



Inhabitants
2 977 130

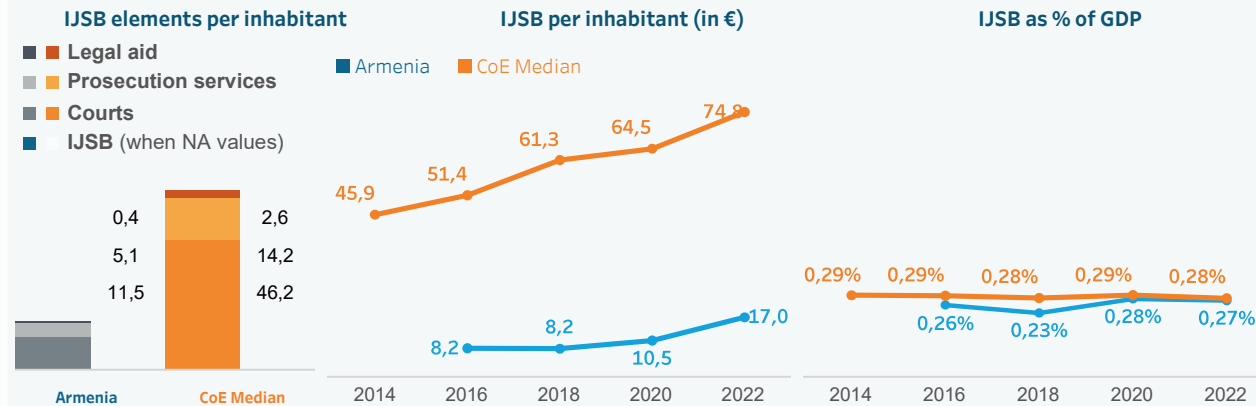


GDP per capita
6 210 €
CoE Median 27 406 €



Average gross annual salary
6 732 €
CoE Median 22 878 €

Implemented Judicial System Budget (IJSB)



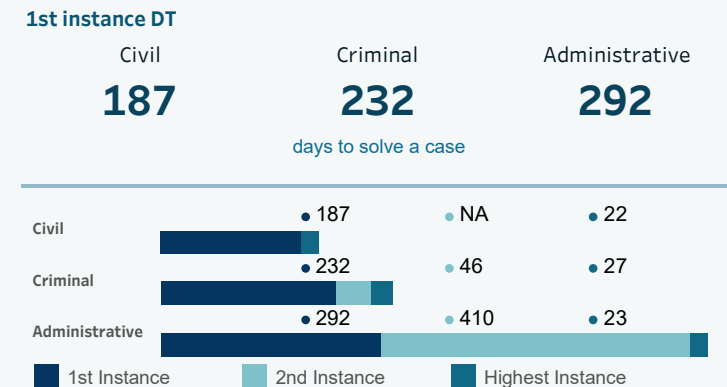
Budget : In 2022, the implemented budget for the Judicial System is 50 586 401 €, amounting to 17,0 € per inhabitant, which is notably less than the CoE median. In 2022, the total budget for the Judicial System increased for 63% compared to 2020. The budget's proportion of GDP at 0,27% remains slightly below the CoE median. The implemented budget for the courts reached 11,5 € per inhabitant in 2022, an increase from 7,7 € per inhabitant in 2020. The implemented public prosecution budget per inhabitant of 5,1 € is among the lowest in the CoE States and entities, similar to the implemented budget for legal aid with 0,4 € per inhabitant.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT): The ICT Deployment index of 3,8 is slightly below CoE median. The ICT index seems strongest in "Case Management" category which is significantly higher (77%) than the total index demonstrating focus on the digitalisation of the case management infrastructure. The ICT strategy of Armenia is integrated as part of the 2022-2026 Strategy of Legal and Judicial Reforms.

Courts: One of the three first instance specialised courts has exclusive jurisdiction over corruption. Since 2022, there has also been an anti-corruption Court of Appeal, while at the Court of Cassation, there are now three separate chambers - one civil, one administrative and one anti-corruption. In this way, corruption cases benefit from a full judicial review at three levels.

