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Եվրոպայում անվտանգության և համագործակցության կազմակերպություն Երևանյան գրասենյակ

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"CENTRE FOR SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES"

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PROJECT REPORT

"PUBLIC OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING

OF THE RA 2012-2016 STRATEGIC PROGRAMME

FOR LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORMS"

"Centre for Social Technologies" NGO implemented "Public Oversight and Monitoring of the RA 2012-2016 Strategic Programme for Legal and Judicial Reforms" project with funds of small sub-grants provided in the framework of "Multi-Faceted Anti-Corruption Promotion" project implemented by the "Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO and the partner "Freedom of Information Center" NGO. Project budget is 505,000 AMD. Project duration: October 1 – November 30, 2016.

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The report is compiled based on the common international practice of preparing reports of the state (interstate) as well as non-governmental human rights institutions.

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Objective

The 2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia and the List of Measures deriving from the Program was approved by the Executive order of the President of the Republic of Armenia on 30 June, 2012

According to the official interpretation the main objective of the Programme is to ensure a legal system and judicial power in the Republic of Armenia complying with the criteria of a contemporary rule-of-law State, which particularly implies the following:

- 1) ensuring a fair, effective and publicly accountable judicial power,
- 2) increasing the effectiveness of criminal justice and the criminal punishments system,
- 3) increasing the effectiveness of administrative justice and administrative proceedings,
- 4) increasing the effectiveness of civil justice and improvement of civil legislation,
- 5) increasing the effectiveness of performance of procedural functions,
- 6) ensuring reforms in the system of advocacy,
- 7) increasing the effectiveness of prosecutorial activities,
- 8) increasing the effectiveness of services provided to the public:

To achieve the above mentioned objectives the 2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia (Hereafter in the text “Program”) anticipated implementing around 130 measures.

They include:

- Legislative reforms, amendment of laws and codes.

Procedural reforms:

- Reforms of educational processes,
- Introduction of information technologies in the sphere of document flow.

The Monitoring is aimed to determine whether by making notable expenditures from the state funds in 2012-2016, the Program planned measures had been achieved:

1. In defined terms,
2. If deviations occurred what was the reason and whether there are corresponding explanations,
3. The extend of the public awareness about the Program implemented in the period of 2012-2016,
4. To what extent the efficiency of justice bodies has improved. Does the public feel it in practice? Are the results of legislative and procedural changes visible in the public life?

Description of Monitoring

According to the areas “The 2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia” can be conditionally divided into 9 sectors:

- Judicial Power,
- Criminal Justice,
- Administrative Justice,
- Civil Justice,
- Advocacy System,
- Prosecution,
- Public services, in particular: arbitration, notary and registers systems,
- Education: in particular formation of legal education in the society.

During the monitoring the process of implementation of all measures planned in the Program, the progress, deviations, delays were studied. Observation of public opinion on the expected results has been conducted as well. Inquiries were sent to the RA Ministry of Justice, the RA Judicial Department, Prosecutor’s Office, the RA Ministry of Education and Science, The RA Chamber of Advocates. The information about the Program available in the internet has been studied as well.

The study revealed that there is too little information about the Program implementation in the internet. At the same time it is related to one or two activities that are planned in the program, for example introduction of probation service. Any other comprehensive information on other activities and measures, as well as the progress of the Program planned activities, or whether there are deviations is missing. If “yes”, on what basis, and what are the results of the measures taken.

The main focus in analytical part of the monitoring is made on the process of planned and implemented measures in the spheres of Judicial Power referring to judiciary and criminal legislation, the achievements and shortcomings in expected results, because the vast majority of the Program’s sectoral objectives and issues are directed to ensuring the efficiency of the judiciary, reforms in procedural/adjecutive and criminal law, and compose the core of the program, and absolutely dominate upon the measures planned in other sectors combined.

