213

Armenia
(General Comment): The regulation on consent is stated in Art 56 para 5 of the Judicial Code.

Georgia

(2025): "If a district (city) court or court of appeals lacks a judge or if there is a dramatic increase in the number of cases and/or when this is necessary due to other objective circumstances for the proper administration of justice, it can be done for maximum 2 years, which can be prolonged for no more than 1 years."

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The transfer of a judge to another court may be decided by the Superior Council of the Judiciary. The judge's consent is necessary. (Article 20 of Law No. 544-XIII on the Status of Judges).

Ukraine

(General Comment): A judge may not be transferred to another court without his/her consent, except a transfer:
1) in the event of reorganization, liquidation or termination of the court; 2) as a disciplinary measure. (Article 53 of the Law "On Judiciary and the Status of Judges")

(2025): During the period of a state of emergency or martial law and subject to a change in the territorial jurisdiction of court cases considered in the relevant court, in accordance with the procedure provided for in Part Seven of Article 147 of this Law, a judge of a court whose territorial jurisdiction of cases is changing may, without his consent, be seconded to administer justice to the court that determines the territorial jurisdiction of cases that were under consideration by the court in which the judge works, and in the absence of vacancies in this court - to another court of the same level and specialization (paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Article 55 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges").

Question 214

Armenia

(General Comment): According to the Law on Prosecutor's office, the Prosecutor General initiates disciplinary proceedings. In certain cases the ethics commission adjunct to General Prosecution can also initiate proceedings. The Disciplinary body for prosecutors is the Ethics commission under the Prosecutor General which consists of 7 members: the Deputy Prosecutor General, 3 academics of law and 3 prosecutors elected by senior prosecutors.The Prosecutor General within a one-week period from the end of the disciplinary proceedings presents the issue to the Ethics Committee for discussion. When discussing the issue related to the disciplinary offense, the Ethics Committee votes to decide whether a disciplinary offense has taken place, whether the prosecutor is guilty of the offense, and, if the Prosecutor General requests so, then also whether it is possible to apply the disciplinary sanction of "removal from office." Based on the appropriate opinion of the Ethics Committee, the Prosecutor General orders the disciplinary sanction within a three-day period.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): According to the provisions of Article 42 of the Law on Prosecution Office, the disciplinary procedure starts automatically at the moment of the referral, and according to Article 43 paragraph (1) of the mentioned law, the referral of the act that may constitute disciplinary misconduct committed by the prosecutor may be submitted by:
(a) any interested person;
b) members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
c) the College for the selection and evaluation of prosecutors performance, under the terms of Article 31(1)(a) and (b). (5);
d) the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutors, following controls carried out.
e) the Ministry of Justice, upon notification of the Government Agent, in the event of a request for a finding of disciplinary misconduct as referred to in Article 38(e1) with regard to the actions or inactions of the prosecutor which have led to one of the consequences referred to in Article 2007 par. (1), point c) of the Civil Code of the Republic of Moldova No 1107/2002.
The subjects provided for in para. (1) can submit the notification regarding the facts that have become known to them either in the exercise of their rights or functional attributions, or based on the information disseminated by the mass media or other information sources.

Ukraine
(General Comment): According to Ukrainian legislation, everyone who is aware of such facts has the right to apply to the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors with a disciplinary complaint about the prosecutor's commission of a disciplinary offence. The Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors shall publish on its website a recommended sample of a disciplinary complaint. (para.2 art. 45 of the Law of Ukraine On Prosecution Office).

Question 215

Armenia
(2025): According to the Article 55 of the "Law on Prosecutor's Office", disciplinary measures against prosecutors are applied by decision of the Prosecutor General. Disciplinary sanction "lowering the rank by one degree" may be applied in relation to the Prosecutor General by the President of the Republic. Also the mentioned sanction may be applied in relation to the higher-ranking prosecutor by the President of the Republic upon a proposal from the Prosecutor General.

Georgia
(2025): According the legislation there is one competent body for disciplinary proceedings against Prosecutors, thus the initiation of disciplinary proceedings, investigation of facts and imposition of sanctions is the competence of Prosecutor General.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Superior Council of Prosecutors and the Disciplinary and Ethics Board have the disciplinary authority on prosecutors.
Before a case is examined by the aforementioned bodies it has to be examined by the Inspection of Prosecutors.
The Inspection of Prosecutors has the following powers:
(a) carries out checks on the work of prosecutors and the organizational work of prosecutor's offices;
b) examines complaints concerning acts that may constitute disciplinary offenses;
(c) investigates facts that may constitute disciplinary misconduct;
(d) presents the disciplinary file before the Disciplinary and Ethics Board, the Superior Council of Prosecutors and the courts, with the right to challenge the decisions handed down in accordance with the law;
e) carries out, at the request of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, checks on the independence and reputation of prosecutors;
f) studies the grounds for the rejection by the President of the Republic of Moldova of the candidate proposed by the Superior Council of Prosecutors for appointment as a Prosecutor General or, as the case may be, interim Prosecutor General, submitting an informative note to the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
g) submits to the Superior Council of Prosecutors, by March 31, the annual report on its activity in the previous year, which shall be published on the official website of the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
h) has other duties stipulated by law or by the Rules of Procedure.
The Disciplinary and Ethics Board of the Superior Council of Prosecutors examines disciplinary cases brought
against prosecutors after being checked by the Inspection of Prosecutors and applies disciplinary sanctions where appropriate. It consists of 7 members, including:
- 5 elected by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors;
- 2 elected by the High Council of Prosecutors, by public competition, from among representatives of civil society.
The Superior Council of Prosecutors has competence in disciplinary matters concerning prosecutors, examining appeals
against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to Articles 44–46 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors are carried out by the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors. Any person who is aware of facts indicating a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor may submit a disciplinary complaint to this Commission.

Question 216

Ukraine

(General Comment): Pursuant to Article 47 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor is considered at a meeting of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors in an adversarial procedure with the participation of the prosecutor concerned, the person who filed the disciplinary complaint and their representatives.
During the meeting, explanations of the member of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors who conducted the inspection, explanations of the prosecutor (or his/her representative) and, if necessary, other persons are heard. The prosecutor has the right to provide explanations or refuse to do so, ask questions to participants in the proceedings, raise objections, submit motions and request the recusal of a member of the Commission in case of doubts as to his or her impartiality.

Question 217

Armenia

(2025): During 2025, 10 disciplinary proceedings were initiated against 10 prosecutors. Notably, in one of the initiated disciplinary proceedings 2 prosecutors were involved, and 2 disciplinary proceedings were initiated in respect of the same prosecutor.
Of the initiated disciplinary proceedings 3 were instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Prosecutor's Office" (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties); 5 were instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(5) of the same Law (conduct displayed by a prosecutor or a discrepancy related to his or her property status that resulted in the Corruption Prevention Commission issuing an advisory negative opinion in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Corruption Prevention Commission"); 1 was instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1) and (2) of the Law (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties; violation of the rules of conduct of a prosecutor or the regulations on conflict of interest, except for the violation of the rule prescribed by Article 72(1)(13) of this Law); and 1 was instituted on the grounds provided for in Article 53(1)(1), (2) and (3) of the Law (failure to perform or improper performance of official duties; violation of the rules of conduct of a prosecutor or the regulations on conflict of interest, except for the violation of the rule prescribed by Article 72(1)(13) of this Law; repeated violation of internal labor discipline rules).

Georgia
(2025): Of the 15 disciplinary cases initiated during the reference year, 11 concerned professional inadequacy, while 4 were related to breaches of professional ethics.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The data reflects the number of disciplinary proceedings initiated by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board of Prosecutors.
Article 42 of Law 3/2016 provides that the disciplinary procedure starts automatically at the moment of the referral and includes the following steps: a) submission of the referral regarding the act that may constitute disciplinary misconduct, b) verification of the referral by the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutors, c) examination of the disciplinary case by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board of Prosecutors, d) adoption of a decision on the disciplinary case.
Law 3/2016 on Prosecution Office
Article 38 Disciplinary violations
(a) improper performance of official duties listed in Article 6 (3);
(b) non-compliance, for reasons imputable to the prosecutor and without reasonable justification, with the legal provisions regarding the deadlines for the performance of procedural actions or the delay in their performance;
c) unlawful interference in the work of another prosecutor or interference of any kind with authorities, institutions or
officials either for the settlement of requests, claiming or accepting the settlement of personal interests or those of other persons, or for the purpose of obtaining undue benefits;
d) deliberately obstructing the work of the Inspectorate of Public Prosecutions by any means;
e 1) committing, in the exercise of official duties, actions or inactions with intent or admitting serious negligence where the fundamental rights and freedoms of natural or legal persons guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and international treaties on fundamental human rights ratified by Moldova have been violated;
f) inappropriate attitude, manifestations or lifestyle which are prejudicial to the honour, integrity, professional integrity,
prestige of the Prosecution Service.
f1) violation of the Code of Ethics of prosecutors.
(g) breach of the obligation from Article 7(7) of the Code of Conduct. (2) letter a) of Law No. 325/2013 on the
evaluation of institutional integrity.

(2025): In 2025, disciplinary cases were initiated against prosecutors by the Disciplinary and Ethics Board on the following grounds:
- Failure to properly fulfill official duties;
- Failure, for reasons attributable to the prosecutor and without reasonable justification, to comply with legal provisions regarding deadlines for performing procedural actions, or delay in carrying them out;
- inadecvate conduct, actions, or lifestyle that undermine the honor, integrity, professional integrity, or prestige of the Prosecution Service;
- violation of the Code of Ethics for Prosecutors.

Ukraine
(2025): The grounds for initiating disciplinary cases include alleged breaches of professional duties, violations of legal requirements applicable to prosecutors, and other disciplinary offences provided for by the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.

Question 218

Armenia
(2025): Of the disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2025, one remained pending and was carried over to 2026.

Ukraine

(2025): The provisions of Articles 44, 73 and 77 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” stipulate that the authority to conduct disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors falls within the exclusive competence of the Qualification and Disciplinary Commission of Prosecutors (QDCP). Pursuant to Articles 7 and 73 of this Law, the QDCP is a separate legal entity and does not form part of the system of prosecution authorities.

Disciplinary proceedings include the following stages: initiation of disciplinary proceedings; examination of the disciplinary complaint; consideration of the conclusion on the presence or absence of a disciplinary offence committed by a prosecutor; adoption of a decision in the disciplinary proceedings; imposition of a disciplinary sanction; and appeal against the decision adopted as a result of the disciplinary proceedings.

The Questionnaire reflects the number (170) of decisions adopted in disciplinary proceedings concerning prosecutors in 2025, including decisions on bringing prosecutors to disciplinary liability and decisions on closing disciplinary proceedings.

Article 50 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution” establishes the procedure for appealing decisions of the QDCP, in particular before an administrative court and the High Council of Justice. In accordance with Article 53 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, following the examination of a complaint against a decision of the QDCP, the High Council of Justice has the power to: fully revoke a decision on bringing a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and close the disciplinary proceedings; partially revoke such a decision and adopt a new decision; fully or partially revoke a decision refusing to bring a prosecutor to disciplinary liability and adopt a new decision; amend the decision by imposing a different type of disciplinary sanction; or leave the decision unchanged.

In addition, pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, an administrative court, upon a prosecutor’s claim, may declare a decision of the QDCP unlawful and revoke it.

At the same time, the reporting of the QDCP reflects only the results of disciplinary proceedings. Therefore, the Questionnaire indicates the number of decisions adopted at the stage of completion of disciplinary proceedings by the QDCP, without taking into account whether legal remedies were used or exhausted.

Question 219

Azerbaijan

(2025): The Service Investigations Department examined disciplinary proceedings concerning 4 public prosecutors. In respect of 1 of them, no disciplinary liability was established, while the collected documents regarding the other 3 were forwarded to the Disciplinary Commission. Of those individuals, 1 was placed at the disposal (dismissed from office), and 2 received reprimands.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Other - warnings

Source: information provided by the Superior Council of Prosecutors

Ukraine

(2025): According to Part one of Article 49 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the disciplinary sanctions that may be imposed on prosecutors are: a reprimand, a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position (except for the Prosecutor General), and dismissal from the prosecutorial authority.
Therefore, in 2025 only these sanctions were applicable under national legislation. The sanctions listed in sub-categories 3 to 8 are not provided for by the legislation governing disciplinary liability of prosecutors and are accordingly marked as “NAP”.
Sub-category 9 (“Other”) refers to the disciplinary sanction consisting of a ban for up to one year on transfer to a higher-level prosecutorial authority or on appointment to a higher position in the prosecutorial authority where the prosecutor holds a position. This explanation remains valid for 2025.

Question 220

Ukraine
(General Comment): The prosecutor may appeal the decision made as a result of disciplinary proceedings to the administrative court or to the High Council of Justice within one month from the date of serving a copy of the decision or receiving it by mail.

Question 221

Armenia
(General Comment): According to part 16 of the Article 56 of the Law "on the Prosecutor’s office”: “a prosecutor shall have the right to appeal against the decision on the disciplinary penalty imposed on him or her before the court as prescribed by law”. The competent court is the Administrative court.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): For appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary and Ethics Board, the Superior Council of Prosecutors is the competent body to decide.
The decisions of the Superior Council of Prosecutors can be contested in the Supreme Court of Justice in respect of the approval procedure.

9. Alternative Dispute Resolution - Overview

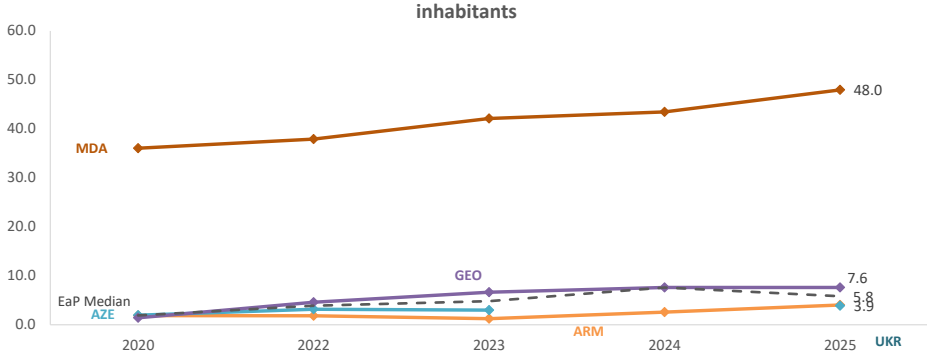
Number of accredited mediators and number of cases in court related mediation

Number of accredited mediators and its variations between 2020 and 2025 and between 2024 and 2025 (Tables 9.1.3 and 9.1.4)

Beneficiaries	Number of accredited mediators			
	2025		Variation 2020 - 2025 (%)	Variation 2024 - 2025 (%)
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants		
Armenia	125	4.0	127.3%	58.2%
Azerbaijan	396	3.9	103.1%	NA
Georgia	300	7.6	466.0%	6.8%
Republic of Moldova	1,142	48.0	20.6%	8.5%
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Median	348	5.8	115.2%	-

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 19,2 number of mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

Figure 9.1 Evolution of the number of accredited mediators per 100 000 inhabitants



Number of cases of court-related mediations and its variation between 2024 and 2025 (Table 9.1.6)

Beneficiaries	Number of court related mediation cases					
	Cases with agreement to start mediation		Finished court-related mediations		Cases with a settlement agreement	
	2025	Variation 2024 - 2025 (%)	2025	Variation 2024 - 2025 (%)	2025	Variation 2024 - 2025 (%)
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	49,532	NA	NA	NA	8,134	NA
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EaP Median	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Alternative Dispute Resolution - List of tables

Table 9.1.1 Mandatory mediation or informative sessions and legal aid for court mediation in 2025 (Q65, Q65-1 and Q65-3)

Table 9.1.2 Providers of court-related mediation services by case types in 2025 (Q65-2)

Table 9.1.3 Number of accredited mediators between 2020 and 2025 and their gender distribution in 2025 (Q66)

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Table 9.1.6 Number of cases of court related mediation in 2025 (Q67)

Table 9.1.7 Evolution of total number of cases of court related mediation per 100 inhabitants from 2020 to 2025 (Q1 and Q67)

Table 9.1.8 Existence of other alternative dispute resolution methods in 2025 (Q67-1)

Table 9.1.1 Mandatory mediation or informative sessions and legal aid for court mediation in 2025 (Q65, Q65-1 and Q65-3)

Beneficiaries	Mandatory mediation or informative sessions and legal aid for court mediation in 2025				
	Mandatory mediation with a mediator			Mandatory informative sessions with a mediator	Possibility to receive legal aid for court related mediation
	Before/instead of going to court	Ordered by the court, the judge, the public prosecutor or a public authority in the course of a judicial proceeding	No mandatory mediation		
Armenia					
Azerbaijan					
Georgia					
Republic of Moldova					
Ukraine					

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 9.1.2 Providers of court-related mediation services by case types in 2025 (Q65-2)

Beneficiaries	Providers of court-related mediation services in 2025					
	Civil and commercial cases	Family cases	Administrative cases	Labour cases including employment dismissals	Criminal cases	Consumer cases
Armenia	Private mediator	Private mediator	None	Private mediator	None	Private mediator
Azerbaijan	Public authority	Public authority	Public authority	Public authority	None	None
Georgia	Private mediator Public authority	Private mediator Public authority	None	Private mediator Public authority	Prosecutor	Private mediator
Republic of Moldova	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator
Ukraine	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator	Private mediator

Table 9.1.3 Number of accredited mediators between 2020 and 2025 and their gender distribution in 2025 (Q66)

Beneficiaries	Number of accredited mediators							Gender distribution of mediators in 2025	
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	Variation 2020 - 2025 (%)	Variation 2024 - 2025 (%)	% Males	% Females
Armenia	55	55	37	79	125	127%	58.2%	40.0%	60.0%
Azerbaijan	195	319	304	NA	396	103%	NA	64.4%	35.6%
Georgia	53	172	248	281	300	466%	6.8%	27.0%	73.0%
Republic of Moldova	947	953	1,058	1,053	1,142	21%	8.5%	48.9%	51.1%
Ukraine	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	313	375	412	471	491	179.2%	-	45%	55%
Median	125	246	276	281	348	115.2%	-	44%	56%
Minimum	53	55	37	79	125	20.6%	-	27%	36%
Maximum	947	953	1,058	1,053	1,142	466.0%	-	64%	73%

Table 9.1.4 Number of accredited mediators per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025 (Q1 and Q66)

Beneficiaries	Number of accredited mediators per 100 000 inhabitants				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	1.9	1.8	1.2	2.6	4.0
Azerbaijan	2.0	3.2	3.0	NA	3.9
Georgia	1.4	4.6	6.6	7.6	7.6
Republic of Moldova	36.0	37.9	42.1	43.5	48.0
Ukraine	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	10.3	11.9	13.2	17.9	15.9
Median	1.9	3.9	4.8	7.6	5.8
Minimum	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.6	3.9
Maximum	36.0	37.9	42.1	43.5	48.0

Table 9.1.6 Number of cases of court related mediation in 2025 (Q67)

Beneficiaries	Number of cases of court related mediation in 2025																							
	Total 1+2+3+4+5+6+7			Civil and commercial cases (1)			Family cases (2)			Administrative cases (3)			Labour cases including employment dismissal cases (4)			Criminal cases (5)			Consumer cases (6)			Other cases (7)		
	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	49,532	NA	8,134	938	NA	299	44,451	NA	7,394	1	NA	1	4,136	NA	434	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	NA	6
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	3	133	27	2	134	41	NAP	NAP	NAP	0	100	14	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	5	0	0
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	137	137	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9.1.7 Evolution of total number of cases of court related mediation per 100 inhabitants from 2020 to 2025 (Q1 and Q67)

Beneficiaries	Evolution of total number of cases of court related mediation per 100 inhabitants from 2020 to 2025														
	2020			2022			2023			2024			2025		
	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement	Cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Finished court-related mediations	Cases with a settlement agreement
Armenia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Azerbaijan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.484	NA	0.080
Georgia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Republic of Moldova	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.066	0.006	0.063	0.102	0.021	0.101	NA	NA	NA
Ukraine	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Average	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9.1.8 Existence of other alternative dispute resolution methods in 2025 (Q67-1)

Beneficiaries	Other alternative dispute resolution methods			
	Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other alternative dispute resolution
Armenia				
Azerbaijan				
Georgia				
Republic of Moldova				
Ukraine				

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Indicator 9- Alternative Dispute Resolution

by country

Question 65. Does the judicial system provide for mandatory court related mediation with a mediator in some fields?
Question 65-1. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?
Question 65-2. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:
Question 65-3. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?
Question 66. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:
Question 67. Number of court-related mediations:
Question 67-1. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

Armenia

Q65 (2025): Mandatory mediation has been introduced as of 1 July 2025. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Law on Mediation, mediation is mandatory in cases of divorce, determination of the child's place of residence or its change, including changing the place of residence established by the court, seizure of alimony (maintenance payment) or its change, including changing the amount of alimony established by the court, division of property considered the common property of the spouses, exercise of parental rights in matters related to contact with the child, upbringing and education, establishing or changing the order of visitation of the child, including those established by the court, amending or terminating the marriage contract, as well as in cases of private disputes arising from a contract concluded in favor of the insured person and caused by the reduction or refusal of insurance compensation, within the meaning of the Law "On Universal Health Insurance".

Q65-2 (General Comment): Armenia does not have mediation for administrative and criminal cases. Mediation in the Republic of Armenia is conducted in civil disputes, in particular, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 2 of the Law on Mediation, in civil, family, labor, and in cases provided for by law, also in disputes arising from other legal relationships. In particular, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 13 of the Law on Mediation, a licensed mediator is a natural person who has received the qualification of a licensed mediator in accordance with the procedure established by this Law and is registered in the register of licensed mediators.

Q65-3 (General Comment): Article 12 of the Law on Mediation provides for the possibility of free mediation only in cases where there is a mandatory mediation requirement and the person is insolvent. In this case, mediation lasting at least two hours is free of charge.

Q66 (2025): As a result of the new trainings and qualifications in 2025 the number of mediators increased.

The Law on Mediation defines the requirements for mediators, as well as the procedure for becoming a mediator. Thus, according to Article 13 of the Law on Mediation:

“2. A person who has reached the age of 25 and has higher education may obtain the qualification of a licensed mediator.

3. A licensed mediator qualification may not be granted to a person:

2) who has been convicted of a crime and the conviction has not been extinguished or expunged.

3) who has been recognized by a court decision that has entered into legal force as incompetent, with limited legal capacity, missing or bankrupt, and bankruptcy proceedings have not been completed.

4) against whom criminal prosecution has been initiated.”

Article 14 of the same law stipulates that in order to obtain the qualification of a mediator, a candidate undergoes training, after which a qualification check is carried out by the Ministry of Justice. In particular, Order 331-N of the Minister of Justice stipulates that the qualification takes place in two stages: a written assignment and an interview. Those who pass the qualification tests are provided with a qualification certificate, on the basis of which the person is registered in the registry of mediators.

Q67 (2025): There are no separate statistics on court-related mediation or its progress.

Q67-1 (General Comment): From the Law on Mediation it is obvious that there are four types of mediation - 1. the mediation based on mutual agreement of parties which is regulated by the same law, 2. the mediation based on court decision, which is regulated by the Civil Procedure Code, 3. mandatory mediation and 4. Financial mediation which is regulated by the Law on Financial Mediation system. It is worth to note that both 1st and 2nd types of mediation were envisaged by relevant laws adopted in 2018 and mandatory mediation has been introduced as of 1 July 2025.The Law on Financial mediation system exists since 2008.

Azerbaijan

Q65 (2025): Pursuant to Articles 4.5 and 4.6 of the Civil Procedure Code, where a contract, a contractual clause or any other document contains a provision (a mediation clause) requiring the parties to participate in mediation before applying to a court in relation to a dispute, the dispute may be submitted to the court only after compliance with that procedure.
In disputes arising from family and labour relations, participation in an initial mediation session, in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, is required before applying to a court.

Q65-1 (2025): According to Article 3.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Mediation", participation in the initial mediation session is required before applying to the court for disputes arising from family and labour relations. However, from December 2023, recourse to mediation in commercial disputes is completely voluntary.

