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Strasbourg, 13/07/2026

CEPEJ(2026)5Rev1
Part 2

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

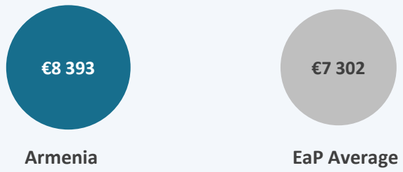
Part 2 - Beneficiary profile - Armenia

Executive Summary - Armenia in 2025

Population in 2025



GDP per capita in 2025



Average annual salary in 2025



€8 141

EaP Average: 8 113 €

Judicial Organisation

In 2025, Armenia's judicial system consisted of **19 courts** as legal entities, including **14 courts of general jurisdiction** and **5 specialised** courts. As legal entities, Armenia had 0.6 courts per 100,000 inhabitants, below the EaP average of 0.9. While the density of general jurisdiction courts (0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants) was lower than the regional average (0.8), the number of specialised courts (0.2 per 100,000 inhabitants) was in line with the EaP average.

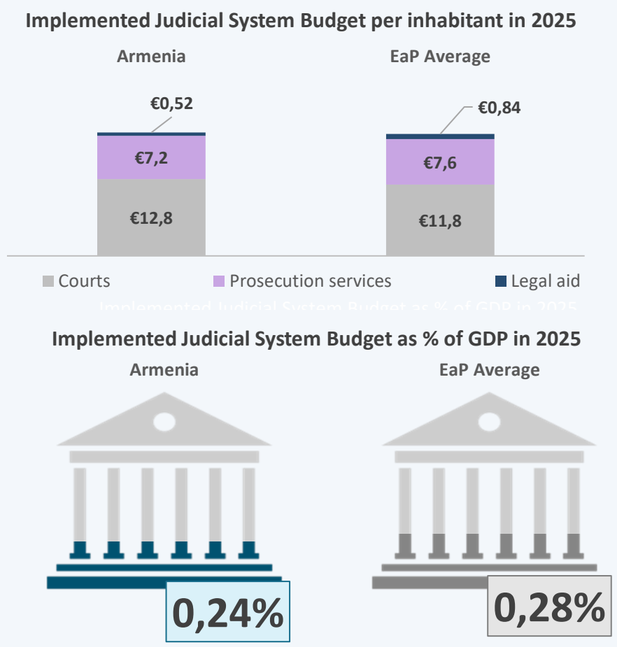
Budget

In 2025 the implemented judicial system budget reached **€63 628 437**. The data shows a slight decrease compared to 2024 (-9,52%) while, over the longer period of time, the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant had a **significant increase of 96,2% since 2020**. Most of the judicial system budget was devoted to courts, which received **62,3% of the total**, followed by **prosecution services (35,2%)** and **legal aid (2,5%).**The implemented budget for courts was €39 641 027, which represents per inhabitant spending of €12,8 compared with €11,8 for the EaP Average.

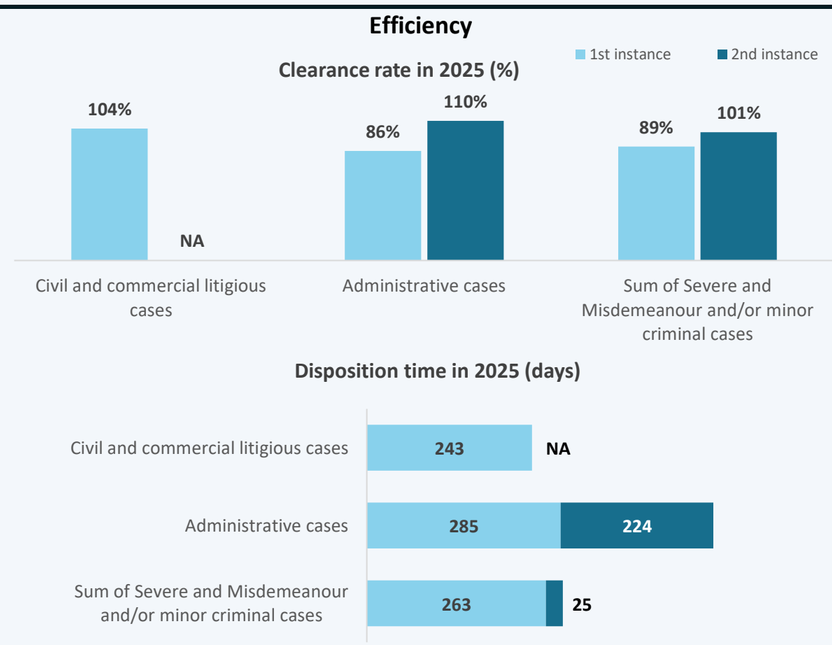
Legal Aid

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. In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by Armenia **was €1 599 891**. Between 2020 and 2025, it more than doubled from €0,22 to €0,52 per inhabitant. Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, Armenia's value was substantially lower than the regional reference point.

Budget of the Judicial System



Efficiency



Efficiency

For the purpose of this Profile, the data of the 1st and 2nd instance courts is analysed. In Armenia In first-instance courts, the **clearance rate for civil and commercial cases in 2025 was at 104%**. Administrative cases remained relatively stable and ended the period at 86%, while first-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases decreased to 89% in 2025. In first instance, Armenia had slightly higher CR compared to EaP average only in Civil and commercial litigious cases. In second-instance courts, clearance rates continued to drop for civil and commercial litigious cases, increased for Administrative cases and remained consistent in Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour cases. In both these categories the CR was above the EaP average in the second instance.

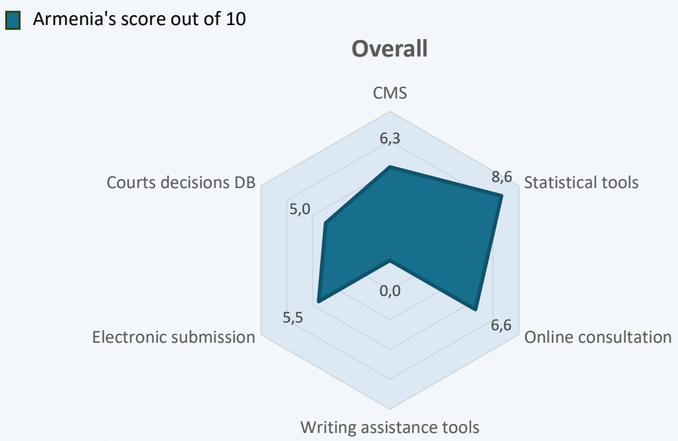
Disposition time increased in most categories since 2020. In the first-instance, **civil and commercial cases reached 243 days** (above the EaP average of 189), compared with 126 days in 2020, while **administrative cases increased from 237 days to 285 days** for the same period. First-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases, for which earlier data were not available, recorded a disposition time of 263 days in 2025 (EaP average 214). In second-instance courts, disposition times remained comparatively low for Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases (25 days), significantly below the EaP average in 2025, whereas administrative cases recorded a substantially higher disposition time of 224 days.

**The CEPEJ has developed two indicators to measure court's performance: clearance rate and disposition time.

Clearance Rate (CR) 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. Its key value is 100%. A value below 100% means that the courts were not able to solve all the cases they received and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases increases. A CR above 100% means that the courts have resolved more cases than they received (they have resolved all the incoming cases and part of the pending cases) and, as a consequence, the number of pending cases decreases.

Disposition Time (DT) is the indicator that calculates time necessary for a pending case to be resolved and estimates the lengths of proceedings in days. It is a ratio between the pending cases at the end of the period and the resolved cases within the same period, multiplied by 365 days. More pending than resolved cases will lead to a DT higher than 365 days (one year) and vice versa.

ICT Deployment indices (scale 0-10)



The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. 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 existing.

ICT Tools

The highest score was recorded for **Statistical tools index 8,6**, indicating that this is the country's most developed digital judicial service. **Online consultation** at **6,6** and the **Case Management System (CMS)** at **6,3** achieved the relatively hight scores. **Electronic submission** and the **database of court decisions** scored **5,5** and **5,0**, respectively**. T**he lowest score was recorded for **Writing assistance tools (0)**.

Training

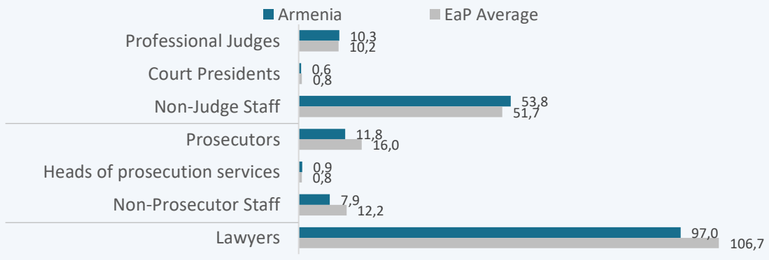
In 2025, Armenia delivered **117 live training activities**, comprising **248 training days** and involving **720 participants**. Judges accounted for the largest share of training activities (72 trainings), followed by prosecutors (40), while only five trainings were organised for non-judge staff. The **average duration** of live trainings in Armenia was **2.1 days**, slightly below the EaP average of 2.4 days. However, judges attended slightly longer trainings than the EaP average (1.7 days compared with 1.6 days), while prosecutors attended 2.2 days compared with 2.7 days. Training for non-judge staff was considerably longer than the regional average, averaging **8.0 days** compared with **3.3 days** across the EaP region.
The **average number of participants per training** was below the EaP average across all reported professional categories. Overall, each training involved **6.2 participants** on average, compared with **8.8** across the EaP region. Judges' trainings averaged **4.8 participants** (EaP average: 15.7), prosecutors' trainings **5.2 participants** (EaP average: 9.3), and non-judge staff trainings **33.2 participants**, which was also below the EaP average of 46.1.

ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

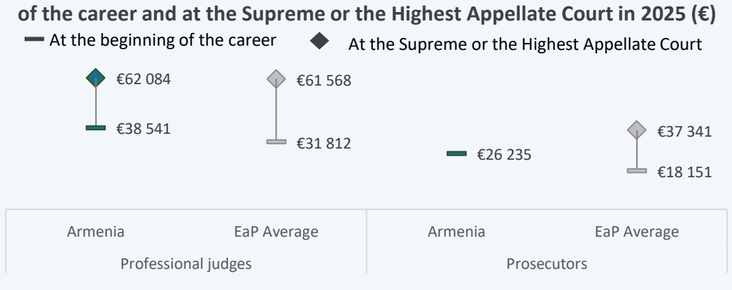
In Armenia, legal aid for court-related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. The judicial system provides for mandatory mediation with a mediator before or instead going to court. Also, there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of mediators was 4 per 100 000 inhabitants, which was below the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). Mandatory mediation was introduced in Armenia on 1 July 2025. In 2025, Armenia had **125 accredited or registered mediators**, equivalent to **4.0 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants**, which is substantially below the **EaP average of 15.9**. Nevertheless, the number of mediators increased significantly over the 2020–2025 period, with a **127.3% increase**. The ratio of mediators per 100 000 inhabitants also showed a steady upward trend, rising from **1.9 in 2020** to **4.0 in 2025.**

Professionals of Justice

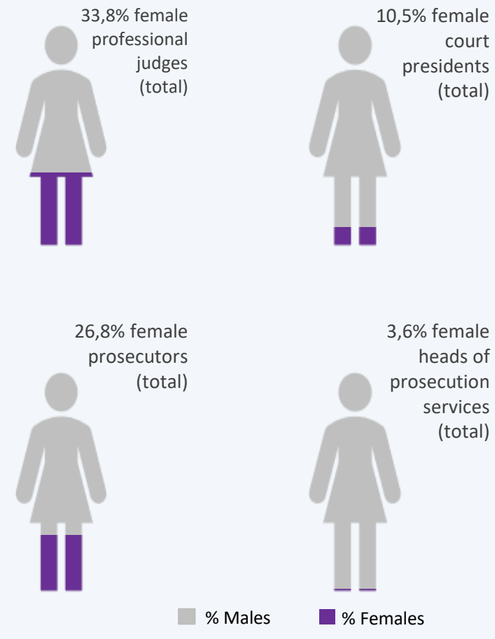
Total number of professionals per 100 000 inhabitants in 2025



Gross annual salaries of professional judges and prosecutors at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Gender Balance



Professionals and Gender Balance

In 2025, Armenia had **10.3 professional judges per 100,000 inhabitants**, broadly in line with the EaP average of **10.2**, while the number of **court presidents (0.6)** was slightly below the regional average (**0.8**). The country had **53.8 non-judge staff per 100,000 inhabitants**, slightly above the EaP average (**51.7**). By contrast, the number of **prosecutors (11.8)** and **non-prosecutor staff (7.9)** per 100,000 inhabitants remained below the EaP averages of **16.0** and **12.2**, respectively. The number of **heads of prosecution services (0.9)** was broadly comparable to the regional average (**0.8**), while the number of **lawyers (97.0 per 100,000 inhabitants)** was lower than the EaP average (**106.7**).

Salaries of Judges and Prosecutors

The gross annual salary of a **professional judge** ranged from **€38,541** at the beginning of the career to **€62,084** at the Supreme Court, close to the corresponding EaP averages (€31,812 and €61,568). For **prosecutors**, the gross annual salary at the beginning of the career was **€26,235**, considerably higher than the EaP average of **€18,151**. Women accounted for **33.8% of professional judges**, **10.5% of court presidents**, **26.8% of prosecutors**, and **3.6% of heads of prosecution services**, indicating that senior judicial and prosecutorial leadership remained predominantly male.

ECHR

In 2025, **189 applications were allocated to a judicial formation** of the ECtHR, representing a slight increase compared with 2024 (180). During the same year, the ECtHR delivered **22 judgments finding at least one violation** by Armenia, compared with 15 in 2024. Most violations concerned the right to a fair trial (12 cases). In parallel, 21 cases were considered closed, up from 14 cases in 2024.

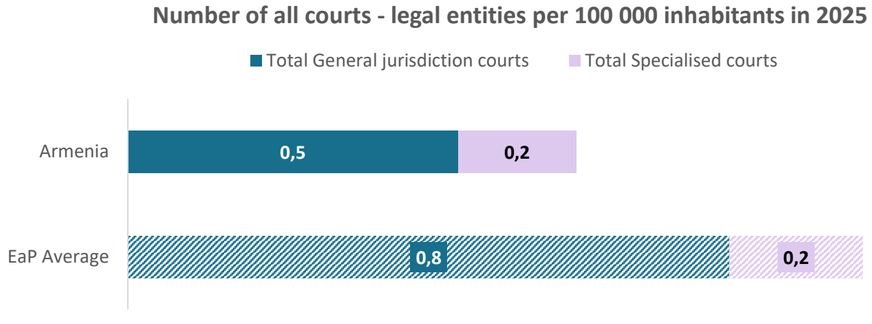
Judicial organisation in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 2.0)

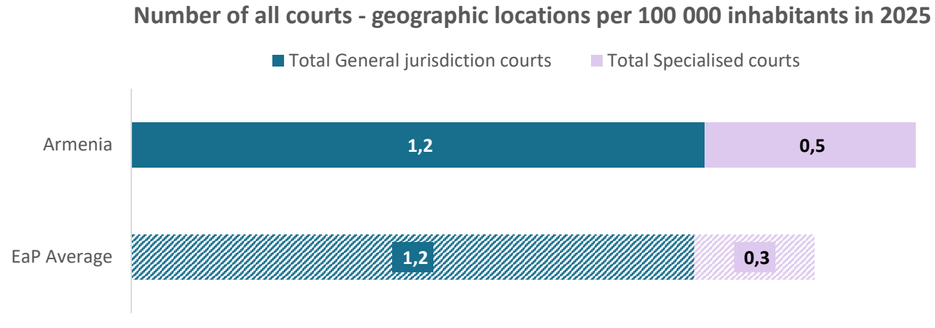
In 2025, Armenia's judicial system consisted of 19 courts as legal entities, including 14 courts of general jurisdiction and 5 specialised courts. As legal entities, Armenia had 0.6 courts per 100,000 inhabitants, below the EaP average of 0.9. While the density of general jurisdiction courts (0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants) was lower than the regional average (0.8), the number of specialised courts (0.2 per 100,000 inhabitants) was in line with the EaP average.

As for geographic locations, Armenia reported 52 court locations, corresponding to 1.7 locations per 100,000 inhabitants, exceeding the EaP average of 1.4. The density of general jurisdiction court locations (1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants) was equal to the regional average, while the density of specialised court locations (0.5 per 100,000 inhabitants) was higher than the EaP average (0.3).

• Number of courts - legal entities

		Number of courts - legal entities in 2025			Number of courts - geographic locations in 2025		
		Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total number of all court (1 + 2)		19	0,6	0,9	52	1,7	1,4
General jurisdiction	Total General jurisdiction courts (1)	14	0,5	0,8	38	1,2	1,2
	1st instance	11	0,4	0,7	35	1,1	1,1
	2nd instance	2	0,1	0,1	2	0,1	0,1
	Highest instance	1	0,0	0,0	1	0,0	0,0
Specialised courts	Total Specialised courts (2)	5	0,2	0,2	14	0,5	0,3
	1st instance	3	0,1	0,1	12	0,4	0,2
	2nd instance	2	0,1	-	2	0,1	-
	Highest instance	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	-





The Court of Cassation, the courts of appeal, the courts of general jurisdiction of the first instance, as well as specialised courts operate in the Republic of Armenia. The courts of general jurisdiction of first instance operate in the regions and the city of Yerevan, with a total of 11 courts (as legal entities). Specialised 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 specialisation) 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.

• Specialised courts

Areas of law concerned by the specialisation in 2025	Specialised courts (legal entities)	Specialised chambers and/or judges
Commercial and insolvency	✓	
Labour		
Family		
Rent and tenancies		
Enforcement of criminal sanctions		
Administrative	✓	
Juvenile		✓
Domestic violence		
Economic crime		
Corruption	✓	
Organised crime/terrorism		
Cybercrime and internet related disputes		✓
Environment		
Immigration/asylum		
Other		✓

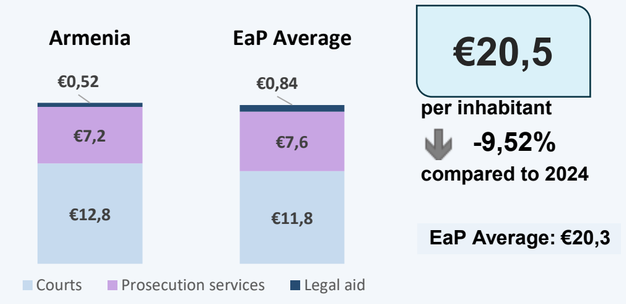
In 2025, Armenia maintained a system of specialised courts in several areas of law. Specialised court entities operated in **commercial** and **insolvency** matters, **administrative law**, and **corruption** cases. In addition, Armenia reported the use of **specialised judges** or chambers dealing with juvenile justice and cybercrime and internet-related disputes.

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.

Budget of the judicial system in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 1)

Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant



€20,5

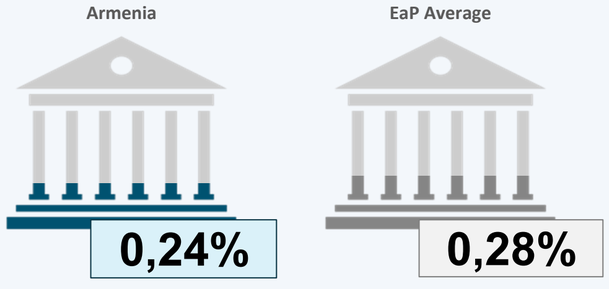
per inhabitant

-9,52%

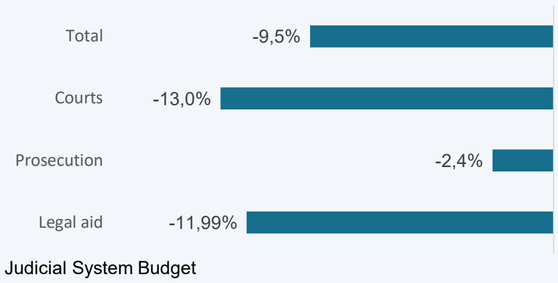
compared to 2024

EaP Average: €20,3

Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP



Variation of the JSB per inhabitant between 2024 - 2025



JSB = Judicial System Budget

The Judicial System Budget (JSB) is composed by the budget for courts, public prosecution services and legal aid. In 2025, the implemented JBS for Armenia was €20,5 per inhabitant, which is similar to the EaP Average (€20,3). This amount reflects a -9,52% decrease compared to 2024. Within this budget, €12,8 was allocated to courts, €7,2 to prosecution services, and €0,52 to legal aid. For the EaP Average, the corresponding allocations were €11,8, €7,6, and €0,84 respectively. As a share of the gross domestic product (GDP), Armenia dedicated 0,24% of its total economic output to the judicial system, which was marginally lower than the EaP Average of 0,28%. These figures illustrate that Armenia invests more in its judicial system per inhabitant but less as a share of GDP compared to EaP Average.

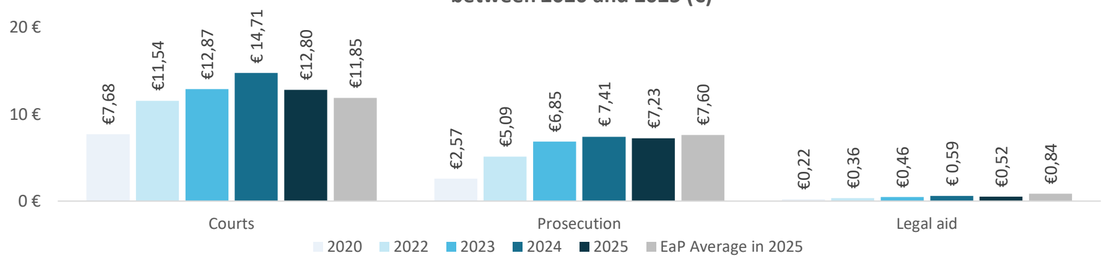
• Budget allocated to the judicial system (courts, prosecution services and legal aid)

In 2025 the implemented judicial system budget reached €63 628 437.The data show a slight decrease compared to 2024 (-9,52%) while, over the longer period of time, the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant had a significant increase of 96,2% since 2020.
With respect to economic output, the judicial system budget accounted for 0,24% of GDP in 2025, compared to the regional average of 0,28%. Notably, this proportion decreased significantly by -0,04 percentage points since 2020 and by -0,044 percentage points since 2024.
Looking more closely at the different components of the judicial system budget, most of the judicial system budget was devoted to courts, which received 62,3% of the total, followed by prosecution services (35,2%) and legal aid (2,5%).The implemented budget for courts was €39 641 027, which represents per inhabitant spending of €12,8 compared with €11,8 for the EaP Average. The courts' budget per inhabitant grew by 66,6% since 2020 and fell by -13% from 2024. The courts' share of GDP was 0,15%, below the regional average of 0,16%. The prosecution saw an implemented budget of €22 387 519 (€7,2 per inhabitant vs the regional average of €7,6). This budget category more than doubled since 2020 (181,25%) and remained stable from 2024 (-2,39% . Moreover, the prosecution's share of GDP was 0,09%, compared to the EaP Average of 0,11%. Meanwhile, legal aid's implemented budget was €1 599 891, equivalent to €0,52 per inhabitant - significantly lower than the regional average. The legal aid budget increased significantly by 137,2% from 2020 and declined somewhat (-12%) from the previous year. Its GDP share was 0,006%, lower than the EaP Average of 0,012%.