Over 50 randomly selected citizens were questioned during the public opinion study conducted in the scope of the project. The vast majority of participants were completely unaware about the Program. Many of them merely expressed their opinion referring to the judicial system, complaining that no one informs anybody about the legislative changes. For example, **a citizen (34 years old, a hairdresser from Yerevan city)** reports that he had dealt with the judicial system, but he is not aware neither with the former nor current legislation, as no one informs the citizens about the legislative changes. **Another citizen (63 years old, teacher, Yerevan city)** reports that rarely, but he deals with the judicial system. He said they only heard about the changes, but they are not noticeable in practice. The next citizen **(58 years old,**

engineer, Yerevan city) said he did not deal with the judicial system, he had heard about the changes, but these are not positive things, for example there are complaints that the wages in the system are low and only the judges receive high wages. The ext citizen that participated in the inquiry (**45 years old, medical employee, Gegharkunik marz, Gavar city**) said that he had no contacts with the judicial system and hoped that he will not have such in future as well, learns about the changes from mass media, and partially following the sessions of the National Assembly added that the changes are mainly positive. Another citizen (**Garni village, Kotayk marz**) said that there were no contacts with the judicial system and added that the citizens are not aware about the changes in judiciary system and wondered how they can get acquainted with it.

1. Judicial System

The planned by the action program objective-tasks that refer to the judicial system and include measures aimed at the improvement of the criminal, administrative and civil justice, which are conditionally included in the chapter Judicial System and are presented according to the Annex list of measures of the Program:

1. The 1st sub-section “**Measures aimed at ensuring a fair, effective and publicly accountable judicial power**” includes 12 objective-tasks, and total 41 activities have been planned to implement these objective-tasks.
2. The 3rd sub-section “**Measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice and criminal punishment system**” includes 6 objective-tasks, and total 8 activities have been planned to implement these objective-tasks.
3. The 4th sub-section “**Measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the civil justice and civil legislation**” includes 5 objective-tasks, and total 5 activities have been planned to implement these objective-tasks.
4. The 5th sub-section “**Measures aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the performance of procedural functions**” includes 13 objective-tasks, and total 21 activities have been planned to implement these objective-tasks.

Fair, effective and publicly accountable judicial power

The subsection includes 12 objective-tasks, and 41 activities were planned for their implementation. 23 activities of the planned 41 were carried out in the determined period. 17 activities were carried out with some deviations, and implementation of 1 activity was delayed due to constitutional amendments. The solution of this issue was provided in the Draft Constitution. It refers to the expediency of limitation of the term of the chairmen of the first instance and appeal courts. Regulations of this issue are stipulated in Article 166 of the Constitution.

The schedule of activities carried out with deviations ranges from several months to one year delays.

The measures carried out in the defined period refer to:

- Improvement of the training procedures for judges and judicial officers.
- Introduction of electronic document management system.

- Digitalization of documents, and procedures for performance evaluation of judges.
- Software support for the objective distribution of cases among judges.
- Establishment of a Justice Academy and complex, coordinated regulation by a relevant law.
- Conducting studies on the number of population and workload of judges and submission of relevant proposals.
- Ensuring transparency of the Ethics Committee for Judges.
- Improvement of information and communication technologies in the courts.
- Introducing a more effective model of financing the judicial power.

Measures carried out with deviations refer to:

- Improving the procedure for qualification test for inclusion in the list of candidacies for judges.
- Introducing a more effective model of self-governance for judges.
- Guaranteeing objectiveness, and publicity for subjecting a judge to disciplinary liability.
- Introducing a system for the publication of reports by the judicial power on its activities.

Responsible for the implementation of measures mainly the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, in some objective-tasks Judicial Department of the Republic of Armenia as well.

<http://www.arlis.am/DocumentView.aspx?DocID=76932>

Increasing the effectiveness of administrative justice and administrative proceedings

The subsection includes 6 objective-tasks, and 8 activities were planned for their implementation. 7 activities of the planned 8 were carried out in the determined period. 1 activity was carried out with the delay of 1 (one) year.

The measures carried out in the defined period refer to:

- Finding solutions for alleviating the workload of administrative courts
- Legislative reform of administrative proceedings.

Measures carried out with deviations refer to:

- Ensuring the possibility of challenging the intervening provisions of a combined administrative act by its addressee.