Q65-2 (2025): According to Article 1.0.3 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, a mediator is defined as a natural person who meets the requirements established by the Law and who is engaged by the parties or appointed by a mediation organization to conduct the mediation process on a professional basis.
Therefore, court-related mediation services in Azerbaijan are primarily provided by professional mediators through mediation organizations in the areas where mediation is applicable, including civil and commercial disputes, family disputes, administrative disputes, and labour disputes including employment dismissals.
For this reason, the “Private mediator” column should not remain marked as NAP for the above-mentioned categories of disputes.
In the context of Azerbaijan, the category “Public authority (other than the court)” does not refer to judges or prosecutors, but may relate to institutions or entities involved in supporting or organizing mediation-related activities where applicable.
Furthermore, according to Article 11.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, a mediation organization is a non-commercial legal entity established for the purpose of developing and improving mediation activities, organizing mediation services, appointing mediators, and ensuring the effective conduct of mediation procedures.
Criminal and consumer cases remain outside the practical scope of court-related mediation services where applicable under the current system.

Q65-3 (General Comment): Possibility of mediation services being provided on a paid or free-of-charge basis:
According to Article 23.3 of the Law “On Mediation”, a mediator or mediation organisation must, free of charge and prior to the conclusion of an agreement on the application of the mediation process, explain to the parties the objectives of mediation, as well as their rights and obligations.
Article 36.3 of the same Law stipulates that mediation is generally carried out on a paid basis by a mediator or mediation organisation. However, a mediator or mediation organisation may, at its own discretion, also provide mediation services free of charge.
Pursuant to Clause 2.1 of the “Rules on Payment of Mediation Costs at the Expense of the State Budget”, approved by Resolution No. 360 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16 August 2019, in accordance with Article 28 of the Law “On Mediation”, mediation costs incurred during the initial mediation session for a natural person who lacks sufficient financial means to pay such costs (taking into account that mediation costs are shared equally between the parties under the first sentence of Article 36.5 of the Law “On Mediation”) are covered from funds allocated for this purpose to the Mediation Council from the state budget.
According to Clause 2.3 of those Rules, mediation costs for natural persons who lack sufficient financial means are paid by the Mediation Council, by non-cash transfer, to the mediator or mediation organisation that conducted the initial mediation session, on the basis of documents submitted in accordance with Clause 2.4 of the Rules.

Q65-3 (2025): Pursuant to Article 28 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, the costs of the initial mediation session for individuals who lack sufficient financial means are covered from the state budget through the Mediation Council. This applies primarily to mandatory pre-court mediation in certain categories of disputes.
Furthermore, pursuant to Article 36.3 of the same Law, mediators or mediation organizations may provide mediation services free of charge at their own discretion.
Azerbaijani legislation also provides for state-funded legal assistance by lawyers in civil and criminal proceedings. However, this mechanism operates independently from mediation funding mechanisms and is not specifically designed to cover mediation costs.

Q66 (2025): Persons with a higher education, over 25 years of age, and at least 3 years of work experience must participate in the training for the initial training of mediators at the Academy of Justice. Those who have successfully completed the training and obtained the appropriate certificate can become mediators by applying for membership of the Mediation Council. Persons who meet the requirements of the legislation can engage in mediation activities only after being admitted to the membership of the Mediation Council.

Q67-1 (2025): According to Articles 1.1.1 and 3.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Arbitration”, arbitration is recognized as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism conducted by an arbitral tribunal for the purpose of issuing a legally binding decision, regardless of whether the proceedings are administered by a permanent arbitration institution.
The legislation also allows parties, in cases permitted by law, to entrust the resolution of disputes to a third party, including an arbitration institution.
In addition to arbitration, mediation outside the framework of court-related mediation also exists and is regulated under the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”.

Georgia
Q65 (2025): Mandatory mediation applies to the following
fields: family disputes, labor cases, inheritance cases, neighborhood cases, shared property cases, property cases, which are under 20000 Gel by its value, the disputes, which involves the micro financial, bank or
non-bank organizations, electronic contractual issues, if the value of the subject matter is under 10000
gel, non-property issues (such as, copyright cases, respect and dignity cases).

Q65-3 (2025): Any Person has the right to apply to the Legal Aid Service and receive appropriate legal advice-consultation, including assistance in the mediation process, which is different from the procedure of representation in court.
Q66 (2025): LEPL Georgian Association of Mediators has approved the Professional Standard for Mediators and determined qualification requirements to become a mediator in accordance with the law. The prerequisite for obtaining the status of a mediator consists of three parts:
1. mediation / mediator training (Mediation/mediator training is approved by the association at least 60 hours of content-specific mediation / mediator training and which is carried out, including by any interested private person, based on accreditation. In particular, the right to organize and conduct mediation/mediator training has the association and the institutions offered by them mediation/mediator training standard for mediator certification it is in full compliance with the standard established by the program); 2. Checking the practical skills of the person who wants to be a mediator; 3. Development of the skills of leading a real mediation for a person who wants to become a mediator (observation of a real court-mediation); Comment: Participant of the mediator certification program can be any person, who is considered to be capable of legal action, who has not been convicted, and under this provision is registered as a participant in the Mediator Certification Program.

Republic of Moldova

Q65 (General Comment): The legal provisions on mandatory court-mediation were abolished in 2022 and judges are not having the role of mediators for specific cases anymore. A judge still can evaluate the circumstances and propose to parties to apply for mediation outside the court proceedings. So, the mediation remains court-related but not mandatory.
Q65-1 (General Comment): There are not specific provisions concerning the mandatory informative sessions but in accordance with the Law on mediation the informative sessions are free of charge. Also, parties can establish by their agreement to benefit from mandatory informative sessions.

Q65-3 (General Comment): The Law on the legal aid was amended on December 15, 2023 and entered into force in June 2024. The aim was to better integrate the legal aid for mediation services into the legal aid system. The beneficiaries of these services are persons whose income is lower than the monthly minimum salary in the country. Regardless of the level of income, the services can be granted to other specific legal-aid beneficiary categories. The legal aid for mediation services is available for civil, criminal or misdemeanor cases.
Q66 (2025): According to the Law no.137 of 03.07.2015 on mediation, mediators must carry out their activities in an office or associate office. There is an important variation between the number of active mediators and the number of accredited mediators in Moldova. While the number of accredited mediators is slightly increasing the number of active mediators in 2025 represents 173 (101 males, 72 females).

Ukraine

Q65 (General Comment): Pursuant to Articles 3 - 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, this Law applies to social relations related to mediation in order to prevent conflicts (disputes) in the future or to resolve any conflicts (disputes), including civil, family, labor, economic, administrative, as well as in cases of administrative offenses and in criminal proceedings with the aim of reconciling the victim with the suspect (accused).
The legislation may provide for specifics of mediation in certain categories of conflicts (disputes).
Mediation may be conducted before applying to a court, arbitration court, international commercial arbitration or during a pre-trial investigation, court, arbitration, arbitration proceedings, or during the execution of a court decision, arbitration court or international commercial arbitration.
Mediation does not affect the limitation period.
Mediation shall not be conducted in conflicts (disputes) that affect or may affect the rights and legitimate interests of third parties who are not parties to this mediation.
Mediation shall be conducted by mutual consent of the parties to the mediation, taking into account the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, neutrality, independence and impartiality of the mediator, self-determination and equality of rights of the parties to the mediation.
The principles of mediation apply to the stage of preparation for mediation.
Participation in mediation is a voluntary expression of the will of the mediation participants. No one can be forced to resolve a conflict (dispute) in mediation. The parties to the mediation and the mediator may withdraw from the mediation at any time.
Participation of a party in mediation shall not be deemed an admission of guilt, claims or waiver of claims by such party.

Q65 (2025): Pursuant to point 4 of part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” mediation is an out-of-court, voluntary, confidential and structured procedure in which the parties, with the assistance of a mediator or mediators, seek to prevent the occurrence of or to resolve a conflict or dispute through negotiation.
Furthermore, pursuant to point 14 of part one of Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid,” paragraph one of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” part two of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office,” point 10 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 228 of 2 July 2014, and point 9 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 878 of 28 October 2015, and with a view to ensuring the application of appropriate legal procedures in criminal proceedings involving minors, a pilot project entitled “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” has been introduced and is being implemented within the Free Legal Aid System.
In accordance with point 3 of the Procedure for the Implementation of the Pilot Project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,” approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine No. 2176/5/501/176 of 22 July 2024, mediation is applied as one of the forms of restorative justice, within which issues relating to compensation for harm caused to the victim, the reintegration of both the victim and the minor, and measures aimed at the resocialisation of the minor are addressed.
Q65-3 (General Comment): According to part two of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, a mediator may provide mediation services on a paid or free of charge basis, on a hired basis, through an entity that provides mediation, through an association of mediators or individually.
Mediation services within certain pilot projects implemented by the free legal aid system are provided free of charge, within the limits of the state budget funds allocated to finance the free legal aid system.

Q66 (2025): Pursuant to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” a mediator may be any natural person who has completed basic mediator training in Ukraine or abroad. A person with a criminal record, a person whose civil legal capacity is restricted, or a legally incapacitated person may not act as a mediator.
According to Article 10 of the said Law, basic mediator training is provided under a programme of no less than 90 hours, including at least 45 hours of practical training. The basic training programme comprises both theoretical instruction and the development of practical skills. Mediator training is delivered by authorised education providers. In addition to basic training, mediators may undergo specialised training in accordance with programmes developed by education providers. Upon completion of basic and/or specialised training and confirmation of the acquired competencies, an appropriate certificate is issued.
Within the framework of the pilot project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,” mediation services are provided by mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centres (hereinafter – the Register). Inclusion of mediators in the Register is carried out through a competitive selection procedure.
The mediator specialisation “mediation in restorative justice involving minors”, in accordance with the Procedure for Confirming Mediator Specialisation for the Provision of Mediation Services Ensured by Free Legal Aid Centres, approved by Order of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision No. 95 of 15 August 2024, is confirmed by one of the following:
a certificate confirming completion of specialised mediator training in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” issued by an authorised education provider, under a training programme on mediation in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres; or
the results of an assessment of the mediator’s competencies for providing mediation services in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres, conducted by the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision.
In addition, confirmation of mediator specialisation may be based on the results of a competency assessment through testing, which includes:
theoretical questions assessing knowledge of Ukrainian legislation, internal organisational and administrative acts of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision governing the procedure and conditions for the provision of mediation services ensured by free legal aid centres, as well as international instruments and recommendations in the fields of child justice and mediation;
completion of three written practical assignments involving the analysis of situational cases, in accordance with the conditions specified for each task, aimed at assessing the mediator’s competencies in providing mediation services within the relevant categories of disputes (conflicts) and in line with the specialisation being confirmed. "Since the Law No. 1875-IX does not provide for a single register of mediators and does not require that a mediator to be included in any register of mediators in order to conduct mediation, there are mediators who are not represented in any register, and there are mediators who are simultaneously included in several registers. Partial data for 2025 is available for mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centers, as follows: total 219 (of which 35 males and 184 females).

Q67 (2025): The table provides data on the use of mediation within the framework of the pilot project “Restorative Justice Programme Involving Juveniles Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” at the stages of pre-trial investigation, court proceedings and following the delivery of a court decision.
From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, free legal aid centres issued 267 assignments to mediators in connection with 216 cases in which consents to participate in the Programme were received from victims and juveniles. The difference between the number of cases and the number of assignments is attributable to instances of co-mediation, a dispute resolution method in which two or more mediators conduct the mediation jointly.
In 190 cases, the parties agreed to proceed with mediation. The difference between the number of cases in which the parties agreed to proceed with mediation and the number of consents received is explained by the fact that mediators provide services during a preparatory phase prior to the formal commencement of mediation. At this preparatory stage, the parties may decide to withdraw from further participation in the Programme and from mediation.
A total of 137 agreements were concluded as a result of mediation.

Q67-1 (General Comment): other: settlement agreement, international commercial arbitration, non-mediation, settlement of the dispute with the participation of judges

Q67-1 (2025): – Negotiation (informal dispute resolution)
– Amicable settlement agreements within court proceedings
– Restorative justice programmes (including for juveniles)

Indicator 9- Alternative Dispute Resolution

by question No.

Question 65. Does the judicial system provide for mandatory court related mediation with a mediator in some fields?
Question 65-1. In some fields, does the legal system provide for mandatory informative sessions with a mediator?
Question 65-2. Please specify, by type of cases, who provides court-related mediation services:
Question 65-3. Is there a possibility to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge?
Question 66. Number of accredited or registered mediators for court-related mediation:
Question 67. Number of court-related mediations:
Question 67-1. Do the following alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods exist in your country?

Question 65

Armenia

(2025): Mandatory mediation has been introduced as of 1 July 2025. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Law on Mediation, mediation is mandatory in cases of divorce, determination of the child's place of residence or its change, including changing the place of residence established by the court, seizure of alimony (maintenance payment) or its change, including changing the amount of alimony established by the court, division of property considered the common property of the spouses, exercise of parental rights in matters related to contact with the child, upbringing and education, establishing or changing the order of visitation of the child, including those established by the court, amending or terminating the marriage contract, as well as in cases of private disputes arising from a contract concluded in favor of the insured person and caused by the reduction or refusal of insurance compensation, within the meaning of the Law "On Universal Health Insurance".

Azerbaijan

(2025): Pursuant to Articles 4.5 and 4.6 of the Civil Procedure Code, where a contract, a contractual clause or any other document contains a provision (a mediation clause) requiring the parties to participate in mediation before applying to a court in relation to a dispute, the dispute may be submitted to the court only after compliance with that procedure.
In disputes arising from family and labour relations, participation in an initial mediation session, in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, is required before applying to a court.

Georgia

(2025): Mandatory mediation applies to the following
fields: family disputes, labor cases, inheritance cases, neighborhood cases, shared property cases, property cases, which are under 20000 Gel by its value, the disputes, which involves the micro financial, bank or
non-bank organizations, electronic contractual issues, if the value of the subject matter is under 10000
gel, non-property issues (such as, copyright cases, respect and dignity cases).

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The legal provisions on mandatory court-mediation were abolished in 2022 and judges are not having the role of mediators for specific cases anymore. A judge still can evaluate the circumstances and propose to parties to apply for mediation outside the court proceedings. So, the mediation remains court-related but not mandatory.

Ukraine
(General Comment): Pursuant to Articles 3 - 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, this Law applies to social relations related to mediation in order to prevent conflicts (disputes) in the future or to resolve any conflicts (disputes), including civil, family, labor, economic, administrative, as well as in cases of administrative offenses and in criminal proceedings with the aim of reconciling the victim with the suspect (accused).
The legislation may provide for specifics of mediation in certain categories of conflicts (disputes).
Mediation may be conducted before applying to a court, arbitration court, international commercial arbitration or during a pre-trial investigation, court, arbitration, arbitration proceedings, or during the execution of a court decision, arbitration court or international commercial arbitration.
Mediation does not affect the limitation period.
Mediation shall not be conducted in conflicts (disputes) that affect or may affect the rights and legitimate interests of third parties who are not parties to this mediation.
Mediation shall be conducted by mutual consent of the parties to the mediation, taking into account the principles of voluntariness, confidentiality, neutrality, independence and impartiality of the mediator, self-determination and equality of rights of the parties to the mediation.
The principles of mediation apply to the stage of preparation for mediation.
Participation in mediation is a voluntary expression of the will of the mediation participants. No one can be forced to resolve a conflict (dispute) in mediation. The parties to the mediation and the mediator may withdraw from the mediation at any time.
Participation of a party in mediation shall not be deemed an admission of guilt, claims or waiver of claims by such party.

(2025): Pursuant to point 4 of part one of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” mediation is an out-of-court, voluntary, confidential and structured procedure in which the parties, with the assistance of a mediator or mediators, seek to prevent the occurrence of or to resolve a conflict or dispute through negotiation.
Furthermore, pursuant to point 14 of part one of Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine “On Free Legal Aid,” paragraph one of part one of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” part two of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office,” point 10 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 228 of 2 July 2014, and point 9 of the Regulation on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine approved by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 878 of 28 October 2015, and with a view to ensuring the application of appropriate legal procedures in criminal proceedings involving minors, a pilot project entitled “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” has been introduced and is being implemented within the Free Legal Aid System.
In accordance with point 3 of the Procedure for the Implementation of the Pilot Project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,” approved by Order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine and the Prosecutor General’s Office of Ukraine No. 2176/5/501/176 of 22 July 2024, mediation is applied as one of the forms of restorative justice, within which issues relating to compensation for harm caused to the victim, the reintegration of both the victim and the minor, and measures aimed at the resocialisation of the minor are addressed.

Question 65-1

Azerbaijan
(2025): According to Article 3.2 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Mediation", participation in the initial mediation session is required before applying to the court for disputes arising from family and labour relations. However, from December 2023, recourse to mediation in commercial disputes is completely voluntary.

Republic of Moldova
(General Comment): There are not specific provisions concerning the mandatory informative sessions but in accordance with the Law on mediation the informative sessions are free of charge. Also, parties can establish by their agreement to benefit from mandatory informative sessions.

Question 65-2

Armenia
(General Comment): Armenia does not have mediation for administrative and criminal cases. Mediation in the Republic of Armenia is conducted in civil disputes, in particular, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 2 of the Law on Mediation, in civil, family, labor, and in cases provided for by law, also in disputes arising from other legal relationships. In particular, in accordance with Part 1 of Article 13 of the Law on Mediation, a licensed mediator is a natural person who has received the qualification of a licensed mediator in accordance with the procedure established by this Law and is registered in the register of licensed mediators.

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to Article 1.0.3 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, a mediator is defined as a natural person who meets the requirements established by the Law and who is engaged by the parties or appointed by a mediation organization to conduct the mediation process on a professional basis.
Therefore, court-related mediation services in Azerbaijan are primarily provided by professional mediators through mediation organizations in the areas where mediation is applicable, including civil and commercial disputes, family disputes, administrative disputes, and labour disputes including employment dismissals.
For this reason, the “Private mediator” column should not remain marked as NAP for the above-mentioned categories of disputes.
In the context of Azerbaijan, the category “Public authority (other than the court)” does not refer to judges or prosecutors, but may relate to institutions or entities involved in supporting or organizing mediation-related activities where applicable.
Furthermore, according to Article 11.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, a mediation organization is a non-commercial legal entity established for the purpose of developing and improving mediation activities, organizing mediation services, appointing mediators, and ensuring the effective conduct of mediation procedures.
Criminal and consumer cases remain outside the practical scope of court-related mediation services where applicable under the current system.

Question 65-3

Armenia
(General Comment): Article 12 of the Law on Mediation provides for the possibility of free mediation only in cases where there is a mandatory mediation requirement and the person is insolvent. In this case, mediation lasting at least two hours is free of charge.

Azerbaijan
(General Comment): Possibility of mediation services being provided on a paid or free-of-charge basis:
According to Article 23.3 of the Law “On Mediation”, a mediator or mediation organisation must, free of charge and prior to the conclusion of an agreement on the application of the mediation process, explain to the parties the objectives of mediation, as well as their rights and obligations.
Article 36.3 of the same Law stipulates that mediation is generally carried out on a paid basis by a mediator or mediation organisation. However, a mediator or mediation organisation may, at its own discretion, also provide mediation services free of charge.
Pursuant to Clause 2.1 of the “Rules on Payment of Mediation Costs at the Expense of the State Budget”, approved by Resolution No. 360 of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16 August 2019, in accordance with Article 28 of the Law “On Mediation”, mediation costs incurred during the initial mediation session for a natural person who lacks sufficient financial means to pay such costs (taking into account that mediation costs are shared equally between the parties under the first sentence of Article 36.5 of the Law “On Mediation”) are covered from funds allocated for this purpose to the Mediation Council from the state budget.
According to Clause 2.3 of those Rules, mediation costs for natural persons who lack sufficient financial means are paid by the Mediation Council, by non-cash transfer, to the mediator or mediation organisation that conducted the initial mediation session, on the basis of documents submitted in accordance with Clause 2.4 of the Rules.

(2025): Pursuant to Article 28 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”, the costs of the initial mediation session for individuals who lack sufficient financial means are covered from the state budget through the Mediation Council. This applies primarily to mandatory pre-court mediation in certain categories of disputes.
Furthermore, pursuant to Article 36.3 of the same Law, mediators or mediation organizations may provide mediation services free of charge at their own discretion.
Azerbaijani legislation also provides for state-funded legal assistance by lawyers in civil and criminal proceedings. However, this mechanism operates independently from mediation funding mechanisms and is not specifically designed to cover mediation costs.

Georgia

(2025): Any Person has the right to apply to the Legal Aid Service and receive appropriate legal advice-consultation, including assistance in the mediation process, which is different from the procedure of representation in court.

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): The Law on the legal aid was amended on December 15, 2023 and entered into force in June 2024. The aim was to better integrate the legal aid for mediation services into the legal aid system. The beneficiaries of these services are persons whose income is lower than the monthly minimum salary in the country. Regardless of the level of income, the services can be granted to other specific legal-aid beneficiary categories. The legal aid for mediation services is available for civil, criminal or misdemeanor cases.

Ukraine

(General Comment): According to part two of Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation”, a mediator may provide mediation services on a paid or free of charge basis, on a hired basis, through an entity that provides mediation, through an association of mediators or individually.
Mediation services within certain pilot projects implemented by the free legal aid system are provided free of charge, within the limits of the state budget funds allocated to finance the free legal aid system.

Question 66

Armenia

(2025): As a result of the new trainings and qualifications in 2025 the number of mediators increased.
The Law on Mediation defines the requirements for mediators, as well as the procedure for becoming a mediator. Thus, according to Article 13 of the Law on Mediation:
"2. A person who has reached the age of 25 and has higher education may obtain the qualification of a licensed mediator.
3. A licensed mediator qualification may not be granted to a person:
2) who has been convicted of a crime and the conviction has not been extinguished or expunged.
3) who has been recognized by a court decision that has entered into legal force as incompetent, with limited legal capacity, missing or bankrupt, and bankruptcy proceedings have not been completed.
4) against whom criminal prosecution has been initiated."
Article 14 of the same law stipulates that in order to obtain the qualification of a mediator, a candidate undergoes training, after which a qualification check is carried out by the Ministry of Justice. In particular, Order 331-N of the Minister of Justice stipulates that the qualification takes place in two stages: a written assignment and an interview. Those who pass the qualification tests are provided with a qualification certificate, on the basis of which the person is registered in the registry of mediators.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Persons with a higher education, over 25 years of age, and at least 3 years of work experience must participate in the training for the initial training of mediators at the Academy of Justice. Those who have successfully completed the training and obtained the appropriate certificate can become mediators by applying for membership of the Mediation Council. Persons who meet the requirements of the legislation can engage in mediation activities only after being admitted to the membership of the Mediation Council.

Georgia
(2025): LEPL Georgian Association of Mediators has approved the Professional Standard for Mediators and determined qualification requirements to become a mediator in accordance with the law. The prerequisite for obtaining the status of a mediator consists of three parts:
1. mediation / mediator training (Mediation/mediator training is approved by the association at least 60 hours of content-specific mediation / mediator training and which is carried out, including by any interested private person, based on accreditation. In particular, the right to organize and conduct mediation/mediator training has the association and the institutions offered by them mediation/mediator training standard for mediator certification it is in full compliance with the standard established by the program); 2. Checking the practical skills of the person who wants to be a mediator; 3. Development of the skills of leading a real mediation for a person who wants to become a mediator (observation of a real court-mediation); Comment: Participant of the mediator certification program can be any person, who is considered to be capable of legal action, who has not been convicted, and under this provision is registered as a participant in the Mediator Certification Program.

Republic of Moldova
(2025): According to the Law no.137 of 03.07.2015 on mediation, mediators must carry out their activities in an office or associate office. There is an important variation between the number of active mediators and the number of accredited mediators in Moldova. While the number of accredited mediators is slightly increasing the number of active mediators in 2025 represents 173 (101 males, 72 females).