Judicial System Budget	Judicial System Budget in 2025		Implemented Judicial System Budget per inhabitant				Implemented Judicial System Budget as % of GDP			
	Approved	Implemented	Per inhabitant in 2025	EaP Average in 2025	% Variation between 2020 - 2025	% Variation between 2024 - 2025	As % of GDP	EaP Average in 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2020 - 2025	Variation (in ppt) 2024 - 2025
Total	€64 154 412	€63 628 437	€20,5	€20,3	96,2%	-9,5%	0,24%	0,28%	-0,04	-0,044
Courts	€39 776 964	€39 641 027	€12,8	€11,8	66,6%	-13,0%	0,15%	0,16%	-0,05	-0,035
Prosecution	€22 775 747	€22 387 519	€7,2	€7,6	181,3%	-2,4%	0,09%	0,11%	0,02	-0,008
Legal aid	€1 601 701	€1 599 891	€0,52	€0,84	137,2%	-11,99%	0,006%	0,012%	0,000	-0,001

PPT = Percentage points

Evolution of the implemented judicial system budget per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025 (€)



the data show that courts remained the largest component of Armenia's judicial system budget, accounting for approximately **62% of total expenditure**, followed by prosecution services **(35%)** and legal aid **(2.5%)**. In per capita terms, spending on courts (€12.8) was above the EaP average, whereas expenditure on prosecution services (€7.2) and legal aid (€0.52) remained below regional averages.

• Budget allocated to the functioning of the courts - Categories

In 2025, Armenia spent **€39 641 027 on the implemented budget for courts**. The largest share of the implemented court budget **(83,8%) was allocated to gross salaries**, reflecting the significant proportion that staff costs occupy within the judiciary's expenditure. The next substantial category is the "other" category, which accounted for 11,96% of the total courts budget, highlighting a variety of miscellaneous costs not specified in other budget lines. For Armenia this category includes among others, a reserve fund of courts and funds for purchase of different equipment. Moreover, maintenance and operation costs of court buildings represented 2,5% of the budget, demonstrating continued investment in the upkeep and day-to-day functioning of court infrastructure. Computerisation made up 0,9% while justice expenses was allocated 0,8% of the total budget.

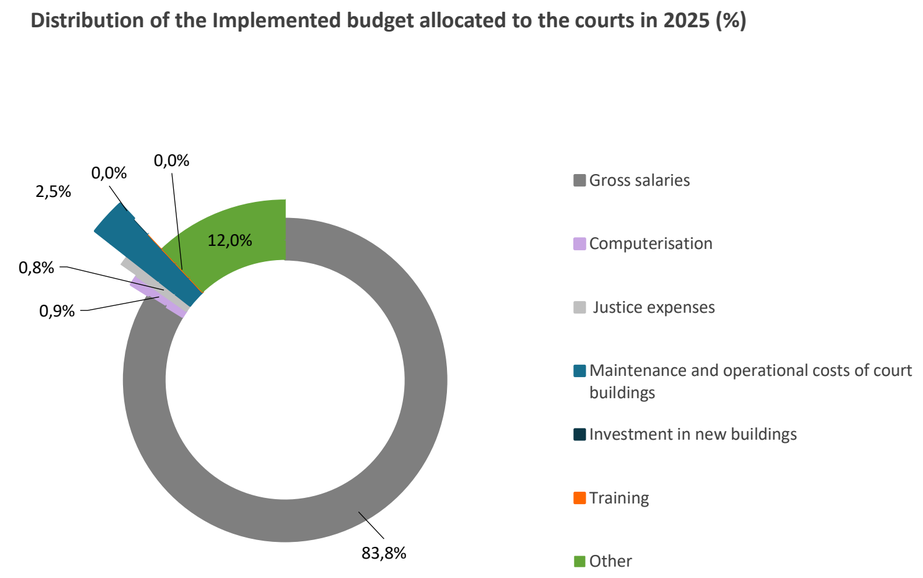
	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	€39 776 964	€39 641 027	72,0%	74,1%	-15,0%	-12,4%
1. Gross salaries	€33 302 458	€33 229 918	73,1%	72,8%	-10,1%	-10,2%
1.1 Salaries of professional judges	€14 417 251	€14 410 495				
1.2 Salaries of non-judge staff	€18 418 420	€18 423 227				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of other judges	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation (2.1 + 2.2)	€358 732	€358 732	-45,1%	-43,1%	-74,2%	-55,4%
3. Justice expenses	€340 420	€336 459	-45,1%	-43,7%	44,4%	52,4%
4. Maintenance and operational costs of court buildings	€972 331	€972 160	2783,7%	2814,0%	242,2%	245,2%
5. Investment in new buildings	€0	€0	-100,0%	-100,0%	-100,0%	-
6. Training	€1 668	€1 667	-89,6%	-85,7%	-88,3%	-16,6%
7. Other	€4 801 355	€4 742 091	NAP	NAP	-29,7%	-31,6%

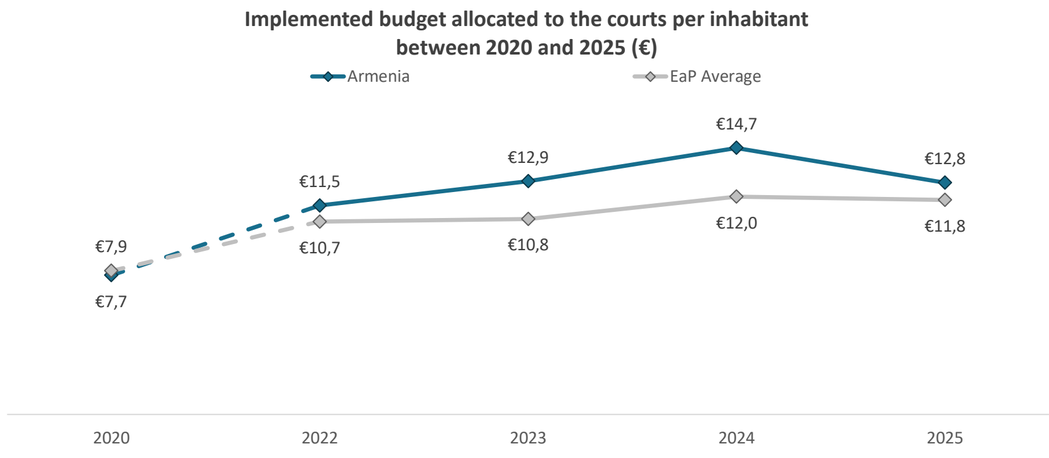
The funds allocated for computerisation in Armenia have decreased mainly due to the replacement of the main part of the computer equipment in previous years and the reduced need in this area in 2025. Annual public budget allocated to justice expenses increased due to the increase in cases requiring translation and expertise. It is important to note that the budget allocated for trainings in 2025 at the beginning 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.

It is noteworthy that the number of the staff of the office of Public Defender increased during 2024 with 15 new positions.

When reviewing the trend through the years, Armenia's budget for courts per inhabitant was €7,7 in 2020 and attained €12,8 in 2025, representing a total growth of 66,6% over this period. The most pronounced annual change occurred between 2023 and 2024 when the budget shifted from €12,9 to €14,7, equating to a 14,3% increase.

Compared with the regional average trend, Armenia's budget for courts steadily rose over the years. The gap between Armenia and the regional average was most significant in 2024, reaching €2,7 more per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The only period of notable convergence occurred in 2020, when the gap narrowed to -€0,2 per inhabitant.





• Budget allocated to the functioning of all public prosecution services - Categories

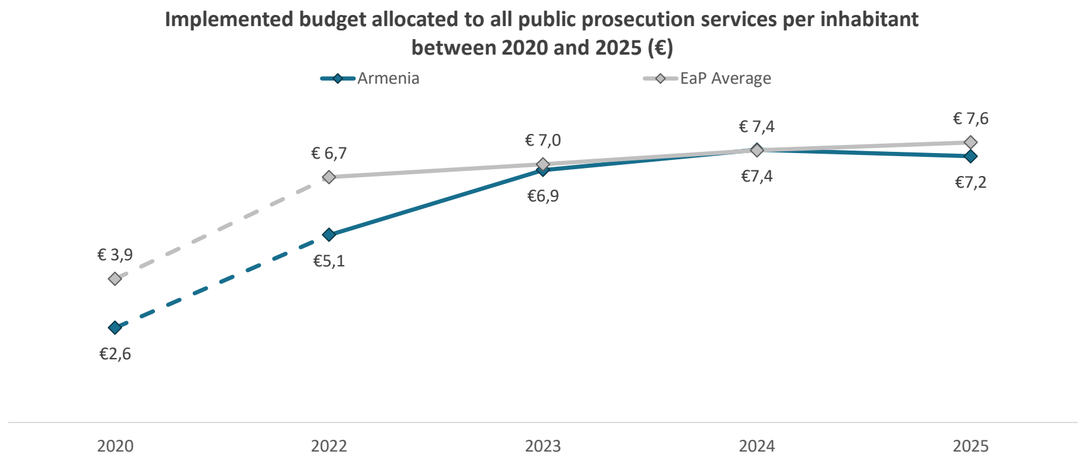
In 2025, Armenia spent €22 387 519 on the implemented budget for public prosecution services. The largest share of this budget (82,2%) was allocated to gross salaries, highlighting the substantial share of the expenditure dedicated to staff costs. The next substantial category is prosecution expenses, which accounted for 17,08% of the total, indicating the importance of expenditures that are directly tied to the functions of prosecution. No investments were reported in Computarisation for the reporting period. Budgetary data was not available for the following categories: maintenance and operating costs of the premises, investment in new buildings and training.

	2025		% Variation between 2020 and 2025		% Variation between 2024 and 2025	
	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget	Approved budget	Implemented budget
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	€22 775 747	€22 387 519	197,5%	193,9%	-0,6%	-1,7%
1. Gross salaries	€18 221 303	€18 404 616				
1.1 Salaries of public prosecutors	NA	€15 281 165				
1.2 Salaries of non-public prosecutor staff	NA	€3 123 451				
1.3 Salaries/remunerations of professionals with similar duties to those of public prosecutors	NAP	NAP				
2. Computerisation	€0	€0				
3. Prosecution expenses	€4 362 109	€3 824 272				
4. Maintenance and operating costs of the premises	NA	NA				
5. Investment in new buildings	NA	NA				
6. Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. Other	€0	€0				

When looking at the trend through the years, Armenia's public prosecution services budget per inhabitant was €2,6 in 2020 and attained €7,2 in 2025, representing a total growth of 181,3% over this period. The most pronounced annual change occurred between 2022 and 2023 when the budget shifted from €5,1 to €6,9, equating to a 34,6% increase.

Compared with the regional average trend, Armenia's budget for public prosecution services steadily rose over the years, reaching -€0,4 difference with the EaP Average in 2025. The gap between Armenia and the regional average was most significant in 2022, reaching -€1,6 less per inhabitant than the EaP Average. The only notable convergence occurred in 2024, when the gap between Armenia and the EaP average disappeared.

The analysis demonstrates that while Armenia has increased its per inhabitant funding for public prosecution services over the recent years, this investment continues to be less than its regional peers.



• Budget received from external donors

The percentages represent an estimate of the ratio between external donations and respective budget. The percentage is calculated in relation to the total implemented budget of each category. However, this does not mean that the external funds cover a percentage of the budget, since donations are not included in the judicial system budget.

	Absolute value	Calculated as %
Courts	NA	NA
Prosecution services	NAP	NAP
Legal aid	NA	NA

The data on budget received from external donors was not available for courts and legal aid. While the prosecution service reported that it did not receive any funding from external donors.

Professionals and Gender Balance in judiciary in Armenia in 2025 (Indicators 2)

Professional Judges

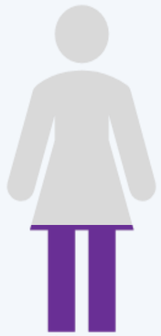
10,3

per 100 000 inhabitants

+25,5%

compared to 2020

EaP Average: 10,2



33,8% female judges (total)

Prosecutors

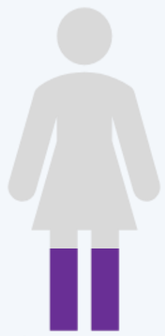
11,8

per 100 000 inhabitants

-1,6%

compared to 2020

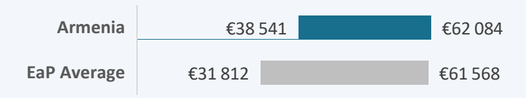
EaP Average: 16



26,8% female prosecutors (total)

Salaries of judges and prosecutors

Professional judges - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



Prosecutors - Gross annual salaries at the beginning of the career and at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court in 2025 (€)



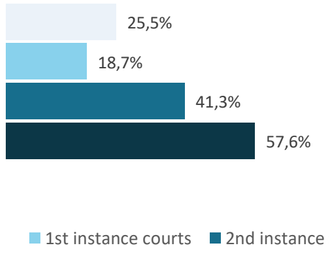
In 2025, Armenia had 10,3 professional judges per 100 000 (close to the EaP Average of 10,2); whereas prosecutors were 11,8 per 100 000 inhabitants, which is significantly lower than the EaP Average (16). Less than half of professional judges (33,8%) and prosecutors (26,8%) were women (the EaP Average was 44,6% and 29,2%, respectively).

• Professional Judges

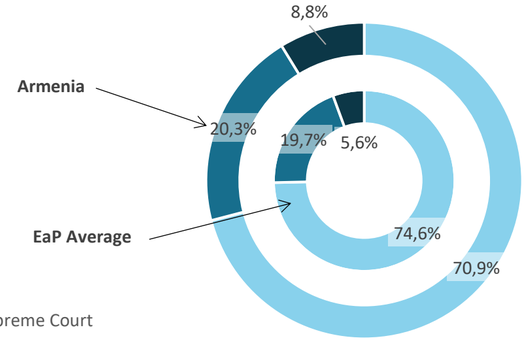
Professional judges in 2025				
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	320	100,0%	10,3	10,2
1st instance courts	227	70,9%	7,3	7,6
2nd instance courts	65	20,3%	2,1	2,0
Supreme Court	28	8,8%	0,9	0,5

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 23,4 judges per 100 000 inhabitants.

% Variation of no. of professional judges per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025



Distribution of professional judges by instance in 2025 (%)



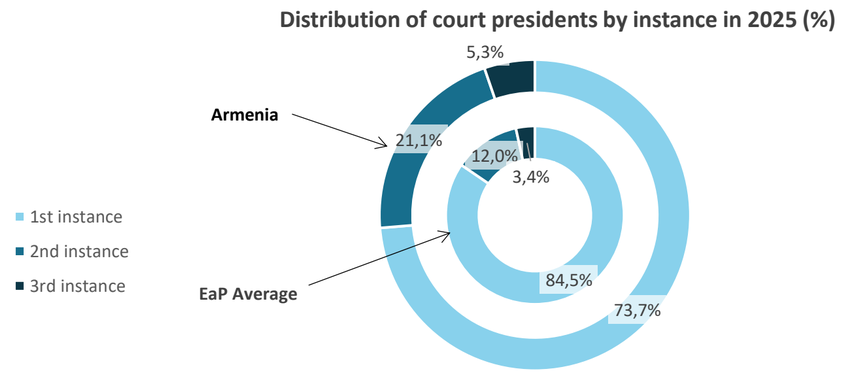
In 2025, the total number of professional judges in Armenia was 320. This number translated to a ratio of 10,3 judges per 100 000 inhabitants, which was close to the EaP Average of 10,2.

When examining the trends over the past 5 cycles, there has been an increase in the number of professional judges. Since 2020, the number of professional judges per 100 000 inhabitants rose by 25,5%.

Looking at the distribution of the professional judges by instance, 70,9% of judges are assigned to the first instance courts. This is -3,7 percentage points lower than the EaP Average (74,6%).

• Court presidents

	Court presidents in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	19	100,0%	0,6	0,8
1st instance courts	14	73,7%	0,5	0,7
2nd instance courts	4	21,1%	0,1	0,1
Supreme Court	1	5,3%	0,03	0,02



In 2025, Armenia had a total of 19 court presidents. This figure corresponds to 0,6 per 100 000 inhabitants and was significantly lower than the EaP Average of 0,8.

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.

Role of the Court President:

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: ensures the normal functioning of the court, including supervising the activities of the court staff; grants leave to judges; represents the court in relations with other bodies; 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; 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); 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; and performs other powers as provided by law.

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: ensures the normal functioning of the Court of Cassation, including supervising the activities of the court staff; grants leave to judges of the Court of Cassation; represents the Court of Cassation in relations with other bodies; 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; 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; and performs other powers as provided by law.

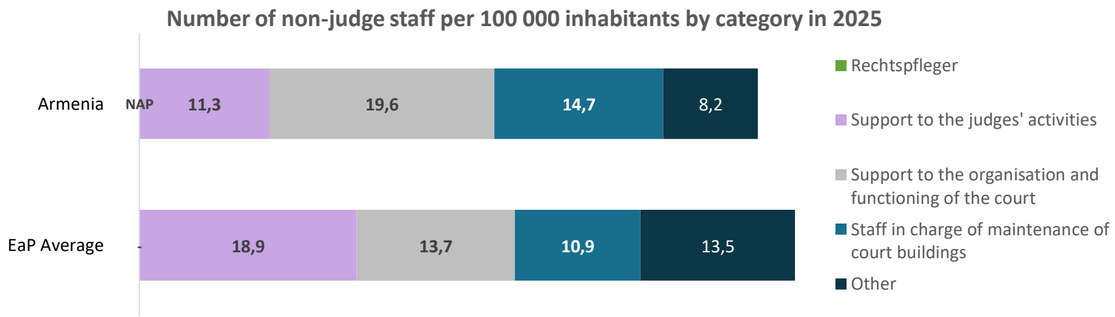
• Non-judge staff

	Number of non-judge staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	1 667	100,0%	53,8	51,7
Rechtspfleger	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Support to the judges' activities	350	21,0%	11,3	18,9
Support to the organisation and functioning of the court	607	36,4%	19,6	13,7
Staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings	455	27,3%	14,7	10,9
Other	255	15,3%	8,2	13,5

In 2025, the total number of non-judge staff was 1 667, which represents 53,8 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure marks a 4,7% increase compared to 2024, when non-judge staff totalled 51,4 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer period from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-judge staff per 100 000 inhabitants rose marginally by 11%.

The largest group of non-judge staff were those in charge to support to the organisation and functioning of the court, accounting for 36% of the total, followed by staff in charge of maintenance of court buildings, who represented 27%.

The section "other" includes the number of court session secretaries.

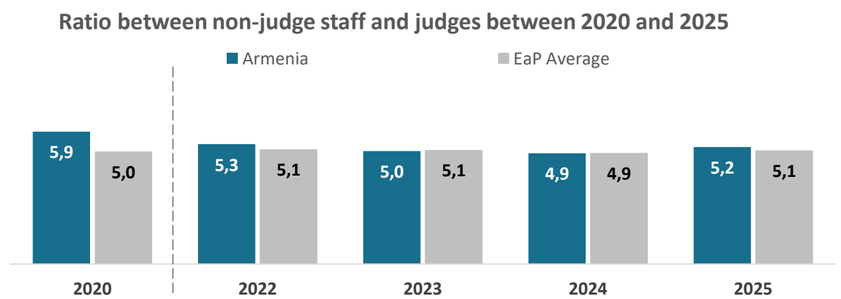


• Ratio between non-judge staff and professional judges

In 2025, Armenia reported 5.2 non-judge staff members per judge, slightly above the EaP average of 5.1. The ratio remained broadly stable throughout the reporting period, fluctuating between 4.9 and 5.9 staff members per judge between 2020 and 2025. Compared with 2020, the ratio decreased by 11.6% in 2025.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia
Total	5,2	5,1	-11,6%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-judge staff per judge is 3,3.



• Prosecutors

	Number of prosecutors by instance in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	365	100,0%	11,8	16,0
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

% Variation of no. of prosecutors per 100 000 inh. 2020 - 2025

-1,6%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 11,4 prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, Armenia reported 365 prosecutors, corresponding to 11.8 prosecutors per 100,000 inhabitants. This figure was below the EaP average of 16.0 prosecutors per 100,000 inhabitants. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the total number of prosecutors per 100 000 inhabitants had a slight decrease by -1,6% .

• Heads of prosecution services

	Heads of prosecution services in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	28	100,0%	0,9	0,8
1st instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
2nd instance level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Supreme Court level	NAP	NAP	NAP	-

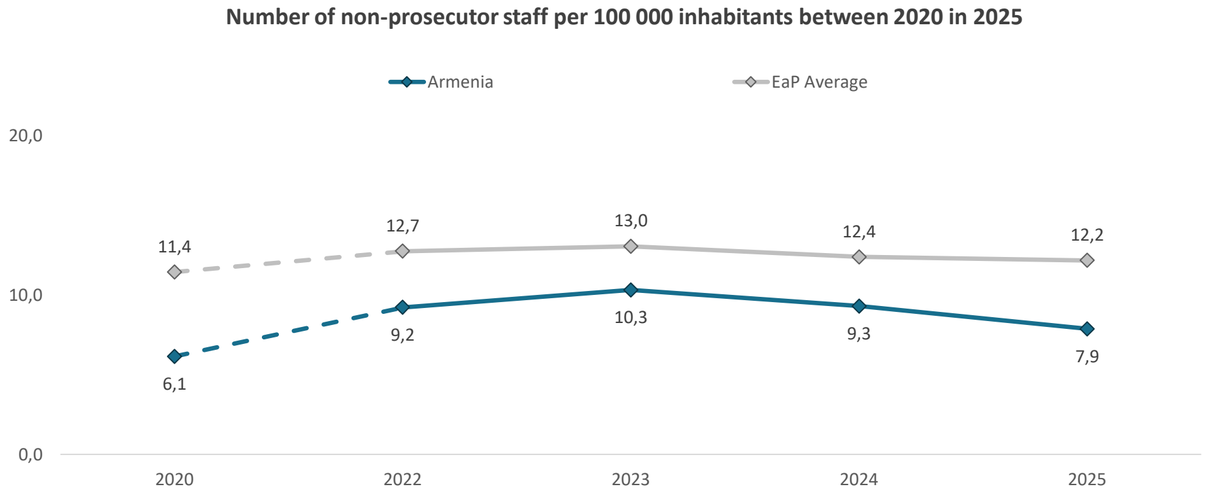
In 2025, Armenia had a total of 28 heads of prosecution services, corresponding to 0,9 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure was slightly higher than the EaP Average of 0,8.

Role of the Head of the Prosecution Office:

Under the Law on Prosecutors Office, 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 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.

