



Population
2 963 300

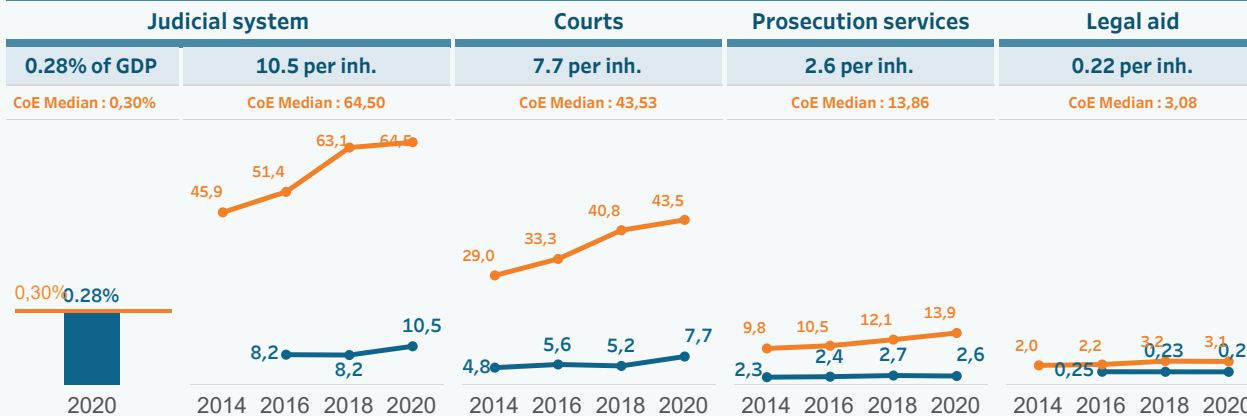


GDP per capita
3 739 €
CoE Median 20 301 €



Avg gross annual salary
4 237 €
CoE Median 20 612 €

Implemented judicial system budget



Budget: In 2020, Armenia spent 31 031 359 € on the implemented judicial system budget. This corresponds to 10,47 € per inhabitant, less than the CoE median but close to the CoE median expenditure as percentage of the GDP. In 2020, 73,4% was spent for all courts, 24,5% for prosecution services and 2,1% for legal aid. Since 2018 there has been a 47,2% increase of the implemented budget of all courts notably due to increased spending on salaries and computerisation, although the budget for courts still remains one of the lowest in Europe.

Justice Professionals

The numbers of professional judges (8,2), non-judge (48,5) and non-prosecutor staff (6,14) per 100 000 inhabitants are lower than the CoE medians. Lawyers (75,6) are also below the CoE median even if their number has more than doubled since 2010. Regarding the prosecutors, their number per 100 000 inhabitants in 2020 (12) is slightly higher than the CoE median.

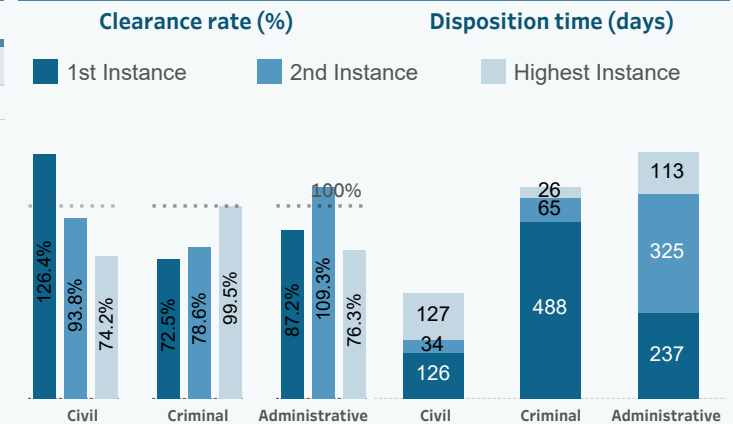
Gender Balance

In Armenia, the percentages of female professional judges (26,6%) and prosecutors (13,8%) are below 50% and significantly lower than the CoE medians. In 2020 there are no women court president and only one woman at the head of a prosecution office. There is a provision to facilitate gender equality during the recruitment of judges.

ICT in judiciary

Armenia has a ICT index of 3,4 which is an increase of 0,4 points compared with previous cycle. The investment in ICT in Armenia seems to be one of the lowest in Europe, 1,4% of the budget of courts.