Ukraine

(2025): Pursuant to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” a mediator may be any natural person who has completed basic mediator training in Ukraine or abroad. A person with a criminal record, a person whose civil legal capacity is restricted, or a legally incapacitated person may not act as a mediator.
According to Article 10 of the said Law, basic mediator training is provided under a programme of no less than 90 hours, including at least 45 hours of practical training. The basic training programme comprises both theoretical instruction and the development of practical skills. Mediator training is delivered by authorised education providers. In addition to basic training, mediators may undergo specialised training in accordance with programmes developed by education providers. Upon completion of basic and/or specialised training and confirmation of the acquired competencies, an appropriate certificate is issued.
Within the framework of the pilot project “Restorative Justice Programme for Minors Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence,” mediation services are provided by mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centres (hereinafter – the Register). Inclusion of mediators in the Register is carried out through a competitive selection procedure. The mediator specialisation “mediation in restorative justice involving minors”, in accordance with the Procedure for Confirming Mediator Specialisation for the Provision of Mediation Services Ensured by Free Legal Aid Centres, approved by Order of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision No. 95 of 15 August 2024, is confirmed by one of the following:
a certificate confirming completion of specialised mediator training in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Mediation,” issued by an authorised education provider, under a training programme on mediation in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres; or
the results of an assessment of the mediator’s competencies for providing mediation services in categories of disputes (conflicts) for which mediation is ensured by free legal aid centres, conducted by the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision.
In addition, confirmation of mediator specialisation may be based on the results of a competency assessment through testing, which includes:
theoretical questions assessing knowledge of Ukrainian legislation, internal organisational and administrative acts of the Coordination Centre for Legal Aid Provision governing the procedure and conditions for the provision of mediation services ensured by free legal aid centres, as well as international instruments and recommendations in the fields of child justice and mediation;
completion of three written practical assignments involving the analysis of situational cases, in accordance with the conditions specified for each task, aimed at assessing the mediator’s competencies in providing mediation services within the relevant categories of disputes (conflicts) and in line with the specialisation being confirmed. "Since the Law No. 1875-IX does not provide for a single register of mediators and does not require that a mediator to be included in any register of mediators in order to conduct mediation, there are mediators who are not represented in any register, and there are mediators who are simultaneously included in several registers. Partial data for 2025 is available for mediators included in the Register of Mediators engaged by free legal aid centers, as follows: total 219 (of which 35 males and 184 females).

Question 67

Armenia
(2025): There are no separate statistics on court-related mediation or its progress.

Ukraine

(2025): The table provides data on the use of mediation within the framework of the pilot project “Restorative Justice Programme Involving Juveniles Suspected or Accused of Committing a Criminal Offence” at the stages of pre-trial investigation, court proceedings and following the delivery of a court decision.
From 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, free legal aid centres issued 267 assignments to mediators in connection with 216 cases in which consents to participate in the Programme were received from victims and juveniles. The difference between the number of cases and the number of assignments is attributable to instances of co-mediation, a dispute resolution method in which two or more mediators conduct the mediation jointly.
In 190 cases, the parties agreed to proceed with mediation. The difference between the number of cases in which the parties agreed to proceed with mediation and the number of consents received is explained by the fact that mediators provide services during a preparatory phase prior to the formal commencement of mediation. At this preparatory stage, the parties may decide to withdraw from further participation in the Programme and from mediation.
A total of 137 agreements were concluded as a result of mediation.

Question 67-1

Armenia
(General Comment): From the Law on Mediation it is obvious that there are four types of mediation - 1. the mediation based on mutual agreement of parties which is regulated by the same law, 2. the mediation based on court decision, which is regulated by the Civil Procedure Code, 3. mandatory mediation and 4. Financial mediation which is regulated by the Law on Financial Mediation system. It is worth to note that both 1st and 2nd types of mediation were envisaged by relevant laws adopted in 2018 and mandatory mediation has been introduced as of 1 July 2025.The Law on Financial mediation system exists since 2008.

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to Articles 1.1.1 and 3.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Arbitration”, arbitration is recognized as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism conducted by an arbitral tribunal for the purpose of issuing a legally binding decision, regardless of whether the proceedings are administered by a permanent arbitration institution.
The legislation also allows parties, in cases permitted by law, to entrust the resolution of disputes to a third party, including an arbitration institution.
In addition to arbitration, mediation outside the framework of court-related mediation also exists and is regulated under the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Mediation”.

Ukraine
(General Comment): other: settlement agreement, international commercial arbitration, non-mediation, settlement of the dispute with the participation of judges

(2025): – Negotiation (informal dispute resolution)
– Amicable settlement agreements within court proceedings
– Restorative justice programmes (including for juveniles)

10. European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) - Overview

Number of applications, judgements and cases considered as closed at the European Court of Human Rights in 2025 (Tables 10.1.3 and 10.1.4)

Beneficiaries	Applications allocated to a judicial formation		Number of judgments finding at least one violation of the ECHR		Number of cases considered as closed	
	2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025	2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
Armenia	189	5.0%	22	46.7%	21	50.0%
Azerbaijan	569	-5.2%	43	13.2%	7	-90.0%
Georgia	194	28.5%	8	-50.0%	7	-61.1%
Republic of Moldova	468	28.9%	45	200.0%	34	70.0%
Ukraine	2,299	-18.8%	160	4.6%	97	29.3%
EaP Average	744	7.7%	56	42.9%	33	-0.4%

Figure 10.1 Applications allocated to an ECHR judicial formation in 2024 and % variation between 2024 and 2025

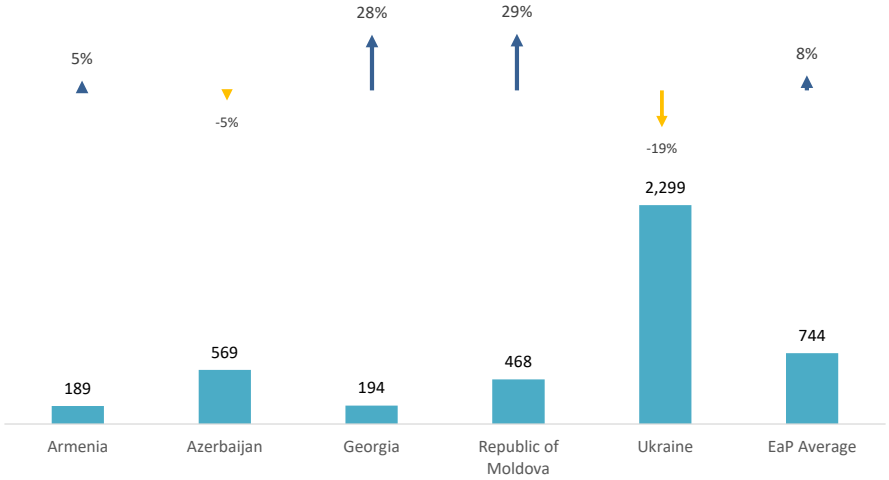
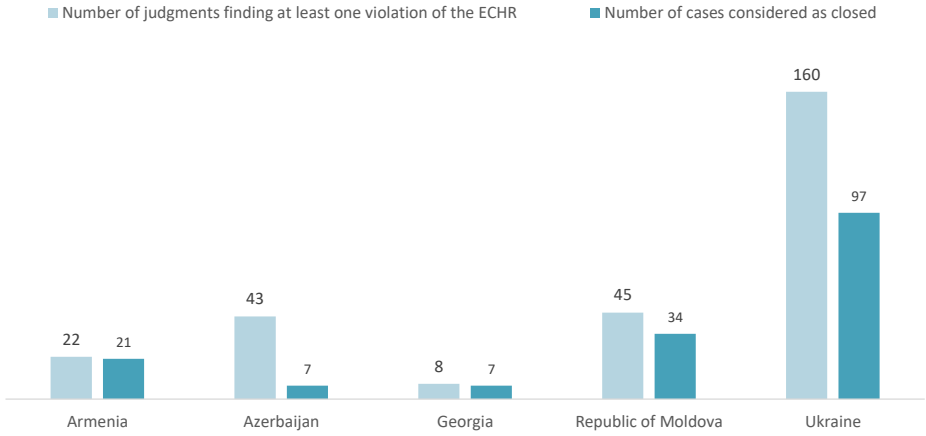


Figure 10.2 Number of judgements finding at least one violation of the ECHR and number of cases considered closed in 2025



Source: European Court of Human Rights and Department of Execution of Judgements of the ECHR of the Council of Europe

10. European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) - List of tables

Table 10.1.1 Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights in 2025 (Q51)

Table 10.1.2 Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgements in 2025 (Q51-1, Q51-2 and Q51-3**)

Table 10.1.3 Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgments, between 2020 and 2025 (Q51-1 and Q51-2**)

Table 10.1.4 Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the European Court of Human rights and the execution of judgments process between 2020 and 2025 (Q51-4***)

** Source ECHR

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

Table 10.1.1 Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights in 2025 (Q51)

Beneficiaries	Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights in 2025														
	Raising awareness					Information/dissemination of the ECHR case law within the judicial system						Possible remedies			
	ECHR case law is part of judge's and public prosecutors' training	Publication of the ECHR case law on official judicial internet pages	Annual report before the Parliament on ECHR case law	Integration of the ECHR case law in the annual courts' report	Other	Within the Ministry of Justice	Within other public institutions	Within courts	Within higher instance courts only	Within public prosecution services	Other	The right to claim damages before national courts (besides the just satisfaction due by the State)	The right to have the case reopened before national courts	Request for annulment of the national court's judgment	Other
Armenia															
Azerbaijan															
Georgia															
Republic of Moldova															
Ukraine															

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 10.1.2 Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgements in 2025 (Q51-1, Q51-2 and Q51-3)**

Beneficiaries	Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgements in 2025					
	Number of applications allocated to a judicial formation of the European Court of Human Rights	Number of judgements		Number of judgments delivered against the country finding at least one violation of the Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights		
		Total	Judgements finding at least one violation	Right to a fair trial	Length of proceedings	Non-enforcement
Armenia	189	23	22	12	1	1
Azerbaijan	569	48	43	9	0	1
Georgia	194	10	8	3	2	0
Republic of Moldova	468	48	45	14	4	15
Ukraine	2,299	164	160	34	58	0
Average	744	59	56	14	13	3
Median	468	48	43	12	2	1
Minimum	189	10	8	3	0	0
Maximum	2299	164	160	34	58	15

** Source ECHR

Table 10.1.3 Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgments, between 2020 and 2025 (Q51-1 and Q51-2)**

Beneficiaries	Number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights and number of judgments, between 2020 and 2025														
	Number of applications allocated to a judicial formation of the European Court of Human Rights					Number of judgments									
						Total					Judgments finding at least one violation				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	213	111	147	180	189	14	21	25	16	23	14	21	23	15	22
Azerbaijan	525	389	438	600	569	37	23	40	39	48	37	22	38	38	43
Georgia	130	150	156	151	194	15	11	17	18	10	12	11	12	16	8
Republic of Moldova	523	642	653	363	468	32	34	24	17	48	28	31	24	15	45
Ukraine	4,271	1,914	2,531	2,832	2,299	86	144	130	158	164	82	141	123	153	160
Average	1132	641	785	825	744	37	47	47	50	59	35	45	44	47	56
Median	523	389	438	363	468	32	23	25	18	48	28	22	24	16	43
Minimum	130	111	147	151	189	14	11	17	16	10	12	11	12	15	8
Maximum	4271	1914	2531	2832	2299	86	144	130	158	164	82	141	123	153	160

** Source ECHR

Table 10.1.4 Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the European Court of Human rights and the execution of judgments process between 2020 and 2025 (Q51-4***)

Beneficiaries	Total number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the European Court of Human Rights				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Armenia	11	12	15	14	21
Azerbaijan	6	35	32	70	7
Georgia	7	5	5	18	7
Republic of Moldova	51	53	20	20	34
Ukraine	108	67	75	75	97
Average	36.6	34.4	29.4	39	33
Median	11	35	20	20	21
Minimum	6	5	5	14	7
Maximum	108	67	75	75	97

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

Indicator 10- ECtHR

by country

Question 51. What follow-up is given at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights?

Armenia

Q51 (2025): According to Article 12 (1) of the Law on the Representative on International Legal Matters during the first quarter of each year, the Representative presents a report to the Prime Minister about their activities in the previous year. The Office of the Representative on International Legal Matters identifies legislative gaps following violations found by the European Court of Human Rights against Armenia and cooperates with the treaty bodies of the Council of Europe and the United Nations to make practical developments on the issues identified in respect of Armenia.

In order to disseminate information on international judicial practice, the Representative on International Legal Matters publishes the judgment or decision of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the Republic of Armenia on the Representative's official website, compiles and publishes a summary of the judgment or decision or a press release in Armenian, notifies the interested bodies about the judgment or decision, cooperates with the competent body to ensure the implementation of the Armenian translation of the judgment of the European Court concerning the Republic of Armenia, and if necessary, the decision, as well as the judgment or decision made concerning other States Parties to the Convention, and also cooperates with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia to organize the publication of these translations. Judgments are published on the Representative's official website, on the website of the Legal Information System of Armenia.

The Civil Code generally defines the possibility of compensation for damage caused to property and non-property rights. In particular, non-property rights include a person's life and health, dignity, personal immunity, honor and good name, business reputation, privacy, confidentiality of personal and family life, the right to freedom of movement, choice of residence and place of residence, the right to a name, the right to reputation and other personal non-property rights belonging to a citizen by birth or by force of law. At the same time, Article 162.1 of the Civil Code establishes the right to receive compensation in case of violation of the following fundamental rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights: 1) the right to life. 2) the right not to be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 3) the right to personal liberty and security. 4) the right to a fair trial. 5) the right to respect for private and family life, the right to inviolability of the home. 6) the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to free expression of one's own opinion. 7) the right to freedom of assembly and association. 8) the right to effective legal remedies. 9) the right to property. The Code also establishes the right to compensation for damage caused to honor, dignity or business reputation, as well as damage caused as a result of unjust conviction.

Georgia

Q51 (2025): Raising awareness

In response to violations established by the ECHR, the High School of Justice and PSG implemented targeted training activities in four main areas: the system of fundamental human rights and freedoms and related protection mechanisms, combating violence against women and domestic violence, prevention of ill-treatment and the prohibition of discrimination and hate crimes. These activities included specialised trainings, online HELP courses and webinars supported by the Council of Europe, as well as initiatives implemented with the support of OSCE/ODIHR. The training programmes covered the European Convention on Human Rights, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (including issues related to the execution of judgments and re-investigation based on Court judgments), victim-centred approaches, and practical aspects of investigation and prosecution, including communication standards and the protection of vulnerable groups.

Possible remedies

Under Article 310(e) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG), a judgment may be reviewed based on newly discovered circumstances. Among other grounds, the judgment can be reconsidered if there is a final ruling by the ECHR finding a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights or its protocols in relation to the case, provided the judgment under review is based on the same violation identified by the ECHR.

In accordance with Article 312 §1 of the CPCG, a request for reconsideration of a judgment based on newly discovered circumstances must be submitted in writing to the appellate court, according to the relevant jurisdiction.

Additionally, under Article 314 §2 of the CPCG, after examining the case, the court may either uphold the original judgment, amend it, or annul it entirely and issue a new judgment. Same approach is on Civil and Administrative cases, according Civil Procedural Law - ECHR decision is legal ground for reopening the case at the national level.

Republic of Moldova

Q51 (2025): 1. According to information published on the website of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), judges and prosecutors benefit from continue training on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, both during their initial training and as part of their in-service professional development. In addition, the NIJ regularly reports to the Ministry of Justice and the Governmental Agent on training activities in which various judgments and decisions of the Court are discussed and analyzed, with a particular focus on cases in which violations of the European Convention on Human Rights have been found.
All judgments and decisions of the Court are translated into Romanian and published in the State Register of Judgments and Decisions of the ECtHR, available on the Government Agent's website (http://agent.gov.md), in accordance with Article 20 of Law No. 151/2015 on the Government Agent. The Supreme Court of Justice publishes on its official website summaries of judgments and decisions delivered in Moldovan cases (http://www.csj.md/), as well as Romanian translations of guides and thematic files that include the Court's case law. The National Institute of Justice has also been publishing summaries of the Court's judgments and decisions in its regular bulletins, which are available on its website (http://www.inj.md/).
According to Article 21(3) of Law No. 151/2015 on the Government Agent, the agent shall prepare and submit to the Government for approval, by March 15 of each year, a draft report for the previous year on the measures taken to implement the judgments and decisions of the European Court, as well as other aspects important for implementation and planning of implementation. The report shall be submitted to Parliament for information by April 15 of each year. The Government Agent's report, published on the Government Agent's website following its submission to the Government and Parliament, contains a thorough analysis of the Court's case law delivered each year in relation to the Republic of Moldova, including measures planned and already implemented to apply the Court's findings at the national level. With regard to the integration of the Court's case law into the annual reports of the courts, although the courts and the Superior Council of Magistracy are always informed about cases in which violations of the Convention by the Republic of Moldova have been found, they refer in their reports to statistical data and measures taken to implement these judgments, but not to the actual case law concerning the Republic of Moldova.
2. In accordance with Articles 18-19 of Law No. 151/2015, the Government Agent shall inform all authorities involved in cases where violations of the Convention have been found in relation to the Court's judgments and shall provide detailed explanations of the reasoning behind these findings, including proposals for individual and general measures to be implemented at national level. Accordingly, the list of all authorities to be officially informed about a particular judgment of the Court is determined according to the violation(s) found. In any case, the Ministry of Justice is always informed about the Court's judgments and decisions in Moldovan cases, since the Government Agent and the subdivision assisting in his/her work are part of the Ministry of Justice. Other public institutions are also informed about the Court's judgments, depending on the specific nature of the violations found. The Court's judgments are also disseminated to the courts (first instance, appeal), including the Supreme Court of Justice, by both the Government Agent and the Superior Council of Magistracy. If the violations found by the Court result from certain criminal proceedings conducted at the national level, the Government Agent also notifies the Prosecutor General's Office of the findings, proposing individual and/or general measures to be implemented.
3. Following the judgments delivered by the Court concerning the Republic of Moldova, several remedies have been adopted and improved, offering the possibility to claim compensation at the national level either for unlawful detention or conviction, or for the excessive length of the examination of a civil or criminal case and the enforcement of a final judgment. These remedies are provided for in Law No. 1545/1998 and Law No. 87/2011. In addition, in 2019, a preventive and compensatory national remedy for conditions of detention was introduced in the Criminal Procedure Code, whereby persons deprived of their liberty may request a reduction in their sentence as the main form of compensation and the award of monetary damages as a secondary form

Ukraine

Q51 (2025): Pursuant to part two of Article 13 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Execution of Judgments and the Application of the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights” of 23 February 2006 No. 3477-IV, professional training on the study of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (hereinafter — the ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter — the ECtHR) is carried out as a general measure in respect of prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officers, immigration service staff, other categories of professionals whose activities are related to the application of law, as well as persons involved in the detention of individuals in conditions of deprivation of liberty.
The National School of Judges of Ukraine (hereinafter — the NSJU) conducts systematic and structured training of judges on the study of the Convention and the case law of the ECtHR. Such training constitutes a component of the initial training of judges without prior judicial experience, mandatory training aimed at maintaining judicial qualifications, advanced training activities selected by judges independently from the Catalogue of Training Activities for Judges, as well as the training of court assistants. The Convention and the case law of the Court form part of the programmes of qualification examinations for candidates for judicial office and for judges.
In cooperation with international technical assistance projects, the NSJU has developed training courses for judges on the application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in the administration of justice and regularly updates their content. New ECtHR judgments are continuously transmitted to the NSJU by the Government Agent before the European Court of Human Rights and are taken into account when developing training programmes for judges and court assistants.
In addition, the NSJU website, in the “Activities” section, under the subsection “Research and Methodological Activities” and the sub-section “NSJU Manuals”, hosts collections of materials for training participants, including “Application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights in the Administration of Justice”, “Application of the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights in Administrative Justice”, as well as other informational compilations and links to the ECtHR knowledge-sharing platform.
With a view to preventing violations of the rights of participants during the consideration of criminal proceedings by national courts of Ukraine, the judgments and case-law of the European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter — the ECtHR) are brought to the attention of prosecutors for information and use in their work. The Office of the Prosecutor General undertakes training and methodological activities aimed at enhancing the professional level of prosecutors, including with regard to taking into account and applying the case-law of the ECtHR in their practical activities.
During hearings before the cassation court, prosecutors present legal positions concerning the lawfulness and reasonableness of judicial decisions, taking into account the case-law of the ECtHR.
Following the consideration of criminal proceedings by the cassation court, information letters setting out the legal conclusions of the Supreme Court and the judgments and case-law of the ECtHR are sent to the heads of regional prosecutor’s offices for use in their practical activities.
In addition, the Department for the Support of Public Prosecution in Court of the Office of the Prosecutor General ensures participation in the consideration by the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court of applications for the review of criminal proceedings on the grounds of exceptional circumstances, where an international judicial institution whose jurisdiction is recognised by Ukraine, including the ECtHR, has found that Ukraine breached its international obligations in the adjudication of the case.
Dissemination of ECtHR case law within courts is ensured primarily through systematic training activities organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and through methodological materials provided to judges and court assistants.

Indicator 10- ECtHR

by question No.

Question 51. What follow-up is given at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights?

Question 51

Armenia

(2025): According to Article 12 (1) of the Law on the Representative on International Legal Matters during the first quarter of each year, the Representative presents a report to the Prime Minister about their activities in the previous year. The Office of the Representative on International Legal Matters identifies legislative gaps following violations found by the European Court of Human Rights against Armenia and cooperates with the treaty bodies of the Council of Europe and the United Nations to make practical developments on the issues identified in respect of Armenia.

In order to disseminate information on international judicial practice, the Representative on International Legal Matters publishes the judgment or decision of the European Court of Human Rights concerning the Republic of Armenia on the Representative's official website, compiles and publishes a summary of the judgment or decision or a press release in Armenian, notifies the interested bodies about the judgment or decision, cooperates with the competent body to ensure the implementation of the Armenian translation of the judgment of the European Court concerning the Republic of Armenia, and if necessary, the decision, as well as the judgment or decision made concerning other States Parties to the Convention, and also cooperates with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia to organize the publication of these translations. Judgments are published on the Representative's official website, on the website of the Legal Information System of Armenia.

The Civil Code generally defines the possibility of compensation for damage caused to property and non-property rights. In particular, non-property rights include a person's life and health, dignity, personal immunity, honor and good name, business reputation, privacy, confidentiality of personal and family life, the right to freedom of movement, choice of residence and place of residence, the right to a name, the right to reputation and other personal non-property rights belonging to a citizen by birth or by force of law. At the same time, Article 162.1 of the Civil Code establishes the right to receive compensation in case of violation of the following fundamental rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights: 1) the right to life. 2) the right not to be subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. 3) the right to personal liberty and security. 4) the right to a fair trial. 5) the right to respect for private and family life, the right to inviolability of the home. 6) the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and to free expression of one's own opinion. 7) the right to freedom of assembly and association. 8) the right to effective legal remedies. 9) the right to property. The Code also establishes the right to compensation for damage caused to honor, dignity or business reputation, as well as damage caused as a result of unjust conviction.

Georgia

(2025): Raising awareness

In response to violations established by the ECHR, the High School of Justice and PSG implemented targeted training activities in four main areas: the system of fundamental human rights and freedoms and related protection mechanisms, combating violence against women and domestic violence, prevention of ill-treatment and the prohibition of discrimination and hate crimes. These activities included specialised trainings, online HELP courses and webinars supported by the Council of Europe, as well as initiatives implemented with the support of OSCE/ODIHR. The training programmes covered the European Convention on Human Rights, the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (including issues related to the execution of judgments and re-investigation based on Court judgments), victim-centred approaches, and practical aspects of investigation and prosecution, including communication standards and the protection of vulnerable groups.

Possible remedies

Under Article 310(e) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Georgia (CPCG), a judgment may be reviewed based on newly discovered circumstances. Among other grounds, the judgment can be reconsidered if there is a final ruling by the ECHR finding a violation of the European Convention on Human Rights or its protocols in relation to the case, provided the judgment under review is based on the same violation identified by the ECHR.

In accordance with Article 312 §1 of the CPCG, a request for reconsideration of a judgment based on newly discovered circumstances must be submitted in writing to the appellate court, according to the relevant jurisdiction.