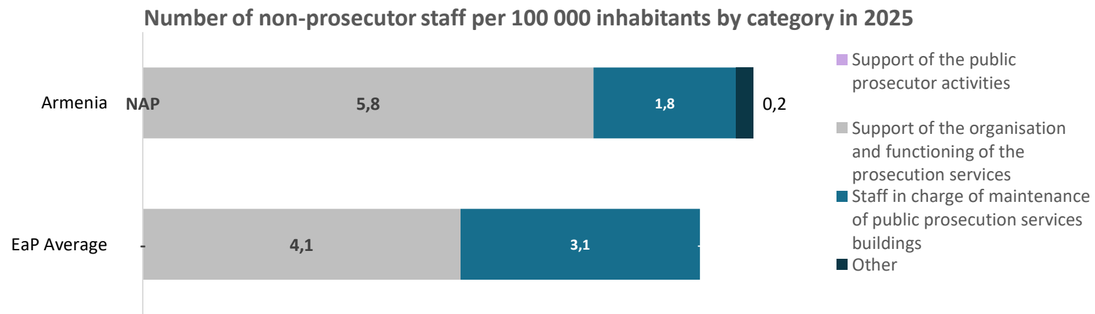
• Non-prosecutor staff

	Number of non-prosecutor staff by category in 2025			
	Absolute number	% of the total	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants
Total	244	100,0%	7,9	12,2
Support of the public prosecutor activities	NAP	NAP	NAP	-
Support of the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services	180	73,8%	5,8	4,1
Staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings	57	23,4%	1,8	3,1
Other	7	2,9%	0,2	-



In 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff was 244, corresponding to 7,9 per 100 000 inhabitants. This figure represents a -15,3% decrease compared to 2024, when non-prosecutor staff totalled 9,3 per 100 000 inhabitants. Over the longer term, from 2020 to 2025, the total number of non-prosecutor staff rose by 28%.

The largest category of non-prosecutor personnel consisted of those supporting the organisation and functioning of the prosecution services, accounting for 74% of the overall staff. This was followed by staff in charge of maintenance of public prosecution services buildings, who represented 23%.

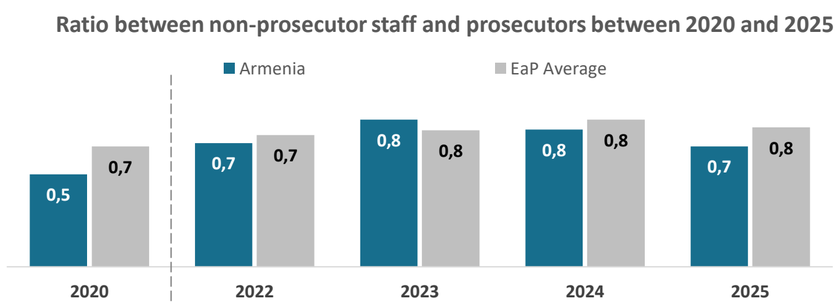


• Non-prosecutor staff and Ratio between non-prosecutor staff and prosecutors

In Armenia, the ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor was 0,7 in 2025, whereas the EaP Average was 0,8. The ratio increased by 30.4% between 2020 and 2025. Overall, Armenia maintained a consistent level of prosecutorial support staff broadly comparable to the regional average.

	Ratio in 2025		% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia
Total	0,7	0,8	30,4%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median ratio of non-prosecutor staff per prosecutor is 1,1.

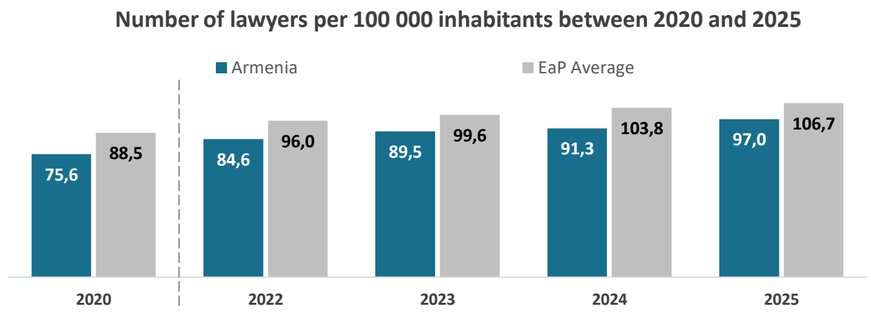


• Lawyers

	Number of lawyers in 2025			% Variation 2020 - 2025
	Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	Armenia
Total	3 004	97,0	106,7	28,3%

For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 138,7 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, there were 97 lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants, a figure that was lower than the EaP Average of 106,7. The number of lawyers per 100 000 inhabitants increased by 28,3% between 2020 and 2025.



The provided number lawyers includes only the active advocates. The number of suspended advocates is 647.

Additionally, 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 could not be precisely reported.

Legal representation in courts exclusively exercised by lawyers in 2025

	First instance	Second instance	Third instance
Civil cases			
Dismissal cases			
Criminal cases – Defendant			
Criminal cases – Victim			
Administrative cases			

Yes, always
Yes, in some cases
No/NAP

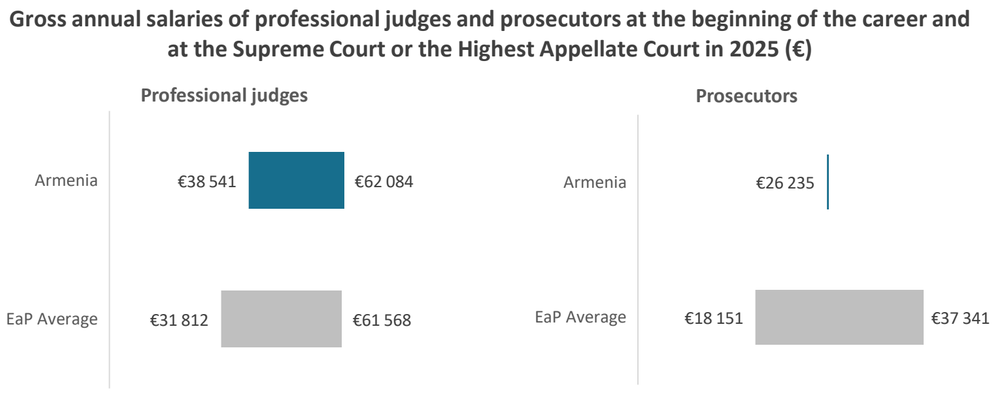
Under Armenian legislation, in administrative proceedings a person may be represented personally, through an advocate or any other person. In civil proceedings (which include dismissal cases) a person may be represented personally, through an advocate, or through specific persons indicated in the law,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

• Salaries of professional judges and prosecutors

In 2025, the salary of a professional judge at the beginning of his/her career was €38 541 which saw a significant increase by 134,2% since 2020. The ratio of the starting salary of professional judges to the annual gross average salary in Armenia was 4,7, which was higher than the EaP Average (4). At the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court, judges in Armenia earned 61,1% more than at the start of their careers (€62 084), which represents a smaller increase compared to the EaP Average of 96,3%.

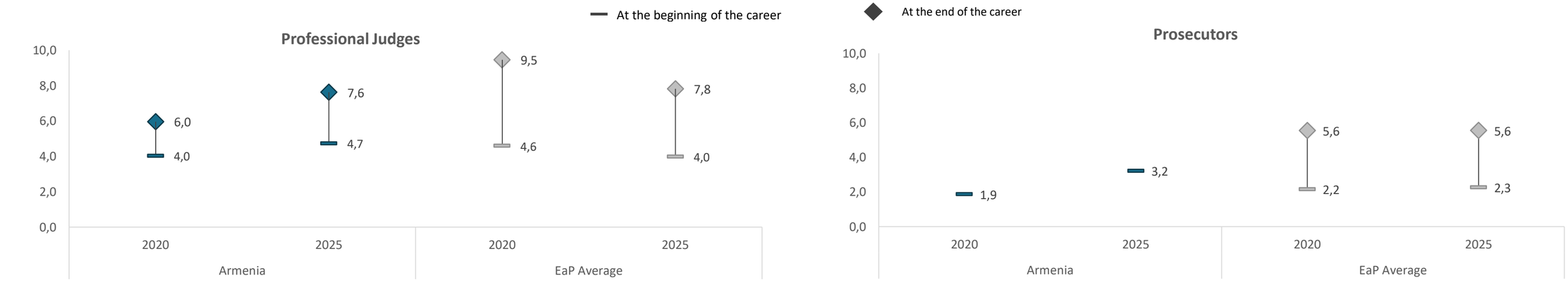
The gross annual salary of a prosecutor at the beginning of the career was €26,235, corresponding to 3.2 times the average gross annual salary in Armenia, which was significantly higher than the EaP average ratio of 2.3. Prosecutors' salaries increased substantially over the reporting period, with the starting salary rising by 242.9% between 2020 and 2025.

		Salaries in 2025 (absolute values)			Ratio with the average gross annual salary	
		Gross annual salary in €	% Variation 2019 - 2025	Net annual salary in €	Armenia	EaP Average ratio
Professional judge	At the beginning of his/her career	38 541	▲ 134,2%	30 833	4,7	4,0
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	62 084	▲ 155,2%	49 667	7,6	7,8
Public prosecutor	At the beginning of his/her career	26 235	▲ 242,9%	18 816	3,2	2,3
	Of the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court	NAP	-	NAP	NAP	4,8



For reference only: the 2024 EU median for the ratio of judges and prosecutors' salaries with average gross annual national salary is:

- professional judges' salary at the beginning of career: 1,8
- professional judges' salary at at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court: 4,3
- prosecutors' salary at the beginning of career: 1,7
- prosecutors' salary at the Supreme Court or the Highest Appellate Court: 3,5



The State guarantees judges and prosecutors safe and necessary working conditions, annual paid leave, reimbursement of business trip expenses, compensation in the event of disability or death resulting from the performance of official duties, and protection against threats and other encroachments related to the performance of official duties. Judges have the right to health and accident insurance at the expense of state funds and may receive compensation equivalent to the rental cost of housing when appointed outside their permanent place of residence. Prosecutors are provided with housing or monetary compensation when assigned to another location, are subject to mandatory state insurance against disability and health risks incurred in the performance of their duties, and are entitled to free medical examination and treatment. Judges and prosecutors are also covered by special pension provisions established for public officials, subject to the service requirements set by law.

Judges and prosecutors also benefit from statutory remuneration guarantees. Judges are entitled to remuneration commensurate with their status and responsibilities, and their salary, bonuses and pension may not be reduced except where a proportionate reduction applies to all high-ranking public officials. In addition, judges and prosecutors receive seniority-based bonuses and other position-specific additional payments established by law.

Variations in salary levels compared with previous years are partly influenced by fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Euro and the Armenian Dram, as salaries are established and paid in the national currency.

• Performance and evaluation of judges and public prosecutors

	Judges	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	✓	✓

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 examined in the process of evaluating a judge's performance: audio recordings of 10 court sessions presided over by the evaluated judge and, in their absence, the written minutes; 10 court cases examined by the evaluated judge, including judicial acts resolving the cases on the merits; 10 interim judicial acts issued by the evaluated judge (except for judicial acts containing confidential information provided for by law); 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 courts of the same instance, the judge's individual performance and the average performance of other judges of the court, the number of judicial acts resolving cases on the merits and overturned judicial acts issued by the judge, as well as the number of judicial acts overturned on unconditional grounds; information on ongoing and completed disciplinary proceedings; a questionnaire completed by the president of the court in accordance with Form 1 of the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Armenia Resolution No. 81-N-32.

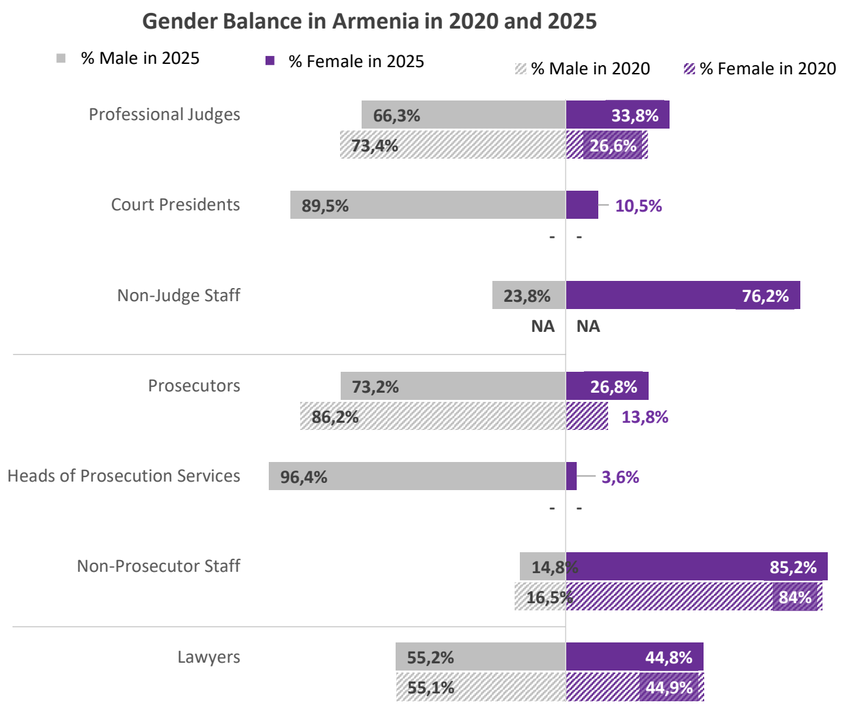
According to the Order of the Prosecutor General dated 21 July 2025, the performance of the Marz (region) Prosecutor's Offices and the Prosecutor's Offices of the Districts of Yerevan is evaluated on a semi-annual and annual basis. The relevant criteria are as follows: the amount of money recovered to the state or the community through the implementation of the function of protecting state and community interests, as confirmed by a final judicial act; the amount of money recovered for damage caused to the state or community through criminal proceedings, as well as through the application of prosecutorial measures; the number of criminal cases submitted to the court with an indictment for grave and especially grave crimes; the number of guilty verdicts for grave and especially grave crimes that have entered into legal force.

Prosecutors participate in competency evaluation once every three years. The immediate superior prosecutor submits the appraisal of the prosecutor at least two weeks before the competency evaluation. The appraisal must contain data on the prosecutor, on his or her practical and personal qualities and a justified evaluation of the results of his or her official activities. This evaluation must be based on the conclusions of the immediate superior prosecutor with respect to the reports submitted to him/ her by the prosecutor once a year, which relate to the activities carried out by the latter during the period following the previous competency evaluation.

• Gender Balance

	% Female in 2025		Variation of the % females between 2020 - 2025 (in ppt)
	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia
Professional Judges	33,8%	44,6%	▲ 7,1
Court Presidents	10,5%	24,1%	
Non-Judge Staff	76,2%	72,7%	NA
Prosecutors	26,8%	29,2%	▲ 13,0
Heads of Prosecution Services	3,6%	5,6%	
Non-Prosecutor Staff	85,2%	65,6%	▲ 1,7
Lawyers	44,8%	36,5%	▼ -0,1

PPT= Percentage points



For reference only: the 2024 EU medians on gender are among professionals are as follows: 63% women judges; 77% women non-judge staff; 63% women prosecutors; 79% women non-prosecutor staff; and 48% women lawyers.

In 2025, the percentage of female professional judges was 33,8%, which was lower than EaP Average (44,6%). With a presence of 10,5%, the percentage of female court presidents in Armenia was lower than the EaP Average of 24,1%. Moreover, the percentage of female non-judge staff was 76,2%.

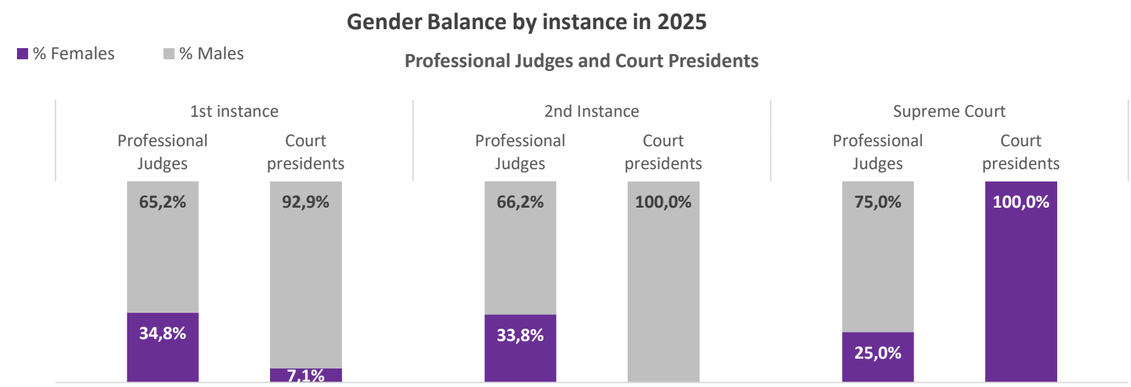
Also, the percentage of female prosecutors was 26,8% (lower than the EaP Average of 29,2%).The number of female heads of prosecution services (3,6%) was slightly lower than the EaP Average (5,6%). The percentage of female non-prosecutor staff was 85,2%.

Finally, the percentage of female lawyers was 44,8%, which was higher than the EaP Average (36,5%).

The professional judges, court presidents, prosecutors, heads of prosecution services and lawyers were the categories with less than 50% of female presence.

	Professional Judges % Female		Court presidents % Female		Prosecutors % Female		Heads of Prosecution Services % Female	
	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
1st instance	34,8%	47,1%	7,1%	24,3%	NAP	-	NAP	-
2nd instance	33,8%	39,7%	0,0%	6,2%	NAP	-	NAP	-
Supreme Court	25,0%	29,5%	100,0%	60,0%	NAP	-	NAP	-

The representation of women among professional judges decreases at higher court levels. In 2025, women accounted for **34.8% of judges in first-instance courts**, 33.8% in second-instance courts, and 25.0% at the Supreme Court level. A similar pattern can be observed in comparison with EaP averages, with Armenia reporting lower proportions of female judges at all court instances. Women held only 7.1% of court president positions in first-instance courts and **were not represented as presidents in any of the appeal courts**.



• Gender Equality Policies

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 the 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 on the list of judge candidates shall be reserved for persons of the underrepresented sex who have received the maximum number of “for” votes, but not less than more than half of the votes of all members of the Supreme Judicial Council.

According to Article 76(3) of the Judicial Code, for the purpose of ensuring gender representation among the judicial members of the Supreme Judicial Council, the number of representatives of the same gender should be limited to a maximum of three members, except in the cases provided for in Parts 12 and 13 of this Article.

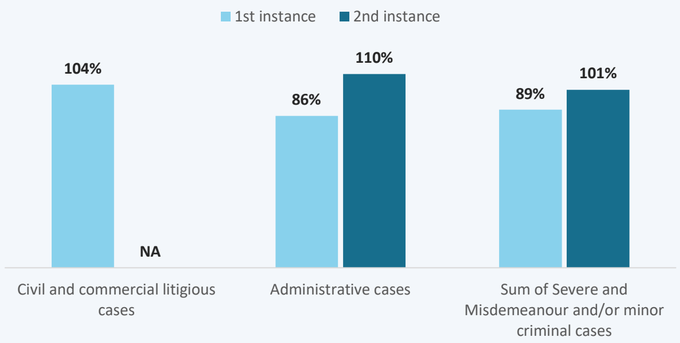
In addition to the general principle of equality and non-discrimination, several legislative measures contribute to promoting gender equality within the justice system by improving work-life balance and ensuring equal working conditions. In particular, Article 13 of the Law on Public Service guarantees 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 of organising 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 a “parental hour”, which would allow parents of children up to 12 years of age to allocate a certain amount of time during the working day to accompany their children to and from school or kindergarten.

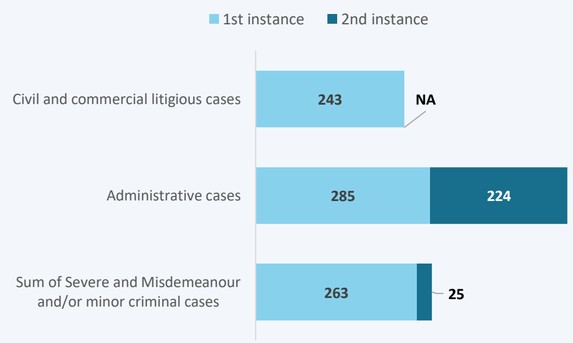
These measures, although general in nature and applicable across the public sector, contribute significantly to making justice professions more accessible and sustainable for both women and men and thus indirectly support gender equality in recruitment, retention, and career advancement within the justice system. The Government Decision approving the Strategy for the Implementation of Gender Policy in the Republic of Armenia for 2025–2028 and its Action Plan defines the framework of actions to be implemented across all sectors and levels of governance and decision-making in order to eliminate gender discrimination and improve mechanisms for the advancement of women.

Efficiency in Armenia in 2025 (Indicators 3.1 and 3.2)

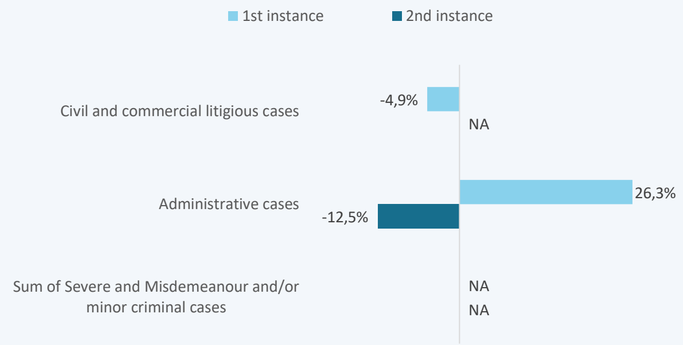
Clearance Rate in 2025



Disposition Time in 2025 (in days)



% Variation of pending cases at the end of year between 2024 and 2025



In 2025, the highest Clearance rate (CR) for Armenia was calculated for the second instance Administrative cases, with a CR of 110%. However, for the first instance Administrative cases the CR was lower, at 86%. With a Disposition Time of approximately 25 days, the second instance sum of the Severe and Misdemeanour cases were resolved faster than any other type of cases.

Compared to 2024, the pending cases at the end of year increased for the first instance Administrative cases (26,3%), whereas they decreased for the second instance Administrative cases by -12,5%.

First Instance Courts

Between 2020 and 2025, Armenia's clearance rates showed mixed trends across case categories. In first-instance courts, the clearance rate for civil and commercial cases in **2025 was at 104%**. Administrative cases remained relatively stable and ended the period at **86%**, while first-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases decreased to **89% in 2025**.

Disposition time increased in most categories since 2020. In first-instance, civil and commercial cases reached **243 days**, compared with 126 days in 2020, while administrative cases increased from 237 days to **285 days**. First-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases, for which earlier data were not available, recorded a disposition time of 263 days in 2025. Compared with the EaP average in 2025, Armenia's disposition times were higher in first-instance courts across in Civil commercial and Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases categories.