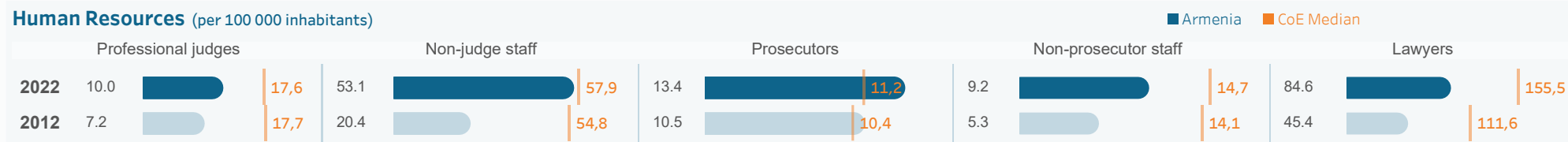
ADR: A new "Law on Mediation" was adopted in 2022 to enhance the practice of mediation and advance alternative dispute resolution. Notably, the reforms included the implementation of mandatory mediation procedures for select family cases prior to court proceedings, with the effort to reduce the burden on the judicial system. Moreover, provisions were introduced to enable online mediation, further modernising the process.

Efficiency - Disposition Time (days)

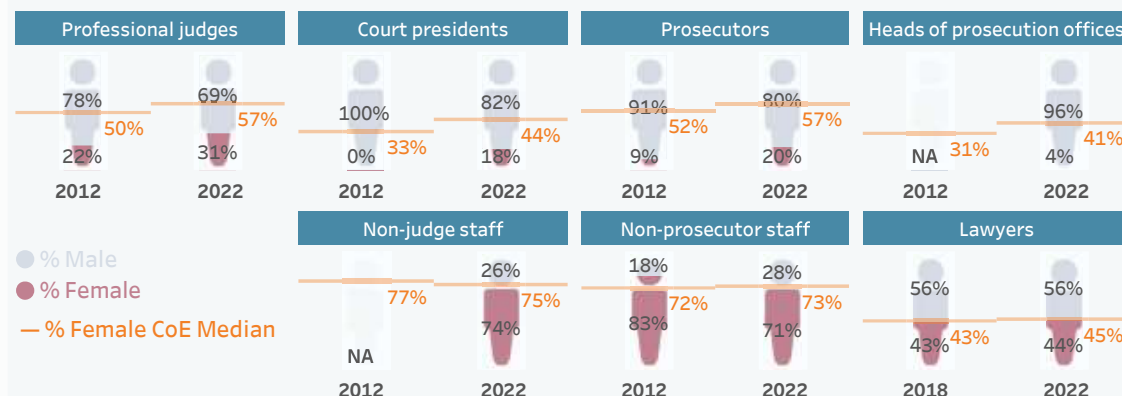


Efficiency : The highest Disposition Time is reported in second instance administrative cases, well above the CoE median, while the administrative domain is the least efficient overall. In the first instance, the efficiency of courts decreased in civil and commercial litigious cases and administrative cases, while it increased in criminal matters, in contrast to 2020. The Court of Cassation remains significantly more efficient than the lower instances, with improved Disposition Times compared to 2020, especially in civil and commercial litigious cases as well as administrative cases.