Additionally, under Article 314 §2 of the CPCG, after examining the case, the court may either uphold the original judgment, amend it, or annul it entirely and issue a new judgment. Same approach is on Civil and Administrative cases, according Civil Procedural Law - ECHR decision is legal ground for reopening the case at the national level.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): 1. According to information published on the website of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), judges and prosecutors benefit from continue training on the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, both during their initial training and as part of their in-service professional development. In addition, the NIJ regularly reports to the Ministry of Justice and the Governmental Agent on training activities in which various judgments and decisions of the Court are discussed and analyzed, with a particular focus on cases in which violations of the European Convention on Human Rights have been found.
All judgments and decisions of the Court are translated into Romanian and published in the State Register of Judgments and Decisions of the ECtHR, available on the Government Agent's website (http://agent.gov.md), in accordance with Article 20 of Law No. 151/2015 on the Government Agent. The Supreme Court of Justice publishes on its official website summaries of judgments and decisions delivered in Moldovan cases (http://www.csj.md/), as well as Romanian translations of guides and thematic files that include the Court's case law. The National Institute of Justice has also been publishing summaries of the Court's judgments and decisions in its regular bulletins, which are available on its website (http://www.inj.md/).
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Ukraine

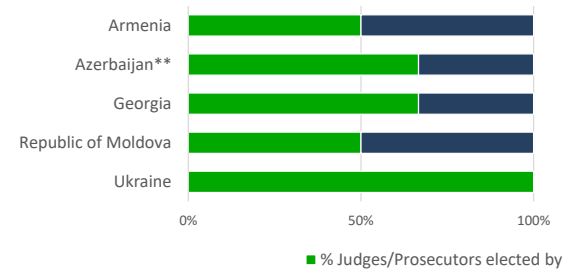
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Dissemination of ECtHR case law within courts is ensured primarily through systematic training activities organised by the National School of Judges of Ukraine and through methodological materials provided to judges and court assistants.

11. Council(s) for the judiciary - Overview

Number of members of the Council(s) for the judiciary in 2025 (Table 11.1.1)

Beneficiaries	Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors	Council only for judges	Council only for prosecutors
Armenia	NAP	10	18
Azerbaijan	NAP	15	NAP
Georgia	NAP	15	15
Republic of Moldova	NAP	12	11
Ukraine	21	32	15

11.1 Composition of the Council only for judges in 2025



11.2 Composition of the Council only for prosecutors in 2025

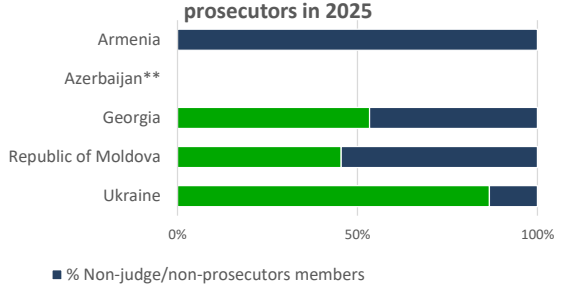


Figure 11.3 Number of members of the Council for judges in 2025

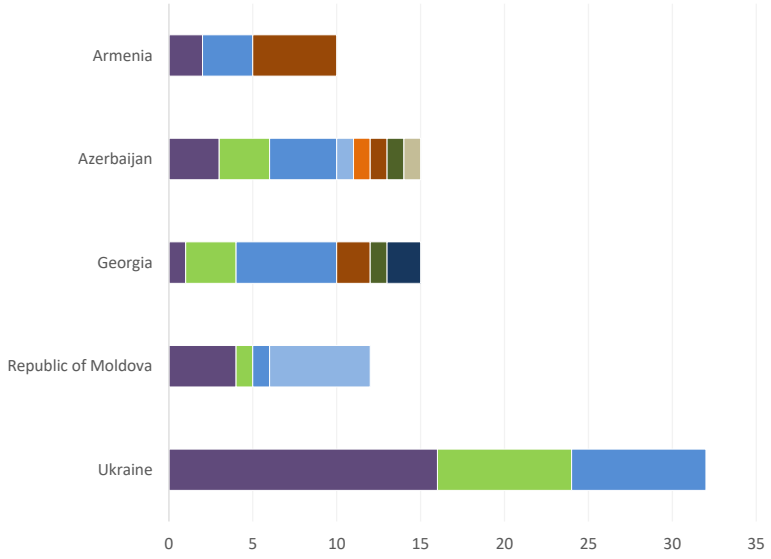
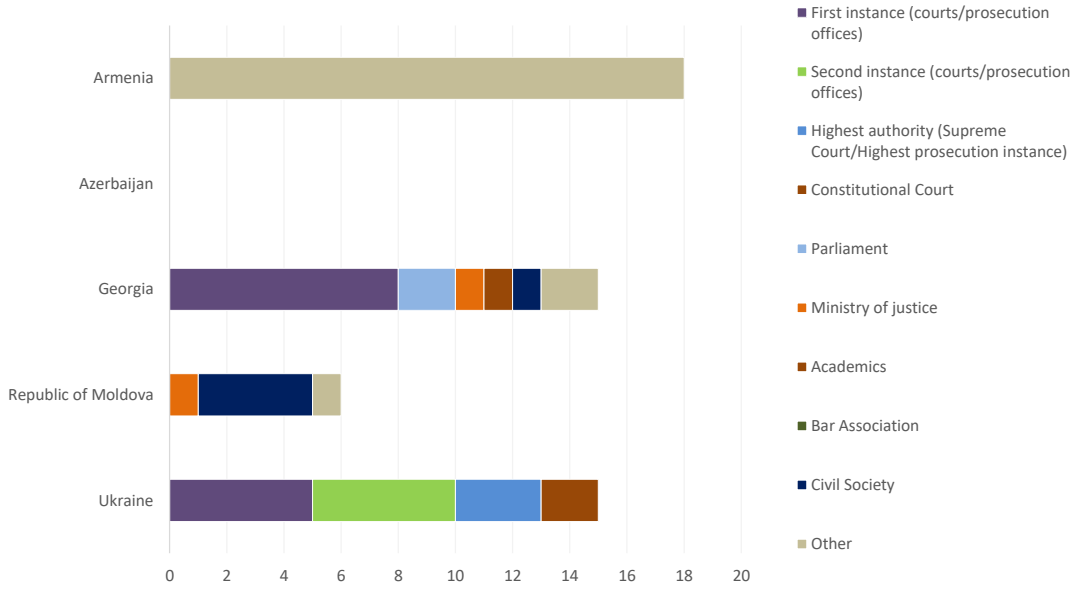


Figure 11.4 Number of members of the Council for prosecutors in 2025



11. Council(s) for the judiciary - List of tables

11.Council 11. Council(s) for the judiciary - Overview

11.Council 11. Council(s) for the judiciary - List of tables

11.1.1 Table 11.1.1 Number of members and composition of the Council(s) for judiciary in 2025 (Q222)

11.1.2 Table 11.1.2 Bodies / Institutions authorised to appoint Council(s) members in 2025 (Q223)

11.1.3 Table 11.1.3 Existence of selection criteria for non-judge/non-prosecutors members in 2025 (Q224)

11.1.4 Table 11.1.4 Term of office and conditions for the term of office for the members of the Council(s) for judiciary in 2025 (Q225 and Q226)

11.1.5 Table 11.1.5 Accountability measures and competences of the Council(s) for the judiciary in 2025 (Q228 and Q229)

11.1.6 Table 11.1.6 Different competences of the Council(s) in 2025 (Q227)

Table 11.1.1 Number of members and composition of the Council(s) for judiciary in 2025 (Q222)

Beneficiaries	Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors													Council only for judges												Council only for prosecutors										
	Total (1+2)	1. Judges/Prosecutors, elected by peers from:				2. Non-judge/non-prosecutors members, proposed by:								Total (1+2)	1. Judges/Prosecutors, elected by peers from:				2. Non-judge/non-prosecutors members, proposed by:								Total (1+2)	1. Judges/Prosecutors, elected by peers from:				2. Non-judge/non-prosecutors members, proposed by:						
		Sub-total 1	1.1 First instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.2 Second instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.3 Highest authority (Supreme Court/Highest prosecution instance)	Sub-total 2	2.1 Constitutional Court	2.2 Parliament	2.3 Ministry of justice	2.4 Academics	2.5 Bar Association	2.6 Civil Society	2.7 Other		Sub-total 1	1.1 First instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.2 Second instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.3 Highest authority (Supreme Court/Highest prosecution instance)	Sub-total 2	2.1 Constitutional Court	2.2 Parliament	2.3 Ministry of justice	2.4 Academics	2.5 Bar Association	2.6 Civil Society	2.7 Other		Sub-total 1	1.1 First instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.2 Second instance (courts/prosecution offices)	1.3 Highest authority (Supreme Court/Highest prosecution instance)	Sub-total 2	2.1 Constitutional Court	2.2 Parliament	2.3 Ministry of justice	2.4 Academics	2.5 Bar Association	2.6 Civil Society	2.7 Other
Armenia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	10	5	2	0	3	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	18	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	18	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	18
Azerbaijan	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15	10	3	3	4	5	NAP	1	1	1	1	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Georgia	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15	10	1	3	6	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	1	2	NAP	15	8	8	NAP	NAP	7	NAP	2	1	1	0	1	2
Republic of Moldova	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	12	6	4	1	1	6	NAP	6	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	11	5	NAP	NAP	NAP	6	NAP	NAP	1	NAP	NAP	4	1
Ukraine	21	11	NAP	NAP	1	10	2	2	NAP	2	2	NAP	2	32	32	16	8	8	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	15	13	5	5	3	2	NAP	NAP	NAP	2	NAP	NAP	NAP

Table 11.1.2 Bodies / Institutions authorised to appoint Council(s) members in 2025 (Q223)

Beneficiaries	Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors								Council only for judges								Council only for prosecutors							
	1. Judges/ prosecutors members are appointed by:		2. Non-judge/non-prosecutors members are appointed by:						1. Judges/prosecutors members are appointed:		2. Non-judge members are appointed by:						1. Judges/prosecutors members are appointed:		2. Non-prosecutors members are appointed by:					
	1.1 Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	1.2. Other	2.1. Constitutional Court	2.2. Parliament	2.3. Ministry of Justice	2.4. Academic institution(s)	2.5. Bar Association	2.6. Other	1.1 Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	1.2. Other	2.1. Constitutional Court	2.2. Parliament	2.3. Ministry of Justice	2.4. Academic institution(s)	2.5. Bar Association	2.6. Other	1.1 Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies	1.2. Other	2.1. Constitutional Court	2.2. Parliament	2.3. Ministry of Justice	2.4. Academic institution(s)	2.5. Bar Association	2.6. Other
Armenia																								
Azerbaijan																								
Georgia																								
Republic of Moldova																								
Ukraine																								

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 11.1.3 Existence of selection criteria for non-judge/non-prosecutors members in 2025 (Q224)

Beneficiaries	Existence of selection criteria for non-judge/non-prosecutor members in the council(s)
Armenia	
Azerbaijan	
Georgia	
Republic of Moldova	
Ukraine	

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 11.1.4 Term of office and conditions for the term of office for the members of the Council(s) for judiciary in 2025 (Q225 and Q226)

Beneficiaries	Term of office as member of the council (in years)			Conditions for the term of office of members of the Council(s)								
				Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors			Council only for judges			Council only for prosecutors		
	Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors	Council only for judges	Council only for prosecutors	Term of office of members renewable	Full-time position	If not a full-time position, members subject to evaluation procedure	Term of office of members renewable	Full-time position	If not a full-time position, members subject to evaluation procedure	Term of office of members renewable	Full-time position	If not a full-time position, members subject to evaluation procedure
Armenia	NAP	5	NAP									
Azerbaijan	NAP	5	NAP									
Georgia	NAP	4	4									
Republic of Moldova	NAP	6	6									
Ukraine	4	NAP	5									

Yes	
No	
NA	
NAP	

Table 11.1.5 Accountability measures and competences of the Council(s) for the judiciary in 2025 (Q228 and Q229)

Beneficiaries	Accountability measures in place regarding the activities of the Council(s)												Council(s) competent when it is evident that there is a breach of the independence or the impartiality of a judge or pressure on a prosecutor			
	Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors				Council only for judges				Council only for prosecutors				Single Council competent for both judges and prosecutors		Council only for judges	Council only for prosecutors
	Published activity reports	Published decisions	Reasoned decisions	Other	Published activity reports	Published decisions	Reasoned decisions	Other	Published activity reports	Published decisions	Reasoned decisions	Other	For judges	For prosecutors		
Armenia																
Azerbaijan																
Georgia																
Republic of Moldova																
Ukraine																

Yes
No
NA
NAP

Table 11.1.6 Different competences of the Council(s) in 2025 (Q227)

Beneficiaries	Different competences of the Council(s) in 2025		
	Single council for the judiciary	Council for judges only	Council for prosecutors only
Armenia	NAP	According to the Article 175 of the Constitution: 1. The Supreme Judicial Council shall: (1) draw up and approve the lists of candidates for judges, including candidates subject to promotion; (2) propose to the President of the Republic the candidates for judges subject to appointment, including those subject to appointment by way of promotion; (3) propose to the President of the Republic the candidates for chairpersons of courts and the candidates for chairpersons of chambers of the Court of Cassation, subject to appointment; (4) propose to the National Assembly the candidates for judges and for Chairperson of the Court of Cassation; (5) decide on the issue of secondment of judges to another court; (6) decide on giving consent for initiating criminal prosecution against a judge or depriving him or her of liberty with respect to the exercise of his or her powers; (7) decide on the issue of subjecting a judge to disciplinary liability; (8) decide on the issue of terminating the powers of judges; (9) approve its estimate of expenditures as well as those of the courts, and submit them to the Government, in order to include them in the Draft State Budget as prescribed by law; (10) form its staff in accordance with law. 2. In case of discussing the issue of subjecting a judge to disciplinary liability, as well as in other cases prescribed by the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council shall act as a court. 3. The Supreme Judicial Council shall, in the cases and under the procedure prescribed by law, adopt secondary regulatory legal acts. 4. Other powers and rules of operation of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be prescribed by the Judicial Code.	Discusses the fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities. In accordance with article 22 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, a board chaired by the Prosecutor General operates in the Prosecutor's Office to discuss the main issues of organizing the activities of the prosecutor's office, determining the directions for the implementation of the constitutional powers of the Prosecutor's Office. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office consists of the Prosecutor General, Deputy Prosecutor General, heads of structural divisions of the Prosecutor General's Office and the Prosecutor of the City of Yerevan.
Azerbaijan	NAP	According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council,' the Judicial-Legal Council is the body performing the self-governance functions of the judiciary, which, within its competence, resolves issues regarding the organization of the judicial system in the Republic of Azerbaijan, ensuring the independence of judges and the judicial system, organizing the selection of non-judge candidates for vacant judicial positions (hereinafter referred to as 'candidates for the position of judge'), evaluating the performance of judges, their transfer, promotion, and initiation of disciplinary liability, as well as other matters related to courts and judges. According to Article 12 of the same Law. In connection with the performance of the duties assigned to it, the Judicial-Legal Council shall have the following rights: 12.0.1. to determine the rules for the selection of candidates for vacant judicial positions; 12.0.1-1. to determine the rules for the management of clerical work in courts, including the random and automatic electronic distribution of cases and the anonymization of court decisions published electronically; 12.0.2. to form the Apparatus of the Judicial-Legal Council; 12.0.2-1. to approve the Regulations on the Committee for the Evaluation of Judges and to form the Committee for the Evaluation of Judges; 12.0.3. to approve the Regulations on the Judges Selection Committee and to form the Judges Selection Committee; 12.0.1-1. to determine the number of judges in the courts included in the judicial system of the Republic of Azerbaijan within the framework of the total number of judges; 12.0.4. to submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan regarding the transfer of judges, their promotion, the extension of their term of office, the appointment of chairpersons, deputy chairpersons, and chairpersons of judicial boards of the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan from among the appointed judges (with the exception of the chairpersons of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the Supreme Court of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic), as well as the dismissal of these persons or their transfer to other positions; 12.0.4-1. to second judges, with their consent, to the Apparatus of the Judicial-Legal Council for a period of up to one year and, if necessary, to extend the period of secondment for up to another year with the consent of the seconded judge; 12.0.4-2. to discuss the matter of the seconded judge's return to their previous position upon the initiative of the judge themselves or the institution to which they were seconded; 12.0.4-3. to second a judge from another relevant court, with their consent, for a period of up to one year to a first-instance court when a judge of that court is unable to perform their duties or when a judicial position is vacant; 12.0.4-4. to temporarily assign the performance of duties of a chairperson or deputy chairperson in first-instance courts to one of the judges of that court when the chairperson or deputy chairperson is unable to perform their duties or when the positions of chairperson or deputy chairperson are vacant; 12.0.5. to submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the awarding of judges; 12.0.6. to reward judges; 12.0.6-1. to award representatives of state and other entities of the Republic of Azerbaijan and foreign countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and citizens of the country, with certificates of honor and honorary badges for their services in the development of the judiciary and for fruitful cooperation. 12.0.7. to hold judges disciplinary liable;" və ya "to bring judges to disciplinary liability; 12.0.8. to discuss the issue of termination of judges' powers and to submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in this regard; "12.0.8-1. to discuss the issues regarding the termination of judges' powers in the case provided for in the first part of Article 113 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges', and the early termination of judges' powers upon the existence of grounds provided for in items 1, 3–5, 8 (in the event of termination of the judge's citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan), or 9 of the second part of Article 113 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges'; 12.0.9. to give consent for the criminal prosecution of judges and to temporarily suspend them from the exercise of their powers; 12.0.11. to obtain information and documents from courts, state bodies, legal entities, and physical persons regarding issues considered by the Judicial-Legal Council; 12.0.12. to involve employees, specialists, and experts from state bodies, scientific institutions, agencies, and organizations in its activities; 12.0.13. to adopt acts of a normative nature for the purpose of implementing and regulating the tasks assigned to the Judicial-Legal Council;	NAP
Georgia	NAP	The High Council of Justice of Georgia is the judicial governance body established for managing the common courts of Georgia. Pursuant to Article 64.1 of the Constitution of Georgia, "the HCJ – a body of the common courts system – shall be established to ensure the independence and efficiency of the common courts, to appoint and dismiss judges and to perform other tasks." Further, according to Article 47 of the LCC, the HCJ is established to ensure the independence of the judiciary (and an individual judge) and the quality and efficiency of justice, to appoint and dismiss judges, to organize judicial qualification examinations, to formulate proposals towards implementing a judicial reform, and to accomplish other objectives determined by the LCC. The detailed regulations on the competences and functions of the HCJ are set forth by the LCC.	The Prosecutorial Council is competent to: -Select a candidate for the Prosecutor General; -Conduct disciplinary proceedings against the First Deputy Prosecutor General and Deputies of the Prosecutor General; -Decide on the issue of applying a disciplinary sanction or prematurely revoking it in relation to a member of the Prosecutorial Council elected by the Conference of Prosecutors; -Hear a report of the Prosecutor General, First Deputy Prosecutor General or Deputy Prosecutor General on the activities of the Prosecution Service (except for individual criminal cases); -Issue recommendations for the attention of the Prosecutor General; -Decide the matters of early termination of its membership; The Prosecutorial Council is authorized to conduct meeting, if half of its full composition is present. The Prosecutorial Council needs votes of not less than 2/3 of its full membership for electing the candidate for the Prosecutor General. Same number of votes is necessary for the Prosecutorial Council to impose disciplinary sanctions against the First Deputy Prosecutor General, Deputy Prosecutor General and elected prosecutor/investigator members of the Prosecutorial Council. For any other decision, the Prosecutorial Council needs the support of the half of its members present on the meeting (Article 19 of the OLPSG). Regarding the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council, please see the reply to question N222.
Republic of Moldova	NAP	In accordance with the provisions of the Law no. 947/1996 in exercising its functions regarding the judicial career, the Superior Council of Magistracy (SCM) shall: a) submit proposals to the President of the Republic of Moldova for the appointment of judges or their promotion to higher courts; a') transfer judges to courts of the same or lower level; appoint and remove court presidents and vice-presidents; b) administer the judicial oath; c) approve regulations for the selection of judicial candidates and the performance evaluation of judges, presidents, and vice-presidents, including the annual evaluation plan; d) approve regulations for and oversee the execution of competitive exams for vacant positions of judge, president, or vice-president; e) appoint interim presidents or vice-presidents for courts of all levels (including Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice) in the event of vacancies or suspensions, until the position is filled or the suspension is lifted; f) apply incentive and performance measures for judges; g) appoint members to the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges. (2) Regarding the initial and continuous training of judges and court staff, the SCM shall: a) designate judges to serve on the Council of the National Institute of Justice; b) approve the strategy for initial and continuous training and provide opinions on its implementation action plan; c) review and issue opinions on regulations for admission competitions, curricula, teaching staff selection, and the composition of examination committees at the National Institute of Justice; d) submit annual proposals by March 31 regarding the number of admission slots for initial judicial training for the following year; e) adjudicate appeals against decisions issued by the Board for the Selection and Evaluation of Judges. (3) Regarding judicial discipline and ethics, the SCM shall: a) adopt decisions regarding petitions from citizens concerning judicial ethics; b) adjudicate appeals against decisions issued by the Disciplinary Board; c) based on Disciplinary Board rulings, decide on the dismissal of a judge; c') based on Disciplinary Board rulings, decide on the removal of a court president or vice-president. (4) Regarding court administration, the SCM shall: a) review reports from the Ministry of Justice regarding the organizational, material, and financial support of the courts; b) approve the Regulation on the Random Distribution of Cases to ensure transparency, objectivity, and impartiality; c) examine, confirm, and propose draft court budgets in accordance with the law; d) submit an annual report by April 1 to Parliament and the President on the organization and functioning of the judiciary; d') cooperate with civil society and the media to inform the public about SCM and court activities; e) approve the SCM internal structure and manage its staff (appointments, promotions, transfers, dismissals, and disciplinary actions); f) approve annual leave for court presidents and vice-presidents. (5) The SCM may exercise other competences as provided by law. (5') As the judicial self-governing body and guarantor of judicial independence, the SCM may petition the Constitutional Court regarding the constitutionality of normative acts affecting the judicial system. (6) To fulfill its functions, the SCM shall adopt normative acts to implement legislation concerning the organization and functioning of the judicial system. (7) The SCM shall maintain the official personnel files for all judges within the court system.	Constitution of the Republic of Moldova - Article 125/1 provides: Superior Council of Prosecutors (1) The Superior Council of Prosecutors is the safeguard for the independence and impartiality of individual prosecutors. (3) The Superior Council of Prosecutors ensures the appointment, transfer, promotion and imposition of disciplinary sentences against prosecutors. In accordance with the provisions of the Law no. 3/2016 the Superior Council of Prosecutors has the following competencies: a) elaborates and approves regulations regarding its activity, the functioning of its boards and other regulations concerning it; b) elaborates and approves regulations regarding the selection procedure and the career of prosecutors; c) elaborates a draft regulation of the General Assembly of Prosecutors and draft amendments to it; d) organizes the competition for the selection of the candidate for the position of General Prosecutor and proposes a candidate to be appointed by the president of the country; e) organizes competitions, selects and appoints the members of its boards from the civil society; f) examines the appeals against the decisions taken by its boards; g) makes proposals to the General Prosecutor on the appointment, transfer, promotion, suspension of prosecutors under the conditions of the Criminal Procedure Code, as well as on the the dismissal of prosecutors from office; h) participates in the taking of the oath by the prosecutors and by the Prosecutor General; i) establishes the number of prosecutors within each prosecution office; j) appoints the prosecutors for the Council of the National Institute of Justice; k) approves the strategy on the initial and continuous training of prosecutors and presents an opinion on the action plan for the implementation of related strategy; l) examines and presents opinions on the regulation for organizing the competition for admission to the National Institute of Justice, on the teaching programs and curricula for initial and continuing training courses within the National Institute of Justice, as well as on the composition of the commissions for the admission and graduation exams of the National Institute of Justice; m) establishes the number of places opened for the admission competition for the initial training of prosecutors within the National Institute of Justice; n) examines the addresses of the citizens and of the prosecutors on issues given in its competence; o) elaborates the draft Code of Ethics for prosecutors, as well as the projects for amendment, and proposes for approval to the General Assembly of Prosecutors; p) approves the draft budget and submits it to the Ministry of Finance; q) approves the structure of the secretariat of the Superior Council of Prosecutors; r) participates in the elaboration of the draft budget of the Prosecution Office and approves it; s) participates in the elaboration of the strategic development plans of the Prosecution Office; t) presents its opinion on the drafts of the annual priorities of the Prosecution Office activity, elaborated by the General Prosecutor. u) has also other competencies according to the legal provisions in force.