Second Instance Courts

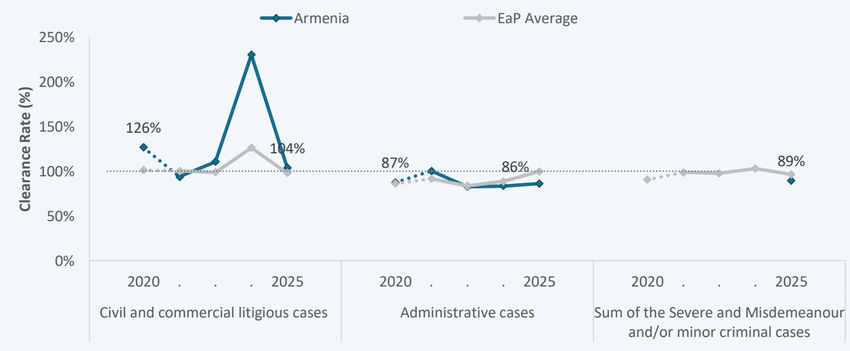
In second-instance courts, clearance rates continued to drop for civil and commercial litigious cases and increased for Administrative cases.

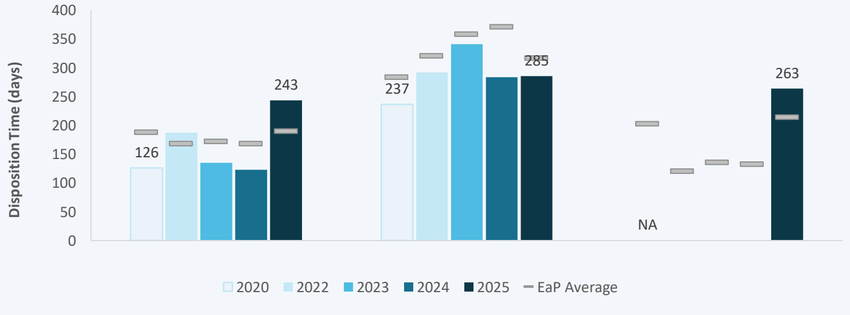
Disposition times remained comparatively low for Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases (25 days) in 2025, whereas administrative cases recorded a substantially higher disposition time of 224 days.

Compared to EaP averages at second instance, disposition time for Administrative cases was slightly above the EaP average.

First instance cases

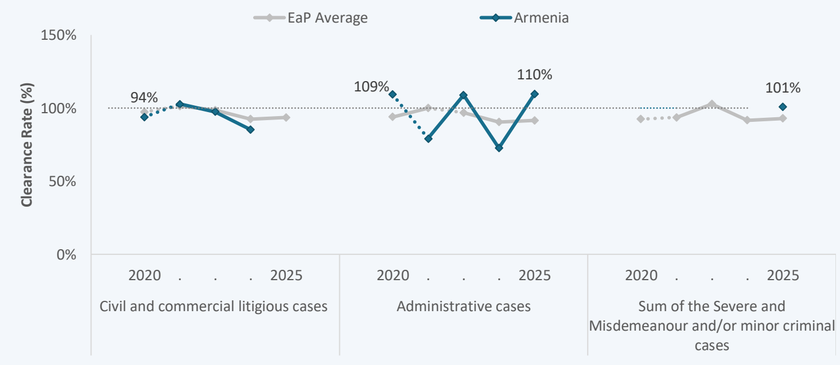
Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for first instance cases from 2020 to 2025

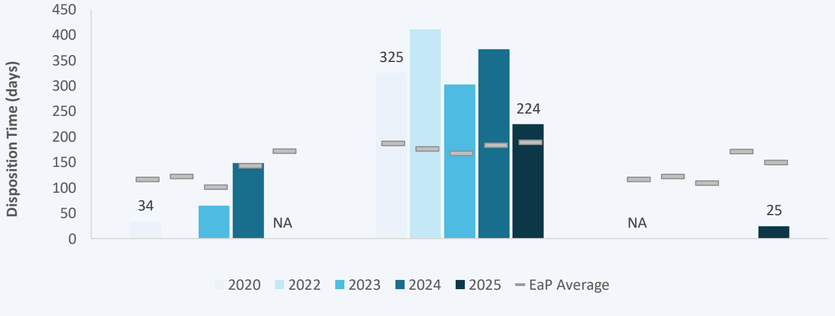




Second instance cases

Clearance rate (%) and Disposition Time (days) for second instance cases from 2020 to 2025





• First instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Armenia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		64 188	61 825	42 194	NA	12,1%	-36,3%	5,9%	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	34 800	36 038	23 989	NA	6,9%	-51,9%	-4,9%	NA
2	Non-litigious cases	3 434	3 470	760	NA	2,1%	-19,5%	-4,5%	NA
3	Administrative cases	25 954	22 317	17 445	NA	21,7%	25,5%	26,3%	NA
4	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In 2025, the incoming civil and commercial litigious cases were 34 800 (1,12 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 2,49).They increased by 6,9% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 36 038 (1,16 per 100 inhabitants) and they decreased by -51,9%, compared to the previous year, in the context of reforms implemented in 2024, related to small claims. In 2025, the number of resolved cases was higher than the incoming cases. As a consequence, the civil and commercial litigious pending cases at the end of 2025 were less than in 2024. Indeed, the 2025 Clearance rate for this type of cases was 104% (above the EaP Average of 98%).

The Disposition Time for civil and commercial litigious cases was approximately 243 days in 2025 (above the EaP Average of 190 days). This indicator doubled since 2020.

The incoming administrative cases were 25 954 in 2025 (0,84 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,67). They increased by 21,7% compared to the previous year. In 2025, the resolved cases were 22 317 (0,72 per 100 inhabitants, above of the EaP Average of 0,62). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative cases increased by 25,5%. The number of incoming cases was thus higher than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were more than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 86% (below the EaP Average of 100%). The CR increased by 2,6 percentage points compared to the previous year.

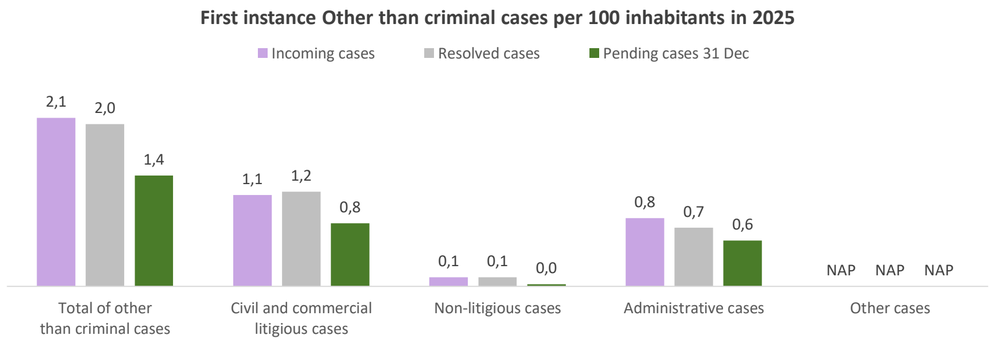
The Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 285 days in 2025. This has increased by 0,6% compared to 2024 and it was below the EaP Average (317 days).

According to changes that entered into force on 1 January 2024 for monetary claims not exceeding 2,000,000 AMD banks, credit organisations or public utility companies should apply to Public Notary and not to the courts.

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years	
		Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		2,1	<	4,2	2,0	<	4,0	1,4	<	1,9	NA	0,40
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	1,1	<	2,5	1,2	<	2,4	0,8	<	1,1	NA	0,23
2	Non-litigious cases	0,1	<	0,4	0,1	<	0,4	0,0	<	0,1	NA	-
3	Administrative cases	0,8	>	0,7	0,7	>	0,6	0,6	>	0,4	NA	0,08
4	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,8;
- incoming first instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,4.

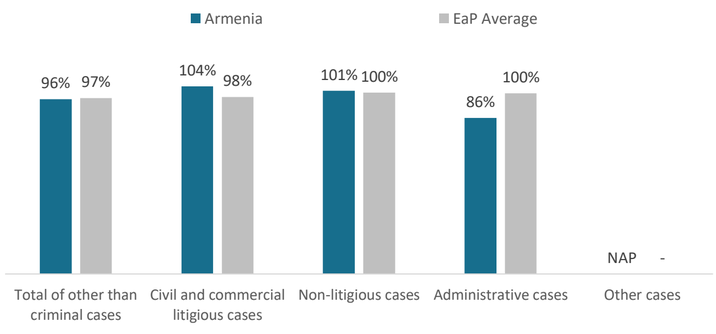


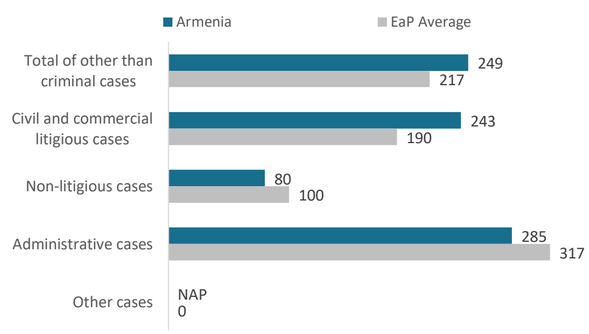
1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		96%	97%	249	217	-73,1	66,2%
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	104%	98%	243	190	-126,5	97,7%
2	Non-litigious cases	101%	100%	80	100	-27,0	18,6%
3	Administrative cases	86%	100%	285	317	2,6	0,6%
4	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 97,8%; - Disposition time: 248 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the first instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 96,5%; - Disposition time: 327 days.





• First instance cases - Criminal law cases

1st instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Armenia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		14 345	12 818	9 253	NA	24,7%	18,7%	19,8%	NA
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases (1+2)		14 345	12 818	9 253	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

In 2025, the number of incoming severe and misdemeanour Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases was 14 345 (0,46 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,64). IT increased by 24,7% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 12 818 (0,41 per 100 inhabitants). The number of resolved cases was thus lower than the number of incoming cases.

In 2025, Armenia recorded a clearance rate of 89% for first-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases. This was 7 percentage points below the EaP average of 96%. Compared with 2024, the clearance rate decreased by 4.5 percentage points.

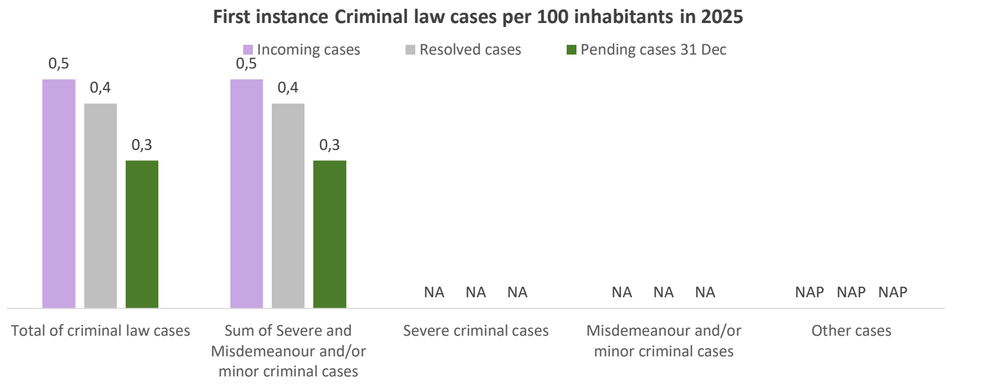
The disposition time for first-instance Sum of severe and misdemeanour cases was 263 days, exceeding the EaP average of 214 days. Compared with 2024, disposition time increased slightly by 0.9%. No separate data was available for severe criminal cases and misdemeanour/minor criminal cases individually.

According to the Criminal Code of Armenia crimes are divided into four groups: minor gravity, medium gravity, grave and particularly grave. The crimes for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 2 years, or for which a non-custodial penalty is envisaged, are considered crimes of minor gravity. The acts for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for a period of 5 years, are considered crimes of medium gravity. Grave crimes are considered those, for which the maximum penalty does not exceed imprisonment for 10 years. Acts for which imprisonment for a term of more than 10 years or life imprisonment is envisaged, are considered particularly grave crimes.

1st instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years	
		Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,5	<	0,6	0,4	<	0,6	0,3	=	0,3	NA	0,03
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		0,5	<	0,6	0,4	<	0,6	0,3	=	0,3	NA	0,03
1	Severe criminal cases	NA		0,1	NA		0,1	NA		0,1	NA	-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA		0,4	NA		0,4	NA		0,1	NA	-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

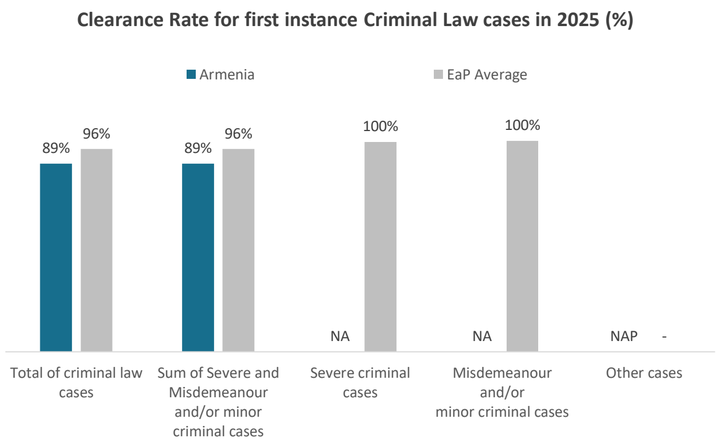
For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 1,7.

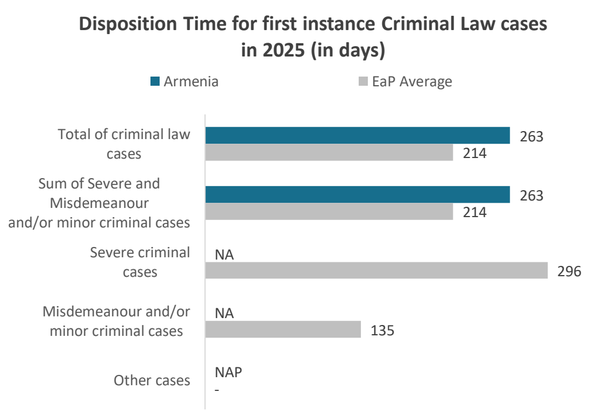


1st instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		89%	96%	263	214	-4,5	0,9%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		89%	96%	263	214	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	100%	NA	296	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	100%	NA	135	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the first instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,8%; - Disposition time: 128 days.





• Second instance cases - Other than criminal law cases

2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Armenia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		16 057	16 431	8 515	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Non-litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Administrative cases	8 396	9 201	5 657	NA	-4,0%	44,7%	-12,5%	NA
4	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

The incoming administrative cases were 8 396 in 2025 (0,27 per 100 inhabitants vs the EaP Average of 0,3). They decreased by -4% compared to the previous year. The resolved cases were 9 201 (0,3 per 100 inhabitants, above of the EaP Average of 0,27). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of resolved administrative cases increased by 44,7%. The number of incoming cases was thus lower than the resolved cases. As a consequence, the administrative pending cases at the end of 2025 were less than in 2024 and the Clearance rate for this type of cases was 110% (above the EaP Average of 92%). The CR increased by 36,9% compared to the previous year.

The Disposition Time for administrative cases was approximately 224 days in 2025. This has decreased by -39,5% compared to 2024 and it was above the EaP Average (189 days).

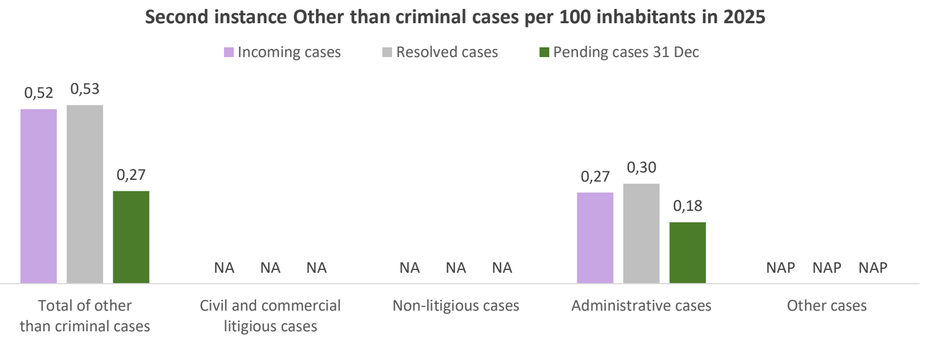
No data on second instance civil and commercial litigious cases was available separately for Armenia in 2025.

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.

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years	
		Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		0,52	>	0,49	0,53	>	0,45	0,27	<	0,30	NA	-
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA		0,28	NA		0,25	NA		0,14	NA	0,00
2	Non-litigious cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA	-
3	Administrative cases	0,27	<	0,30	0,30	>	0,27	0,18	>	0,13	NA	0,00
4	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,2;
- incoming Second instance Administrative cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

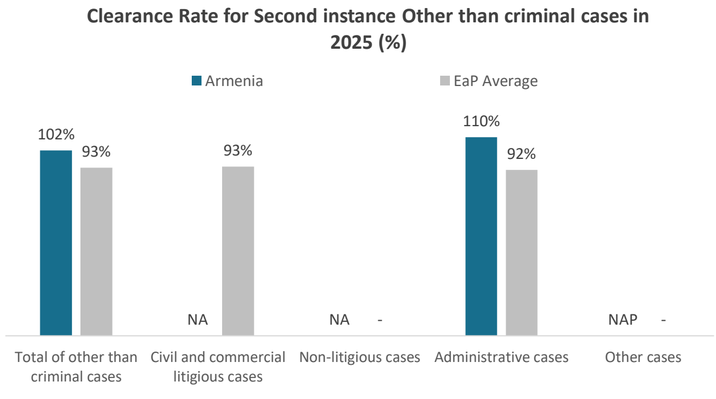


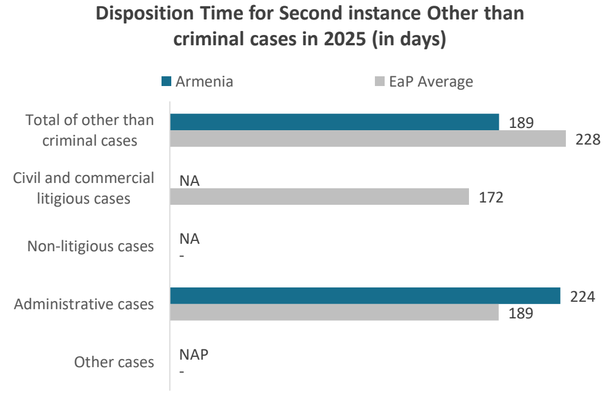
2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of other than criminal law cases (1+2+3+4)		102%	93%	189	228	NA	NA
1	Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	93%	NA	172	NA	NA
2	Non-litigious cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
3	Administrative cases	110%	92%	224	189	36,9	-39,5%
4	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Civil and Commercial litigious cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 100,8%; - Disposition time: 207 days.

For reference only: the 2024 EU Median for the Second instance Administrative cases was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 98,4%; - Disposition time: 339 days.





• Second instance cases - Criminal law cases

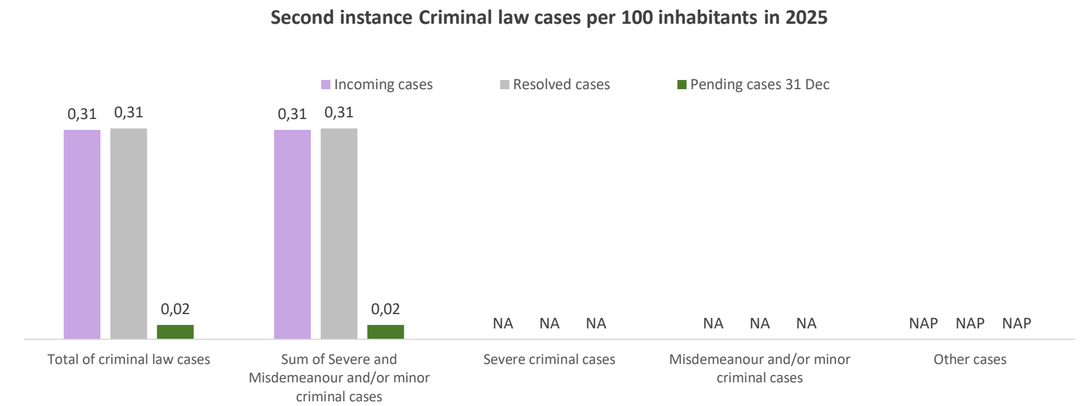
2nd instance cases in 2025 (absolute values)		Armenia (2025)				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
		Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases 31 Dec	Pending cases over 2 years
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		9 461	9 529	643	NA	35,9%	38,9%	-9,6%	NA
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		9 461	9 529	643	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NA	NA	NA	NA

In 2025, the incoming severe and misdemeanour criminal cases were 9 461, 0,31 per 100 inhabitants, same as the Eap average. The number of incoming cases increased by 35,9% between 2024 and 2025. The resolved cases were 9 529 (0,31 per 100 inhabitants). The number of resolved cases was thus slightly higher than the number of incoming cases.

The Disposition Time for severe and misdemeanour criminal cases was approximately 25 days in 2025, significantly below the EaP Average of 149 days.

2nd instance cases in 2025 (per 100 inhabitants)		Incoming cases			Resolved cases			Pending cases 31 Dec			Pending cases over 2 years	
		Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia		EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		0,31	<	0,36	0,31	=	0,31	0,02	<	0,15	NA	0,01
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		0,31	=	0,31	0,31	>	0,25	0,02	<	0,18	NA	0,02
1	Severe criminal cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA	-
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA		-	NA		-	NA		-	NA	-
3	Other cases	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP		-	NAP	-

Key: > Higher than the EaP Average; = Equal to the EaP Average; < Lower than the EaP Average

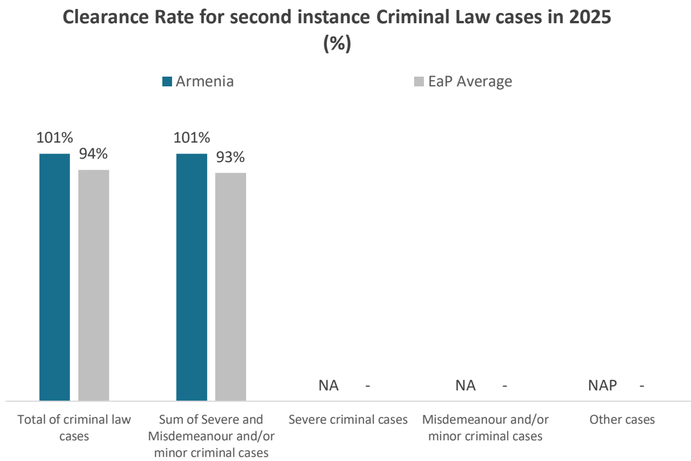


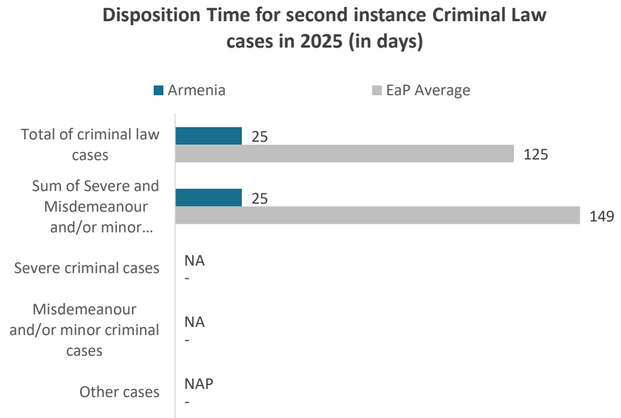
For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Incoming cases per 100 inhabitants: 0,1.