Human Resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



Gender Balance

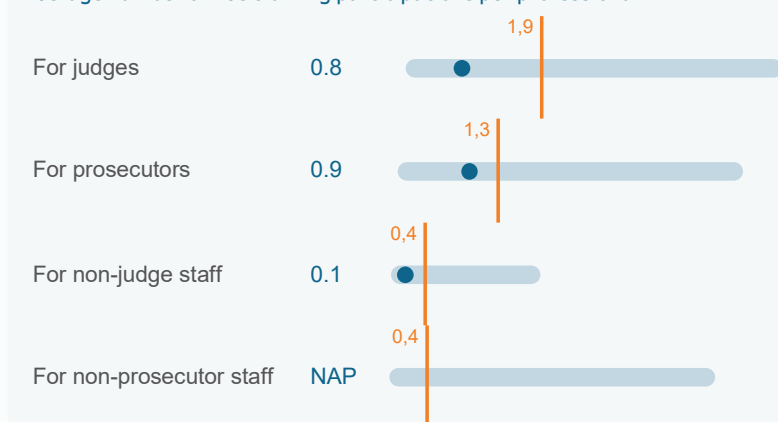


Absolute gross salaries

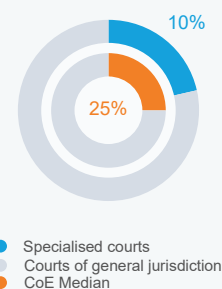


Training of Justice Professionals

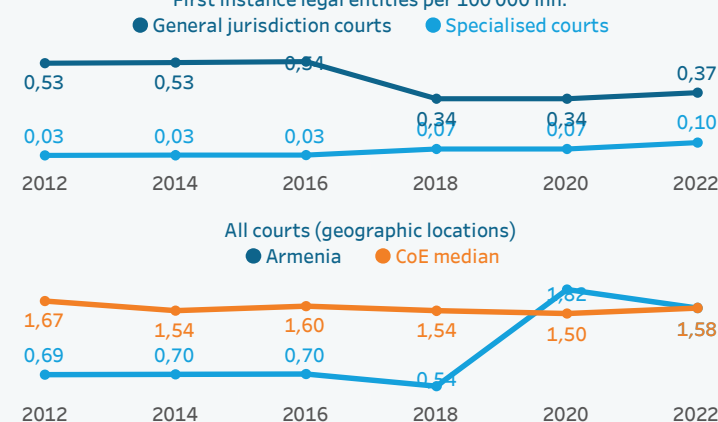
Average number of live training participations per professional*



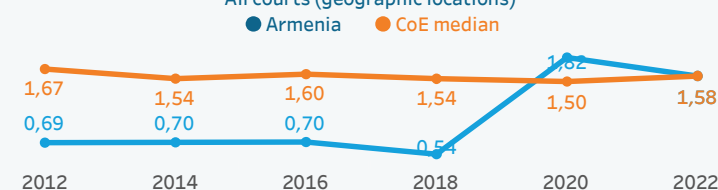
Distribution (%) of 1st instance specialised and general jurisdiction courts



First instance legal entities per 100 000 inh.



All courts (geographic locations)



* 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, if the CoE Median for judges is 3,9, this means that, each judge in Europe participated to 3,9 live trainings (as mid value). Indeed, this analysis allows to better understand quantity of training per professional if all were trained.

CEPEJ Efficiency Indicators

Clearance Rate (CR) = (Resolved cases / Incoming cases) * 100

CR > 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve more cases than it received => backlog is decreasing