According to the schedule of the program the deadline of action was December 2012. The action was carried out on 15 July, 2013. The corresponding draft was submitted to the National assembly and on 05.12.2013 the National Assembly adopted an amendment to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On fundamentals of administrative action and administrative

proceedings”, which provides ensuring the possibility of challenging the intervening provisions of a combined administrative act by its addressee.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

Increasing the effectiveness of civil justice and improvement of civil legislation

The subsection includes 5 objective-tasks, and 5 activities were planned for their implementation. All activities referred to making amendment in the Civil and Civil Procedure Codes. Amendments stipulated in one activity were adopted by the National Assembly within the planned period. Changes planned in the 4 other actions were included in the draft Civil Procedure Code, which was presented to the RA Government.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

Increasing the effectiveness of performance of procedural functions

The subsection includes 13 objective-tasks, and 21 activities were planned for their implementation. 10 activities of the planned 21 were carried out in the determined period. 7 activities were carried out with some deviations up to 1 year after the determined period, and implementation of 4 activities was delayed. The solution of these issues was included in the Drafts of Civil Procedure Code, Criminal Code and the Law on Penitentiary Service.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

2. Increasing the effectiveness of performance of procedural functions

The RA General Prosecutor's Office (in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice) is mentioned as a responsible body for implementation of a number of measures (points 7.1.1--7.9.1) issuing from the RA 2012-2016 Strategic Programme for Legal and Judicial Reforms. In response to our inquiry, the RA General Prosecutor's Office provided the following regarding the implementation of the measures.

From the above measures, the drafts referring to necessity of introducing the institute of assistant to prosecutor and the legal regulation of the state service in the staff of prosecutor's office were included in the agenda of the 10th sitting of the NA. Whereas, related to reviewing the procedure for appointing prosecutors, envisaging clear standards for removing the candidates from the list of candidacies for prosecutors, as well as reviewing the procedure and conditions for promoting prosecutors by envisaging clear standards for promotion aimed at ensuring prosecutors' independence; Specifying the norms regulating the relations of superiority of prosecutors by making relevant amendments to the law of the Republic of

Armenia “On Prosecutor’s Office”; Reforming the system of subjecting prosecutors to disciplinary liability by clarifying the grounds for subjecting prosecutors to disciplinary liability, was delayed till April 2017, due to the adoption of the new Law "On Prosecutor's Office", which is included in the list of the laws that are subject to amendments or changes according to the Constitutional Amendments adopted by the referendum of 6 December, 2015, approved by the RA President’s Decree NH-170-N of 10 February 2016. At the same time introducing of electronic administration computer system for the maintenance of statistics “On the Activities of the Prosecutor’s Office” that ensures the easy registration and review of results of the activities of Prosecutor’s Office is planned to extended until December 2018, because these measures are included in the 3rd Public Sector Modernization Project financed by the World Bank.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the General Prosecutor’s Office of the Republic of Armenia.

3. Increasing the effectiveness of criminal justice and the criminal punishments system

This subsection includes 5 objective-tasks:

- Elaborate a new Criminal Code,
- Elaborate a new Criminal Procedure Code,
- Establishing a probation service independent and separate from the penitentiary service under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia,
- Reform the issues connected with punishment.

There is a report on the implementation of these objective-tasks, according to which the Ministry of Justice has put into circulation the new Draft Criminal Code of the RA on 6 August, 2015, and the discussions are still underway.

The New Draft Criminal Procedure Code of the RA has been revised based on the discussions in the Standing Committee on State and Legal Affairs of the National Assembly and sent to the National Assembly of the RA. Currently, the New Draft Criminal Procedure Code of the RA with the positive opinion of the Lead Committee on State and Legal Affairs has been included in the agenda of the plenary session of NA.

Having the aim to ensure complete integrity of the reforms in the sphere of criminal justice The RA Ministry of Justice initiated a process for elaboration of the new Criminal Procedure Code of the RA. A committee and a working group have been developed for this purpose. The Committee has developed a Draft Concept of the New Criminal Procedure Code and sent it to international expertise.

The Concept on “Introduction of Probation Service in the Republic of Armenia” was approved by the RA Government protocol decision N 19 of 30 April, 2015. Activities aimed at introduction of the probation service are underway.