2nd instance cases Clearance Rate (CR) and Disposition Time (DT) in 2025		CR (%)		DT (days)		% Variation 2024 - 2025	
		Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	CR (PPT)	DT (%)
Total of criminal law cases (1+2+3)		101%	94%	25	125	1,9	-34,7%
Sum of Severe and Misdemeanour and/or minor criminal cases (1+2)		101%	93%	25	149	NA	NA
1	Severe criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
2	Misdemeanour and / or minor criminal cases	NA	-	NA	-	NA	NA
3	Other cases	NAP	-	NAP	-	NAP	NAP

PPT = Percentage points

For reference only: for the second instance Total Criminal law cases, the 2024 EU Median was as follows:
- Clearance rate: 99,5%; - Disposition time: 121 days.





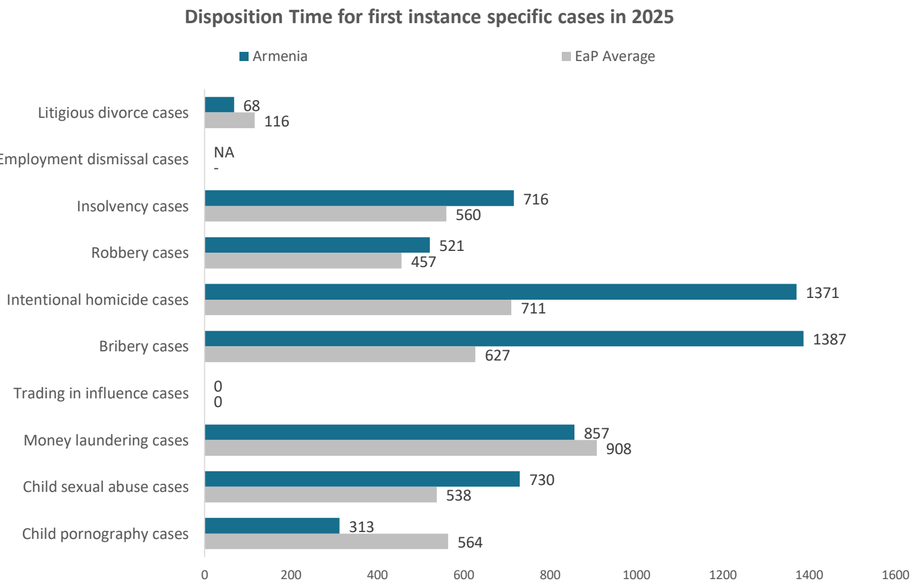
• Specific category cases

	Average length of proceedings (in days)							
	2025				% Variation between 2024 and 2025			
	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total	First instance	Second instance	Third instance	Total
Civil and commercial litigious cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Administrative cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal cases (severe and misdemeanour)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Where available, the average length of cases corresponds to the average length of resolved cases at a certain instance within the reference year.

The data on average length of proceedings was not available for Armenia in 2025. The 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.

	First instance specific cases in 2025					CR (%)		DT (days)	
	Armenia								
	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. year	Incoming cases	Resolved cases	Pending cases on 31 Dec ref. year	Pending cases older than 2 years from the date the case	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Litigious divorce cases	498	851	1 136	213	NA	133%	108%	68	116
Employment dismissal cases	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-	NA	-
Insolvency cases	7334	4 733	4 074	7 993	NA	86%	96%	716	560
Robbery cases	68	34	42	60	NA	124%	118%	521	457
Intentional homicide cases	303	125	90	338	NA	72%	93%	1371	711
Bribery cases	183	129	65	247	NA	50%	0%	1387	627
Trading in influence cases	0	0	0	0	NA	0%	44%	0	0
Money laundering cases	39	38	23	54	NA	61%	84%	857	908
Child sexual abuse cases	12	12	8	16	NA	67%	106%	730	538
Child pornography cases	5	8	7	6	NA	88%	69%	313	564

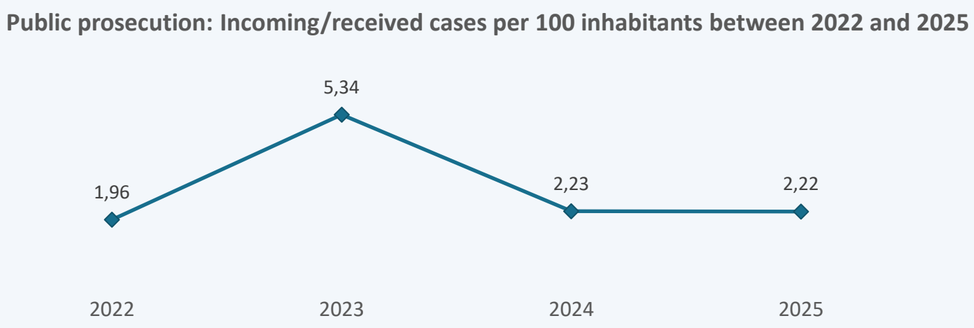


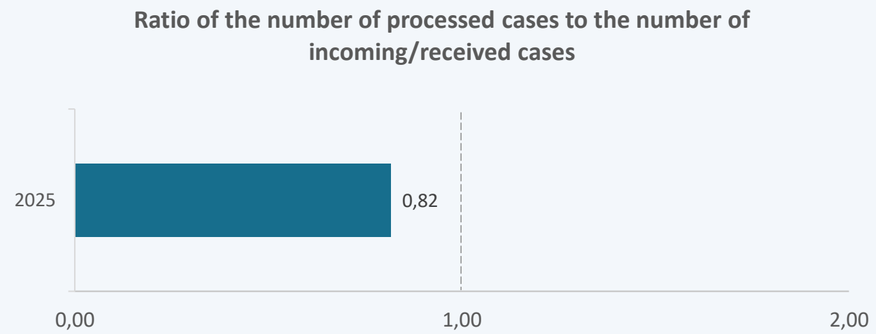
Litigious divorce cases were processed with a clearance rate of 133% and a disposition time of 68 days, substantially below the EaP average of 116 days. Robbery cases also performed with a clearance rate of 124% and a disposition time of 521 days, although the latter remained higher than the EaP average (457 days).

Several categories exhibited lower clearance rates and lengthy disposition times. Insolvency cases had a clearance rate of 86% and a disposition time of 716 days, exceeding the EaP average of 560 days. Intentional homicide cases and bribery cases showed clearance rates of 72% and 50%, respectively and disposition times of 1 371 days and 1 387 days, double the EaP average.

Among other criminal case categories, money laundering cases had a clearance rate of 61%, although their disposition time (857 days) remained slightly below the EaP average (908 days). Child sexual abuse cases recorded a clearance rate of 67% and a disposition time of 730 days.

Public Prosecution in Armenia in 2025 (Indicators 3.1.1)





Armenia does not distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown. In 2025, the public prosecution services in Armenia received 2,2 incoming first instance cases per 100 inhabitants (where the perpetrators where known and unknow), processed 1,8 cases per 100 inhabitants, and had 5,5 cases per 100 inhabitants pending at the end of the year. Between 2022 and 2025, the incoming/received cases in the public prosecution offices rose from 1,96 to 2,22 per 100 inhabitants. Despite an increase of the latter in 2023, their general trend over these years stayed relatively stable. Additionally, in 2025, the ratio of the number of processed cases to the number of incoming cases was 0,82.

Status of public prosecution services

In Armenia the public prosecution office has an independent status as a separate entity among state institutions.

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

Different authorities involved in a pre-trial stage of criminal proceedings

	Police	Public prosecutor	Investigating judge	Judge	Other
Receive a complaint	✓	✓	NAP		NAP
Initiate investigation			NAP		NAP
Conduct investigation			NAP		NAP
Supervising investigation		✓	NAP		NAP
Dismiss a case at the pre-trial stage		✓	NAP		NAP
Bring a case to court		✓	NAP		NAP
Decide an alternative to prosecution			NAP		NAP
Close a case by imposing or negotiating a penalty or measure			NAP		NAP

According 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 transmits it to the investigator and do not have the authority to examine it. Nevertheless, the police participates 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).

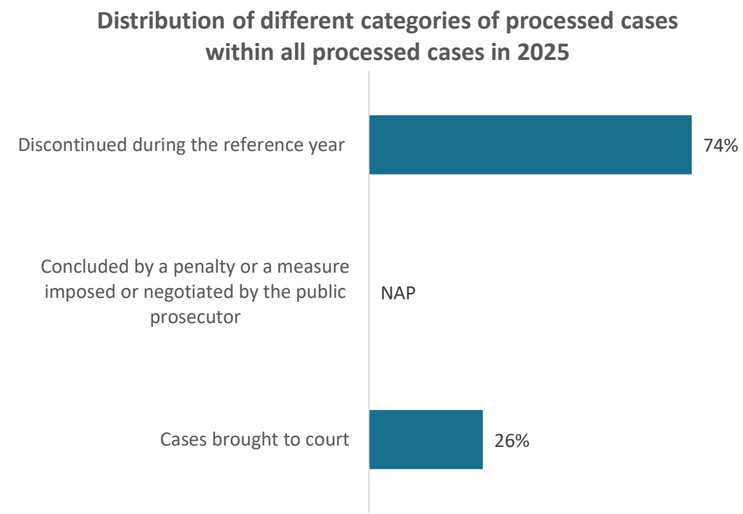
Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code defines who are considered to be the bodies conducting criminal proceedings. Thus, according to that article these bodies are: 1) the investigator - from the moment of initiating the proceedings, until the indictment or the decision to terminate the criminal proceedings 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.

• Public prosecution: first instance criminal cases

Armenia did not distinguish between criminal cases where the perpetrator is known and those where the perpetrator is unknown. The table below shows cases in which it is not possible to differentiate between known and unknown perpetrators.

In 2025, the Armenian prosecution service handled a substantial criminal caseload, with 158,236 pending cases at the beginning of the year and 68,793 incoming cases. During the year, 56,150 cases were processed, while the number of pending cases increased to 170,879 by year-end, indicating that incoming and existing caseloads continued to exceed the number of processed cases.

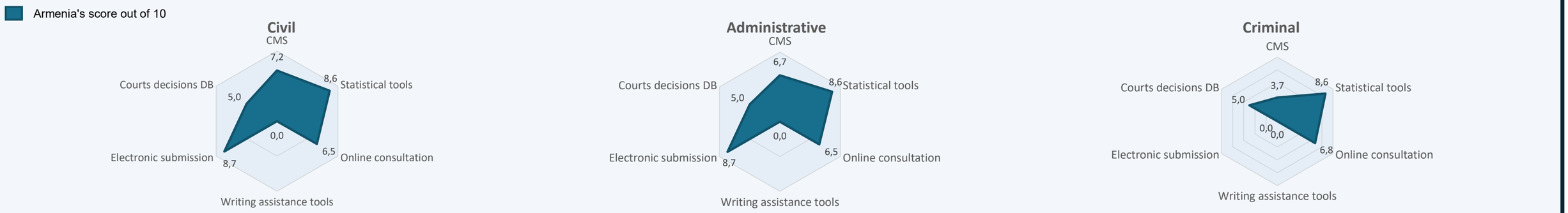
Public prosecution: 1st instance criminal cases in 2025			Absolute number in 2025	Per 100 inhabitants
1	Pending cases on 1 Jan. ref. Year		158 236	5,11
2	Incoming/received cases		68 793	2,22
3	Processed cases (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)		56 150	1,81
	3.1	Discontinued during the reference year (3.1.1 + 3.1.2 + 3.1.3)	41 481	1,34
		3.1.1. Discontinued by the public prosecutor due to the lack of an established offence	16 416	0,53
		3.1.2 Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity	NAP	NAP
		3.1.3 Discontinued for other reasons	25 065	0,81
	3.2	Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor	NAP	NAP
	3.3	Cases brought to court	14 669	0,47
4	Pending cases on 31 Dec. ref. year		170 879	5,52



The category "discontinued for other reasons" includes criminal cases terminated on various legal and procedural grounds established by Article 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code, including reconciliation between the victim and the suspect, expiry of the statute of limitations, prior final judicial or prosecutorial decisions on the same matter, death of the suspect, voluntary abandonment of the offence, statutory grounds for exemption from criminal liability, and amnesty. This category also includes cases merged with other cases and cases transferred under jurisdiction

Information and communication technology tools in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 3.3)

The six ICT deployment indices (CMS, Courts decisions DB, Statistical tools, Writing assistance tools, electronic submission and online consultation) range from 0 to 10 points. Their calculation is based on the features and on deployment rates reported. 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 existing.



In 2025, the maximum overall score among the six ICT indexes is achieved in Armenia by the Statistical tools index (8,6); while the overall lowest score was calculated for the Writing assistance tools index (0). Looking at the different matters, The civil and administrative matters also have a high Electronic submission index score (8,7). Regarding the Court decisions database, all three matters scored 5.0.

In Armenia, there exists an overall Information and Communication Technology (ICT) strategy in the judicial system, the ICT strategy is integrated into the 2022-2026 Strategy of Legal and Judicial Reforms. There are plans for a significant change in the present IT system in the judiciary. Currently, the criminal and bankruptcy modules of the "Electronic Trial" system are being tested in the courts.

There are 6 case management systems used for registering judicial proceedings and their management, which has been developed more than 10 years ago. These include: 1. “Court System” computer program (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 and was launched on February 1, 2024. 3. “Electronic Litigation” administrative module (https://e-administrativecourt.am). This system allows for the submission of electronic claims in civil cases and was 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 the order of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. 6. Enforcement writ sending system (https://ces.armlex.am).

• Electronic case management system

The CMS is developed and used in all courts (95-100% for all matters). The system includes a broad range of core functionalities, such as centralised and integrated databases, active case management dashboards, random allocation of cases, case weighting mechanisms, unique case identification numbers, electronic transfer of cases between judicial instances, and the publication of anonymised judicial decisions. Access to closed or resolved cases is also available through the system. In civil and administrative proceedings, the system supports interoperability with other public registers, advanced search functions, AI-based categorisation of incoming cases, protected log files, electronic signatures, and electronic storage of evidence. Some of these functionalities are also available in criminal proceedings, including advanced search capabilities, protected log files, and access to closed cases.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Centralised and/or interoperable CMS databases	Active case management dashboard	Random allocation of cases	Case weighting	Identification of a case between instances (unique or linked id number)	Electronic transfer of a case to another instance/court	Anonymisation of decisions to be published	Interoperability with prosecution system	Interoperability with other systems (civil register, tax register, insolvency register)	Remote access for telework	Access to closed/resolved cases	Advanced search engine	AI-based categorization and allocation of incoming cases	AI-based case analysis tool	Protected log files	Electronic signature	Storage of the electronic evidence file	Other special functionality
Civil	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓			✓					✓	✓			✓			

Armenia plans to launch the Electronic Criminal Case Management System for pre-trial proceedings (e-criminal case) in 2026.

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 specialisation of the prosecutors within that subdivision. Accordingly, cases are assigned to prosecutors in line with the specialisation 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 his/her own discretion.

• Database of court decisions

The database of court decisions in Armenia covers Civil, Administrative, and Criminal cases, with a deployment rate ranging from 95% to 100% for each category and for each instance.

	1st instance												
			Functionalities										
	Percentage of decisions published	Modalities of publication	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
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				

	2nd instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				

	Highest Instance												
Civil	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Administrative	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Criminal	95-100 %	Published online (public website) and in an internal database		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				

Based on the decision of Supreme Judicial Council on “Establishing the Procedure for the Anonymisation of Personal Data in Judicial Acts", court staff carry out the anonymisation of personal data manually.

The national database can be accessed via the following link: https://datalex.am

For 2025, Armenia reported a developed database of court decisions covering civil, administrative, and criminal cases at all court instances. Judicial decisions were published both on a public website and in an internal database.

The database provides several common functionalities across all matters and instances, including manual anonymisation, free public online access, links to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights, open data access, an advanced search engine, and machine-readable content. These functionalities are reported consistently for civil, administrative, and criminal cases at all three court levels.

Features like AI anonymisation, AI-based exploration tools, structured content, metadata, ECLI, or other special functionalities are not reported as available.

• Statistical tools

Sentence to be modified for each beneficiary: The statistical tools are developed in all courts (deployment rate is 95-100% for all matters). The system provides integration with the CMS, business intelligence software, predefined statistical reports, customised statistical reports, internal dashboards, real-time data availability, and automatic consolidation of data at the national level. These features are consistently available in civil, administrative, and criminal matters.

A broad range of operational data can be extracted for statistical analysis across all case categories. Available indicators include the number of incoming, resolved, and pending cases; the age of pending cases; the number of hearings; cases per judge; case weights; the number of parties involved in a case; indicators of appeal; and appeal results.

	Deployment rate	Functionalities									Data available for statistical analysis								
		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	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
Civil	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Administrative	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Criminal	95-100 %	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

• Writing assistance tools

The writing assistance tools were not reported as available for 2025

	Deployment rate	Functionalities						
		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
Civil	NAP							
Administrative	NAP							
Criminal	NAP							

• Electronic submission of cases

In 2025, Armenia reported the use of electronic submission systems in civil and administrative cases, with both deployment and usage rates reaching 95–100%. Electronic submissions may be made by lawyers, parties not represented by a lawyer, and other users, while electronically submitted data are automatically transferred to the electronic case management system. Paper submission remains available, indicating that electronic filing operates alongside traditional filing methods. No electronic submission system was reported for criminal cases for 2025.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Electronic or paper			Submitted by:				Data integration	
			Paper submission is still possible	Paper submission is not possible anymore (electronic submission is the only way)	Double submission (paper must accompany the electronic submission)	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	The data are electronically transferred to the Case Management System (CMS)	The data are manually re-entered in the CMS
Civil	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	95-100 %	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
Criminal	NAP	NAP									

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

The electronic filing system is available. Electronic submission is mandatory for lawyers, legal entities, public authorities, notaries, accredited mediators. 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.

• Online consultation

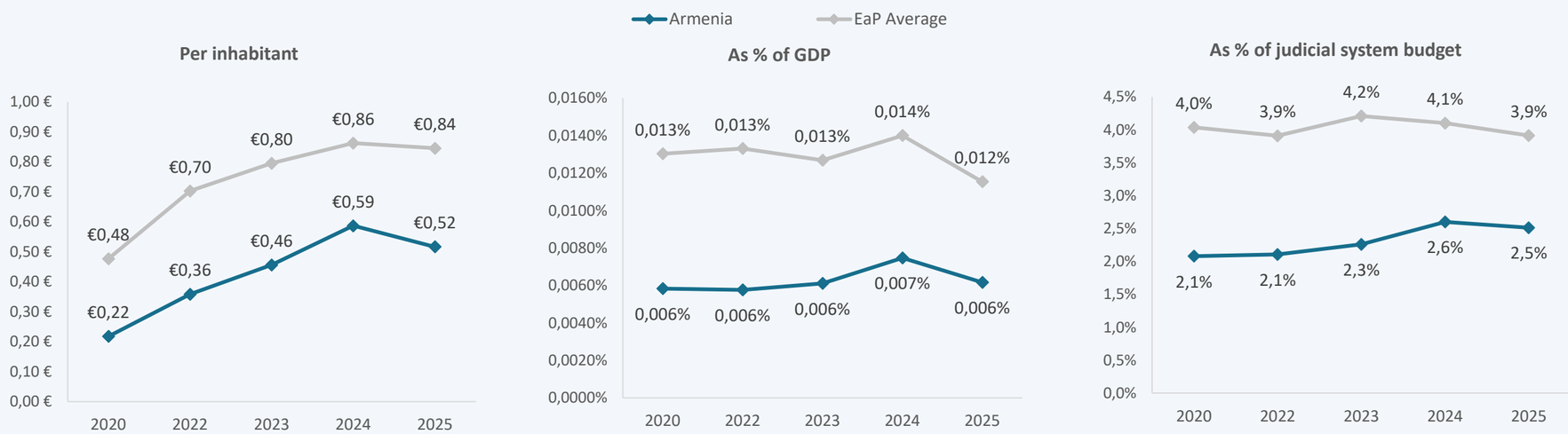
Armenia reported a 95–100% deployment rate of online consultation services across civil, administrative, and criminal proceedings, while usage rate data was not available. The online consultation system offers access to key case-related information, including case status, events and calendars, court decisions, and other case information for all categories of proceedings. Access to online consultation services is available to lawyers, parties not represented by a lawyer, and, in criminal matters, public prosecutors. The system provides electronic access from any location, allowing users to consult case information remotely. The same core functionalities are reported for civil, administrative, and criminal cases.

	Deployment rate	Usage rate	Content						Access				Consultation format		
			Case status	Documents	Notifications	Events/calendar	Court decision	Other	Public prosecutor (only for criminal)	Lawyer	Party not represented by a lawyer	Other	Electronic access at the court premises	Electronic access from any location	Other, please specify[Mandatory Comment]
Civil	95-100 %	NA	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Administrative	95-100 %	NA	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Criminal	95-100 %	NA	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	

The reason for non-availability of data on usage rate is that the maintenance of the Datalex.am is outsourced to an IT service provider, and usage rates are not collected and/or consolidated.

Legal Aid in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 4)

Total implemented budget for Legal Aid between 2020 and 2025



Number of cases for which LA has been granted in 2025

1,05

per 100 inhabitants

EaP Average: 1,31

EaP Average: 1,31

In 2025, the implemented budget for legal aid spent by Armenia was €1 599 891. Between 2020 and 2025, it more than doubled from €0,22 to €0,52 per inhabitant. Compared to the EaP Average, which stood at €0,84 in 2025, Armenia's value was substantially lower than the regional reference point. Moreover, the implemented budget for legal aid as a percentage of GDP had a slight increase, starting at 0,0058% in 2020 and reaching 0,0062% in 2025. This value was substantially lower than the EaP Average of 0,0115%. Looking at legal aid as a share of the judicial system budget, the percentage had an increase from 2,08% in 2020 to 2,5% in 2025. In 2025, the share was substantially lower than the EaP Average of 3,9%.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (1/2)

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. The remuneration of public defender is set at a level equivalent to that of a senior prosecutor of the Yerevan Prosecutor's Office.

Free 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 defence 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 defence or on refusing such, where the grounds provided for in that Law are absent or where the provision of free legal aid would contradict these grounds. The refusal must be reasoned.

Persons may apply for legal aid in person or through an authorised representative; however, pursuant to Article 41(6)(5) of the Law on Advocacy, an application for the provision of public defence shall be rejected if the person is already receiving legal assistance from another advocate on the same matter.

According to Article 41(3) of the Law on Advocacy, representation or defence 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, or provide possibilities for exemption 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.

• Organisation of the legal aid system (2/2)

Legal aid is applied to:

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
Representation in court	✓	✓
Legal advice, legal assistance and other legal services	✓	✓

Legal aid in Armenia includes legal consultation - writing of claims, applications, complaints and other procedural documents of legal nature, including provision of legal information; legal representation or defence on criminal, civil, administrative and constitutional cases.

Criteria for granting or refusing legal aid

	Criminal cases	Other than criminal cases
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	✗	✗

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 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.