Efficiency

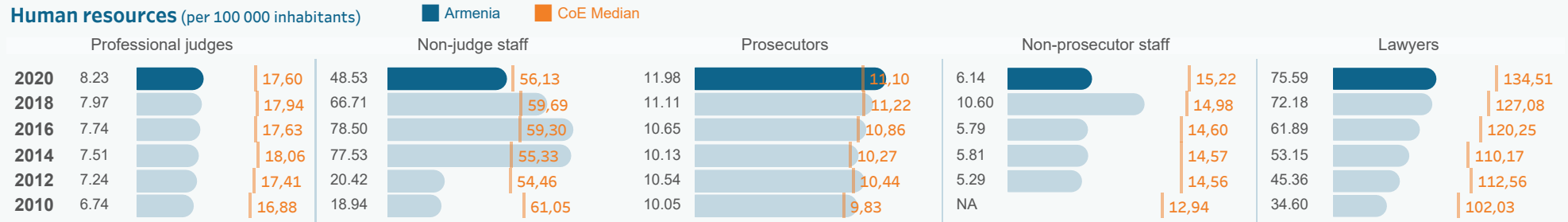


Efficiency: In 2020, the Supreme Court appear to be more efficient than the lower instances, while civil and commercial litigious cases, combined for three instances, are the most efficient area of law. This is different from the European trend where the criminal cases are the fastest.

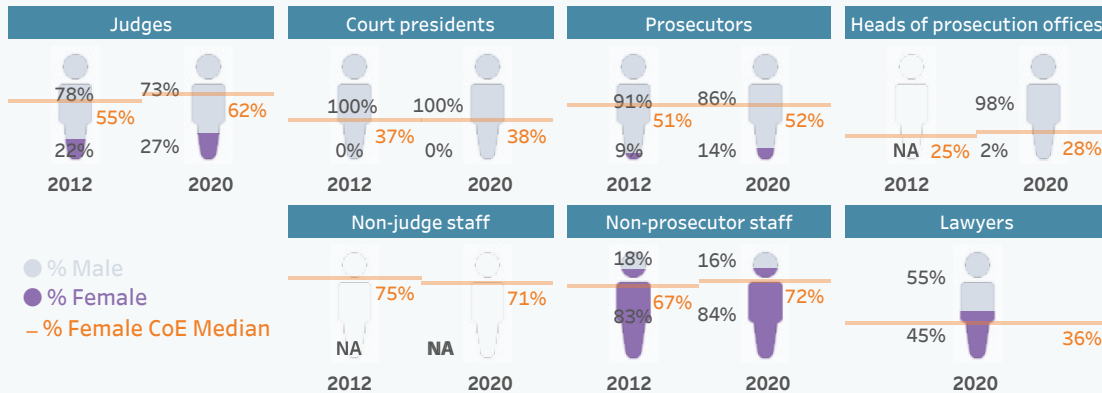
In particular, the lowest DT is calculated for the highest instance criminal cases. In opposition, the highest Disposition Time is noted in first instance criminal cases (DT 488 days). This Disposition time has been steadily increasing since 2010 and is more than three times higher than the European Median (148 days).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on courts' efficiency differed among instances and court types. In the first instance the efficiency of courts increased in civil and commercial litigious cases and administrative cases while it deteriorated in criminal matters.

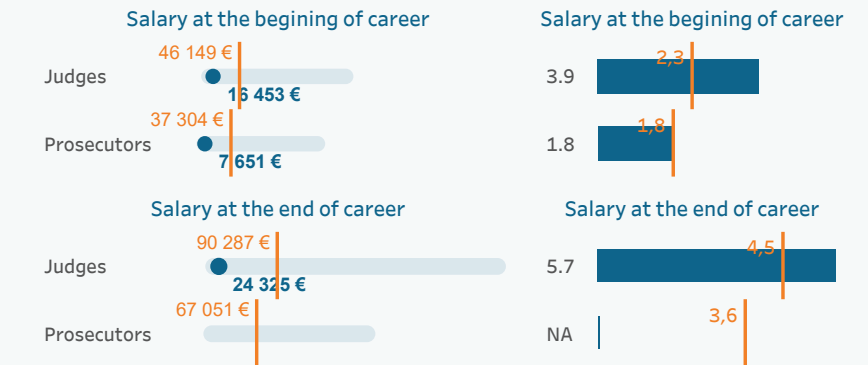
Human resources (per 100 000 inhabitants)



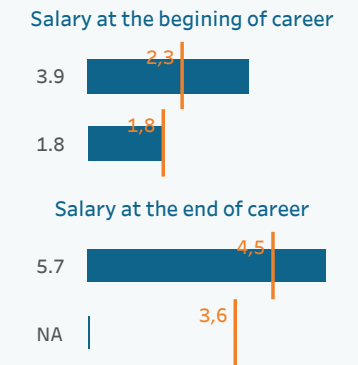
Gender balance



Absolute gross salaries

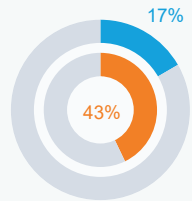


Ratio with the average annual gross salary

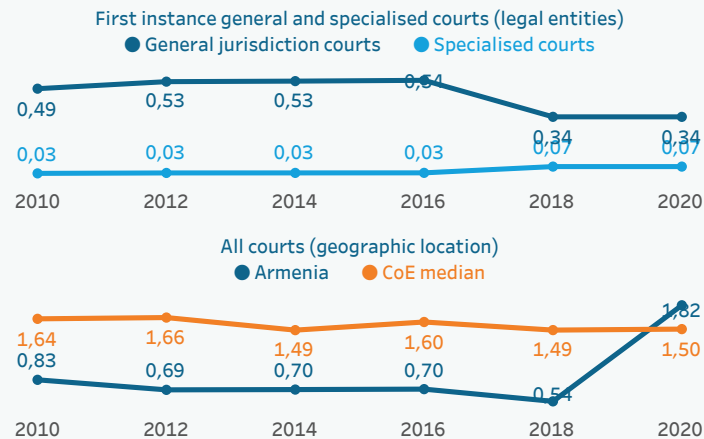


Courts (per 100 000 inhabitants)