On 17 June, 2015, testing of the Probation service was launched in Shengavit Administrative District of Yerevan City and in Vanadzor City. The testing is carried out on the basis of Execution Department of Alternative Punishment of the penitentiary service under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. Electronic control devices will be applied in the framework of the tests. Re-socialization programs will be implemented. At the same time, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia with the support of the Council of Europe Office in Yerevan organized training courses for the penitentiary officers, judges and prosecutors. The draft was discussed with NGOs as well.

On 23 May, 2016, the RA President signed the RA Law on Probation. The Government adopted a decree “On the State Probation Service” on May 26.

With regard to the reform replacement procedure of the unserved part of the punishment with parole, or with softer sentence, the Draft Decision of the RA Government on “Establishing the procedure of discussion by the institution executing the sentence of the issues on conditional early release of a person sentence to definite term or to life imprisonment or replacement of the unserved part of a sentence with softer punishment” was developed and submitted to the RA Government. At the same time, the draft was revised and submitted to the concerned authorities, with clearly defined criteria on conditional release from the sentence for providing opinion. The received opinions are currently being summarized.

It should be noted that although all the planned measures were carried out, but they all were implemented with significant deviations from schedule, which varied from one to three years. However, any clarification by the relevant authorities, report why the delays occurred or, what is the reason for deviations are missing.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

4. Arbitration, Notary and Public Registers, General Legal Education, Chamber of Advocates

The subsection includes 8 objective-tasks, and 21 activities were planned for their implementation. It should be noted that the vast majority of the measures planned in these areas has been implemented on time, and the deviations are minor.

In particular, one of the important measures is the “Draft Law on making Changes and Amendments in the RA Law on Commercial Arbitration” in accordance with the requirements of the Model Law of the United Nations Commission on International Trade, which the National assembly of the RA adopted on 19 June, 2015.

On 7 May, 2012, the National Assembly of the RA adopted package of Drafts, which provides the introduction of the arbitration institute in the Legal System of the RA and legal regulations for civil, family and labor disputes through mediators.

The above mentioned changes came into effect from 10 September, 2015. In this connection the RA Government Decision on “The Formation of the Qualification Commission

of Arbitration and approval of the Procedure, organization and conducting trainings, the terms and procedures for granting the qualification certificates” entered into force on July 17, 2015.

In order to develop the digitization of electronic database of civil status acts registration, the “Draft RA Law on Civil Status Acts,” which stipulates providing centralized services in all territorial departments of civil status acts registration offices on the principle of one-stop window.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia.

The Draft Decision of the RA Government “On the Approval of the Concept of the Procedure for restructuring of General Legal Education, Legal Education and Legal Training” was approved by the RA Government protocol decision N 40 of 31 August, 2015. Based on this decision the “Action Plan derived from the Concept of restructuring of General Legal Education, Legal Education and Legal Training” was developed and put in circulation. The necessity of implementation of two actions was eliminated. Implementation of one action was delayed till 2017 due to the lack of funds.

Responsible for the implementation of measures is the Ministry of Education and Science the Republic of Armenia.

5. Publicizing the Project

Several official documents that are information sources on the project implementation are available; they are posted on the website of the RA Ministry of Justice:

24/12/2015

Semi-annual report on the measures deriving from the 2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia.

01/07/2015

Semi-annual report on the measures deriving from the 2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia.

26/01/2015

Report on the implemented activities in 2014 in compliance with the “2012 – 2016 Strategic Program for Legal Judicial Reforms in the Republic of Armenia and the List of Measures deriving from the Program” approved by the order NK-96-A of the RA President of the President of the Republic of Armenia on 30 June, 2012.

20/01/2015

Report on the Activities of the staff of the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice in 2014.

20/01/2015

Summary report on the results of implementation of activities of the Action Plan and Priority Tasks of the Republic of Armenia Government in 2014.

04/02/2014

Concept on “Introduction of Probation Service in the Republic of Armenia.”

21/03/2013

Report on the bills drafted in 2012, derived from the program of measures approved by the order NK-96-A of the RA President of the President of the Republic of Armenia on 30 June, 2012.

15/01/2013

Report on the activities of the staff of the Republic of Armenia Ministry of Justice in 2012.