Legal aid is automatically granted

	Status of the recipient	Category of the case
Legal aid automatically granted	✓	NA

Free legal aid is provided to the following groups of persons: 1) members of the families of soldiers who died while defending the borders of the Republic of Armenia; 2) persons with first- or second-degree disabilities; 3) convicted persons; 4) members of families registered in the family insecurity assessment system; 5) participants in military actions; 6) unemployed persons; 7) pensioners living alone; 8) children deprived of parental care and persons belonging to that category; 9) refugees; 10) persons granted temporary protection in the Republic of Armenia; 11) insolvent natural persons who provide reliable evidence confirming their insolvency; 12) persons with mental disorders receiving treatment in psychiatric institutions; 13) persons recognised as victims or special victims by the Commission for the Identification of Victims of Human Trafficking and Exploitation; 14) asylum seekers in the Republic of Armenia; 15) victims of torture seeking compensation in accordance with Article 1087.3 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia; 16) persons subjected to domestic violence in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Prevention of Domestic Violence, the Protection of Persons Subjected to Domestic Violence, and the Restoration of Harmony in the Family; 17) respondents in civil proceedings under the Law of the Republic of Armenia on the Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin; 18) foreigners appealing deportation decisions; 19) persons subject to proceedings concerning incapacity or limited functional capacity; 20) injured conscripts and children under the age of 16; and 21) persons wanted for committing a crime or for the execution of a judgment in cases provided for by the Law on Legal Aid in Criminal Proceedings.

Timeframes of the procedure for granting legal aid

	Criminal cases (days)	Other than criminal cases (days)
Maximum duration prescribed in law/regulation	2	2
Actual average duration	1	1

Timeframes are established by the regulation of the Board of the Chamber of Advocates of Armenia on providing free legal aid. According to the 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.

• Implemented budget for legal aid

	Implemented budget for legal aid in €				Total implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of GDP		Total implemented budget for legal aid as % of the judicial system budget	
	Total (a+b)	% Variation 2020 - 2025	Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total (1+2)	€1 599 891	147,9%	NA	NA	€0,52	€0,84	0,0062%	0,0115%	2,5%	3,9%
In criminal cases (1)	NA	NA	NA	NA						
In other than criminal cases (2)	NA	NA	NA	NA						

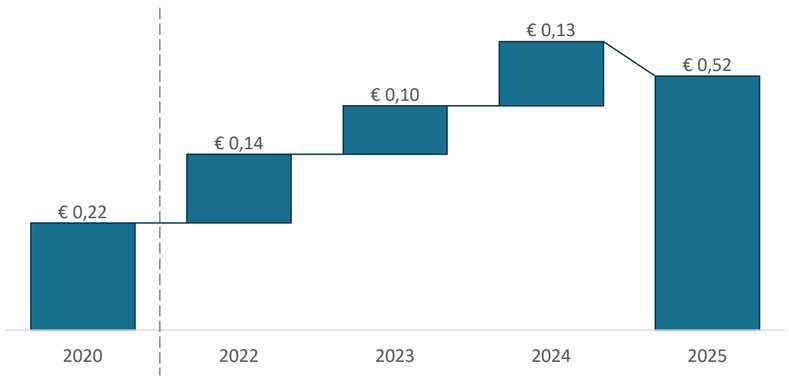
In 2025, the total implemented budget for legal aid, which covers both cases brought to court and those not brought to court, stood at €1 599 891. There has been a significant increase in the legal aid budget, with a 147,9% rise from 2020 to 2025.

When evaluating the budget on a per capita basis, the amount dedicated to legal aid in 2025 was €0,52 per inhabitant, which was substantially lower than the EaP Average of €0,84. This suggests that, compared to the other beneficiaries, Armenia allocated a lower share of its resources to legal aid.

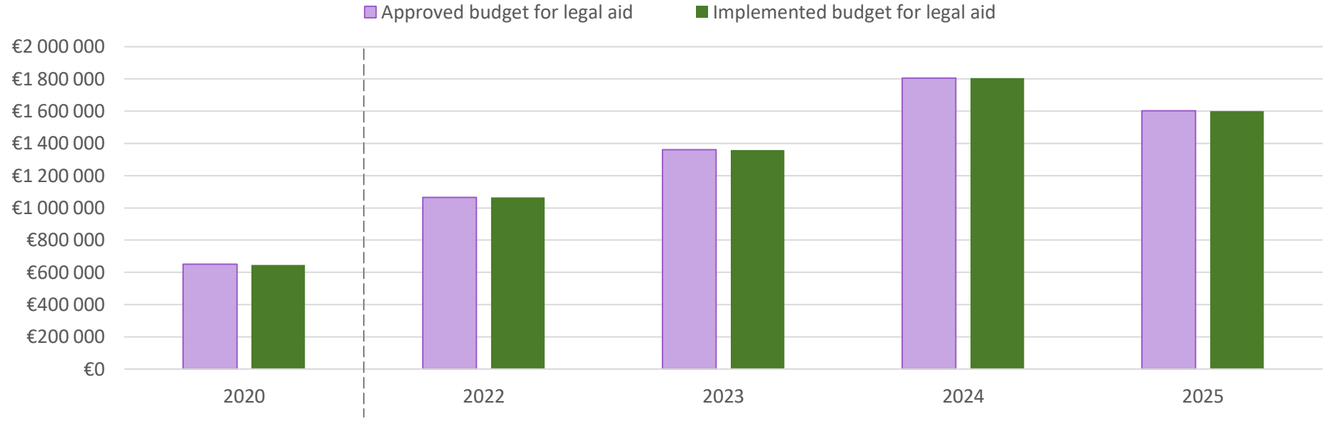
Examining the legal aid budget as a proportion of the GDP, the figure stood at 0,0062%. This percentage was substantially lower than the EaP Average of 0,0115%.

Additionally, the portion of judicial system budget set aside for legal aid was 2,5%, substantially lower than the EaP Average of 3,9%. Over the period between 2020 and 2025, the trend of this percentage stayed relatively stable.

Variation of implemented budget for legal aid per inhabitant between 2020 and 2025

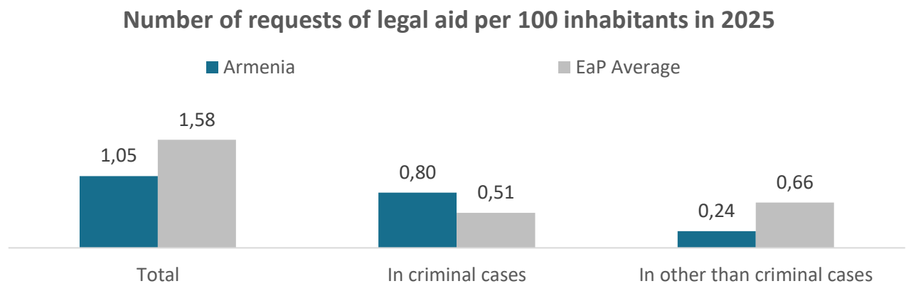


Approved vs implemented budget for legal aid between 2020 and 2025



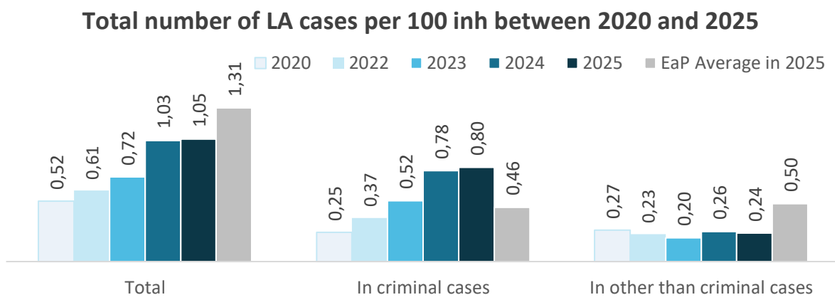
• Number of request for legal aid and number of cases for which legal aid has been granted

	Number of requests of legal aid				
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	EaP Average		
Total (1+2)	32 488	1,05	1,58	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	24 911	0,80	0,51	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	7 577	0,24	0,66	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of requests for legal aid was 32 488, corresponding to 1,05 requests per 100 inhabitants. This was significantly lower than the EaP Average. The number of requests in criminal cases were 24 911, and in the other than criminal cases were 7 577.

	Number of cases for which legal aid has been granted					Amount of LA granted per case (€)		
	Total (a+b)			Cases brought to court (a)	Cases not brought to court (b)	Total	Cases brought to court	Cases not brought to court
	Absolute number	Per 100 inh.	% Variation 2020 - 2025					
Total (1+2)	32 447	1,05	103,1%	NA	NA	49,3 €	NA	NA
In criminal cases (1)	24 911	0,80	223,8%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
In other than criminal cases (2)	7 536	0,24	-9,0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



In 2025, the number of cases for which legal aid was granted was 32 447, which was 103,1% more compared to 2019. The number of criminal cases were 24 911, and the other than criminal cases were 7 536. On average, the amount granted per legal aid case was €49,3.

There are several reasons were reported for the increase of the number of cases for the reporting year: 1) The need for mandatory involvement of a public defender in certain actions in criminal proceedings; 2) An increase in the number of crimes or criminal cases; 3) Legal assistance provided to citizens displaced from Nagorno-Karabakh since September 19, 2023; 4) Increase of public awareness and legal awareness of the activities of the Public Defender's Office, improvement of the professional training of public defenders and increase of trust in the Office.

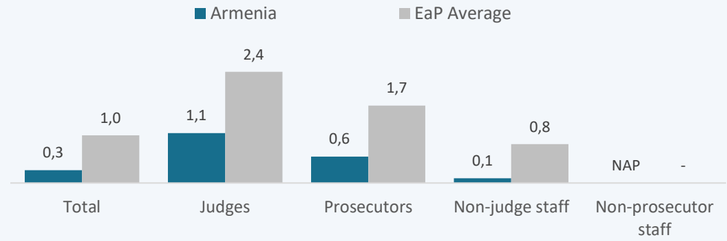
Training of judges and prosecutors in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 11)

Total budget for training per inhabitant



Average number of live training participations per professional

Please see the definition of the indicator on page 2.



Average number of participants per delivered training



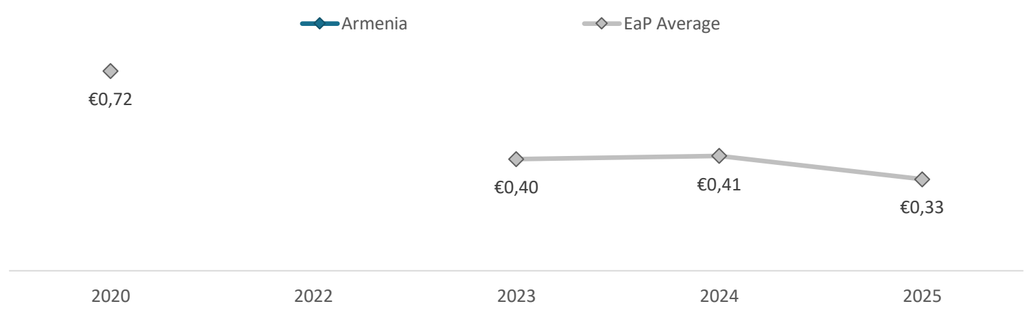
In 2025, a total of 720 participants - including 345 judges and 209 prosecutors - took part in 117 live training sessions held in-person, hybrid or via video conferences. Regarding the internet-based trainings (not-live), 13 trainings were provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution for judges and prosecutors, whereas 3 trainings were completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms such as HELP, EJTN, and the UN. The total number of participants was 159 for the institutional platform and 11 for the external platforms.

On average, each judge in Armenia attended 1,1 live trainings in 2025, which was below the EaP Average (2,4). Each prosecutor participated in an average of 0,6 live trainings, less than the EaP Average (1,7).

• Budget for training

	Absolute Number	Per inhabitant		% Variation 2020 - 2025	% Variation 2024 - 2025
		Armenia	EaP Average		
Total (1 + 2 + 3)	NA	NA	€0,33	NA	NA
(1) Budget of the training institution(s)	NA				
(2) Budget of the courts allocated to training	€1 667				
(3) Budget of the prosecution allocated to training	NA				

Evolution of the Total Training Budget per inhabitant from 2020 to 2025



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 budget named "special training services for judges and prosecutors, included in the list of candidates and bailiffs" exists but covers not only the organisation 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.

• Number of in-service live trainings and participants

Organisation of the trainings (number, duration and average number of participants on trainings)

	Live (in-person, hybrid, video conference) trainings (2025)						
	Number of delivered trainings	Delivered trainings in days	Number of participants	Average duration of trainings in days		Average number of participants per delivered training	
				Armenia	EaP Average	Armenia	EaP Average
Total	117	248	720	2,1 <	2,4	6,2 <	8,8
Judges	72	120	345	1,7 >	1,6	4,8 <	15,7
Prosecutors	40	88	209	2,2 <	2,7	5,2 <	9,3
Non-judge staff	5	40	166	8,0 >	3,3	33,2 <	46,1
Non-prosecutor staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	-	NAP	-

CEPEJ distinguishes 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.

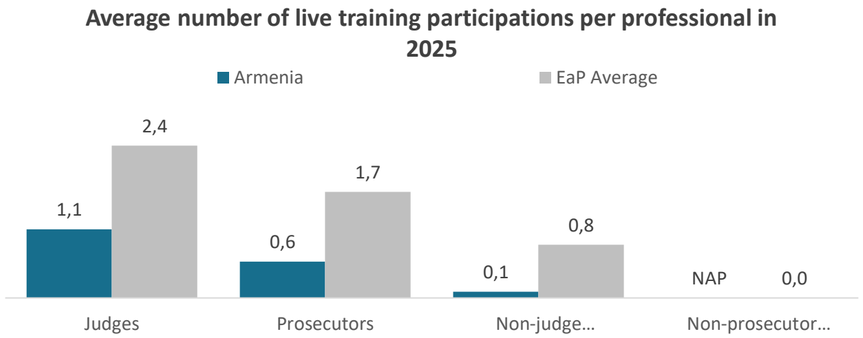
Key: > Higher than the EaP Average
= Equal to the EaP Average
< Lower than the EaP Average

In 2025, the average duration of trainings for judges in Armenia was 1,7 days (same as the EaP Average of 1,6). During the same period, the average duration of training for prosecutors was 2,2 days, which was below the EaP Average of 2,7 days.

It should be noted that the number of-non judge staff provided in the data consists only of judicial bailiffs.

Indicators on training participation: Number of training participations per professional and unique participants

	Average number of live training participations per professional			Professionals attending at least one training (unique participants)		
				Number	% of total professionals by category	
	Armenia		EaP Average		Armenia	EaP Average
Total	0,3	<	1,0	NA	NA	-
Judges	1,1	<	2,4	NA	NA	-
Prosecutors	0,6	<	1,7	NA	NA	-
Non-judge staff	0,1	<	0,8	NAP	NAP	-
Non-prosecutor staff	NAP		-	NAP	NAP	-



Average number of live training participations per professional

This indicator is calculated as follows: the number of participants in live trainings is divided by the number of professionals for that 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. This indicator should also be analysed together with the indicator on percentage of professionals attending training, shown in the table as well. Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand how long a professional was trained on average and if all were trained.

Judges attended an average of 1.1 live training sessions per professional, compared with the EaP average of 2.4, while prosecutors participated in 0.6 trainings per professional, against a regional average of 1.7. Training participation among non-judge court staff was particularly limited, with an average of 0.1 trainings per professional, compared with 0.8 across the EaP region.

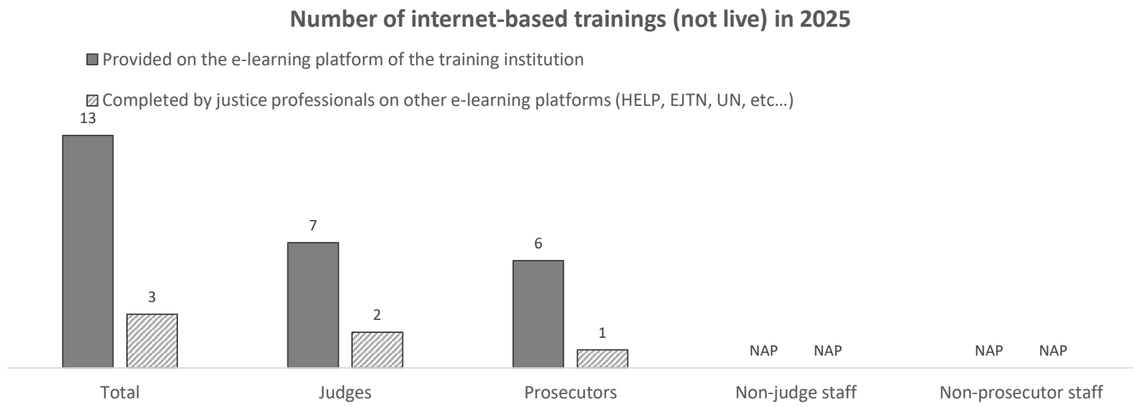
Participation shall be understood as one attendance of a person to a training.

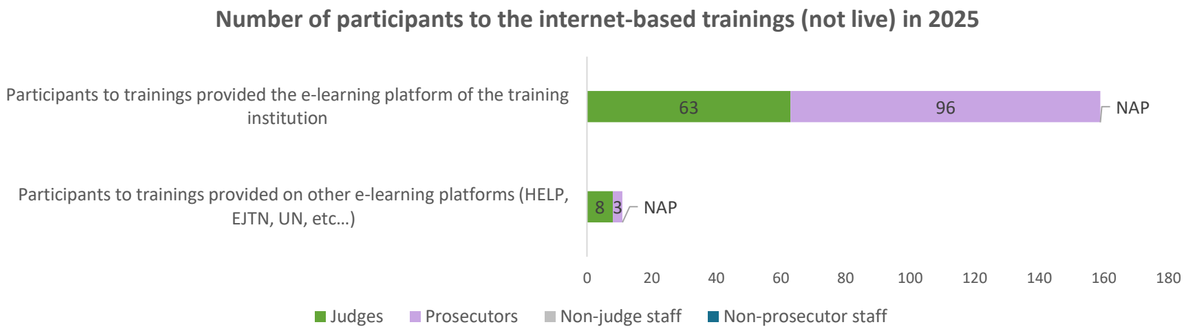
• Number of in-service internet-based trainings and participants

	Number of internet-based trainings (not live) in 2025			
	Provided on the e-learning platform of the training institution		Completed by justice professionals on other e-learning platforms (HELP, EJTN, UN, etc…)	
	Number of trainings	Number of participants	Number of trainings	Number of participants
Total	13	159	3	11
Judges	7	63	2	8
Prosecutors	6	96	1	3
Non-judge staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Non-prosecutor staff	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP

A total of 13 e-learning courses were provided through the training institution's own platform, attracting 159 participants. Judges accounted for 7 courses and 63 participants, while prosecutors completed 6 courses with 96 participants. Participation in external e-learning platforms (such as HELP, EJTN, or UN platforms) was more limited. Armenian justice professionals completed 3 trainings with 11 participants in total, including 2 trainings attended by 8 judges and 1 training attended by 3 prosecutors.

It should be noted that the number of-non judge staff provided in the data consists only of judicial bailiffs.





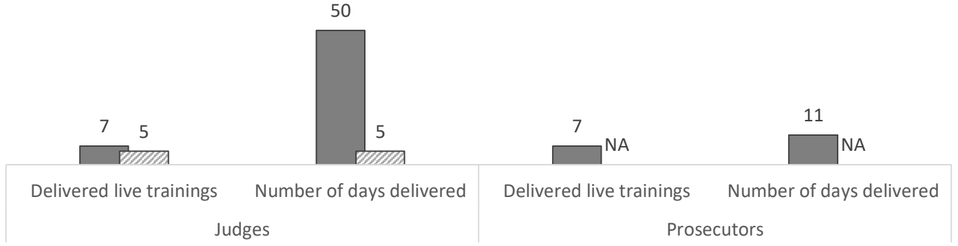
• Number of EU law training courses and participants

	Training in EU law			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Number of days delivered	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Number of participants	NAP	NAP		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
Number of participants	NAP	NAP		

In 2025, judges and prosecutors in Armenia did not receive live or internet-based trainings in EU law.

	Training in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights			
	By the training institutions for judges and prosecutors		Within the framework of co-operation programmes	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Live trainings (2025)				
Number of delivered live trainings	7	7	5	NA
Number of days delivered	50	11	5	NA
Number of participants	283	199		
Internet-based trainings (2025)				
Number of available trainings	1	1	NA	NA
Number of participants	12	29		

Number of delivered live trainings and delivered training days in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights in 2025



In 2025, judges in Armenia received a total of 7 live trainings in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights/European Convention on Human Rights, including 5 delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes. Prosecutors received 7 live trainings in total, while the number of trainings delivered within the framework of co-operation programmes was not available. Judges participated in 50 training days with 283 participants, while prosecutors took part in 11 training days with 199 participants. Moreover, 1 internet-based training was available for judges and 1 was available for prosecutors.

List of delivered trainings on ECHR included: 1) Current issues in the application of the legal positions of the ECtHR in civil cases; 2) Current issues of application of the legal positions of the ECtHR in administrative cases; 3) Legal positions of the ECtHR in criminal cases, the jurisprudence of international courts and international cooperation; 4) ECtHR case law on corruption crimes; 5)The practice of the ECtHR 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.

• Type of trainings

		Types of training	
		Judges	Prosecutors
In-service training	Initial training	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	General	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	Specialised judicial functions	Compulsory for all	Compulsory for all
	Management functions of the court	Optional	Optional
	Use of computer facilities in courts	Optional	Optional
	On ethics	Optional	Optional
	On child-friendly justice	Optional	Optional
	On gender equality	Optional	Optional
	On prevention of corruption	Optional	Optional
	On conflicts of interest	Optional	Optional
	Other	Optional	Optional

Types of the different trainings offered to judges change depending on the needs. Judicial candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice which is a precondition for becoming a judge. In total, there are 79 training courses for judges envisaged by the educational program for the annual compulsory trainings.

Prosecutorial candidates must attend initial training at the Academy of Justice which is a precondition for becoming a prosecutor.

In the category "Other", There are 46 training courses for prosecutors envisaged by the educational program for the annual compulsory trainings.

In Armenia, sanctions are foreseen if judges and prosecutors do not attend the compulsory training sessions. The constitutional law on Judicial Code envisages rule of conduct for judges according which a judge must undergo compulsory trainings each year. Violation of rules of conduct set by the Judicial code serve as grounds for initiating a disciplinary proceeding. The sanctions include 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.

The Law on Prosecution of Armenia envisages an obligation for the prosecutor to pass a compulsory training once every two years. The violation of this obligation is a ground for disciplinary proceedings.

Prosecution offices do not have prosecutors specially trained in domestic violence. Moreover, they do not have prosecutors specially trained in sexual violence. Trainings do include domestic violence and sexual violence and can be chosen by prosecutors, they are therefore optional. Currently there are no prosecutors who are specialised only in mentioned areas.