Table 11.1.6 Different competences of the Council(s) in 2025 (Q227)

Beneficiaries	Different competences of the Council(s) in 2025		
	Single council for the judiciary	Council for judges only	Council for prosecutors only
Ukraine	The High Council of Justice, including (in the part concerning prosecutors): - Decides whether a judge or prosecutor has violated the requirements of incompatibility; - Consider complaints against decisions of the relevant authorities to bring a judge or prosecutor to disciplinary responsibility. The High Council of Justice may engage judicial self-government bodies, institutions and organizations, judges, retired judges, lawyers, prosecutors and other specialists, and the Public Integrity Council to perform auxiliary and advisory functions with their consent on a voluntary basis (Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice"). The Prosecutor General is dismissed from his/her administrative position by the President of Ukraine with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the basis of a proposal from the relevant disciplinary body or the High Council of Justice (Article 42 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office"). The prosecutor is dismissed from office in case of violation of the requirements for incompatibility upon the proposal of the High Council of Justice, which it submits to the person authorized by this Law to make a decision on the dismissal of the prosecutor. The High Council of Justice submits a motion for dismissal of the Prosecutor General in case of violation of the requirements for incompatibility to the President of Ukraine (Article 53 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office"). The President of Ukraine issues a decree on the dismissal of the Prosecutor General on the basis and within the framework of the submission of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings against prosecutors or the High Council of Justice (Article 63 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office").	- develops and organizes the implementation of measures to ensure the independence of courts and judges, improve the state of organizational support for the activities of courts; - considers the issues of legal protection of judges, social protection of judges and their families, and makes appropriate decisions on these issues; - exercises control over the organization of the courts' activities, hears the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, his deputies, heads of structural subdivisions and territorial departments of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine on these issues; - submits proposals on issues related to the operation of courts to public authorities and local self-government bodies; - approves samples of judges' and retired judges' certificates; - supervise compliance with the requirements of the legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of judges, the Chairman or members of the High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the Head of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine or his/her deputies; make decisions on the settlement of real or potential conflicts of interest in the activities of the said persons (if such conflict cannot be settled in accordance with the procedure established by the procedural law); - Exercise other powers determined by law.	The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", in particular Article 71, which establishes its status as a body of prosecutorial self-governance and defines its mandate, composition and functions. The detailed organisation and procedure of its work are further specified in the Regulation on the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine adopted by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on the basis of this Law. The Constitution of Ukraine provides the general constitutional framework for the prosecution service but does not regulate the Council of Prosecutors directly. In accordance with clause 4 of the Regulation on the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine, approved by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on April 27, 2017 (as amended by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors on December 21, 2018, August 28, 2021, and August 27, 2024): The Council of Prosecutors resolves issues of internal activity of the prosecutor's office, except for the issues that fall within the exclusive competence of the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, in particular: 1) makes recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases provided for by the Law. Such recommendations may not be made regarding the appointment of a current member of the Council of Prosecutors to an administrative position. It considers the written decision of the Prosecutor General to refuse to appoint to the administrative position a prosecutor recommended by the Council of Prosecutors and the candidate submitted by him/her for the respective position; 2) cooperate with the Office of the Prosecutor General on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases stipulated by the Law. If necessary, the Council of Prosecutors shall have the right to request additional information about the persons in respect of whom the issue of appointment or dismissal from administrative positions is being decided; 3) submit proposals to the Prosecutor General regarding three candidates to the Competition Commission for organizing and conducting the competition for the position of the Deputy Prosecutor General - Head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, First Deputy and Deputy Head of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office; 4) organize the implementation of measures to ensure the independence of prosecutors and improve the organizational support of the prosecutor's offices; 5) provides explanations on compliance with the requirements of the legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of prosecutors, the head or members of the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings; 6) approves the Regulation on the automated system of distribution of disciplinary complaints (applications), which is approved by the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings; 7) consider the issues of legal protection of prosecutors, social protection of prosecutors and their family members, and make appropriate decisions on these issues; 8) considers appeals of prosecutors and other reports on threats to the independence of prosecutors, and takes appropriate measures based on the results of the consideration (notifies the relevant authorities of the grounds for bringing to criminal, disciplinary or other liability; initiates consideration of the issue of taking measures to ensure the security of prosecutors; publishes statements on behalf of the prosecutorial corps on the facts of violation of the prosecutor's independence; addresses international organizations with relevant reports, etc;) 9) considers appeals from the relevant body conducting disciplinary proceedings regarding improper performance of duties established for the respective administrative position by a prosecutor holding an administrative position; 10) excluded; 11) submit proposals on solving the issues of the prosecutor's office activity to the state authorities and local self-government bodies; 12) submit to the Office of the Prosecutor General a request for the amount of funds necessary to ensure the operation of the prosecutorial self-government bodies; 13) in the period between the all-Ukrainian conferences of prosecutors, organize the implementation of the decisions of the conference, decide on the convening and holding of the next (extraordinary) conference;

Indicator 11-Council for the judiciary/ Prosecutorial Council

by country

Question 222. What is the number of members in the Council(s) and who proposes them?
Question 223. Who appoints the members of the Council(s)?
Question 224. Are there selection criteria for non-judge/non-prosecutor members in the council(s)?
Question 225. What is the term of office of the members of the Council(s) in years?
Question 226. What are the conditions for the term of office of members of the Council(s)?
Question 227. Please describe the different competences of the Council(s)
Question 228. What accountability measures are in place regarding the activities of the Council(s)?
Question 229. Is(Are) the Council(s) competent when it is evident that there is a breach of the independence or the impartiality of a judge or pressure on a prosecutor?

Armenia

Q222 (2025): According to Articles 173 and 174 of the Constitution: “The Supreme Judicial Council shall be an independent state body that guarantees the independence of courts and judges. The Supreme Judicial Council shall be composed of ten members. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the General Assembly of Judges, from among judges having at least ten years of experience as a judge. Judges from all court instances must be included in the Supreme Judicial Council. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not act as chairperson of a court or chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the National Assembly, by at least three fifths of votes of the total number of Deputies, from among academic lawyers and other prominent lawyers holding citizenship of only the Republic of Armenia, having the right of suffrage, with high professional qualities and at least fifteen years of professional work experience. The member elected by the National Assembly may not be a judge. Members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected for a term of five years, without the right to be re-elected. The Judicial Code may prescribe incompatibility requirements for the members of the Supreme Judicial Council elected by the National Assembly. The Judicial Code may prescribe a requirement on the suspension of powers of judge-members while holding office in the Supreme Judicial Council. The Supreme Judicial Council shall, within the time limits and under the procedure prescribed by the Judicial Code, elect a Chairperson of the Council, successively from among the members elected by the General Assembly of Judges and the National Assembly. Details related to the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be prescribed by the Judicial Code”.
According to the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", the judges-members of the
Supreme Judicial Council are elected by the General Meeting from among the judges of courts of all instances in the following
proportion: from the Court of Cassation - one member, from the courts of Appeal - one member, from the courts of first instance - three members, while from the courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance of the regions - at least one member.
Please note that these breakdown can be changed if a judge is promoted and transferred to a higher instance. Prosecution in Armenia does not have a Council, it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, according to the Article 22 of the Law on ''he Prosecutor's Office'' a board shall function in the Prosecutor's Office, chaired by the Prosecutor General. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office consists of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutors General, the heads of the structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General's Office, the Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan.

Q223 (2025): Prosecution in Armenia does not have a Council, it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, according to the Article 22 of the Law on The Prosecutor's Office a board shall function in the Prosecutor's Office, chaired by the Prosecutor General. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office consists of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutors General, the heads of the structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General's Office, the Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan. The members of the board are not elected, they become members ex officio. The Prosecutor General, who is a member of the Board, is appointed by the National Assembly, while the remaining members are appointed by the Prosecutor General.
Q224 (2025): Pursuant to Article 174(2) of the Constitution: 2. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the General Assembly of Judges from among judges having at least ten years of judicial experience. The Supreme Judicial Council must include judges from courts of all instances. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not be a court president or a chamber president of the Court of Cassation.
Pursuant to Article 174(3) of the Constitution: Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the National Assembly by at least three-fifths of the total number of deputies, from among legal scholars and other reputable lawyers who are citizens of the Republic of Armenia only, have the right to vote, possess high professional qualifications, and have at least fifteen years of professional experience. A member elected by the National Assembly may not be a judge.
Q225 (2025): Members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected for a term of five years, without the right to be re-elected. Each member of the Board of the Prosecutor's Office must hold the office until the end of his/her term. For example, the Prosecutor General is elected for a term of six years, but there is no term specified for other member prosecutors and they will continue to hold an office until reaching the age of 65, which is the maximum age for occupying the position of a prosecutor.

Q226 (2025): Prosecutors mentioned by law are ex-officio members of the Board of the Prosecutor's Office, so they are not elected as members of the Board for some specific term and there is no specific rule for re-election. But it should be noted that the same person may not be elected as Prosecutor General for more than two consecutive terms. So, the same person may not chair the Board for more than two consecutive terms.
Q228 (2025): https://court.am/hy/decisions , https://court.am/hy/decisions/2 , https://court.am/hy/decisions/3 , https://court.am/hy/disciplinary , https://court.am/hy/president-legal-acts .
The normative decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council and decisions on disciplinary liability are also published in the legal acts information system www.arlis.am.
The option "published activity reports" was selected for more accuracy, as the Supreme Judicial Council publishes information about its
activities.

Q229 (2025): According to Articles 141-142 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia": A judge is brought to disciplinary responsibility by the Supreme Judicial Council. The grounds for bringing a judge to disciplinary responsibility are: 1) violation of the norm of substantive or procedural law in the exercise of justice or other powers provided for by law as a court, committed intentionally or through gross negligence; 2) violation by a judge of the rules of conduct of a judge established by this Code, committed with intent or gross negligence. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office discusses the fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities. There is no regulation directly mentioned in the law on this issue The Supreme Judicial Council shall, by exercising the powers established by the Constitution and this Code, guarantee the independence of courts and judges. The President of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal, as well as the Court of Cassation, may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council on issues related to ensuring the normal functioning of their courts (Articles 32 and 33 of the Judicial Code). In the event of unlawful interference with or threat thereof against the inviolability of a judge, his/her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him/her, and other property, the judge shall report the matter to the competent state bodies and the Supreme Judicial Council. The competent state bodies shall be obliged to immediately take appropriate measures to ensure the security of the judge, his/her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him/her, and other property, and shall inform the Supreme Judicial Council thereof. The Supreme Judicial Council shall make a decision on the initiation of criminal prosecution against a judge or on granting consent to his/her deprivation of liberty no later than the day following the filing of the Prosecutor General's petition. The President of the Supreme Judicial Council, upon receiving a motion from the Prosecutor General on the issue of initiating criminal prosecution against a judge or granting consent to deprive him of his liberty, shall immediately convene a session of the Supreme Judicial Council. The examination of the issue of initiating criminal prosecution against a judge or granting consent to deprive him of his liberty shall be conducted in camera.

Azerbaijan

Q222 (2025): There is no Prosecutorial Council in Azerbaijan. A Collegium though functions in the Prosecutor General's Office.
JLC – 1 representative of the legal community elected by a conference of judges is also member of the Council (Category Other).
In accordance with Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council:
6.1. The Judicial-Legal Council shall operate in a composition of 15 members. 6.2. The composition of the Judicial-Legal Council shall be formed of the following persons:
- 6.2.1. three judges of the cassation instance court elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.2. three judges of the appeal instance courts elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.3. three judges of the first instance courts elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.4. a judge appointed by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.5. a person appointed by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.6. a person appointed by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.7. a lawyer appointed by the Bar Association of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.8. a legal scholar appointed by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences;
- 6.2.9. a representative of the legal community elected by the conference of judges.

6.4. Persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must have higher legal education and more than ten years of work experience in the legal profession.
6-1.1. The Conference of Judges is held for the election of the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law.
6-1.2. Judges of the cassation, appeal, and first-instance courts are represented at the Conference of Judges in the following manner:
- 6-1.2.1. 5 judges from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6-1.2.2. 3 judges from each court of appeal instance;
- 6-1.2.3. 1 judge from each specialized first-instance court;
- 6-1.2.4. 1 judge from each district (city) court.

6-1.3. The Conference of Judges is considered quorate (authorized) when three-quarters of the judges provided for in Article 6-1.2 of this Law are present.
6-1.4. The Conference of Judges elects the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law by open ballot, with a simple majority of votes of the participants.

Q223 (2025): There is no Prosecutorial Council in Azerbaijan. A Collegium though functions in the Prosecutor General's Office.
According to Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council":
6.1. The Judicial-Legal Council operates with a composition consisting of 15 members. 6.2. The composition of the Judicial-Legal Council is established by the following persons:
- 6.2.1. Three judges of the court of cassation instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.2. Three judges of the courts of appellate instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.3. Three judges of the courts of first instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.4. A judge appointed by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.5. A person appointed by the Milli Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.6. A person appointed by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.7. A lawyer appointed by the Bar Association of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.8. A legal scholar appointed by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences;
- 6.2.9. A representative of the legal community elected by the conference of judges.

According to Article 6-1.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council,' the conference of judges is held for the purpose of electing the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law.
They are appointed by Order No. 2087 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 10 June 2020, titled "On the approval of the composition of the Collegium of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the repeal of Order No. 746 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 19 June 2001 'On the approval of the composition of the Collegium of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan'."

Q224 (2025): According to Article 6.4 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council,' persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must possess a higher legal education and more than ten years of work experience in the legal profession.
Article 7. Persons with dual citizenship, those having obligations toward other states, individuals engaged in entrepreneurial and commercial activities (excluding scientific, pedagogical, and creative activities), and clergymen may not be included in the composition of the Judicial-Legal Council.
Pursuant to the amendment introduced to Article 6.4 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council" by Law No. 905-VIQD dated 9 June 2023, persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must possess higher legal education and have more than ten years of professional experience in the legal field.
The previous wording of Article 6.4 was as follows:
"Persons appointed to the Judicial-Legal Council by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan must possess higher legal education and have more than five years of professional experience in the legal field."
The legislative amendment establishes that the requirement of more than 10 years of professional legal experience applies to all members of the Council.

Q226 (2025): Article 6.6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council" provides that the term of office of the members of the Judicial-Legal Council is five years. Judge members of the Council, except judge of Constitutional Court and Chief Justice of Supreme court, are subject to evaluation.
Q228 (2025): Since the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a unified centralized body based on the subordination of territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices to the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the collegium can report only to the Prosecutor General.

Q229 (2025): In accordance with Article 286 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sanctions are prescribed for interference in any form with the activities of the court for the purpose of obstructing the administration of justice.
In accordance with Article 100 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges' and pursuant to the first part of Article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges are independent and are subject only to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
In accordance with Article 11.0.7 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council shall take measures to ensure the independence of judges and to prevent external interference in the work of the courts.
According to Article 100 of Law on Court and Judges, in case of outside influence on the activities of the judge, he must apply to the Judicial Council. Article 11 of Law on Judicial-Legal Council, the Council takes measures to ensure independence of judges and to prevent meddling in their activity. As the additional guarantee for judges, in 2019 special hotline was introduced at the Council in order to receive applications from judges in case of interference with their activities. At the same time, any form of interference in the judicial process in order to impede the administration of justice is a criminal offense (Article 286 of the Criminal Code).

Georgia

Q222 (2025): Information is filled according 31st December, 2025 Data - The High Council of Justice of Georgia by law should be composed of 15 members; in 2024 it was composed of 14 members (12 male, 2 female). For 2024 it was reported that all 8 members are elected from the first instance. The judge members of the Council are elected by their peers representing all levels of the common courts. Furthermore, a member elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a judge assigned to the position for a three-year term (except when he/she has at least five years' experience of working as a judge), a member of the Disciplinary Chamber or the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court.
According to the Organic Law, more than a half of the members elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a chairperson of a court, his/her first deputy or a deputy, or the chairperson of a judicial panel or a chamber. The Conference of Judges elects judicial members of the HCJ by a 2/3 majority present at its meeting. The non-judge members of the Council are elected by the Parliament and the President of Georgia. In particular, the Parliament elects five members of the Council on a competition basis. The Parliament may elect, as a member of the High Council of Justice, a Georgian citizen who has a higher legal education with a master's or equivalent academic degree/higher education diploma, at least 5 years of working experience in the legal profession, and an excellent reputation, and is recognized as a specialist in the field of law. Candidates for the membership of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be selected from among the professors and scholars working at higher education institutions of Georgia, members of the Bar Association of Georgia and/or the persons nominated by non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities of Georgia, upon recommendation of a collegial management body of the organization concerned. One of the fields of activity of the above mentioned non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities shall be, for at least the last two years before the announcement of the competition, participation with representative authority in court proceedings. As a restriction, a member of the Parliament of Georgia, a judge or a prosecutor may not be nominated as candidates for membership of High Council of Justice of Georgia.
Information is filled according 2024 Data.
The Prosecutorial Council consists of 15 members, out of which 7 are non-prosecutors. The procedure for the selection of non- prosecutorial members of the Prosecutorial Council is as follows:
- Conference of Prosecutors elects 8 members; The Parliament elects 2 members (MPs), one from the parliamentary majority and another from the MPs not belonging to the parliamentary majority;
- The High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges);
- The Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice;
- The Parliament elects 2 members (representatives of civil society and academia).

Besides Prosecutorial Council, Currently, there are 3 different councils pertaining to the PSG activities:
1. Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council

The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council is advising the Prosecutor General on the matters of career management, incentives and discipline of employees. It does not have members from outside of the PSG.
2. Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council

The Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council is advising the Prosecutor General on the matters of strategic development of the Prosecutor's Office and the criminal justice policy. It does not have members from outside of the PSG.

Q223 (2025): PSG comment
- The High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges);
- The Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice;

Q224 (2025): One ex-officio member of HCOJ is President of Supreme Court of Georgia. 11 judge members of the Council are elected by their peers representing all levels of the common courts. Furthermore, a member elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a judge assigned to the position for a three-year term, a member of the Disciplinary Chamber or the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court.
According to the Organic Law, more than 7 (legal change) of the members elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a chairperson of a court, his/her first deputy or a deputy, or the chairperson of a judicial panel or a chamber. The Conference of Judges elects judicial members of the HCJ by a 2/3 majority present at its meeting. The non-judicial members of the Council are elected by the Parliament (2 members) and the President of Georgia (1 member). The Parliament/president may elect as a member of the High Council of Justice a Georgian citizen who has a higher legal education with a master's or equivalent academic degree/higher education diploma, at least 5 years of working experience in the legal profession, and an excellent reputation, recognized as a specialist in the field of law. As a restriction, a member of the Parliament of Georgia, a judge or a prosecutor may not be nominated as candidates.
For the Prosecutorial council, a candidate nominated by the Minister of Justice and elected by the Parliament should have a higher education in law with a master's or equal academic degree and at least five years' experience of working as a lawyer.
Two members, elected by the High Council of Justice of Georgia should have at least five years' experience of working as a judge.
For two members of the Council representing civil society and academia, elected by the Parliament, the legislation prescribes the following requirements: (a) Higher legal education with a master's or equal academic degree/higher education diploma; (b) at least 5 years of working experience in the legal specialty; (c) excellent reputation; (d) recognition as a specialist in the field of law. Out of the additional two members of the Council, the Parliament elects one from the Parliamentary majority and the other from outside the majority.
Regarding the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council, please see the last paragraph in the reply to Question N222.

Q225 (2025): The members of the Prosecutorial Council are elected for the four years term. They do not have specific privileges and they cannot be re-elected for a second consecutive term. The eight elected prosecutor/investigator members of the Prosecutorial Council are also the members of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council. Respectively the same rules apply. Other seven prosecutor members of the latter three councils may hold their membership positions until being in the respective prosecutorial offices.
Q226 (2025): High Council of Justice of Georgia - It's not full time position for Judge Members of Council, but it's full time position for non judge members of The Council.
Q228 (2025): PSG comment: The requirement for the transparency of the Prosecutorial Council is provided for by the Constitution of Georgia, which stipulates that the Prosecutorial Council shall be established to ensure the independence, transparency and efficiency of the PSG.
Information on the activities of the Prosecutorial Council is posted on its website and Facebook page as well as on the PSG website. In addition, the meetings of the Prosecutorial Council are live-streamed on Facebook. According to the 2020 Rule on Recruitment, Vetting, Competition, Internal Competition, Promotion, Demotion and Rotation of Employees at the Prosecution Service of Georgia and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia, the decisions on appointment and promotion of prosecutors are published online. Information on the work of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council, the Grading Council and the Internship Commission is published on the PSG website.

Q229 (2025): High Council of Justice of Georgia has the obligation to protect Judge from any kind of pressure or violation of Judges Independence or impartiality. If its obvious that Judge has breached its obligation of independence or impartiality, High council of Justice of Georgia can start disciplinary prosecution against Judge (after the opinion of Secretary of HCOJ is presented).

Republic of Moldova

Q222 (General Comment): SCP - Five candidate members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are proposed as follows:
a) one from among the prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office;
b) four from among the prosecutors of the territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices. There is no distinction how many from territorial offices and how many from specialized offices. Four candidate members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are proposed from among civil society. SCM-Six candidate members of the Superior Council of Magistracy from among the judges are proposed, as follows: four from the first instance courts, one from the courts of appeal, and one from the Supreme Court of Justice. Six candidate non-judge members of the Superior Council of Magistracy are selected in an open and transparent manner by the Legal, Appointments, and Immunities Committee of the Parliament through a public competition and proposed to the Parliament for appointment.

Q222 (2025): SCP-Other- President of the Superior Council of Magistracy - ex-officio member
The Minister of Justice continued activity as a SCP ex-officio member until 31 December 2025. The Minister of Justice is no longer a SCP ex-officio member as of 1 January 2026 due to legislative changes.

Q223 (General Comment): SCM- Six members of the Superior Council of Magistracy from among the judges are appointed by secret ballot by the General Assembly of Judges. The candidate judges who receive the highest number of votes are appointed as members of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Six lay members are appointed by Parliament via resolution with a three-fifths majority of elected deputies. The competition, which includes application reviews and public interviews, must be completed before the mandates of sitting members expire. The Legal, Appointments, and Immunities Committee of the Parliament provides reasoned opinions for each selected candidate to the Parliament.
Note on Constitutional Compliance: On October 1, 2024, the Constitutional Court (Decision No. 22) declared certain provisions of this selection process unconstitutional. The Ministry of Justice is in the process of adjusting the legislative framework to comply with this ruling.
Integrity Assessment (Pre-Vetting)
All candidates undergo an integrity assessment by the Independent Evaluation Commission (Pre-Vetting Commission). The Commission’s decision is integrated into the candidate’s file; those who fail the evaluation are ineligible for the ballot.
Parliamentary Appointment Deadlines and Deadlocks
For the non-judge candidates if the initial appointment procedure fails, the matter is re-entered onto the Parliament's agenda within 15 working days of the same session, following consultations with parliamentary factions. The three-fifths majority requirement remains.
Should Parliament fail to fill all vacancies after two attempts, it may appoint members to the remaining positions by a simple majority, provided the candidates receive a positive opinion from a Commission of Independent Experts. This Commission is composed of:
a) The Ombudsman;
b) A lawyer appointed by the Council of the Union of Lawyers;
c) A judge appointed by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice;
d) A prosecutor appointed by the Superior Council of Prosecutors;
e) A member appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova.
Following public interviews, this Commission issues a positive opinion only if convinced the candidate will effectively fulfill the SCM mandate without compromising the independence of the Council or the judicial system.
SCP - Five members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors in office, by secret, direct, and free vote. Prosecutors who receive the highest number of votes at the General Assembly of Prosecutors are considered selected as members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Four members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed through a competition from among civil society, as follows: one by the President of the Republic, one by Parliament, one by the Government, and one by the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. All candidates must promote the external evaluation conducted by the Independent Commission for the Evaluation of the Integrity of Candidates for Membership in the Self-Governing Bodies of Judges and Prosecutors.