According to the mentioned information sources, all planned measures are implemented; the performance dates of the represented actions and the adopted legal acts are indicated. There is no analysis of the reasons why the scheduled deadlines of above-mentioned documents and dates of implementation of measures do not match; why there are deviations; what are the results of the implemented measures; whether the public is sufficiently aware of the changes and reforms. Interviews, comments and analyzes of the measures that are foreseen in the Program are missing except several interviews on probation service.

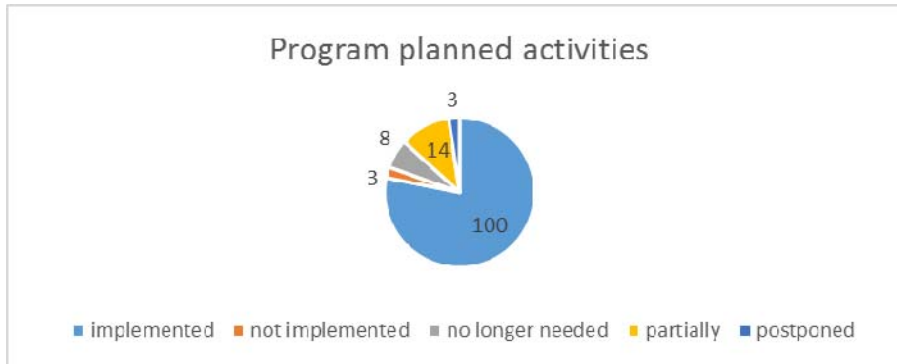
Only a dozen of publications in various media are found in the Web, which mainly are the official releases about the launch of the Program and one or two publications and again official referring to the process of the Program taken from the official releases as well. There are no publications on the implementation of the project that will interest the public at large, and which in fact would provide contextual information on the impact of the program implementation by the spheres, raising the efficiency of the activities according to objective-tasks, and so on.

Summary

Thus it occurs that:

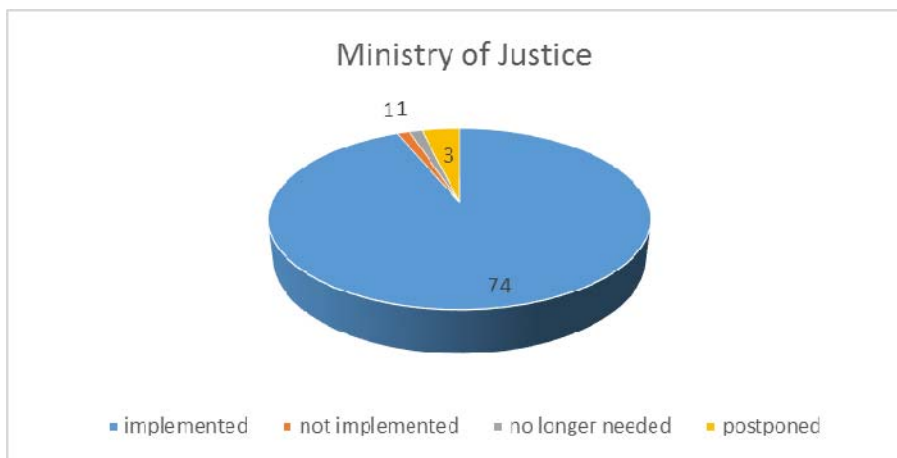
The Program planned to implement in total 128 activities during 2012-2016. Responsible for the implementation of measures was the RA Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the RA Judicial Department, the RA General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Education and Science the Republic of Armenia and the Chamber of Advocates of the RA for all activities related to its sphere.