• Minimum number of compulsory trainings

	Initial compulsory training		In-service compulsory trainings	
	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days	Minimum number of trainings	Minimum number of days
Judges	NAP	30	2	NAP
Prosecutors	NAP	30	2	NAP

At the Academy of Justice the minimum number of in-service compulsory trainings is 80 academic hour for judges and prosecutors per year and this figure is established by Law. There is no compulsory number of training, as the Governing Board of the Academy determines the specific period and number of trainings for each group individually.

• Quality of judicial training

Armenia identifies (collects information about) future in-service training needs via:

Target audience itself	✓	**Relevant judicial institutions**	✓
Previous participants in trainings	✓	**Ministry of Justice**	✓
Trainers	✓	**Other**	✗
Courts/prosecutor's offices	✓		

Future in-service training needs in Armenia are assessed annually. Each year the Justice Academy develops a list of proposed courses based on need assessment done by judges, prosecutors and the Ministry of Justice. The Minister of Justice is the member of Academy's Governing board and has a right to propose the inclusion of specific courses into the programme.

In-service trainings (seminars, workshops, round tables) are evaluated immediately after the training is delivered. The evaluation survey consists of 9 questions. The survey assesses participants' satisfaction with the course content, the extent to which the training contributes to the development of professional knowledge, the quality of training materials, and the relevance and usefulness of the course. The survey also collects feedback on whether the course topics should be maintained or updated, participants' satisfaction with the training staff and trainers' preparedness, the responsiveness of the Academy's staff to issues raised by participants, and suggestions for improving the effectiveness of the Academy's activities.

The result of the training evaluation process is used:

To prepare a training evaluation report with recommendations	✗	**To suppress a training course**	✓
To improve the training course which, according to the report, needed improvements	✓	**To introduce a new course**	✓
To replace the trainers that failed to meet expected learning outcomes/were negatively evaluated	✓	**Other**	✗

The evaluation of the activity of the Academy of justice is an internal document that does not cause legal consequences but measures are taken to improve further training programs, selection of trainers and other organisational issues based on its results.

Alternative Dispute Resolution in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 9)

Legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge ✓

Mandatory informative sessions with a mediator ✗

Mandatory mediation with a mediator ✓

↓

Before/instead of going to court

Mediators

4,0

per 100 000 inhabitants

EaP Average: 15,9



60% female mediators

Total number of court-related mediations

Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	NA
Number of finished court-related mediations	NA
Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	NA

In Armenia, legal aid for court-related mediation or related mediation provided free of charge could be granted. The judicial system provides for mandatory mediation with a mediator before or instead going to court. Also, there are no mandatory informative sessions with a mediator. In 2025, the number of mediators was 4 per 100 000 inhabitants, which was below the EaP Average (15,9 per 100 000 inhabitants). The majority of the mediators were women (60%). The number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation and a number of cases which ended with a settlement agreement were not available in Armenia for 2025.

• Court-related mediation procedures

Court related mediation is the mediation which includes the intervention of a judge, a public prosecutor or other court staff who facilitates, directs, advises on or conducts the mediation process. For example, in civil disputes or divorce cases, judges may refer parties to a mediator if they believe that more satisfactory results can be achieved for both parties. In criminal law cases, a public prosecutor (or a judge) can refer a case to a mediator or propose that he/she mediates a case between an offender and a victim (for example to establish a compensation agreement). Such mediation may be mandatory either as a pre-requisite to proceedings or as a requirement of the court in the course of the proceedings.

According to article 184 (2) of the Civil Procedure Code, if there is a high probability that the dispute will end in mediation, the court may appoint at least two and no more than four hours of mediation once, on its own initiative.

Mandatory mediation was introduced on 1 July 2025. According to Article 2 of the Law on Mediation, mediation is mandatory in cases concerning divorce; determination or change of a child's place of residence, including changes to the place of residence established by a court; recovery of alimony (maintenance payments) or modification thereof, including changes to the amount of alimony established by a court; division of property considered to be the common property of spouses; the exercise of parental rights relating to contact with a child, upbringing and education; establishment or modification of arrangements for visiting a child, including those established by a court; amendment or termination of a marriage contract; as well as private disputes arising from a contract concluded in favour of the insured person and relating to the reduction or refusal of insurance compensation within the meaning of the Law on Universal Health Insurance.

• Other ADR methods

Mediation other than court-related mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation (if different from mediation)	Other ADR
✓	✓	✗	✗

Based on the Law on Mediation 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 a court decision, which is regulated by the Civil Procedure Code, 3) mandatory mediation, 4) Financial mediation which is regulated by the Law on Financial Mediation system. 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 has existed since 2008.

• Mediators and court-related mediations

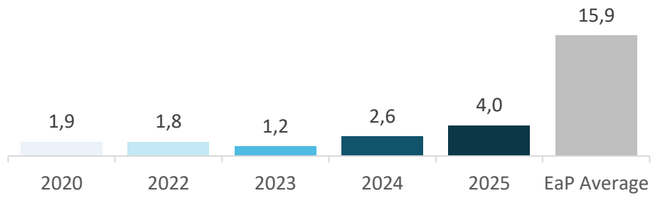
Requirements and procedure to become an accredited or registered mediator:

The Law on Mediation defines the requirements for mediators, as well as the procedure for becoming a mediator. According to Article 13 of the Law on Mediation, a person who has reached the age of 25 and has completed higher education may obtain the qualification of a licensed mediator. A licensed mediator qualification may not be granted to a person who has been convicted of a crime and whose conviction has not been extinguished or expunged; who has been recognised by a court decision that has entered into legal force as incapable, having limited legal capacity, missing, or bankrupt, where bankruptcy proceedings have not been completed; or 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 must undergo training, after which a qualification assessment is conducted by the Ministry of Justice. Order No. 331-N of the Minister of Justice states that the qualification assessment takes place in two stages: a written examination and an interview. Candidates who successfully pass the qualification assessment are issued a qualification certificate, on the basis of which they are registered in the registry of Mediators.

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation			% Variation between 2020 and 2025
Absolute number	Per 100 000 inhabitants	EaP Average per 100 000 inhabitants	
125	4,0	15,9	127,3%

Accredited/registered mediators for court-related mediation per 100 000 inhabitants between 2020 and 2025



For reference only: the 2024 EU median is 19,2 mediators per 100 000 inhabitants.

In 2025, the total number of mediators in Armenia was 125, which is 127,3% more than in 2019.The number of mediators per 100 000 inhabitants was 4, which is less than the EaP Median of 15,9.

New trainings and qualifications in 2024 are reported as one of the reasons for the increase in the number of mediators.

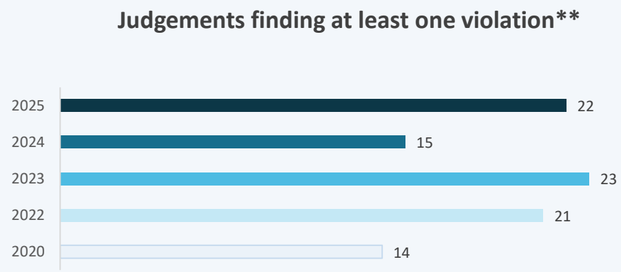
	Number of court-related mediations			Providers of court-related mediation services			
	Number of cases for which the parties agreed to start mediation	Number of finished court-related mediations	Number of cases in which there is a settlement agreement	Private mediator	Public authority (other than the court)	Judge	Public prosecutor
Total (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5+ 6)	NA	NA	NA				
1. Civil and commercial cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
2. Family cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
3. Administrative cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
4. Labour cases incl. employment dismissals	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
5. Criminal cases	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP	NAP
6. Consumer cases	NA	NA	NA	✓	✗	✗	✗
7. Other cases	NA	NA	NA				

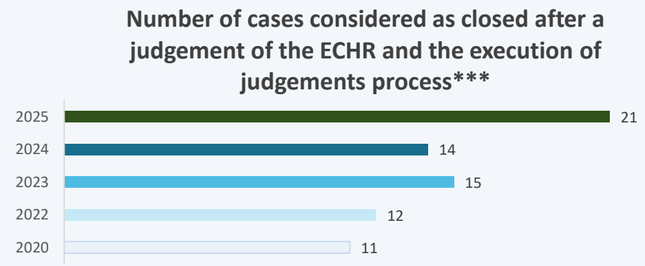
In Armenia, it is possible to receive legal aid for court-related mediation or receive these services free of charge. Court related mediations are provided by private mediators. No separate statistics were available on court-related mediation or its progress.

Armenia does not have mediation for administrative and criminal cases. Mediation is conducted in accordance with the Law on Mediation, in civil, family, labour, and in other cases.

European Convention on Human Rights in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 10)

European Convention on Human Rights – Article 6 – Right to a fair trial (extract):
In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgment shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.





• ECHR

Follow-up at national level to the established violations by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)

Raising awareness	
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	✗

Information / dissemination of the ECHR decisions within the judicial system	
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 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	✗

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 organise 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. 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 honour, dignity or business reputation, as well as damage caused as a result of unjust conviction.

Number of applications to the ECHR, number of judgments, and number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR

		2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Applications allocated to a judicial formation of the Court**		213	111	147	180	189
Judgements finding at least one violation**		14	21	23	15	22
Judgements finding at least one violation of the Article 6 of the ECHR	Right to a fair trial (1)	4	2	2	1	12
	Length of proceedings	3	1	3	1	1
	Non-enforcement	0	0	0	1	1

** Source: ECHR

(1) Figures in this line may include conditional violations.

	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of cases considered as closed after a judgement of the ECHR and the execution of judgements process***	11	12	15	14	21

*** Source: Department for the Execution of Judgments of the ECHR

In 2025, 189 applications were allocated to a judicial formation of the ECtHR, representing a slight increase compared with 2024 (180). During the same year, the ECtHR delivered 22 judgments finding at least one violation by Armenia, compared with 15 in 2024. Most violations concerned the right to a fair trial (12 cases). In parallel, 21 cases were considered closed, up from 14 cases in 2024.

Appointment, recruitment and promotion of judges and prosecutors in Armenia in 2025 (Indicators 12 and 13)

Judges

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

Judges can be recruited in Armenia via or without Judicial Academy. Judges are recruited through a competitive process consisting of a written exam and an interview. Candidates applying through the special procedure for experienced legal professionals are exempt from written examination but are required to hold an academic degree in law with at least five years of teaching or scientific work in the last ten years, or have at least eight years of professional legal experience within the last ten years.

All candidates undergo a qualification assessment: those with academic degrees or sufficient professional experience may proceed directly to the interview stage. The written exam evaluates legal knowledge and reasoning in criminal, civil, administrative, or anti-corruption law.

Successful candidates are shortlisted for interviews, where their compliance with judicial conduct and legal expertise is further examined. The Supreme Judicial Council considers exam and interview results, as well as an integrity opinion from the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, to finalise the list of candidates, who then undergo training at the Academy of Justice.

After completing their training, candidates are proposed by the Supreme Judicial Council for appointment by the President.

Eligibility

JA	WJA	Pre-conditions:	JA	WJA **
✓	✓	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	✓	✓

** JA = Via Judicial Academy

WJA = Without Judicial Academy

Prosecutors

Description of the specific procedure of recruitment

The recruitment of prosecutors is conducted through a structured multi-stage process regulated by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. The process begins with a competition for inclusion in the list of candidates, during which applications are reviewed and an advisory opinion from the Corruption Prevention Commission is obtained (Article 38).

Candidates are then evaluated by the Qualification Commission through an interview and assessment of their professional knowledge, practical skills, and personal qualities, while legal scholars are evaluated based on their documents and relevant personal qualities (Article 38, Part 7). Those who receive a positive evaluation are proposed for inclusion in the candidate list. Subsequently, candidates generally undergo training at the Justice Academy, although experienced legal professionals may be exempt in accordance with legislation.

Upon completion of training or exemption, prosecutors are appointed to the position (Article 42, Part 3).

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Council

Non pre-selected judge candidates can appeal the decision via or without Judicial Academy.

Candidates required to attend the Academy of Justice may appeal the results of the written examination to the Appeals Commission within 15 days of publication as per Judicial Code, Article 105.1, parts 1 and 2. The Appeals Commission is formed specifically for the relevant legal specialisation and consists of two judges and one academic lawyer, who are selected by drawing from academic lawyer candidates nominated by the Training Commission and the authorised body. Members of the evaluation commission may not participate in the Appeals Commission. If procedural violations are alleged and the appeal has first been lodged with the Appeals Commission, the results of the written examination may also be appealed in the administrative court (Judicial Code, Article 105.1, part 5). The Judicial Code does not specify appeal procedures for decisions made during the interview stage, other selection stages, or cases where candidates are chosen without attending the Academy of Justice; however, appeal to the administrative court is not excluded in practice.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Other body

Non pre-selected prosecutor candidates can appeal the decision via or without Judicial Academy.

The Qualification Commission is responsible for the recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors. According to Article 23 of the Law on Prosecution, the Commission consists of nine members: one Deputy of the Prosecutor General, four prosecutors, three law academics, and the Rector of the Academy of Justice. For the selection of candidates for positions related to the forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property, the Commission is expanded to eleven members by including two experts (appointed by the Prosecutor General) with at least three years' experience in the forfeiture of unlawfully acquired property.

Judges

Applicants for inclusion in the list of judicial candidates must submit their application to the Supreme Judicial Council within one month of the publication of the qualification check decision, using the prescribed form (Judicial Code, Article 98). Eligible candidates are aged 25 - 60, hold only Armenian citizenship, have a law degree from Armenia or a recognised foreign institution, are proficient in Armenian and one foreign language (English, Russian, or French), and meet professional experience requirements (three or five years, depending on the degree).

Experienced legal professionals may qualify with at least eight years of professional work in the past ten years or relevant teaching/scientific experience. Individuals cannot be appointed as judges if they have an unexpunged criminal record, have been convicted of an intentional crime or deprivation of liberty, or are subject to ongoing criminal prosecution (Judicial Code, Article 112).

Selection

JA	WJA	Criteria	JA	WJA
✓		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		
		Automatic selection of each successful candidate from the Judicial Academy / Every pre-selected experienced candidate outside the Judicial Academy		

Prosecutors

A 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. 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 is taken into account.

For prosecutor positions in a unit responsible for the confiscation of property of illegal origin, at least two years of professional legal experience is required. According to Article 34 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, individuals convicted of intentional crimes are permanently barred from appointment as prosecutors, regardless of whether the conviction has been expunged or removed; those convicted of negligent crimes may not be appointed until the criminal record is cleared. Additionally, legislation requires all applicants for prosecutor positions to undergo an integrity check, as stipulated by an amendment to Article 38 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office adopted on 14 April 2021.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Judicial Council

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 specialisations. In cases when the candidate shall not attend the Academy of Justice the list of judge candidates is compiled by the Supreme Judicial Council.

Authority competent during the entry selection (both via or without Judicial Academy)

Other body

The Qualification Commission is responsible for the recruitment and nomination of public prosecutors, as described in section above.

Appointment

Judges

Authority competent for the final appointment

Executive power

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected (proposed)

The Supreme Judicial Council submits the candidacy to the President of the Republic, along with the candidate's personal file, submitted documents (if not an existing judge), and documents acquired as a result of their verification.

If the President of the Republic returns the proposal with objections, the Supreme Judicial Council is required to convene a session to consider the issue. The Council then decides by secret ballot whether to accept or reject the President's objections. If the Supreme Judicial Council does not accept the objection, the President must either sign a decree appointing the candidate within three days, or apply to the Constitutional Court.

If the Constitutional Court finds the Council's proposal compliant with the Constitution, the President must issue a decree appointing the candidate within three days. Should the President fail to act within three days at any of these stages, the appointment enters into force by operation of law, and the Chairperson of the Supreme Judicial Council must publish an announcement on the official website of the judiciary within three days.

In Armenia, there exists the possibility for non-selected judge candidates to appeal to this decision.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

Decisions on the final appointment of judges in Armenia can be appealed in the court.

The integrity of judicial candidates is assessed through an integrity check, which involves filling out and submitting an integrity questionnaire to the Judicial Department. This questionnaire is then forwarded to the Corruption Prevention Commission, which conducts the integrity check and issues an advisory opinion within the legally established timeframe. The integrity questionnaire collects personal information; details about education and employment history; information on any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities; relationships as defined by the Law "On Public Service"; affiliations with criminal subcultures; and data about the property and income of the candidate and the property status of their family members. The integrity check includes verification of the accuracy of submitted information, investigation into previous liabilities and involvement in corrupt activities, review of media and social network publications, and examination of the consistency between the individual's property status and their actual income, as well as any previously submitted declarations.

In Armenia, judges are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the final appointment

Other body

Has a right to appoint some and reject some among the selected

Following the evaluation by the Qualification Commission, those who receive a positive evaluation are proposed for inclusion in the candidate list. Subsequently, candidates generally undergo training at the Justice Academy, although experienced legal professionals may be exempt in accordance with legislation. Upon completion of training or exemption, prosecutors are appointed to the position (Article 42, Part 3).

In Armenia, there exists the possibility for non-selected prosecutor candidates to appeal to this decision.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

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 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.

The integrity check for the appointment of prosecutors, as regulated by Article 26.1 of the RA Law "On the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption," is carried out by the Commission. Prosecutor candidates must complete an integrity questionnaire, which collects information on property and income (including that of family members as per the Law "On Public Service"); education and employment history; any criminal, administrative, or disciplinary liabilities; relationships with other public officials; and any affiliations with criminal subcultures. The integrity check involves verifying the accuracy of the information provided, investigating any prior liabilities or involvement in corrupt activities or conflicts of interest, reviewing media and social network publications, examining the consistency between property status and declared income, and investigating employment history and possible ties to criminal subcultures.

In Armenia, prosecutors are appointed to office for an undetermined period, until the compulsory retirement at the age of 65. There is no probation period for them.

Integrity checks through:

Criminal records	✓
Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions	✓
Intelligence investigation	
Integrity assessment test	✓
Psychological assessment	
Other	

Promotion

Judges

Authority competent for the promotion

Parliament, Judicial Council, President

Candidates eligible for inclusion in the promotion list for appointment as judges of the Court of Appeal fill an integrity questionnaire and submit it to the Judicial Department. Th Department shall submit the questionnaire to the Corruption Prevention Commission. 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. 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.

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 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. 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.

Candidates for the courts of appeal must be sitting judges with at least three years of relevant experience and no recent disciplinary penalties, former judges who served within the last ten years and have at least five years of judicial experience, or legal professionals and academics with significant recent experience. For the Court of Cassation, candidates must be at least forty years old, hold only Armenian citizenship and the right to vote, and have either substantial judicial experience or advanced academic or professional credentials. All candidates are required to meet high standards of integrity, and sitting judges must also have positive evaluations.

In Armenia, the decision on the promotion of judges could be appealed.

The Court is competent to decide on the appeal

Procedure

Competitive test / Exam	
Previous individual evaluations	✓
Other procedure(s) (interview or other)	✓
No special procedure	

Criteria

Years of experience	✓
Professional skills (and/or qualitative performance)	✓
Performance (quantitative)	✓
Subjective criteria (e.g. integrity, reputation)	✓
Other	✓
No criteria	

Prosecutors

Authority competent for the promotion

Other body

The process for promoting prosecutors in Armenia is overseen by the Qualification Commission and is governed by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office. Promotion lists are primarily compiled during the regular competency evaluations (attestation) of prosecutors.

In addition, an extraordinary process exists; the Prosecutor General may propose a prosecutor for inclusion on the promotion list as an act of encouragement, submitting an appraisal either personally or via a deputy. The Qualification Commission must then render a positive opinion for the candidate to be added to the list. In exceptional circumstances, if a person is excused from mandatory studies at the Academy of Justice, the Qualification Commission may simultaneously include them in both the candidate and promotion lists for prosecutors.

All these procedures require formal review and approval by the Qualification Commission, ensuring that the promotion system includes both routine and exceptional pathways while maintaining oversight and evaluation mechanisms.

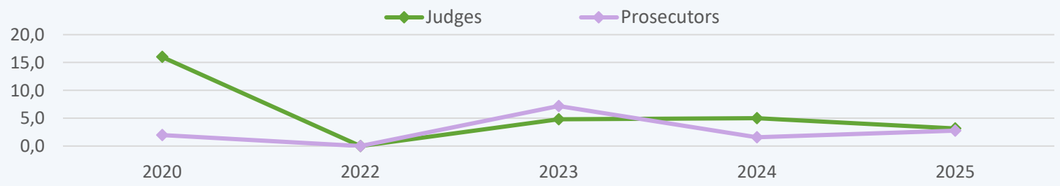
To be eligible for promotion, prosecutors must satisfy requirements set by the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, which include possessing a specified minimum number of years of professional experience and having no disciplinary sanctions. These criteria are strictly enforced to ensure that only qualified and reputable individuals are included in the promotion lists.

In Armenia, the decision on the promotion of prosecutors could be appealed.

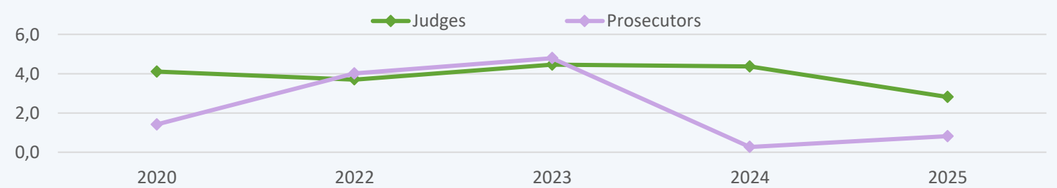
The Court/prosecution office is competent to decide on the appeal

Accountability in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 14)

Number of initiated disciplinary proceedings against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



Number of disciplinary sanctions against judges/prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges/100 prosecutors)



• Promotion of integrity and prevention of corruption

Legal provisions guaranteeing the independence of judges and prosecutors

In Armenia, the independence of judges and prosecutors is guaranteed by the Constitution and a Special laws. 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 the. Judges and their families are under special state protection.

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.

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	13	5	0
Prosecutors	2	1	0

Measures to prevent corruption

	Gift rules	Specific training	Internal controls	Safe complaints mechanisms	Other	No mechanism in place
Judges	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
Prosecutors	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

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 a negative conclusion on that basis constitutes grounds for initiating disciplinary proceedings.
For the latest GRECO Evaluation Report on Prevention of corruption in respect of judges and prosecutors, please click https://www.coe.int/en/web/greco/evaluations/round-4

Training on ethics and prevention of corruption

	Training on ethics	Training on prevention of corruption
Judges	Optional	Optional
Prosecutors	Optional	Optional

Training on ethics and on prevention of corruption were reported as optional for 2025 in Armenia.

Code of Ethics

In Armenia, there exists a Code of Ethics applicable for both judges and prosecutors. There is no institution for judges giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of their conduct.

For prosecutors, there exists an institution/body giving guidelines and/or opinions on ethical questions of their conduct. Its members are prosecutors and other legal professionals. Its guidelines and/or opinions are not publicly available. The commission was established in 2019 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 particular, all staff members of the Prosecutor's Office have been directed to become acquainted with the roles of the aforementioned commission and the procedure for submitting applications when issues arise concerning the interpretation and implementation of the ethical standards for prosecutors.

Integrity of court staff

In Armenia, legislation provides for various breaches of integrity in respect of court staff, including conflicts of interest, unauthorized disclosure of confidential or sensitive information on court cases and procedures, non-timely or incomplete asset declarations and other related violations.