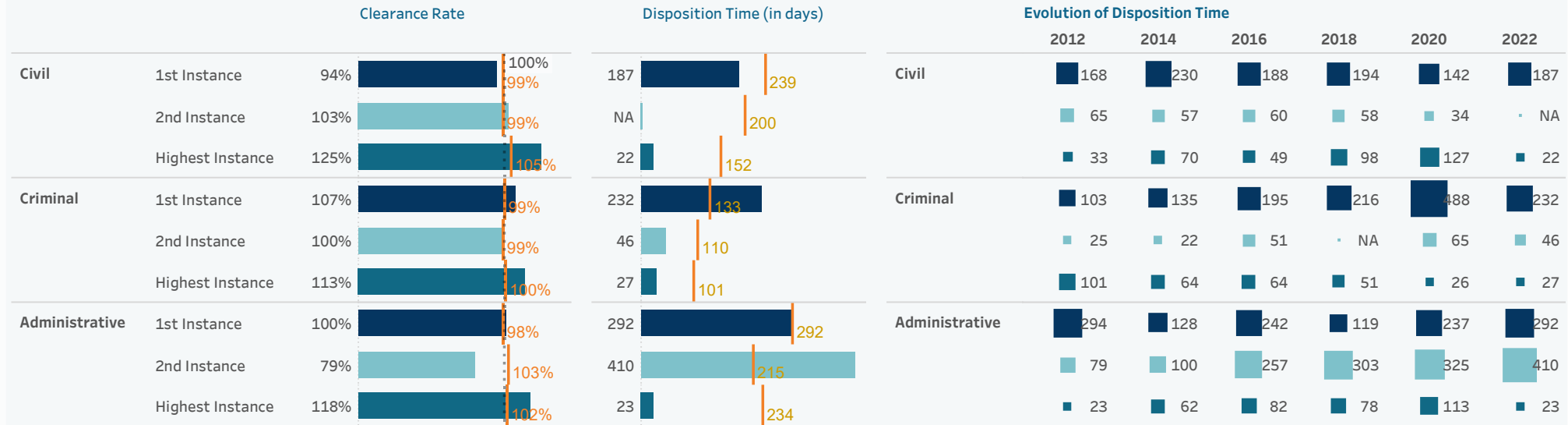
CR < 100%, the court/judicial system is able to resolve fewer cases than it received => backlog is increasing

Disposition Time (DT) = (Pending cases / Resolved cases) * 365

The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work of the courts

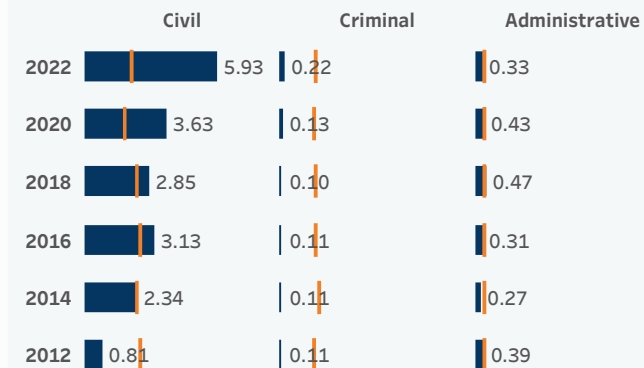
■ Armenia
■ CoE Median

Instance
■ 1st Instance
■ 2nd Instance
■ Highest Instance

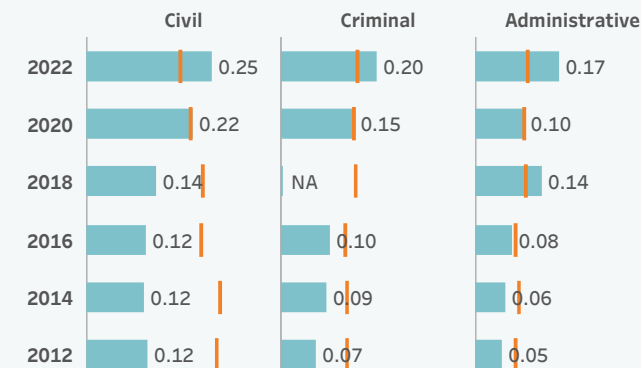


Incoming Cases

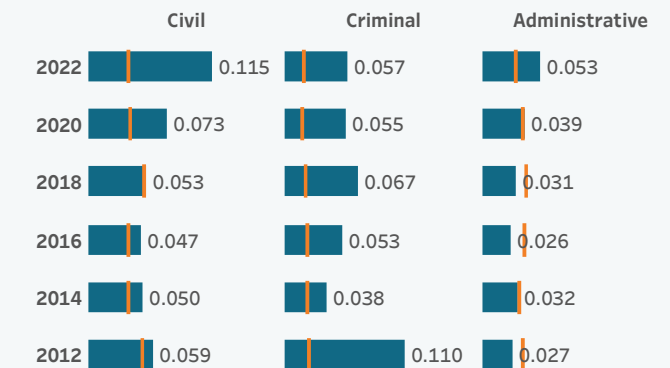
Total number of 1st instance cases per 100 inhabitants