1. Implementation of the Program planned activities

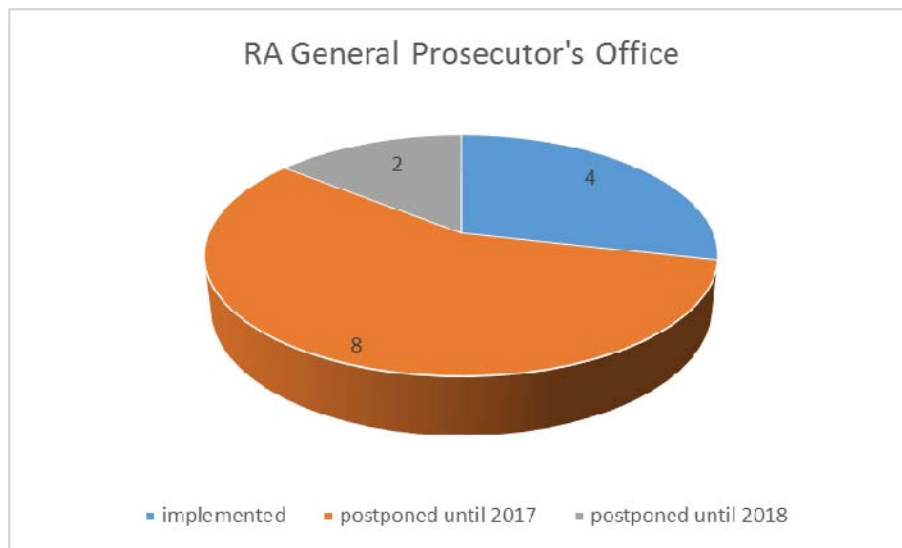


2. Responsible Authorities

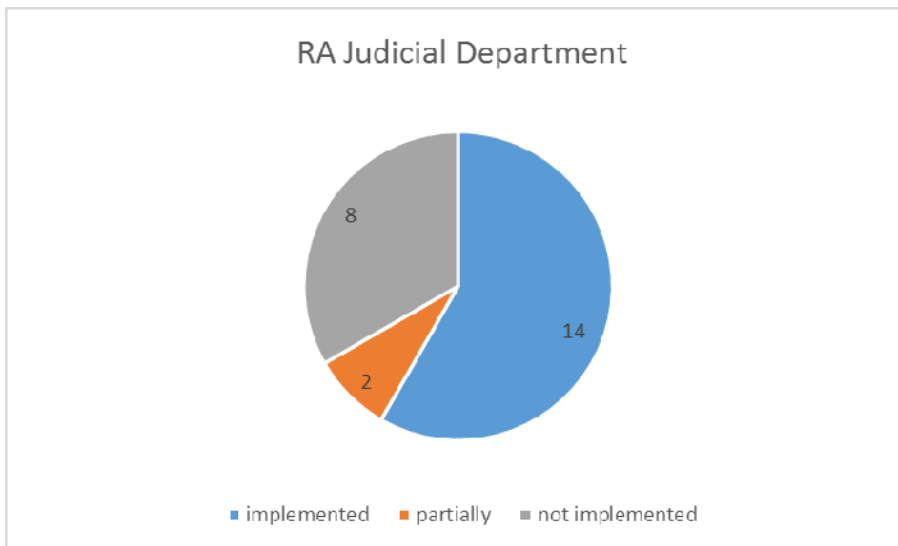
The RA Ministry of Justice was responsible for implementation of 79 activities without support of other Departments.



The RA General Prosecutor's Office was responsible for implementation of 14 activities.

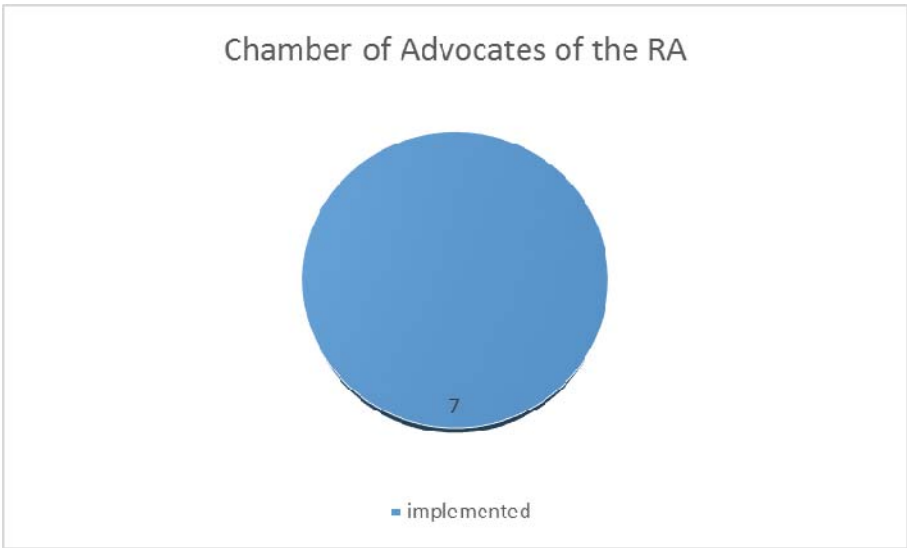


The RA Judicial Department was responsible for implementation of 24 activities.