Recusal of judges

In Armenia, there exists a procedure to effectively challenge a judge (recusal), if a party considers that the judge is not impartial.

Total number of initiated procedures	NA
Total number of recusals pronounced	NA

The grounds for recusing a judge are established by the Judicial Code. At the same time, the Codes of Civil, Administrative, and Criminal Procedure define the grounds for challenging (recusing) a judge. According to Article 71 of the Judicial Code, 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. The grounds for self-recusal include, among others, cases where: 1) the judge has a prejudicial attitude towards a person appearing as a party, that person's representative, lawyer, or another participant in the proceedings; 2) the judge, as a private individual, has witnessed the circumstances disputed during the examination of the case; 3) the judge has participated in the examination of the same 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, or a close relative, has an economic interest related to the substance of the dispute or to one of the parties; and 6) the judge holds a position in a non-commercial organisation, and the interests of that organisation may be affected by the outcome of the case.

The Judicial Department of Armenia does not maintain statistics on a number of recusals.

Transparency in distribution of court cases

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	✓

In Armenia, court cases are, in principle, randomly allocated by a computer algorithm. There are no exceptions to the general method of allocating of priority cases. The system also anticipates different situations in which a judge could be excluded from the allocation. Finally, the system provides for all alterations to the allocation process to be logged/registered.

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 Article 42 of the Judicial Code, a case received by the court shall be immediately entered into the Computer Program. Entered cases shall be distributed evenly among the judges of that court, without taking into account the order of their entry. The criteria for equal distribution are established by the Supreme Judicial Council.
According to Parts 2 and 3 of Article 42 of the Judicial Code, where a judge is dealing with a case of particular complexity, the judge may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council with a request to temporarily remove his or her name from the distribution list or to determine a different percentage of cases to be distributed to him or her.

	Reasons for reassigning a case	Number of reassignments
Conflict of interest declared by the judge or by the parties		NA
Recusal of the judge or requested by the parties	✓	NAP
Physical unavailability (illness, longer absence)	✓	NA
Other	✓	NA

Method to reassign a case	
Automatic allocation	
Random allocation	✓
By discretion of a president of a court	✓
Other	

The Judicial Code also regulates the circumstances in which cases must be redistributed among judges. Redistribution takes place where a judge is seconded to another court, transferred to another court, exchanges positions with another judge, or where the period of secondment expires. Cases are also reassigned where a judge has recused himself or herself, has previously participated in the examination of the same case, has refused to institute proceedings and that decision has subsequently been overturned, or where the judge's powers have been suspended or terminated. In such cases, the pending cases are automatically redistributed among judges of the relevant specialisation within the same court.

In Armenia, the reassignment of cases is required to be reasoned in all circumstances.

• Disciplinary procedures against judges/prosecutors

Judges

In Armenia, the Judicial Council is the authority with disciplinary powers over judges. Only the Supreme Judicial Council has the power to make the final decision on disciplinary sanctions against judges.

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.

Who is authorised to initiate of a disciplinary proceedings

Relevant Court / Head of the organisational unit or hierarchical superior	
High Court (Supreme Court) / Prosecutor General (State public prosecutor)	✓
Judicial Council / Public Prosecutorial Council	
Disciplinary court	✗
Disciplinary body	✓
Parliament	
Executive power	✓
Other	✓
This is not possible	

Prosecutors

The disciplinary body for prosecutors is the Ethics Commission under the Prosecutor General, which consists of seven members: the Deputy Prosecutor General, three academics in the field of law, and three prosecutors elected by senior prosecutors.

According to the Law on the Prosecutor's Office, the Prosecutor General initiates disciplinary proceedings. In certain cases, the Ethics Commission under the Prosecutor General may also initiate proceedings. Within one week of the completion of the disciplinary proceedings, the Prosecutor General submits the matter to the Ethics Commission for consideration. When examining an alleged disciplinary offence, the Ethics Commission votes on whether a disciplinary offence has been committed, whether the prosecutor is guilty of the offence, and, where requested by the Prosecutor General, whether the disciplinary sanction of removal from office should be applied. Based on the opinion of the Ethics Commission, the Prosecutor General imposes the disciplinary sanction within three days.

A 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.

A judge may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The Judicial Council is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

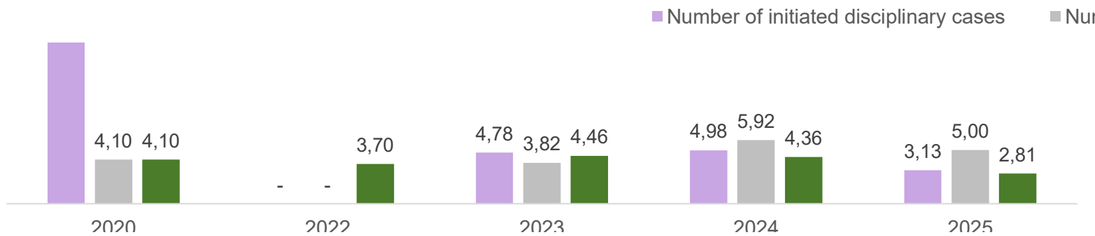
The Judicial Code provides for the review of decisions on imposing disciplinary liability on a judge based on new or newly discovered circumstances. An application for review of a decision of the Supreme Judicial Council may be submitted by the body that initiated the disciplinary proceedings against 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.

A prosecutor may present an argumentation in hearing and written submission. He/she has also the possibility to appeal against the disciplinary decision.

The Disciplinary court or body is the authority competent to decide on the appeal

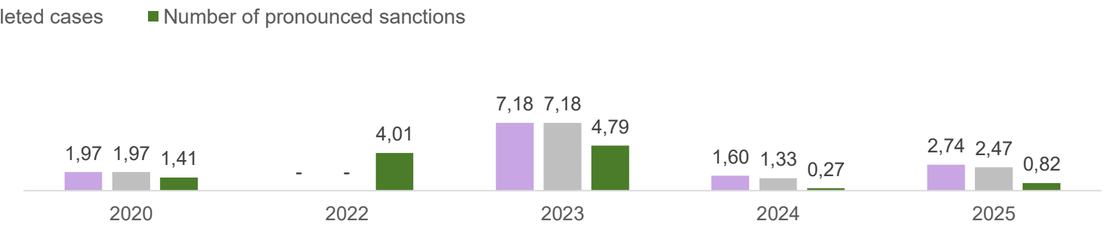
According to part 16 of the Article 56 of the Law on the Prosecutor's office a prosecutor shall have the right to appeal against the decision on the disciplinary penalty imposed on him or her before the court. Administrative court is competent for hearing the appeal.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against judges between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 judges)



The following disciplinary sanctions have been applied against judges: dismissals - 2; severe reprimand - 3; reprimand - 2; warning - 2.

Total number of initiated and completed disciplinary cases and number of sanctions pronounced against prosecutors between 2020 and 2025 (per 100 prosecutors)



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 disciplinary proceedings initiated in 2025, one remained pending and was carried over to 2026.

• Declaration of assets

Declaration of assets for judges and prosecutors

According to 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. Judges must also submit a declaration of expenses as defined in the law on Public Service and the declaration of interests. The declaration of interests particularly includes information on the participation or representation of commercial organisations, membership in non-commercial organisations, information on trust management of shares, and other data.

Situational declarations of property, income, interests, and expenses must be submitted when there is a significant, law-defined change in a public official's circumstances. These declarations must also be submitted within two years after an official leaves their position, if requested by the Corruption Prevention Commission due to concerns about unexplained wealth or sudden changes in financial status. The threshold for what constitutes a "significant" change varies based on the individual's position and financial situation. The Commission specifies the forms to be used, and these declarations are not made public.

Upon request, officials are required to demonstrate that any changes in their or their family's property and liabilities are supported by legal income and are fully declared. The declaration must include information not just about the official, but also about their spouse, minor children (including adopted and those under guardianship or curatorship), and any adult cohabitants who lived with the official for at least 183 days in the relevant year.

While adult family members are responsible for providing accurate information on their property, income, and expenses in the official's declaration, only the official is required to declare interests on behalf of the family; family members do not submit individual declarations of interest. Declaration obligations for family members include both financial data and certain relationships, as defined by periods of cohabitation.

Prosecutors are required to submit separate declarations covering both their financial expenses and their interests. The declaration of interests includes details of any participation in, or representation of, commercial organizations, membership in non-commercial entities, management of shares via trust, and related information.

Declarations are received, analysed, and verified by the Corruption Prevention Commission (CPC). The activity of the CPC is regulated by the "Law on the Corruption Prevention Commission." According to the law, the CPC is an autonomous state body. The CPC comprises five members - a chairperson and four members. The positions of the CPC members are autonomous. Candidates undergo a competition, as a result of which Parliament appoints the members of the CPC. For the selection of candidates for the position of CPC member, the Chairperson of the National Assembly establishes a competition board. The board is composed of members, each appointed by the Government, the factions of the National Assembly or the Council of the National Assembly, the Supreme Judicial Council, the Human Rights Defender, and the Chamber of Advocates.

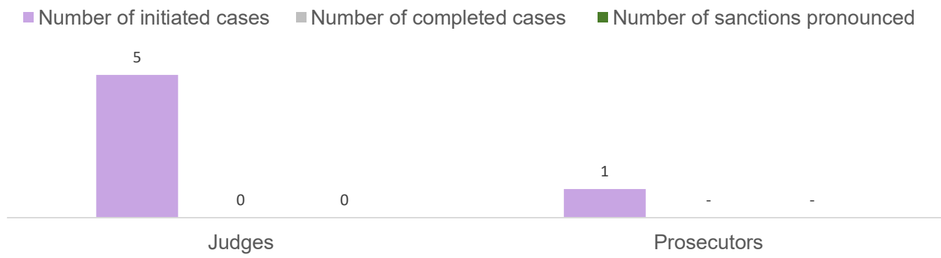
There is a register of the declaration of assets for judges and prosecutors. The declarations are published on internet.

If a judge or prosecutor fails to submit a declaration, provides false information, or conceals reportable information, they may face serious criminal penalties. These include a fine of ten to thirty times the minimum amount set by law, disqualification from certain positions or activities for two to five years, restriction of liberty for up to three years, short-term detention of up to two months, or imprisonment of up to three years. If the false declaration or concealment involves assets, income, or expenses exceeding one million Armenian drams (considered a particularly large amount), the punishmen increases to imprisonment for three to six years.

Failure to submit a declaration after notification by the Corruption Prevention Commission results in an administrative fine of two hundred times the minimum wage. If the declaration is submitted but is incomplete or violates the required process, the individual receives a warning. Continuing failure to submit a correct declaration after an administrative penalty results in another fine of two hundred times the minimum wage. Submitting incorrect or incomplete information due to negligence can lead to a fine ranging from two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage.

	Judges	Prosecutors
Items to be declared		
Assets	●	●
Financial interests	●	●
Sources of income	●	●
Liabilities	●	●
Gifts	●	●
Other	●	●
Moment for the declaration		
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	●	●
Declaration concerning the members of the family		
Spouse	●	●
Partner	●	●
Children (under legal age)	●	●
Adult children	●	●
Other family members	●	●
Same declaration as for the judge/prosecutor	●	●
Declaration of assets verified as regards:		
Timeliness	●	●
Completeness	●	●
Accuracy of the content	●	●
Unexplained financial discrepancies	●	●

Number of proceedings due to violations/discrepancies in the declaration of assets 2025



• Conflict of interest and Accessory functions/activities

Procedures/mechanisms for managing (potential) conflicts of interest in 2025		
Regulations / procedures:	Judges	Prosecutors
On reporting a (potential) conflict of interest		
For recusal/withdrawal from a case	✓	✓
On receiving gifts	✓	✓
On combining the profession of a judge/ prosecutor with other functions/professional activities	✓	✓
Other		

Armenia had formal procedures in place for both judges and prosecutors concerning recusal or withdrawal from a case, the receipt of gifts, and the combination of judicial or prosecutorial duties with other functions or professional activities.

The primary regulations regarding conflicts of interest are defined by the law on public service, with additional provisions specified by sectoral laws.

A conflict of interest is defined in Article 33 of the Law on Public Service as a situation where the private interests of a person holding a position may affect the impartial and objective performance of their official duties. Private interests include any advantage for the individual, affiliated persons, or entities with business, political, or personal relations. Officials must avoid taking action or making decisions in conflict of interest situations, including preparatory work and participation in decision-making (Article 33). Judges must prevent conflicts of interest and are subject to additional incompatibility rules, restricting their ability to hold certain positions or engage in outside work, except for scientific, educational, or creative activities (Judicial Code, Article 5). Both judges and public officials are prohibited from accepting gifts related to their official duties, and must ensure their family members do the same, with only limited exceptions such as protocol gifts or awards, and gifts exceeding sixty thousand Armenian drams must be delivered to the state (Law on Public Service, Article 29; Judicial Code, Article 73).

Accessory functions / activities	With remuneration		Without remuneration	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Teaching	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research and publication	✓	✓	✓	✓
Arbitrator				
Consultant				
Cultural function	✓	✓	✓	✓
Political function				
Mediator				
Other	✓	✓	✓	✓

A judge may not hold any position not stemming from their judicial status in state or local self-government, engage in entrepreneurial activities, or perform other paid work except for scientific, educational, or creative activities (Judicial Code, Article 5).
Judges have the right to participate in educational programs, conferences, and other professional gatherings of lawyers, with absences up to five days per year permitted by the court chairperson, and longer absences requiring approval from the Training Commission; such absences, with proper consent, are considered excused and paid (Judicial Code, Article 59).
For prosecutors, if a conflict of interest arises, they must promptly notify the Prosecutor General in writing (Law on Prosecution, Article 74.1, Part 2). In cases of conflict of interest or analogous grounds (such as recusal, leave, or suspension), the immediate superior prosecutor may transfer a case to another prosecutor as prescribed by law (Law on Prosecution, Article 32, Part 7). Regulations regarding gift acceptance restrictions and incompatibility requirements are detailed in the preceding paragraphs.

A judge may also perform scientific work according to the law and may hold a position in a non-profit organisation under the following conditions: 1) the judge performs activities in that position without compensation; 2) the position does not involve managing financial resources, concluding civil law transactions on behalf of the organization, or representing the organization in state or local self-government bodies. Research is considered a part of scientific work as defined in Part 12, Article 31 of the Law on Public Service. In the context of this law, scientific work encompasses scientific research, experimental construction, scientific-pedagogical, experimental-technological, design construction, and design-technology activities carried out in a scientific organisation, institution, or higher education institution. At the same time, 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, according to Part 1, Article 32 of the Law on Public Service.

	Regulations on the proceedings for:			
	Breaches of rules on conflicts of interest		Sanctions for breaches of the rules	
	Judges	Prosecutors	Judges	Prosecutors
Law on prevention of conflict of interest				
Criminal procedure code				
Criminal code			✓	
Civil procedure code				
Civil code				
Code of ethics			✓	
Law on judges / public prosecutors (public prosecution)		✓		✓
Law on the Judicial / Prosecutorial Council				
Other	✓		✓	

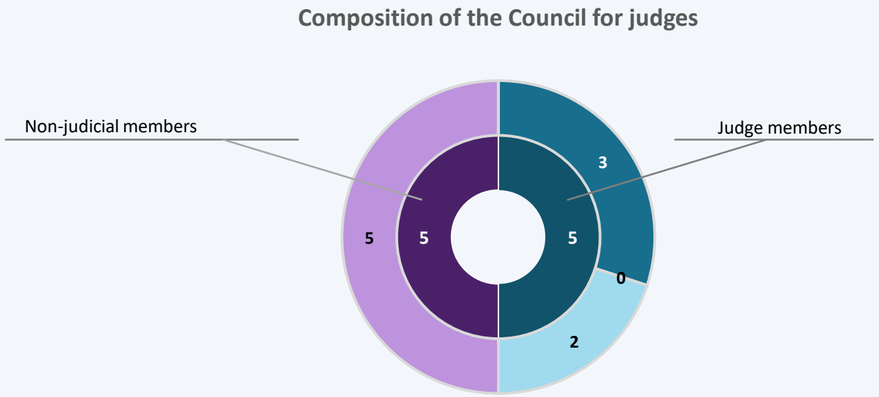
For prosecutors, rules on breaches of conflict of interest are established in the Law on the Prosecutor's Office.

Sanctions for breaches are provided for judges in the Criminal Code, Code of Ethics, and Other legislation, while sanctions for prosecutors are established in the Law on the Prosecutor's Office.

Procedures for breaches of rules on conflict of interest	Judges					Public prosecutors				
	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025	2020	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of initiated cases	NA	-	0	0	0	0	-	2	0	0
Number of completed cases	NA	-	0	0	0	0	-	1	0	0
Number of sanctions pronounced	NA	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0

No initiated cases, completed cases or pronounce sanctions were reported against judges and prosecutors in Armenia for 2025.

Council for Judiciary / Prosecutorial Council(s) in Armenia in 2025 (Indicator 15)



In Armenia, the Council for judges is composed by 10 members, 5 of which are proposed by judge members (currently 2 members represent the first instance courts, 3 members represent the highest instance courts) and 5 by non-judicial members (all 5 proposed by the Academic institutions). This suggests that the council is equally composed by judge and non-judicial members, with the highest instance courts and the Academics playing the main role currently in proposing the judge and non-judicial members respectively.

The prosecution service in Armenia does not have a council, it has a Board, which is composed of of 18 members, who hold their positions ex-officio. The Board therefore is composed of only prosecutors, but they are not elected by peers.

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 judicial experience. Judges from all court instances must be represented in the Supreme Judicial Council. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not act as the chairperson of a court or as the 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 the votes of the total number of deputies, from among academic lawyers and other prominent lawyers holding only the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, having the right of suffrage, high professional qualities, and at least fifteen years of professional work experience. A 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 members of the Supreme Judicial Council elected by the National Assembly. The Judicial Code may also prescribe the suspension of the powers of judge-members while they hold office in the Supreme Judicial Council. Within the time limits and under the procedure prescribed by the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council shall elect a Chairperson of the Council, alternately 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 judge-members of the Supreme Judicial Council are elected by the General Assembly from among judges of courts of all instances in the following proportion: one member from the Court of Cassation, one member from the Courts of Appeal, and three members from the courts of first instance, of whom at least one must be from a regional court of first instance of general jurisdiction. The composition may change if a judge is promoted and transferred to a higher court instance.

The prosecution service in Armenia does not have a council; it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organisation of the activities of the Prosecutor’s Office, Article 22 of the Law on the Prosecutor’s Office provides that a Board shall function within 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, and the Prosecutor of the City of Yerevan.

• Councils characteristics

Council for 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 judicial experience. Judges from all court instances must be represented in the Supreme Judicial Council. A member elected by the General Assembly of Judges may not act as the chairperson of a court or as the chairperson of a chamber of the Court of Cassation.

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Term of office: 5 years

The Supreme Judicial Council publishes information about its activities and decisions at https://court.am/hy. 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.

Body appointing the members

Judges/ prosecutors members are appointed by:	
✓ **Judges/Prosecutors Assemblies**	NAP
Other	NAP
Non-judge/non-prosecutors members are appointed by:	
Constitutional Court	
✓ **Parliament**	
Ministry of Justice	
Academic institution(s)	
Bar Association	
Other	✓

Conditions for the term of office

Term of office of members renewable	NAP
✓ **Full-time position**	
Members subject to evaluation procedures	

Accountability measures

✓ **Published activity reports**	
✓ **Published decisions**	✓
✓ **Reasoned decisions**	✓
Other	

Board

Prosecution in Armenia does not have a Council; it has a Board. In order to discuss fundamental issues related to the organisation of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office, Article 22 of the Law on the Prosecutor's Office provides that a Board shall function within 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, and 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.

Prosecutors designated by law are ex officio members of the Board of the Prosecutor's Office; therefore, they are not elected as members of the Board for a specific term, and there are no rules governing their re-election. 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.

The same person may not be elected as Prosecutor General for more than two consecutive terms. Consequently, the same person may not chair the Board for more than two consecutive terms.

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.

Council for Judges

According to Article 175 of the Constitution, 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 candidates for appointment as judges, including those subject to appointment by way of promotion; 3) propose to the President of the Republic candidates for appointment as chairpersons of courts and chairpersons of chambers of the Court of Cassation; 4) propose to the National Assembly candidates for judges and for the Chairperson of the Court of Cassation; 5) decide on the 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 in connection with the exercise of judicial 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 own budget estimate, as well as those of the courts, and submit them to the Government for inclusion in the Draft State Budget in accordance with the law; and 10) form its staff in accordance with the law.

In cases involving the disciplinary liability of judges, as well as in other cases prescribed by the Judicial Code, the Supreme Judicial Council acts as a court. The Council may also adopt secondary regulatory legal acts in the cases and according to the procedures prescribed by law. Other powers and rules governing the operation of the Supreme Judicial Council are prescribed by the Judicial Code.

Competences of the Council(s)

Board

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 organising the operation 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.

Competence of the Council(s) in cases of evident breach of independence or impartiality of judges or in cases of pressure on prosecutors

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 a Court of First Instance, a Court of Appeal, and the Court of Cassation may apply to the Supreme Judicial Council on issues related to ensuring the normal functioning of their respective courts (Articles 32 and 33 of the Judicial Code). In the event of unlawful interference with, or a threat to, the inviolability of a judge, his or her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him or her, or other property, the judge shall report the matter to the competent state authorities and the Supreme Judicial Council. The competent state authorities shall be obliged to take immediate and appropriate measures to ensure the security of the judge, his or her family members, the residential and working premises occupied by him or her, and other property, and shall inform the Supreme Judicial Council thereof.

The Board of the Prosecutor's Office discusses the fundamental issues related to the organisation and operation of the Office. There is no regulation directly mentioned in the law on the issue of breach of independence or impartiality or pressure on prosecutors.

Reforms in Armenia in 2025

Access to Justice and Legal Aid, Civil, Criminal, and Administrative Reforms
The amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code will establish 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. (Planned)

A new restriction has been placed on the ability of administrative authorities to file appeals. Specifically, administrative authorities can no longer appeal to the appellate court against judicial decisions in cases where the dispute involves public-law monetary claims of up to AMD 300,000. This change has been made by amending the Code of Administrative Procedure. (Adopted).

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).

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)

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)

Integrity, Ethics, and Oversight
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)

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)

With amendments to 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 representatives before courts of general jurisdiction, specialised 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)

Gender Equality
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)

ADR
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. 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)

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).

To ensure the consistent and continuous implementation of reforms in the field of mediation, a “Training of Trainers” programme has also been conducted, resulting in the preparation of 12 specialists who will be responsible for training new mediators in the future.

In 2025, the Armenian Centre 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 Centre had handled approximately 300 arbitration cases, including one international case, and over 160 mediation cases, of which 15 were international.

New Information and Communication Technologies and Digitalisation

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.
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.

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).

The electronic mediation system, e-mediation.am, has been launched.

Other
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.

An electronic system for anonymising personal data in court decisions designated for publication is currently being developed and implemented (currently underway).

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).

The development of a methodological guide for handling anti-corruption court cases is currently in progress (currently underway).