Total number of 2nd instance cases per 100 inhabitants

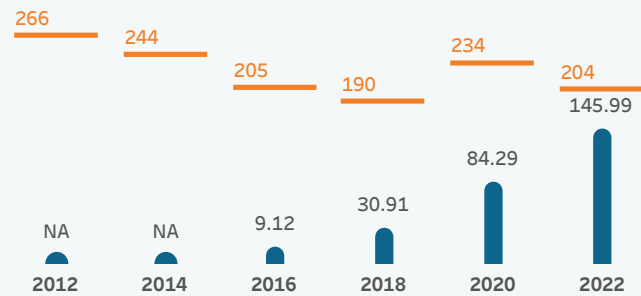


Total number of Supreme Court cases per 100 inhabitants



Public Prosecution Services

Total number of received cases (1st instance) per prosecutor

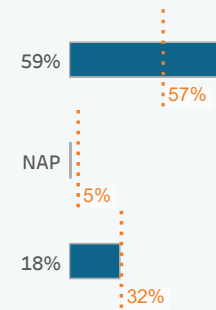


Distribution of processed cases in %

Discontinued during the reference year

Concluded by a penalty or a measure imposed or negotiated by the public prosecutor

Cases brought to court



Distribution of discontinued cases in %

Discontinued because the offender could not be identified

Discontinued due to the lack of an established offence or a specific legal situation

Discontinued by the public prosecutor for reasons of opportunity

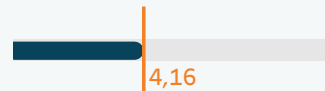
Discontinued for other reasons



Note: There are different methodologies for calculating the number of cases in the prosecution services' statistics: by event or by perpetrator. The CEPEJ collects data per case (event), but some countries present it per perpetrator.

ICT Deployment and Usage Index (from 0 to 10)

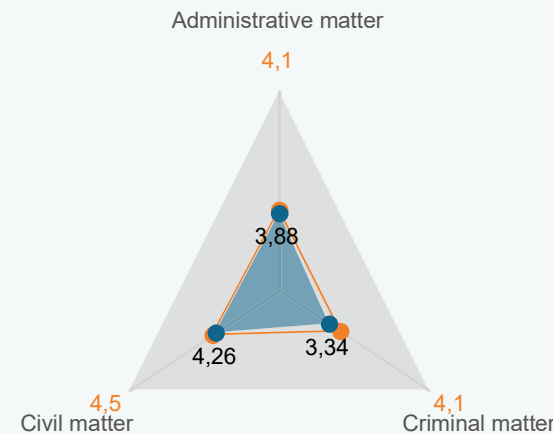
Total deployment rate : **3,84**



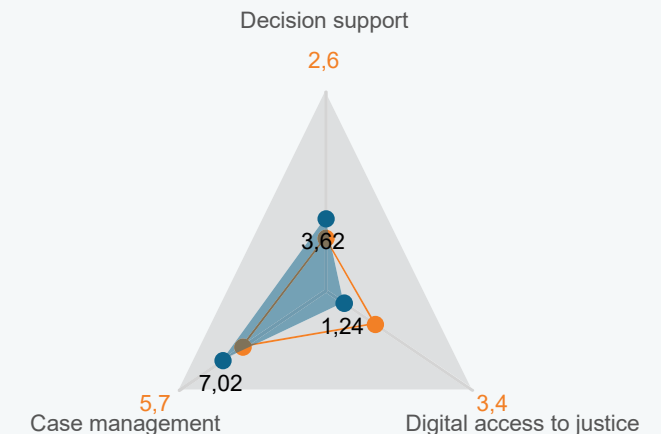
Total usage rate : **3,25**

(experimental)

Deployment index by matter (0 to 10)



Deployment index by category (0 to 10)



Judiciary Related Websites

Legal texts

arlis.am

Case-law of the higher court/s

datalex.am

Information about the judicial system

court.am