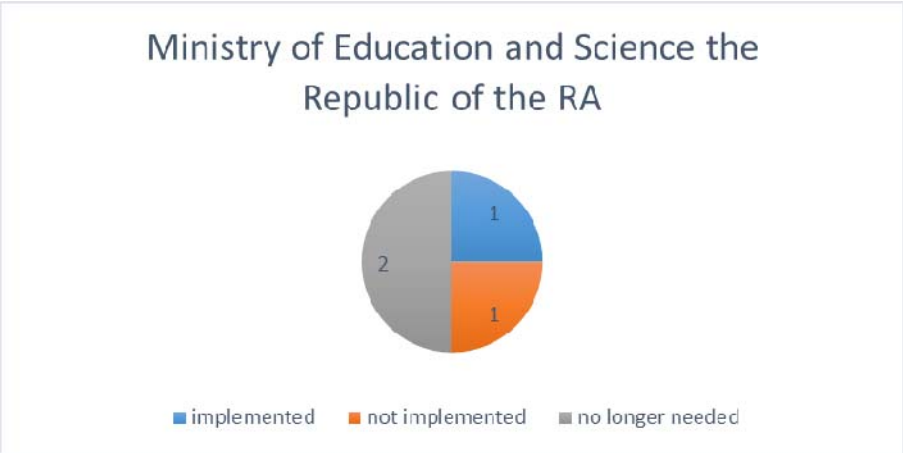


The Judicial Department in response to the requests of the Monitoring working group on which actions were performed in time; which were performed with deviations; which have not been implemented; which were delayed; and what are the causes; did not answer in substance and provided a generalized answer. Hence it was not possible to determine within the scope of monitoring which actions were not implemented and what are the causes.

The Chamber of Advocates of the RA was responsible for implementation of 7 activities, of which all 7 activities were implemented.



The Ministry of Education and Science the Republic of the RA was responsible for implementation of 4 activities.



Conclusion and Lessons learned

Thus, based on really scares information in media on the Program planned measures, their implementation and basically on the process of their implementation, which mainly are in the form of official information published on the website of the RA Ministry of Justice and which merely inform when and in accordance to which point of the Program the amendment of addition of the law was made or delayed. Proofs that the Program did not enjoy public interest or demand, and which is conditioned with the fact that the essence, goals and objectives of the measures and the mechanisms for their implementation were not interpreted, explained, or illustrated and were not visible for the public at large, because except the mentioned several Departmental information not any other wide awareness activities through mass media or explanations by the relevant competent bodies were performed.

The measures also are not visible or not interesting for the public at large, probably because the planned activities referred only to the regulation of legal relations between the judges, judicial officers, the prosecutor's officers, advocates, as well as the amendments of the codes. However, the following activities implemented from the planned measures may be considered as expected result of the effectiveness of amendments in the sphere of justice for the public.

1. Introduction, ensuring and improving the software system of objective (random) distribution of cases among judges

The measure objective (random) distribution of cases among judges is a successful tool and greatly contributes to the fight against corruption. This measure is provided in objective-task 1.8.1, and on 10 June 2014, the National Assembly of the RA aimed to meet these requirements adopted the Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia, which provides the objective criteria for the distribution of cases between judges. It does not allow the Chairmen of the Courts to perform an approach which is based on subjective and other factors when assigning the cases the judges that they prefer, creating unequal workload among judges and other vicious behavior.

A separate topic for study is whether the introduced software system ensures the equal distribution of workload among judges; or whether the possibility of assigning the preferable case to the preferred judge is absent. This study can be carried out mainly by random sampling method through study in one or two provincial courts of general jurisdiction or in the courts of general jurisdiction of the administrative districts in Yerevan.

Anyway implementation of this measure is a tool contributing to tool contributing to increasing the efficiency of justice.