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



● Specialised courts
● General courts
● CoE median



ICT in judiciary (index from 0 to 10)

Index	Total	3.44	6,5
Deployment rate	Civil	2.36	6,6
	Criminal	2.05	5,7
	Administrative	2.04	6,1
Communication with courts	Civil	0.29	6,1
	Criminal	0.29	4,1
	Administrative	0.33	5,0
Courts and case management	Civil	4.03	7,3
	Criminal	2.9	7,3
	Administrative	2.9	7,4
Decision support	Civil	6.63	7,0
	Criminal	6.63	7,3
	Administrative	6.96	7,2

CEPEJ efficiency indicators

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

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

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

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

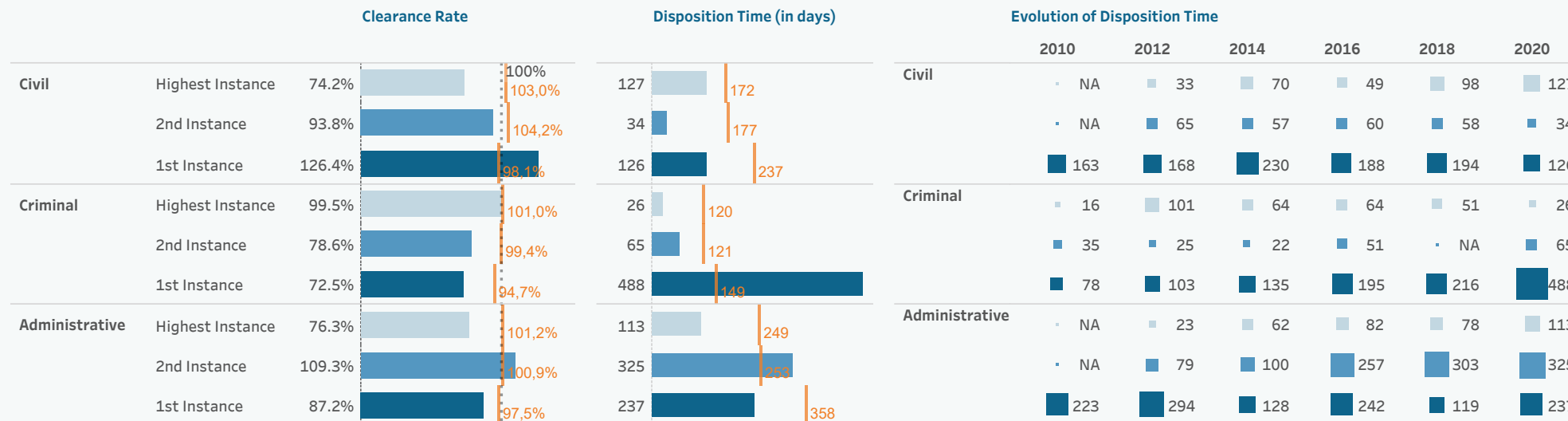
The Disposition Time (DT) is the theoretical time for a pending case to be resolved, taken into consideration the current pace of work

Instance

■ Highest Instance

■ 2nd Instance

■ 1st Instance

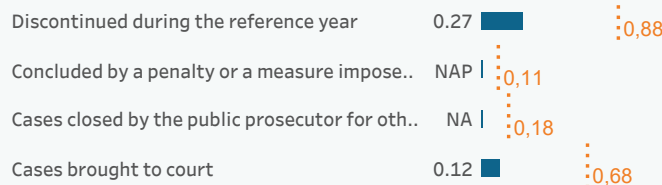


Public prosecution services

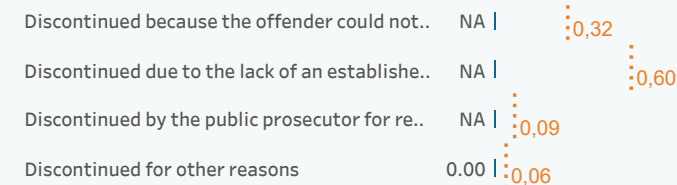
Total number of criminal cases of 1st instance per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of processed cases per 100 inhabitants



Distribution of discontinued cases per 100 inhabitants



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

Judiciary related websites

1. Legal texts

www.arlis.am

2. Case-law of the higher court/s

www.arlis.am, www.datalex.am

3. Information about the judicial system

court.am, concourt.am