Q224 (2025): Non-prosecutor members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors:
Candidates for membership of the Superior Council of Prosecutors on behalf of civil society must have a higher legal education and at least 3 years' experience in the field of law, be of impeccable reputation and be a recognized authority in their fields of activity, pass the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership of self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors, and be no more than 65 years of age. Persons who have been convicted for a criminal offense and persons who have not passed the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership in the self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors may not be members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Non-judge members of the Superior Council of Magistracy:
The selection criteria for 6 SCM non-judge members are the following:
a) have a high professional reputation;
b) have personal integrity;
c) have experience in the field of law or political science, economics, psychology for at least 10 years;
d) do not work, at the time of submitting the application, within the bodies of the legislative, executive or judicial power;
e) are not politically affiliated.

Q228 (2025): Published activity reports for both Councils once per year.
Other (for both Councils): Information published regarding competitions for the positions of prosecutor and judge, vacant positions, on the date of the ordinary meetings of the Assembly of Judges/Prosecutors, Councils' meetings, published opinions, reports, studies, recommendations, public consultations.
Superior Council of Prosecutors useful links:
https://csp.md/concursuri-pentru-functia-de-procuror
https://csp.md/functii-de-procuror-vacante
https://csp.md/adunarea-generala-procurorilor-0
https://csp.md/avizeopinii
https://csp.md/node/34
https://csp.md/index.php/transparenta/transparenta-decizionala
https://csp.md/index.php/cadrul-normativ
https://csp.md/index.php/prezentare-generala/membri-csp
https://csp.md/colegiu/colegiul-de-disciplina-si-etica/hotarari1
https://csp.md/transparenta/rapoarte-de-activitate
https://csp.md/consiliu/consiliul-superior-al-procurorilor/hotarari Superior Council of Magistracy useful links:
www.csm.md
https://www.csm.md/ro/hotaririle.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/sedinte/sedinte.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/activitatea/rapoarte-anuale.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/organe-subordonate.html”
https://www.csp.md/colegiu/colegiul-de-disciplina-si-etica/hotarari1

Q229 (General Comment): Both, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors are constitutional bodies established for the organization and functioning of the judicial system, and serve as guarantors of independence and impartiality of judges or prosecutors. One of the duties of SCM and SCP members is to promote the principle of the independence of judges and prosecutors. According to the Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, prosecutors may submit requests to the SCP regarding the protection of their independence and/or professional reputation, as well as regarding situations that affect the independence and image of the prosecution system, or may refer matters to the Prosecutors' Inspection
for further investigation. In the exercise of this role, any judge is entitled to refer a matter to the Superior Council of Magistracy in the event of pressure or interference that undermines their independence, honor, or professional reputation. The Council may refer the matter to the Judicial Inspection for the purpose of conducting the necessary investigations and preparing a report on the circumstances found. (examples of press releases and decisions of the SCM on such matters referred for examination, available at : press-releases - https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4571-csm-avertizeaza-asupra-riscului-sistemic-de-agresiune-impotriva-judecatorilor-si-solicita-interventii-legislative-urgente.html https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4385-csm-apara-independenta-justitiei-in-fata-unui-val-de-intimidari.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4350-declaratia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-privind-apararea-independentei-justitiei.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4044-reactia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-si-reafirmarea-angajamentului-fata-de-independenta-si-eficienta-actului-de-justitie.html
decisions:
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2020/09/95-9.pdf
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2016/06/138-6.pdf).

Q229 (2025): Please see the general comment.

Ukraine

Q222 (General Comment): The High Council of Justice of Ukraine consists of twenty-one members. The authorities authorised to propose and elect its members are defined by Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Articles 5–9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice" (Law No. 1798-VIII of 21 December 2016, as amended and in force in the reference year). Ten members are proposed and elected by judges through the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges. Candidates are nominated by delegates to the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges participating in the Congress and are elected by secret ballot in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" (Law No. 1402-VIII of 2 June 2016). Two members are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two members are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two members are elected by the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational and Scientific Institutions. The procedure for electing members by the latter congress is governed by the applicable legislation regulating its organisation and work; delegates representing higher legal education institutions and research institutions nominate candidates who meet the statutory requirements, and members are elected by secret ballot. The Chairman of the Supreme Court is a member of the High Council of Justice ex officio and is therefore not proposed by any authority within the meaning of this question. Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office"
1. In the period between the All-Ukrainian Conferences of Prosecutors, the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall be the highest body of prosecutorial self-governance.
2. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall consist of fifteen persons, including:
1. two representatives (prosecutors) from the Office of the Prosecutor General;
1-1) one representative (prosecutor) from the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office;
{Part two of Article 71 supplemented with paragraph 1-1 pursuant to Law No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
2. five representatives (prosecutors) from regional prosecutor's offices;
{Paragraph 2 of part two of Article 71 amended pursuant to Laws No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019 and No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
3. five representatives (prosecutors) from district prosecutor's offices;
{Paragraph 3 of part two of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}
4. two representatives (scholars) appointed by the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational Institutions and Scientific Institutions.
3. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall be competent provided that at least eleven members have been elected.
{Part three of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
{Part four of Article 71 repealed pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}
5. A prosecutor holding an administrative position or being a member of the respective body conducting disciplinary proceedings may not simultaneously be a member of the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine.
{Part five of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}

Q222 (2025): Members of the High Council of Justice are appointed by the authorities defined in Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Articles 5–9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice". Ten members are elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges by secret ballot. Two members are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two members are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two members are elected by the Congress of representatives of higher legal educational and scientific institutions. The Chairman of the Supreme Court is a member ex officio.

Q224 (General Comment): Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine 'On High Council Of Justice' contain the following requirements and restrictions applicable to the members of the High Council of Justice:

1. To be eligible for the election (appointment) to the High Council of Justice, a candidate must be a citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of thirty five, has command of the state language, has a university degree in law and not less than fifteen years of working experience in the area of law, belongs to the legal profession and meets the criteria of political neutrality.
2. Members of the High Council of Justice, except the President of the Supreme Court, shall perform their functions on a permanent basis.
3. Members of the High Council of Justice shall be subject to requirements and restrictions established by the anti-corruption legislation.
4. Members of the High Council of Justice shall be obliged to comply with the ethical standards for judges, both in their professional activity and beyond it.
5. Members of the High Council of Justice shall meet the criteria of political neutrality. In particular, a person may not be elected (appointed) a member of the High Council of Justice if on the date of election (appointment) this person:

1) is a member of or holds any position in any political party or another organisation with political goals or participates in political activities;
2) is elected for an elected position in any state body (except judicial) or in a local self-government body and holds a representative mandate;
3) participates in management or financing of a political campaign or in other political activities.

6. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not take their position alongside with: any other involvement in a state authority or local self-government body, bodies of judicial, attorneys' or prosecutorial self-governance, being members of the Parliament of Ukraine, members of the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, members of oblast, district, city, city district, village, or township councils, being involved in business activities or any other salaried position (except the office of the President of the Supreme Court), being involved in any other paid work or receiving other salary than that of the member of the High Council of Justice (with the exception of lecturing, research, or creative work and the remuneration linked to it) or being members of management or supervisory boards of legal entities that aim for profit. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not be members of political parties, trade unions and shall not participate in any political activities.
7. Persons who hold shares or have other corporate rights, property rights or ownership interest in any for-profit legal entity shall be obliged to place such shares (corporate rights), or other relevant rights under the management of an independent third party for the duration of the term in the office as a member of the High Council of Justice (without the right of instructing that party on the management of the shares or corporate or other rights or the exercise of associated rights). Members of the High Council of Justice may receive interest, dividends or other passive income from their own property.
8. A judge serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall not administer justice (except for the President of the Supreme Court).
9. A defence counsel serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall, for the duration of the term in the office, suspend his/her practice of law as prescribed by the law.

A judge, a prosecutor, a defence counsel, while serving as a member of the High Council of Justice, shall not participate in self-governance bodies of judges, advocates or prosecutors.

10. The following persons cannot be eligible for membership in the High Council of Justice:

1) persons declared by court legally incapable or partially incapable;

Q225 (2025): The Council of Judges of Ukraine is elected by a regular congress of judges of Ukraine. The next congress of judges of Ukraine is convened by the Council of Judges of Ukraine once every two years.

(The law does not clearly stipulate that a member of the Council of Judges of Ukraine is elected for a term of 2 years).

According to Part 2 of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice", members of the High Council of Justice are elected (appointed) for a term of four years. The same person cannot hold the position of a member of the High Council of Justice for two consecutive terms.

According to part 6 of Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution", the term of office of a member of the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine is five years without the right to be re-elected.

Q227 (General Comment): Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” 9. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall:
1. {The effect of paragraph 1 of part nine of Article 71 suspended until 1 September 2021 — see paragraph 2, Section II of Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019} submit recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases provided for by this Law. Where the Prosecutor General disagrees with the candidate recommended by the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine and refuses the appointment, he or she shall submit another candidate for consideration by the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine;
2. organise the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the independence of prosecutors and improving the organisational support for the activities of prosecutor’s offices;
3. consider issues relating to the legal protection and social protection of prosecutors and their family members, and adopt relevant decisions on such matters;
4. consider applications from prosecutors and other reports concerning threats to the independence of prosecutors, and take appropriate measures following such consideration (notify the relevant authorities of grounds for criminal, disciplinary or other liability; initiate consideration of measures to ensure the safety of prosecutors; publish statements on behalf of the prosecutorial corps regarding violations of prosecutorial independence; address relevant communications to international organisations, etc.);
5. submit proposals concerning issues related to the activities of the prosecution service to state authorities and local self-government bodies;
6. exercise oversight over the implementation of decisions of the bodies of prosecutorial self-governance;
7-1) provide clarifications regarding compliance with the requirements of legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of prosecutors, the chairperson or members of the respective body conducting disciplinary proceedings;
8. exercise other powers provided for by this Law.
In respect of the powers of the High Council of Justice, the paragraph 13-1 of the part one of Article 3 of the Law was excluded on the basis of Law № 1629-IX of 13.07.2021.

Q228 (General Comment): Decisions of the Council of Judges of Ukraine are published on the official web portal of the judiciary the day after they are adopted.
Information on the activities of the Council of Judges of Ukraine is freely available on the official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine, in national and local media and on official websites of the judiciary.
The official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine (https://rsu.gov.ua) was created to harmonize relations between the judiciary and society, to ensure prompt and objective coverage in the media and on the official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine of public information managed by the Council of Judges of Ukraine on the activities of courts, judicial authorities, and judicial self-government, and to ensure compliance with democratic standards of communication with the media and the public. After all, creating an effective system of interaction between courts, media, and civil society organizations is one of the priority areas of democratization in modern Ukraine.
For the convenience of users, the Council of Judges of Ukraine website has improved the sections “About the COJ”, “News”, “Documents”, “Gallery”, and “Contacts”. The information is structured into separate sections and subsections that contain documents by area.
The section “About the COJ” (https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/pro-rsu) contains the personal composition of the Council of Judges of Ukraine elected by the XVIII Regular Congress of Judges of Ukraine (date of the Congress: March 09-11, 2021) and the specialized committees of the Council of Judges of Ukraine.
In the Documents section (https://rsu.gov.ua/documents), information is published in several formats: hypertext and in a downloadable file that provides for the possibility of further data processing or another machine-readable format. This section contains all decisions of the Council of Judges of Ukraine since 2014. The results of sociological studies and national surveys on the judicial system and judicial reform are freely available, as well as information on the court performance evaluation system. The “Conflict of Interest” subsection of the “Documents” section contains all information on decisions, reports and methodological recommendations of the Council of Judges of Ukraine on monitoring compliance with the legislation on conflict of interest in the activities of courts; compliance with ethical standards by judges and prevention of corruption.
The subsections “Regulatory Documents” and “International Standards” of the “Documents” section contain relevant national and international documents. A number of laws and bylaws regulating the activities of the judiciary, as well as acts that guide the work of the Council of Judges of Ukraine, have been collected. The “News” section (https://rsu.gov.ua/news) publishes the official position of the Council of Judges of Ukraine on its activities and organizational activities of the courts; information and analytical materials; information support for meetings of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and its committees; speeches and press conferences of the Chairman of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and other representatives of the judiciary; announcements of public events of courts, higher judicial self-government bodies (meetings of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and its committees, meetings, etc.), as well as public events with the participation of members of the Council of Judges of Ukraine; information on the activities of the judiciary; and other information.
The published information contains relevant hyperlinks to official sources. A separate section “Congresses” (https://rsu.gov.ua/documents/10) contains information on organizational issues related to the preparation and holding of the Congress of Judges of Ukraine, lists of delegates to the Congress, a preliminary list of issues to be discussed at the Congress, lists of candidates to the High Council of Justice and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to be elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine, and decisions of the Congress of Judges of Ukraine.
The website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine contains information on its structure, published legal acts, acts of individual action adopted by the Council of Judges of Ukraine, and the legal framework for the Council of Judges of Ukraine. At the same time, the Council of Judges of Ukraine is working to improve and develop not only the official website. By Decision No. 19 of May 4,

Q229 (General Comment): In Ukraine, several bodies are involved in ensuring guarantees of the independence of judges and prosecutors within their respective mandates. The High Council of Justice is competent to take measures to safeguard the independence of judges, in particular by considering communications on interference with judicial activity and adopting decisions within its constitutional powers under the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”.
At the same time, the Council of Judges of Ukraine, as a body of judicial self-government, contributes to the protection of judges from interference in their professional activities and adopts decisions, statements and other measures within the framework of judicial self-government in this regard.
With respect to prosecutors, issues related to pressure or interference fall within the competence of prosecutorial self-government bodies, in particular the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine, which ensures guarantees of independence of prosecutors in accordance with the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”.
Thus, the competences of these bodies are distributed according to their respective institutional mandates within the systems of judicial and prosecutorial self-government.

Indicator 11-Council for the judiciary/ Prosecutorial Council

by question No.

Question 222. What is the number of members in the Council(s) and who proposes them?
Question 223. Who appoints the members of the Council(s)?
Question 224. Are there selection criteria for non-judge/non-prosecutor members in the council(s)?
Question 225. What is the term of office of the members of the Council(s) in years?
Question 226. What are the conditions for the term of office of members of the Council(s)?
Question 227. Please describe the different competences of the Council(s)
Question 228. What accountability measures are in place regarding the activities of the Council(s)?
Question 229. Is(Are) the Council(s) competent when it is evident that there is a breach of the independence or the impartiality of a judge or pressure on a prosecutor?

Question 222

Armenia

(2025): According to Articles 173 and 174 of the Constitution: “The Supreme Judicial Council shall be an independent state body that guarantees the independence of courts and judges. The Supreme Judicial Council shall be composed of ten members. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the General Assembly of Judges, from among judges having at least ten years of experience as a judge. Judges from all court instances must be included in the Supreme Judicial Council. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not act as chairperson of a court or chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the National Assembly, by at least three fifths of votes of the total number of Deputies, from among academic lawyers and other prominent lawyers holding citizenship of only the Republic of Armenia, having the right of suffrage, with high professional qualities and at least fifteen years of professional work experience. The member elected by the National Assembly may not be a judge. Members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected for a term of five years, without the right to be re-elected. The Judicial Code may prescribe incompatibility requirements for the members of the Supreme Judicial Council elected by the National Assembly. The Judicial Code may prescribe a requirement on the suspension of powers of judge-members while holding office in the Supreme Judicial Council. The Supreme Judicial Council shall, within the time limits and under the procedure prescribed by the Judicial Code, elect a Chairperson of the Council, successively from among the members elected by the General Assembly of Judges and the National Assembly. Details related to the formation of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be prescribed by the Judicial Code”.
According to the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", the judges-members of the
Supreme Judicial Council are elected by the General Meeting from among the judges of courts of all instances in the following
proportion: from the Court of Cassation - one member, from the courts of Appeal - one member, from the courts of first instance - three members, while from the courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance of the regions - at least one member.
Please note that these breakdown can be changed if a judge is promoted and transferred to a higher instance. Prosecution in Armenia does not have a Council, it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, according to the Article 22 of the Law on ''he Prosecutor's Office'' a board shall function in the Prosecutor's Office, chaired by the Prosecutor General. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office consists of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutors General, the heads of the structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General's Office, the Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan.

Azerbaijan

(2025): There is no Prosecutorial Council in Azerbaijan. A Collegium though functions in the Prosecutor General's Office.
JLC – 1 representative of the legal community elected by a conference of judges is also member of the Council (Category Other).
In accordance with Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council:
6.1. The Judicial-Legal Council shall operate in a composition of 15 members. 6.2. The composition of the Judicial-Legal Council shall be formed of the following persons:
- 6.2.1. three judges of the cassation instance court elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.2. three judges of the appeal instance courts elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.3. three judges of the first instance courts elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.4. a judge appointed by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.5. a person appointed by the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.6. a person appointed by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.7. a lawyer appointed by the Bar Association of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.8. a legal scholar appointed by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences;
- 6.2.9. a representative of the legal community elected by the conference of judges.

6.4. Persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must have higher legal education and more than ten years of work experience in the legal profession.
6-1.1. The Conference of Judges is held for the election of the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law.
6-1.2. Judges of the cassation, appeal, and first-instance courts are represented at the Conference of Judges in the following manner:
- 6-1.2.1. 5 judges from the Supreme Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6-1.2.2. 3 judges from each court of appeal instance;
- 6-1.2.3. 1 judge from each specialized first-instance court;
- 6-1.2.4. 1 judge from each district (city) court.

6-1.3. The Conference of Judges is considered quorate (authorized) when three-quarters of the judges provided for in Article 6-1.2 of this Law are present.
6-1.4. The Conference of Judges elects the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law by open ballot, with a simple majority of votes of the participants.

Georgia

(2025): Information is filled according 31st December, 2025 Data - The High Council of Justice of Georgia by law should be composed of 15 members; in 2024 it was composed of 14 members (12 male, 2 female). For 2024 it was reported that all 8 members are elected from the first instance. The judge members of the Council are elected by their peers representing all levels of the common courts. Furthermore, a member elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a judge assigned to the position for a three-year term (except when he/she has at least five years' experience of working as a judge), a member of the Disciplinary Chamber or the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court.
According to the Organic Law, more than a half of the members elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a chairperson of a court, his/her first deputy or a deputy, or the chairperson of a judicial panel or a chamber. The Conference of Judges elects judicial members of the HCJ by a 2/3 majority present at its meeting. The non-judge members of the Council are elected by the Parliament and the President of Georgia. In particular, the Parliament elects five members of the Council on a competition basis. The Parliament may elect, as a member of the High Council of Justice, a Georgian citizen who has a higher legal education with a master's or equivalent academic degree/higher education diploma, at least 5 years of working experience in the legal profession, and an excellent reputation, and is recognized as a specialist in the field of law. Candidates for the membership of the High Council of Justice of Georgia shall be selected from among the professors and scholars working at higher education institutions of Georgia, members of the Bar Association of Georgia and/or the persons nominated by non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities of Georgia, upon recommendation of a collegial management body of the organization concerned. One of the fields of activity of the above mentioned non-entrepreneurial (non-commercial) legal entities shall be, for at least the last two years before the announcement of the competition, participation with representative authority in court proceedings. As a restriction, a member of the Parliament of Georgia, a judge or a prosecutor may not be nominated as candidates for membership of High Council of Justice of Georgia.
Information is filled according 2024 Data.
The Prosecutorial Council consists of 15 members, out of which 7 are non-prosecutors. The procedure for the selection of non- prosecutorial members of the Prosecutorial Council is as follows:
- Conference of Prosecutors elects 8 members; The Parliament elects 2 members (MPs), one from the parliamentary majority and another from the MPs not belonging to the parliamentary majority;
- The High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges);
- The Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice;
- The Parliament elects 2 members (representatives of civil society and academia).

Besides Prosecutorial Council, Currently, there are 3 different councils pertaining to the PSG activities:
1. Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council

The Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council is advising the Prosecutor General on the matters of career management, incentives and discipline of employees. It does not have members from outside of the PSG.
2. Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council

The Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council is advising the Prosecutor General on the matters of strategic development of the Prosecutor's Office and the criminal justice policy. It does not have members from outside of the PSG.
3. Training Council

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): SCP - Five candidate members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are proposed as follows:
a) one from among the prosecutors of the General Prosecutor's Office;
b) four from among the prosecutors of the territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices. There is no distinction how many from territorial offices and how many from specialized offices. Four candidate members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are proposed from among civil society. SCM-Six candidate members of the Superior Council of Magistracy from among the judges are proposed, as follows: four from the first instance courts, one from the courts of appeal, and one from the Supreme Court of Justice. Six candidate non-judge members of the Superior Council of Magistracy are selected in an open and transparent manner by the Legal, Appointments, and Immunities Committee of the Parliament through a public competition and proposed to the Parliament for appointment.

(2025): SCP-Other- President of the Superior Council of Magistracy - ex-officio member
The Minister of Justice continued activity as a SCP ex-officio member until 31 December 2025. The Minister of Justice is no longer a SCP ex-officio member as of 1 January 2026 due to legislative changes.

Ukraine

(General Comment): The High Council of Justice of Ukraine consists of twenty-one members. The authorities authorised to propose and elect its members are defined by Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Articles 5–9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice" (Law No. 1798-VIII of 21 December 2016, as amended and in force in the reference year). Ten members are proposed and elected by judges through the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges. Candidates are nominated by delegates to the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges participating in the Congress and are elected by secret ballot in accordance with the procedure established by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" (Law No. 1402-VIII of 2 June 2016). Two members are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two members are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two members are elected by the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational and Scientific Institutions. The procedure for electing members by the latter congress is governed by the applicable legislation regulating its organisation and work; delegates representing higher legal education institutions and research institutions nominate candidates who meet the statutory requirements, and members are elected by secret ballot. The Chairman of the Supreme Court is a member of the High Council of Justice ex officio and is therefore not proposed by any authority within the meaning of this question. Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office"
1. In the period between the All-Ukrainian Conferences of Prosecutors, the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall be the highest body of prosecutorial self-governance.
2. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall consist of fifteen persons, including:
1. two representatives (prosecutors) from the Office of the Prosecutor General;
1-1) one representative (prosecutor) from the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office;
{Part two of Article 71 supplemented with paragraph 1-1 pursuant to Law No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
2. five representatives (prosecutors) from regional prosecutor's offices;
{Paragraph 2 of part two of Article 71 amended pursuant to Laws No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019 and No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
3. five representatives (prosecutors) from district prosecutor's offices;
{Paragraph 3 of part two of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}
4. two representatives (scholars) appointed by the Congress of Representatives of Higher Legal Educational Institutions and Scientific Institutions.
3. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall be competent provided that at least eleven members have been elected.
{Part three of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 3509-IX dated 08 December 2023}
{Part four of Article 71 repealed pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}
5. A prosecutor holding an administrative position or being a member of the respective body conducting disciplinary proceedings may not simultaneously be a member of the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine.
{Part five of Article 71 amended pursuant to Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019}

(2025): Members of the High Council of Justice are appointed by the authorities defined in Article 131 of the Constitution of Ukraine and Articles 5–9 of the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice". Ten members are elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine from among judges or retired judges by secret ballot. Two members are appointed by the President of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, two members are elected by the Congress of Advocates of Ukraine, two members are elected by the All-Ukrainian Conference of Prosecutors, and two members are elected by the Congress of representatives of higher legal educational and scientific institutions. The Chairman of the Supreme Court is a member ex officio.

Question 223

Armenia

(2025): Prosecution in Armenia does not have a Council, it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, according to the Article 22 of the Law on The Prosecutor's Office a board shall function in the Prosecutor's Office, chaired by the Prosecutor General. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office consists of the Prosecutor General, the Deputy Prosecutors General, the heads of the structural subdivisions of the Prosecutor General's Office, the Prosecutor of the city of Yerevan. The members of the board are not elected, they become members ex officio. The Prosecutor General, who is a member of the Board, is appointed by the National Assembly, while the remaining members are appointed by the Prosecutor General.

Azerbaijan

(2025): There is no Prosecutorial Council in Azerbaijan. A Collegium though functions in the Prosecutor General's Office.

According to Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On the Judicial-Legal Council":

6.1. The Judicial-Legal Council operates with a composition consisting of 15 members. 6.2. The composition of the Judicial-Legal Council is established by the following persons:

- 6.2.1. Three judges of the court of cassation instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.2. Three judges of the courts of appellate instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.3. Three judges of the courts of first instance elected by the conference of judges;
- 6.2.4. A judge appointed by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.5. A person appointed by the Milli Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.6. A person appointed by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.7. A lawyer appointed by the Bar Association of the Republic of Azerbaijan;
- 6.2.8. A legal scholar appointed by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences;
- 6.2.9. A representative of the legal community elected by the conference of judges.