2. Balancing the number of judges in proportion to the number of population and workload of judges

The next important issue is balancing the number of judges in proportion to the number of population and workload of judges, which is provided in objective-task 1.6.1. For implementation of the requirements of this objective-task there is a report informing that on 25 November 2015 the National Assembly of the RA adopted the Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia, according to which the additional positions of judges were created in the courts of general jurisdiction in Ajapnyak and Arabkir administrative districts of Yerevan City. In addition, there is a report on the performance of the requirements on creating additional positions of judges of the administrative courts provided in objective-task 3.1.2 of the Program, on 19 December 2012, the National Assembly of the RA adopted the Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia, according to which the number of administrative judges was increased by 10 and became 26 against the former 16 judges.

Implementation of this Program planned measure, is certainly a positive fact, but it is obvious that currently there is a significant imbalance between the number of population and the workload of judges. Even a cursory review shows that the civil lawsuit of the citizen in civil cases is examined a few months after its reception. If at the first preparatory session the session is delayed due to any technical or other objective or subjective reasons, naturally, according to the order, it will be appointed again after several months. Thus we can be sure that within a year, many of the administrative courts of general jurisdiction of the provinces and districts consideration of the civil cases lasts for years, causing justified dissatisfaction of citizens; the basic constitutional and international norm of law, which provides that everyone has the right to defend his/her case within a reasonable time, is violated.

The extent to which the population and the number of load balancing judges, judges of the planned measures have led to positive outcomes

The extend of positive results that the implementation of measures provided in the Program have had in balancing the number of judges and their workload according to the number of population are a topic for a separate serious study and need more time and volume of research, comparing with experience in the judiciary sphere of other countries; studies on balancing the number of judges in proportion to the number of population and workload of judges; and the existing in the Armenian courts workload by the applicants, cases, and review dates.

3. The next important issue, which implementation may include visible and tangible results in terms of reducing the corruption risks, are the following measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of the judiciary's independence:

1. The issue of strengthening the legislative guarantees for the independence and protection of judges within the framework of instigated disciplinary proceedings /objective -task 1.4.2 of the Program/
2. The issue of open-door nature of sittings of the Council of Justice and providing for legislative amendments as of necessity /objective -task 1.4.3 of the Program/
3. Clarifying the grounds for subjecting a judge to disciplinary liability / objective - task 1.4.4 of the Program /

There is a set schedule for all the mentioned points, which is September – October 2013, with a deviation of up to one year: on 21 June 2014, the National Assembly of the RA adopted the Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia, which regulated the legislative guarantees for the independence and protection of judges within the framework of instigated disciplinary proceedings, clarifying the grounds for subjecting a judge to disciplinary liability by revealing, to a possible extent, the content of obvious and gross violations of substantive and procedural laws.

Relations referring to the issue of open-door nature of sittings of the Council of Justice, which provided that the sittings of the Council of Justice are open, except for cases where by the decision of the Council of Justice they should be held in camera for reasons of protecting the public morals, the public order, national security, the life of persons taking part in proceedings, or the interests of justice.

Of course, the results of these changes will be noticeable in case when judges first of all they will try to take advantage of the tools themselves, to protect their rights, and second, when the community in the face of the media wished to learn about the actions of these bodies. But based on the fact that information on these processes is missing for the public audience, we come to the conclusion that the judges personally, as well as the media, are not yet ready to fully benefit from these legislative opportunities.

- 4. The next important issue on which we would like to draw attention is implementation of the requirements of objective-task 1.9 of the Program, which provides introducing a system for the publication of reports by the judicial power on the activities thereof based on the results of the study of international experience.**

There is a report on implementation of the requirements of this objective-task informing that on 10 June, 2014 the National Assembly of the RA adopted the Law on Making Changes and Amendments in the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia, which establishes the system for the publication of reports by the judicial power on the activities.

- 5. Introduction of Probation Service, and introduction of one-stop-shop window in Civil Status Acts Registration and Register Systems may be considered as another successful measure aimed at reduction of corruption risks**

Thus, summing up the general monitoring of the Program implementation it can be stated that the planned objective-tasks have been implemented, and the delayed tasks were included in the future measures. But the most important is that the public interest towards the

Program is missing, which probably should have been the exact opposite and be an important guarantee for the effectiveness and success of the project.