According to Article 6-1.1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council,' the conference of judges is held for the purpose of electing the members of the Judicial-Legal Council specified in Articles 6.2.1 – 6.2.3 and 6.2.9 of this Law.

They are appointed by Order No. 2087 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 10 June 2020, titled "On the approval of the composition of the Collegium of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan and the repeal of Order No. 746 of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated 19 June 2001 'On the approval of the composition of the Collegium of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan'."

Georgia

(2025): PSG comment

- The High Council of Justice elects 2 members (judges);
- The Parliament elects one member, nominated by the Minister of Justice;

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): SCM- Six members of the Superior Council of Magistracy from among the judges are appointed by secret ballot by the General Assembly of Judges. The candidate judges who receive the highest number of votes are appointed as members of the Superior Council of Magistracy. Six lay members are appointed by Parliament via resolution with a three-fifths majority of elected deputies. The competition, which includes application reviews and public interviews, must be completed before the mandates of sitting members expire. The Legal, Appointments, and Immunities Committee of the Parliament provides reasoned opinions for each selected candidate to the Parliament.

Note on Constitutional Compliance: On October 1, 2024, the Constitutional Court (Decision No. 22) declared certain provisions of this selection process unconstitutional. The Ministry of Justice is in the process of adjusting the legislative framework to comply with this ruling.

Integrity Assessment (Pre-Vetting)

All candidates undergo an integrity assessment by the Independent Evaluation Commission (Pre-Vetting Commission). The Commission's decision is integrated into the candidate's file; those who fail the evaluation are ineligible for the ballot.

Parliamentary Appointment Deadlines and Deadlocks

For the non-judge candidates if the initial appointment procedure fails, the matter is re-entered onto the Parliament's agenda within 15 working days of the same session, following consultations with parliamentary factions. The three-fifths majority requirement remains.

Should Parliament fail to fill all vacancies after two attempts, it may appoint members to the remaining positions by a simple majority, provided the candidates receive a positive opinion from a Commission of Independent Experts. This Commission is composed of:

a) The Ombudsman;

b) A lawyer appointed by the Council of the Union of Lawyers;

c) A judge appointed by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Justice;

d) A prosecutor appointed by the Superior Council of Prosecutors;

e) A member appointed by the President of the Republic of Moldova.

Following public interviews, this Commission issues a positive opinion only if convinced the candidate will effectively fulfill the SCM mandate without compromising the independence of the Council or the judicial system.

SCP - Five members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed by the General Assembly of Prosecutors from among the prosecutors in office, by secret, direct, and free vote. Prosecutors who receive the highest number of votes at the General Assembly of Prosecutors are considered selected as members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Four members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors are appointed through a competition from among civil society, as follows: one by the President of the Republic, one by Parliament, one by the Government, and one by the Academy of Sciences of Moldova. All candidates must promote the external evaluation conducted by the Independent Commission for the Evaluation of the Integrity of Candidates for Membership in the Self-Governing Bodies of Judges and Prosecutors.

Question 224

Armenia

(2025): Pursuant to Article 174(2) of the Constitution: 2. Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the General Assembly of Judges from among judges having at least ten years of judicial experience. The Supreme Judicial Council must include judges from courts of all instances. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not be a court president or a chamber president of the Court of Cassation.
Pursuant to Article 174(3) of the Constitution: Five members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected by the National Assembly by at least three-fifths of the total number of deputies, from among legal scholars and other reputable lawyers who are citizens of the Republic of Armenia only, have the right to vote, possess high professional qualifications, and have at least fifteen years of professional experience. A member elected by the National Assembly may not be a judge.

Azerbaijan

(2025): According to Article 6.4 of the Law 'On the Judicial-Legal Council,' persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must possess a higher legal education and more than ten years of work experience in the legal profession.
Article 7. Persons with dual citizenship, those having obligations toward other states, individuals engaged in entrepreneurial and commercial activities (excluding scientific, pedagogical, and creative activities), and clergymen may not be included in the composition of the Judicial-Legal Council.
Pursuant to the amendment introduced to Article 6.4 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the Judicial-Legal Council” by Law No. 905-VIQD dated 9 June 2023, persons elected (appointed) as members of the Judicial-Legal Council must possess higher legal education and have more than ten years of professional experience in the legal field.
The previous wording of Article 6.4 was as follows:
“Persons appointed to the Judicial-Legal Council by the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Milli Majlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the relevant executive authority of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan must possess higher legal education and have more than five years of professional experience in the legal field.”
The legislative amendment establishes that the requirement of more than 10 years of professional legal experience applies to all members of the Council.

Georgia

(2025): One ex-officio member of HCOJ is President of Supreme Court of Georgia. 11 judge members of the Council are elected by their peers representing all levels of the common courts. Furthermore, a member elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a judge assigned to the position for a three-year term, a member of the Disciplinary Chamber or the Qualification Chamber of the Supreme Court.
According to the Organic Law, more than 7 (legal change) of the members elected by the Conference of Judges of Georgia may not be a chairperson of a court, his/her first deputy or a deputy, or the chairperson of a judicial panel or a chamber. The Conference of Judges elects judicial members of the HCJ by a 2/3 majority present at its meeting. The non-judicial members of the Council are elected by the Parliament (2 members) and the President of Georgia (1 member). The Parliament/president may elect as a member of the High Council of Justice a Georgian citizen who has a higher legal education with a master's or equivalent academic degree/higher education diploma, at least 5 years of working experience in the legal profession, and an excellent reputation, recognized as a specialist in the field of law. As a restriction, a member of the Parliament of Georgia, a judge or a prosecutor may not be nominated as candidates.
For the Prosecutorial council, a candidate nominated by the Minister of Justice and elected by the Parliament should have a higher education in law with a master's or equal academic degree and at least five years' experience of working as a lawyer.
Two members, elected by the High Council of Justice of Georgia should have at least five years' experience of working as a judge.
For two members of the Council representing civil society and academia, elected by the Parliament, the legislation prescribes the following requirements: (a) Higher legal education with a master's or equal academic degree/higher education diploma; (b) at least 5 years of working experience in the legal specialty; (c) excellent reputation; (d) recognition as a specialist in the field of law. Out of the additional two members of the Council, the Parliament elects one from the Parliamentary majority and the other from outside the majority.
Regarding the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council, please see the last paragraph in the reply to Question N222.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Non-prosecutor members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors:
Candidates for membership of the Superior Council of Prosecutors on behalf of civil society must have a higher legal education and at least 3 years' experience in the field of law, be of impeccable reputation and be a recognized authority in their fields of activity, pass the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership of self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors, and be no more than 65 years of age. Persons who have been convicted for a criminal offense and persons who have not passed the assessment carried out by the Independent Integrity Assessment Commission of candidates for membership in the self-administrative bodies of judges and prosecutors may not be members of the Superior Council of Prosecutors. Non-judge members of the Superior Council of Magistracy:
The selection criteria for 6 SCM non-judge members are the following:
a) have a high professional reputation;
b) have personal integrity;
c) have experience in the field of law or political science, economics, psychology for at least 10 years;
d) do not work, at the time of submitting the application, within the bodies of the legislative, executive or judicial power;
e) are not politically affiliated.

Ukraine

(General Comment): Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine 'On High Council Of Justice' contain the following requirements and restrictions applicable to the members of the High Council of Justice:

1. To be eligible for the election (appointment) to the High Council of Justice, a candidate must be a citizen of Ukraine who has attained the age of thirty five, has command of the state language, has a university degree in law and not less than fifteen years of working experience in the area of law, belongs to the legal profession and meets the criteria of political neutrality.
2. Members of the High Council of Justice, except the President of the Supreme Court, shall perform their functions on a permanent basis.
3. Members of the High Council of Justice shall be subject to requirements and restrictions established by the anti-corruption legislation.
4. Members of the High Council of Justice shall be obliged to comply with the ethical standards for judges, both in their professional activity and beyond it.
5. Members of the High Council of Justice shall meet the criteria of political neutrality. In particular, a person may not be elected (appointed) a member of the High Council of Justice if on the date of election (appointment) this person:
   1) is a member of or holds any position in any political party or another organisation with political goals or participates in political activities;
   2) is elected for an elected position in any state body (except judicial) or in a local self-government body and holds a representative mandate;
   3) participates in management or financing of a political campaign or in other political activities.
6. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not take their position alongside with: any other involvement in a state authority or local self-government body, bodies of judicial, attorneys' or prosecutorial self-governance, being members of the Parliament of Ukraine, members of the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, members of oblast, district, city, city district, village, or township councils, being involved in business activities or any other salaried position (except the office of the President of the Supreme Court), being involved in any other paid work or receiving other salary than that of the member of the High Council of Justice (with the exception of lecturing, research, or creative work and the remuneration linked to it) or being members of management or supervisory boards of legal entities that aim for profit. Members of the High Council of Justice shall not be members of political parties, trade unions and shall not participate in any political activities.
7. Persons who hold shares or have other corporate rights, property rights or ownership interest in any for-profit legal entity shall be obliged to place such shares (corporate rights), or other relevant rights under the management of an independent third party for the duration of the term in the office as a member of the High Council of Justice (without the right of instructing that party on the management of the shares or corporate or other rights or the exercise of associated rights). Members of the High Council of Justice may receive interest, dividends or other passive income from their own property.
8. A judge serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall not administer justice (except for the President of the Supreme Court).
9. A defence counsel serving as member of the High Council of Justice shall, for the duration of the term in the office, suspend his/her practice of law as prescribed by the law.

A judge, a prosecutor, a defence counsel, while serving as a member of the High Council of Justice, shall not participate in self-governance bodies of judges, advocates or prosecutors.

10. The following persons cannot be eligible for membership in the High Council of Justice:
    1) persons declared by court legally incapable or partially incapable;
    2) persons with a record of conviction that has not been expunged or removed from the record under the procedure established by law;

Question 225

Armenia

(2025): Members of the Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected for a term of five years, without the right to be re-elected. Each member of the Board of the Prosecutor's Office must hold the office until the end of his/her term. For example, the Prosecutor General is elected for a term of six years, but there is no term specified for other member prosecutors and they will continue to hold an office until reaching the age of 65, which is the maximum age for occupying the position of a prosecutor.

Georgia

(2025): The members of the Prosecutorial Council are elected for the four years term. They do not have specific privileges and they cannot be re-elected for a second consecutive term. The eight elected prosecutor/investigator members of the Prosecutorial Council are also the members of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council and the Grading Council. Respectively the same rules apply. Other seven prosecutor members of the latter three councils may hold their membership positions until being in the respective prosecutorial offices.

Ukraine

(2025): The Council of Judges of Ukraine is elected by a regular congress of judges of Ukraine. The next congress of judges of Ukraine is convened by the Council of Judges of Ukraine once every two years.
(The law does not clearly stipulate that a member of the Council of Judges of Ukraine is elected for a term of 2 years).
According to Part 2 of Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine “On the High Council of Justice”, members of the High Council of Justice are elected (appointed) for a term of four years. The same person cannot hold the position of a member of the High Council of Justice for two consecutive terms.
According to part 6 of Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine “On Prosecution”, the term of office of a member of the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine is five years without the right to be re-elected.

Question 226

Armenia

(2025): Prosecutors mentioned by law are ex-officio members of the Board of the Prosecutor's Office, so they are not elected as members of the Board for some specific term and there is no specific rule for re-election. But it should be noted that the same person may not be elected as Prosecutor General for more than two consecutive terms. So, the same person may not chair the Board for more than two consecutive terms.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Article 6.6 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On the Judicial-Legal Council” provides that the term of office of the members of the Judicial-Legal Council is five years. Judge members of the Council, except judge of Constitutional Court and Chief Justice of Supreme court, are subject to evaluation.

Georgia

(2025): High Council of Justice of Georgia - It's not full time position for Judge Members of Council, but it's full time position for non judge members of The Council.

Question 227

Ukraine

(General Comment): Article 71 of the Law of Ukraine “On the Prosecutor’s Office” 9. The Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine shall:
1. {The effect of paragraph 1 of part nine of Article 71 suspended until 1 September 2021 — see paragraph 2, Section II of Law No. 113-IX dated 19 September 2019} submit recommendations on the appointment and dismissal of prosecutors from administrative positions in cases provided for by this Law. Where the Prosecutor General disagrees with the candidate recommended by the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine and refuses the appointment, he or she shall submit another candidate for consideration by the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine;
2. organise the implementation of measures aimed at ensuring the independence of prosecutors and improving the organisational support for the activities of prosecutor’s offices;
3. consider issues relating to the legal protection and social protection of prosecutors and their family members, and adopt relevant decisions on such matters;
4. consider applications from prosecutors and other reports concerning threats to the independence of prosecutors, and take appropriate measures following such consideration (notify the relevant authorities of grounds for criminal, disciplinary or other liability; initiate consideration of measures to ensure the safety of prosecutors; publish statements on behalf of the prosecutorial corps regarding violations of prosecutorial independence; address relevant communications to international organisations, etc.);
5. submit proposals concerning issues related to the activities of the prosecution service to state authorities and local self-government bodies;
6. exercise oversight over the implementation of decisions of the bodies of prosecutorial self-governance;
7-1) provide clarifications regarding compliance with the requirements of legislation on the settlement of conflicts of interest in the activities of prosecutors, the chairperson or members of the respective body conducting disciplinary proceedings;
8. exercise other powers provided for by this Law.
In respect of the powers of the High Council of Justice, the paragraph 13-1 of the part one of Article 3 of the Law was excluded on the basis of Law № 1629-IX of 13.07.2021.

Question 228

Armenia

(2025): https://court.am/hy/decisions , https://court.am/hy/decisions/2 , https://court.am/hy/decisions/3 , https://court.am/hy/disciplinary , https://court.am/hy/president-legal-acts .
The normative decisions of the Supreme Judicial Council and decisions on disciplinary liability are also published in the legal acts information system www.arlis.am.
The option "published activity reports" was selected for more accuracy, as the Supreme Judicial Council publishes information about its
activities.

Azerbaijan

(2025): Since the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Azerbaijan is a unified centralized body based on the subordination of territorial and specialized prosecutor's offices to the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the collegium can report only to the Prosecutor General.

Georgia

(2025): PSG comment: The requirement for the transparency of the Prosecutorial Council is provided for by the Constitution of Georgia, which stipulates that the Prosecutorial Council shall be established to ensure the independence, transparency and efficiency of the PSG.
Information on the activities of the Prosecutorial Council is posted on its website and Facebook page as well as on the PSG website. In addition, the meetings of the Prosecutorial Council are live-streamed on Facebook. According to the 2020 Rule on Recruitment, Vetting, Competition, Internal Competition, Promotion, Demotion and Rotation of Employees at the Prosecution Service of Georgia and the Rule on Internship at the Prosecution Service of Georgia, the decisions on appointment and promotion of prosecutors are published online. Information on the work of the Career Management, Ethics and Incentives Council, the Strategic Development and Criminal Justice Policy Council, the Grading Council and the Internship Commission is published on the PSG website.

Republic of Moldova

(2025): Published activity reports for both Councils once per year.
Other (for both Councils): Information published regarding competitions for the positions of prosecutor and judge, vacant positions, on the date of the ordinary meetings of the Assembly of Judges/Prosecutors, Councils' meetings, published opinions, reports, studies, recommendations, public consultations.
Superior Council of Prosecutors useful links:
https://csp.md/concursuri-pentru-functia-de-procuror
https://csp.md/functii-de-procuror-vacante
https://csp.md/adunarea-generala-procurorilor-0
https://csp.md/avizeopinii
https://csp.md/node/34
https://csp.md/index.php/transparenta/transparenta-decizionala
https://csp.md/index.php/cadrul-normativ
https://csp.md/index.php/prezentare-generala/membri-csp
https://csp.md/colegiu/colegiul-de-disciplina-si-etica/hotarari1
https://csp.md/transparenta/rapoarte-de-activitate
https://csp.md/consiliu/consiliul-superior-al-procurorilor/hotarari Superior Council of Magistracy useful links:
www.csm.md
https://www.csm.md/ro/hotaririle.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/sedinte/sedinte.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/activitatea/rapoarte-anuale.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/organe-subordonate.html”
https://www.csp.md/colegiu/colegiul-de-disciplina-si-etica/hotarari1

Ukraine

(General Comment): Decisions of the Council of Judges of Ukraine are published on the official web portal of the judiciary the day after they are adopted.
Information on the activities of the Council of Judges of Ukraine is freely available on the official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine, in national and local media and on official websites of the judiciary.
The official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine (https://rsu.gov.ua) was created to harmonize relations between the judiciary and society, to ensure prompt and objective coverage in the media and on the official website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine of public information managed by the Council of Judges of Ukraine on the activities of courts, judicial authorities, and judicial self-government, and to ensure compliance with democratic standards of communication with the media and the public. After all, creating an effective system of interaction between courts, media, and civil society organizations is one of the priority areas of democratization in modern Ukraine.
For the convenience of users, the Council of Judges of Ukraine website has improved the sections “About the COJ”, “News”, “Documents”, “Gallery”, and “Contacts”. The information is structured into separate sections and subsections that contain documents by area.
The section “About the COJ” (https://rsu.gov.ua/ua/pro-rsu) contains the personal composition of the Council of Judges of Ukraine elected by the XVIII Regular Congress of Judges of Ukraine (date of the Congress: March 09-11, 2021) and the specialized committees of the Council of Judges of Ukraine.
In the Documents section (https://rsu.gov.ua/documents), information is published in several formats: hypertext and in a downloadable file that provides for the possibility of further data processing or another machine-readable format. This section contains all decisions of the Council of Judges of Ukraine since 2014. The results of sociological studies and national surveys on the judicial system and judicial reform are freely available, as well as information on the court performance evaluation system. The “Conflict of Interest” subsection of the “Documents” section contains all information on decisions, reports and methodological recommendations of the Council of Judges of Ukraine on monitoring compliance with the legislation on conflict of interest in the activities of courts; compliance with ethical standards by judges and prevention of corruption.
The subsections “Regulatory Documents” and “International Standards” of the “Documents” section contain relevant national and international documents. A number of laws and bylaws regulating the activities of the judiciary, as well as acts that guide the work of the Council of Judges of Ukraine, have been collected. The “News” section (https://rsu.gov.ua/news) publishes the official position of the Council of Judges of Ukraine on its activities and organizational activities of the courts; information and analytical materials; information support for meetings of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and its committees; speeches and press conferences of the Chairman of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and other representatives of the judiciary; announcements of public events of courts, higher judicial self-government bodies (meetings of the Council of Judges of Ukraine and its committees, meetings, etc.), as well as public events with the participation of members of the Council of Judges of Ukraine; information on the activities of the judiciary; and other information.
The published information contains relevant hyperlinks to official sources. A separate section “Congresses” (https://rsu.gov.ua/documents/10) contains information on organizational issues related to the preparation and holding of the Congress of Judges of Ukraine, lists of delegates to the Congress, a preliminary list of issues to be discussed at the Congress, lists of candidates to the High Council of Justice and the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to be elected by the Congress of Judges of Ukraine, and decisions of the Congress of Judges of Ukraine.
The website of the Council of Judges of Ukraine contains information on its structure, published legal acts, acts of individual action adopted by the Council of Judges of Ukraine, and the legal framework for the Council of Judges of Ukraine. At the same time, the Council of Judges of Ukraine is working to improve and develop not only the official website. By Decision No. 19 of May 4,

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Armenia

(2025): According to Articles 141-142 of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia": A judge is brought to disciplinary responsibility by the Supreme Judicial Council. The grounds for bringing a judge to disciplinary responsibility are: 1) violation of the norm of substantive or procedural law in the exercise of justice or other powers provided for by law as a court, committed intentionally or through gross negligence; 2) violation by a judge of the rules of conduct of a judge established by this Code, committed with intent or gross negligence. The Board of the Prosecutor's Office discusses the fundamental issues related to the organization of the activities. There is no regulation directly mentioned in the law on this issue The Supreme Judicial Council shall, by exercising the powers established by the Constitution and this Code, guarantee the independence of courts and judges. The President of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal, as well as the Court of Cassation, may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council on issues related to ensuring the normal functioning of their courts (Articles 32 and 33 of the Judicial Code). In the event of unlawful interference with or threat thereof against the inviolability of a judge, his/her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him/her, and other property, the judge shall report the matter to the competent state bodies and the Supreme Judicial Council. The competent state bodies shall be obliged to immediately take appropriate measures to ensure the security of the judge, his/her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him/her, and other property, and shall inform the Supreme Judicial Council thereof. The Supreme Judicial Council shall make a decision on the initiation of criminal prosecution against a judge or on granting consent to his/her deprivation of liberty no later than the day following the filing of the Prosecutor General's petition. The President of the Supreme Judicial Council, upon receiving a motion from the Prosecutor General on the issue of initiating criminal prosecution against a judge or granting consent to deprive him of his liberty, shall immediately convene a session of the Supreme Judicial Council. The examination of the issue of initiating criminal prosecution against a judge or granting consent to deprive him of his liberty shall be conducted in camera.

Azerbaijan

(2025): In accordance with Article 286 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, sanctions are prescribed for interference in any form with the activities of the court for the purpose of obstructing the administration of justice.
In accordance with Article 100 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On Courts and Judges' and pursuant to the first part of Article 127 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, judges are independent and are subject only to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
In accordance with Article 11.0.7 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan 'On the Judicial-Legal Council', the Judicial-Legal Council shall take measures to ensure the independence of judges and to prevent external interference in the work of the courts.
According to Article 100 of Law on Court and Judges, in case of outside influence on the activities of the judge, he must apply to the Judicial Council. Article 11 of Law on Judicial-Legal Council, the Council takes measures to ensure independence of judges and to prevent meddling in their activity. As the additional guarantee for judges, in 2019 special hotline was introduced at the Council in order to receive applications from judges in case of interference with their activities. At the same time, any form of interference in the judicial process in order to impede the administration of justice is a criminal offense (Article 286 of the Criminal Code).

Georgia

(2025): High Council of Justice of Georgia has the obligation to protect Judge from any kind of pressure or violation of Judges Independence or impartiality. If its obvious that Judge has breached its obligation of independence or impartiality, High council of Justice of Georgia can start disciplinary prosecution against Judge (after the opinion of Secretary of HCOJ is presented).

Republic of Moldova

(General Comment): Both, the Superior Council of Magistracy and the Superior Council of Prosecutors are constitutional bodies established for the organization and functioning of the judicial system, and serve as guarantors of independence and impartiality of judges or prosecutors. One of the duties of SCM and SCP members is to promote the principle of the independence of judges and prosecutors. According to the Regulation on the Organization and Functioning of the Superior Council of Prosecutors, prosecutors may submit requests to the SCP regarding the protection of their independence and/or professional reputation, as well as regarding situations that affect the independence and image of the prosecution system, or may refer matters to the Prosecutors' Inspection
for further investigation. In the exercise of this role, any judge is entitled to refer a matter to the Superior Council of Magistracy in the event of pressure or interference that undermines their independence, honor, or professional reputation. The Council may refer the matter to the Judicial Inspection for the purpose of conducting the necessary investigations and preparing a report on the circumstances found. (examples of press releases and decisions of the SCM on such matters referred for examination, available at : press-releases - https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4571-csm-avertizeaza-asupra-riscului-sistemic-de-agresiune-impotriva-judecatorilor-si-solicita-interventii-legislative-urgente.html https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4385-csm-apara-independenta-justitiei-in-fata-unui-val-de-intimidari.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4350-declaratia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-privind-apararea-independentei-justitiei.html
https://www.csm.md/ro/noutatii/4044-reactia-consiliului-superior-al-magistraturii-si-reafirmarea-angajamentului-fata-de-independenta-si-eficienta-actului-de-justitie.html
decisions:
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2020/09/95-9.pdf
https://www.csm.md/files/Hotaririle/2016/06/138-6.pdf).

(2025): Please see the general comment.

Ukraine

(General Comment): In Ukraine, several bodies are involved in ensuring guarantees of the independence of judges and prosecutors within their respective mandates. The High Council of Justice is competent to take measures to safeguard the independence of judges, in particular by considering communications on interference with judicial activity and adopting decisions within its constitutional powers under the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the High Council of Justice".
At the same time, the Council of Judges of Ukraine, as a body of judicial self-government, contributes to the protection of judges from interference in their professional activities and adopts decisions, statements and other measures within the framework of judicial self-government in this regard.
With respect to prosecutors, issues related to pressure or interference fall within the competence of prosecutorial self-government bodies, in particular the Council of Prosecutors of Ukraine, which ensures guarantees of independence of prosecutors in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On Prosecution".
Thus, the competences of these bodies are distributed according to their respective institutional mandates within the systems of judicial and prosecutorial self-government.

12 Reforms

Overview of Reforms

12.1.1 Table 12.1.1 Current reforms in 2025 (Q68)

Table 12.1.1 Current reforms in 2025 (Q68)

Beneficiaries	Current reforms
Armenia	1) A legislative package was adopted , which introduced the public disclosure of the concluding part of integrity opinions issued by the Corruption Prevention Commission. At the same time, it provides for the individual's right to participate in the process of preparing the integrity opinion concerning them. The individual may also request that their objections to the opinion be published together with its concluding part. The main amendments have been made to the Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission. (Implemented) 2) Amendments to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office and the Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission establish that incompatibility requirements shall also apply to Deputy Prosecutors General. They further provide that compliance by Deputy Prosecutors General with the applicable rules of conduct shall be overseen by the Corruption Prevention Commission. (Implemented) 3) By another amendment in the Judicial Code , the number of non-judge members of the Ethics and Disciplinary Committee of the General Assembly of Judges is to be increased by three. These amendments also aim to restrict the ability of non-judge members of the Committee to act like a representative before courts of general jurisdiction, specialized courts, courts of appeal, and the Court of Cassation. Any breach of this restriction constitutes grounds for termination of the member's mandate. Candidates for non-judge membership of the Committee are required, prior to their election, to submit an integrity questionnaire to the Judicial Department. Upon election, they are obliged to assume their duties, notify of the termination of their mandate where applicable, and submit annual declarations. (Adopted) Access to justice and legal aid, civil, criminal and administrative reforms 1) An amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code establishes a six-month time limit for the examination of cases in the appellate court, with the possibility of a one-time extension for up to four additional months. The Criminal Court of Appeal may examine cases under a written procedure. (Planned) 2) A limitation has been introduced on the right of administrative authorities to lodge appeals. In particular, administrative authorities are no longer entitled to appeal, before the appellate court, judicial acts deciding cases on the merits where such acts are based on claims challenging public-law monetary demands of up to AMD 300,000. This amendment has been introduced to the Code of Administrative Procedure. (Adopted) 3) A package of draft laws, including the Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Civil Procedure Code" and related legislation, has been submitted to the National Assembly. Under the proposed amendments, civil and administrative cases are to be examined within a six-month time limit. This period may be extended by the court only by a reasoned decision: in civil cases—up to two times, for no more than three months each time, and in administrative cases—up to two times, for no more than six months each time. At the same time, in the event of a change in the composition of the court, the proceedings must continue from the point at which they were interrupted. This amendment has been introduced to the Code of Administrative Procedure and the Code of Civil procedure. (Adopted) 4) A six-month time limit for the examination of cases has also been established in the administrative appellate court, alongside a rule providing that appeals are to be examined under a written procedure. This amendment has been introduced to the Code of Administrative Procedure. (Adopted) 5) A package of draft laws, including the new Bankruptcy Code of the Republic of Armenia and related legislation, has been submitted to the National Assembly. (Planned) Legal professionals (organisation, competence, gender equality, training, etc.). 1) In addition to the mandatory training programs organized by the Justice Academy for all judges as prescribed by law, a total of 168 judges of various specializations and judicial instances have undergone further training through international partners, both in the Republic of Armenia and abroad. These trainings have contributed to enhancing judges' professional competence, in-depth knowledge of legislation, as well as their analytical skills and ability to work with information, among other capacities. 2) The decision of the Government on adoption of the strategy and action plan for the implementation of gender policy in the Republic of Armenia for 2025-2028 was adopted. (https://www.arlis.am/hy/acts/206364) Mediation and other alternative dispute resolution measures 1) Amendments introduced through the Law "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Mediation" and related legislation have improved the procedures for conducting mediation and addressed a number of practical issues identified in practice. In addition, several orders have been adopted by the Minister of Justice aimed at further enhancing and regulating the procedures for carrying out mediation. (Implemented) 2) As of July 1, 2025, a legislative framework requiring mandatory mediation in certain family cases has entered into force, and the electronic mediation system, e-mediation.am, has been launched. Between July 1, 2025, and the end of the year, citizens submitted over 700 requests for the appointment of a mediator to the Ministry of Justice through the e-mediation.am system, more than 75% of which have already been completed. Of the completed cases, in over 26% of instances, the parties reached a mediated agreement—a notably high rate for mandatory mediation (adopted). 3) To ensure the consistent and continuous implementation of reforms in the field of mediation, a "Training of Trainers" program has also been conducted, resulting in the preparation of 12 specialists who will be responsible for training new mediators in the future. 4) In 2025, the Armenian Center for Arbitration and Mediation continued to record successes in both arbitration and mediation, managing cases at both international and domestic levels. By the end of 2025, the Center had handled approximately 300 arbitration cases, including one international case, and over 160 mediation cases, of which 15 were international. The international cases involved parties from the United States, Germany, Belgium, India, Kazakhstan, Russia, Iran, Georgia, Eritrea, North Macedonia, and Lebanon. New information and communication technologies and digitalisation 1) On August 25, 2025, the electronic system for administrative proceedings was launched, followed by the establishment of a hotline to record and address issues on a daily basis. 2) The new electronic system "Arlis" has been launched, allowing users to register as "users" and access a range of benefits, including downloading legal acts, marking "preferred" legal acts, accessing translated versions of legal acts, and comparing amended legal acts side by side through dual-window functionality. 3) The electronic bankruptcy system is scheduled to be launched in 2026. The Ministry of Justice is actively working on the development of new electronic systems for criminal proceedings (currently underway). 4) The electronic mediation system, e-mediation.am, has been launched. Other 1) Improvement of court building conditions (currently underway). In 2025, construction works have been carried out to improve the conditions of 22 court buildings. More than ten courtrooms have been renovated, courtyard areas have been upgraded, and administrative building lobbies and corridors have been refurbished. The administrative buildings have also been equipped with necessary furnishings, including metal detectors, fire safety systems, and other essential facilities. 2) An electronic system for anonymizing personal data in court decisions designated for publication is currently being developed and implemented (currently underway). 3) Works to improve the conditions of detention cells for detainees and defendants in courts are currently underway. In particular, over 30 cells in several administrative buildings of the Judicial System of the Republic of Armenia have been renovated in accordance with international standards, including the provision of special facilities for meetings between detainees and their lawyers (currently underway). 4) The development of a methodological guide for handling anti-corruption court cases is currently in progress (currently underway).
Azerbaijan	On 2 June 2025 by the Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council, the "Regulation on the Conduct of Clerical Work in the Courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was approved and entered into force. The Regulation establishes a unified framework for clerical administration in all courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In particular, it sets out: □the rules for conducting clerical work in the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan; □the random and automated electronic allocation of cases; □procedures for the anonymization of court decisions published electronically. The Regulation is currently in effect and is being consistently implemented across the judiciary. On 24 June 2025, during the meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council, the "Monitoring Working Group" was established within the Apparatus of the Judicial-Legal Council. It was established for the purpose of analyzing the effectiveness of justice in criminal, civil, and administrative disputes, as well as in connection with the activities of the Apparatus of the Judicial-Legal Council. The "Monitoring Working Group" is executing its functions in the mentioned directions. Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council on the Approval of the "Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Positions" – August 4, 2025 Due to amendments to the legislation reducing the selection process for candidates for vacant judicial positions from four stages to three—namely, a test examination, a written examination, and an interview—the "Rules for the Selection of Candidates for Vacant Judicial Positions" have been revised and approved by a decision of the Judicial-Legal Council. Among candidates for judicial positions with equal results, preference is given to candidates who have completed higher levels of education, and in cases where the educational level is the same, preference is given to those who graduated with distinction and those who possess foreign language proficiency. The submission of documents for vacant judge positions can be done electronically. A psychologist may be involved in oral exams as an observer to provide a psychological assessment of candidates. The revised rules are in effect and being effectively implemented. Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council on the Approval of the "Rules and Methodology for the Evaluation of Judges' Performance" – September 30, 2025 New rules and methodology for the evaluation of judges, with due consideration to the opinions of international experts and advanced international practice, were discussed and approved at the meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council. The new rules are now in effect and being implemented. Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council on the Approval of the "Rules on the Provision of Special Information by the Courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan" – September 30, 2025 With the purpose of maintaining the mechanism for providing special information regarding force majeure situations, committed crimes in the courts and etc., the "Rules on the Provision of Special Information by the Courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan" has been approved by the decision of the Judicial-Legal Council. The Rules are now in effect and being implemented. The "Working Group on the Organization of the Training and Educational Process for Judges" was established during the meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council on September 30, 2025. In order to effectively execute the duties in the field of judicial training, the "Working Group" has been established. The "Working Group" is executing its functions in relevant directions. Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council on the Approval of the "Rules on the Training of Judges Appointed for the First Time for a Period of Three Years" – November 5, 2025 Based on the right of determining the rules for training of judges appointed for the first time for a period of three years, which was vested in the Judicial-Legal Council under the Law on November 7, 2024, the Council approved the aforementioned Rules. The Rules are now in effect and being implemented. Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council dated 30 December 2025 on Amendments to the "Regulation on the Judicial Selection Committee" By the Decision of the Judicial-Legal Council dated 30 December 2025, amendments were made to the "Regulation on the Judicial Selection Committee" approved by the Decision of 11 March 2005. Pursuant to this Decision, an additional competence was introduced to the powers of the Judicial Selection Committee, namely: "to participate in the training of judges appointed for the first time for a period of three years and in the process of continuous training of judges." Forms of Statistical Reports on Judicial Activity In accordance with the accountability functions of the CEPEJ, the forms of statistical reports on judicial activity were prepared by the "working group" established under the Judicial-Legal Council. The forms have already been discussed at a meeting of the Judicial-Legal Council and are expected to be approved in the near future. – JLC answer The improvement of the Instruction on the management of clerical work in the courts of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the development of an expanded version of the Electronic Document Circulation program, and the integration of most state bodies into this application are of particular importance. The Civil Servants Registry Information System and the Unified Human Resources Management System play a significant role in ensuring the efficient management of personnel affairs at the Shaki Court of Appeal. These systems enable the collection and analysis of information regarding court employees, the monitoring of the awarding of qualification degrees, the calculation of their length of service in public administration, the management of leave entitlements, and the prompt resolution of other personnel-related matters. Increasing the capabilities of the "e-court" information system, widespread implementation of electronic document circulation, and development of online processes and remote participation mechanisms are one of the main priorities. Measures are being taken to organize continuous training programs for judges and court staff, and to strengthen ethical behavior and professional skills. The mentioned reforms serve to increase the efficiency of justice in the country, strengthen the principles of the rule of law, and increase citizen satisfaction.-Shirvan AP answer 1. Deepening judicial-legal reforms (Presidential Decree No. 604 of 3 April 2019) Priority: Improving quality, transparency and efficiency of justice, promoting consistency in judicial practice and advancing procedural improvements.

Georgia	To further advance justice reform a Judicial Reform Strategy and Action Plan was developed in October 2022. The document defines the objectives of the judicial reform, analyzes the current situation in Georgia's common court system, and identifies institutional challenges/future reform issues, including reducing caseloads in courts, ensuring an optimal number of judges, strengthening social protection guarantees for judges, improving the quality of reasoning in judicial decisions, and expanding the practice of using electronic means in court proceedings. The High Council of Justice of Georgia is proceeding with the appointment of judges for life tenure, without initial three-year term, under the new constitutional regime, which entered into full effect on 31 December 2024. As of March 2026, 364 judges are appointed across all three instances of the common courts, of whom 322 are appointed for life tenure. Furthermore, in order to increase the social protection guarantees for judges, on 26 June 2025 amendments were made to Article 69 of the Law of Georgia on Common Courts. The amount of the monthly salary rate for judges of different court instances/judges holding administrative positions in different court instances was increased by this amendment. Similarly to the rule on determining the official salary rates of other state (public) servants, it was established by the Organic Law that the amount of a judge's monthly official salary rate shall be determined by multiplying the base official salary established by the law of Georgia on state budget for the relevant year by the coefficients assigned to judges according to the court instances. Consequently, according to the Law on the State Budget of Georgia for 2026, the monthly official salary rates of judges increased by 10% from 1 January 2026, in proportion to the increase of the base official salary. The Georgian Judiciary continues its active efforts to strengthen and ensure a high-quality, fair and accessible justice system for all. 2. PSG - Institutional changes In order to increase the effectiveness of fight against corruption, on 1 July 2025 the specialised Anti-Corruption Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia was reformed, which included 92% increase of its resources and upgrading its status to the level of department. Following the reform, the Anti-Corruption Department includes: □Head of the Department (new); □Deputy Head of the Department (new); □Two Heads of Units; □Five prosecutors (previously one); □Ten investigators of particularly important cases (previously six); □Three financial analysts; □Victim and Witness Coordinator (new). Improvement of the system for handling corruption complaints against law enforcement officers In line with GRECO Recommendation xxv, between March and August 2025 the Prosecution Service of Georgia (PSG) conducted a review of existing practices and institutional arrangements governing the receipt, referral, investigation, and monitoring of corruption complaints involving police officers. The review focused on identifying gaps and overlaps in the complaints-handling system, ensuring clarity of investigative competence, strengthening inter-institutional coordination, and enhancing transparency and public trust through feedback mechanism and publication of statistics. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that any new measures would be sustainable, publicly accessible, and consistently applied in practice. As a result of this review, the PSG decided to issue a guideline addressing all elements of Recommendation xxv and to accompany it with continuous monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Although the GRECO recommendation is limited to the police force, the PSG opted for a broader institutional scope, extending the same standards to other bodies vested with law enforcement powers, including the Prosecution Service of Georgia itself, the State Security Service, the Investigation Service of the Ministry of Finance, and the relevant law enforcement unit of the Defence Forces. Accordingly, on 18 August 2025, the PSG issued the Guideline on the Mechanism for Handling Reports of Corruption Involving Representatives of Law Enforcement Authorities. The Guideline was disseminated to all PSG staff and made publicly available on the PSG website: https://pog.gov.ge/index.php?m=689&lng=geo. Centralizing the lodging of corruption complaints through one entry point, with clear guidelines on referrals The Guideline explicitly establishes that the investigation of corruption offences committed by police officers falls within the investigative competence of the Prosecution Service of Georgia. Consequently, the PSG is designated as the one entry point for receiving corruption complaints concerning police officers. The Guideline provides that any person may submit a report in written or oral form, including anonymously. Reports may be submitted in person, by post, via a dedicated telephone hotline (2 405 222), by email: kancelaria@pog.gov.ge or through the contact details published on the PSG website: www.pog.gov.ge/contact. Clear and detailed rules governing the referral of complaints are set out in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Guideline. Any investigative body that receives a corruption report falling outside its competence is required to immediately forward the information to the competent investigative unit of the PSG. In cases where corruption is identified in the course of an ongoing investigation, the responsible prosecutor must ensure prompt transfer of the case to the appropriate unit. The Guideline also defines exceptional and justified circumstances under which, subject to prior approval and procedural guidance from the PSG, another investigative body may conduct an investigation. This narrowly tailored exception preserves flexibility while safeguarding the principle of centralized oversight and preventing conflicts of competence. Establishing an effective system of coordination and cooperation through clear, public protocols To ensure effective coordination and cooperation regarding the complaints mechanism for the police force, the Guideline assigns a central supervisory and coordinating role to the Anti-Corruption Department of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia. The Department is mandated to electronically monitor ongoing criminal cases involving corruption committed by law enforcement representatives and to issue recommendations aimed at improving investigative practice and consistency. It is further tasked with ensuring proper coordination and cooperation with all competent authorities and officials, including, where necessary, through the establishment of investigative teams. Feedback to complainants and publication of statistics The Guideline introduces a clear obligation for investigative bodies to provide feedback to reporting persons regarding the results of the review of the information they submitted. Where immediate feedback could jeopardize investigative interests, it must nevertheless be provided within a reasonable timeframe once such risks no longer exist. This requirement balances transparency and the rights of complainants with the operational needs of criminal investigations. In addition, the Guideline mandates the Anti-Corruption Department to ensure the systematic registration, systematization, and analysis of all reports concerning corruption by representatives of law enforcement agencies, including police officers, as well as the outcomes of their consideration. The Department is explicitly required to ensure the publication of statistical data, thereby enabling public scrutiny and informed assessment of the effectiveness of the complaints mechanism. Improvement of data collection and disaggregation on crimes committed by law enforcement officers In line with GRECO Recommendation xxvii relating to criminal offences, the framework for the collection and disaggregation of statistical data on corruption-related crimes committed by law enforcement officers has been further enhanced. On 16 April 2025, the Prosecutor General of Georgia adopted Order No. 66-ა On the Provision of Information, which obliges all structural units of the PSG to submit detailed statistical information concerning corruption offences to the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Office of the Prosecutor General of Georgia. Following the institutional transformation of the specialised Anti-
Republic of Moldova	General aspects of current and planned reforms in the justice sector Status implemented for the Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022-2025. Status planned for a new public policy document in the justice sector, which will ensure the continuity and sustainability of the reforms initiated. The Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025, approved by Law No. 211/2021, sets out the major objectives to be achieved in order to reform the justice system. In 2025, the implementation of the Strategy on Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025 was completed. The Ministry of Justice has prepared a Final Evaluation Report on the implementation of the Strategy for Ensuring the Independence and Integrity of the Justice Sector for 2022–2025. According to the Report, the degree of implementation of the 156 measures under the Strategy's Action Plan is as follows: 71% of actions implemented; 7% partially implemented; 15% in progress; 9% not implemented; and 1% obsolete. The report is available at the following link: https://justice.gov.md/sites/default/files/raport_de_evaluare_finala_a_implementarii_strategiei_in_sectorul_justitiei.pdf At the same time, reform of the justice sector is a central pillar of the Republic of Moldova's European integration agenda. In this context, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for coordinating Chapter 23 "Justice and Fundamental Rights," which covers the areas of justice, combating corruption, and protecting fundamental rights, and is one of the most complex chapters of the accession process, with a decisive impact on the candidate country's European path. In order to implement the commitments undertaken in this chapter, Government Decision No. 275/2025 approved the Roadmap on the Rule of Law, which sets out the strategic results to be achieved in the coming years to strengthen the rule of law as a fundamental pillar of democratic development. The overall objective of the document is to strengthen the independence of the judiciary, ensure the protection of fundamental rights, and reinforce the area of freedom, security, and justice, in line with European Union standards. The Roadmap provides for the adoption of a new public policy document in the justice sector, which will ensure the continuity and sustainability of the reforms initiated. In accordance with the regulatory framework on strategic planning (Government Decision No. 386/2020), the Ministry of Justice developed a draft Concept of the Program for the Development of the Justice Sector for 2027–2031, which was submitted to the State Chancellery on January 19, 2026, for coordination. On February 4, 2026, the Ministry of Justice received the State Chancellery's report evaluating the quality and compliance of the Program Concept, and on February 12, 2026, during the meeting of the Council for the Coordination of Sustainable Development, the concept was approved. The draft of the new policy document is available on the Ministry of Justice's webpage at the following link https://justice.gov.md/sites/default/files/document/attachments/conceptul_noului_document_de_politici_in_sectorul_justitiei.pdf The new policy document will continue the reforms already initiated, but will also address new sectoral priorities. A strategic and systemic approach, within a new policy document, to the objectives related to existing issues—including the identification (definition) of solutions and the expected impact—will enable the establishment, in the medium term, of an overall vision for the sustainable development of the justice sector. The planned measures will be aimed at: - strengthening the capacities of the self-governing bodies of the judicial system and the prosecution service; - strengthening the independence, integrity, and accountability of the justice sector; - implementing the reform of the Supreme Court of Justice and standardizing judicial practice; - ensuring a solid foundation for guaranteeing high-quality and efficient justice, centered on the needs of justice seekers; - raising professional training standards to provide qualified professionals; - further strengthening measures that facilitate access to justice, particularly for vulnerable groups; - increasing the efficiency of investigating and adjudicating corruption cases; - increasing the rate of enforcement of court decisions; - increasing the use of alternative dispute resolution methods (mediation/arbitration); - modernizing the justice sector in the context of digital transformation; - improving the criminal enforcement system to ensure compliance with human rights standards. Budget Status -implemented for the salaries increase measures and for compensation of transportation and rental expenses for judges and prosecutors The salaries of judges and prosecutors in 2025 increased as follows: ● for judges and prosecutors who are not subject to external evaluation (vetting) but who have passed the evaluation carried out by the Selection and Evaluation Board for Judges - by 50%. ● for judges who are not subject to external evaluation and who have not yet passed the evaluation carried out by the Selection and Evaluation Board - by 5%. Starting in July 2025, the salaries of judges who have not yet passed the evaluation procedure were additionally increased by 20% and for prosecutors by 6.5%. At the same time, Government Decision No. 27/2025 approved the Regulation on the compensation of transportation or rental expenses. This refers to the conditions for granting compensation, the calculation methodology, and the responsibilities of the authorities. Judges and prosecutors, as well as members of the judiciary and prosecutors in self-governing bodies, who work at least 20 km from their place of residence (except for the municipality of Chișinău), are eligible for transportation or rental compensation. Transportation compensation is calculated based on the round-trip distance, the fuel price, the number of days worked, and the average fuel consumption per kilometer. Rent allowances are granted in accordance with the rental agreement, within a ceiling set to comply with the budget. This measure aims to increase the attractiveness of vacant positions in remote locations and avoid bottlenecks in the judicial and prosecution systems. Courts and prosecutors' offices Status adopted for the amendments to the Plan for the construction of new buildings and/or renovation of existing buildings Status implemented for the Prosecution Service map optimization Status implemented for the external evaluation (vetting) of judges and prosecutors

Ukraine	The main justice reform priorities in Ukraine are structured around the Rule of Law Roadmap agreed with the European Commission in May 2025, which serves as the key framework guiding justice sector reforms in the context of Ukraine's EU accession process. The Roadmap combines strategic objectives with concrete measures, implementation timelines and responsible authorities across several thematic areas of the justice system. A public English source covering this framework is the European Commission Ukraine Report 2025, which refers to the adoption of the Rule of Law Roadmap and its role in structuring justice sector reforms. 1. Judicial staffing and organisation of courts — under implementation A key reform priority concerns addressing the shortage of judges and court staff, which directly affects access to justice, the duration of proceedings and the overall efficiency of the judicial system. Measures implemented within the framework of the Rule of Law Roadmap include: – restoration of merit-based judicial selection procedures – resumption of qualification assessment procedures – workforce planning – improvement of recruitment mechanisms Following the restoration of the functioning of judicial governance bodies, competitions for vacant judicial positions have resumed. At the same time, the territorial organisation of courts continues to be affected by wartime conditions. In particular, territorial jurisdiction of some courts has been temporarily reassigned where courts cannot operate due to hostilities or temporary occupation in order to ensure continuity of access to justice. 2. Administrative justice reform — adopted / under implementation Legislation establishing a specialised first-instance administrative court and a specialised administrative court of appeal for disputes involving central executive authorities has been adopted. Practical implementation is ongoing and includes organisational preparations, approval of conditions for judicial competitions and the initiation of selection procedures for judges of these courts, indicating a transition from the regulatory phase to the operational launch stage. 3. Digitalisation of justice — partially implemented Digitalisation of judicial proceedings is one of the key horizontal reform priorities and includes: – development of the Unified Judicial Information and Communication System – electronic submission of procedural documents – remote participation in court hearings – digital tools for case management and statistical analysis The regulatory and strategic framework for digital transformation of the judiciary has been established and several digital services are already operational. At the same time, full implementation remains ongoing and is affected by technical, organisational and wartime-related constraints. 4. Judicial financing and institutional resilience — partially implemented / under discussion The Rule of Law Roadmap includes measures aimed at strengthening the financial independence of the judiciary and ensuring adequate remuneration of judges and court staff, as well as maintaining judicial infrastructure and material resources necessary for the functioning of courts. Progress in this area depends on the overall budgetary situation of the state during wartime. At the same time, draft legislative initiatives concerning changes to the system for determining judicial remuneration remain under discussion.

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