

REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

Annex - Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention¹

Country	Republic of Armenia
Implementing authority/authorities	Civil Service Bureau Justice Academy Policy Academy Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports Ministry of Economy Corporate Governance Centre
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	1. We recognize the need and reaffirm our responsibility to take urgent action to prevent corruption from occurring by putting in place preventive measures, policies and practices as outlined in chapter II of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and by strengthening practical tools, continuing to gather and share good practices and enhancing efforts and resources for education and training in the public and private sectors, while acknowledging the role of all individuals and groups outside the public sector engaged in prevention as one of the main pillars in the fight against corruption. We will promote transparency, accountability, integrity and a culture of rejection of corruption at all levels of society as a basis for preventing corruption and ending impunity.
Title of initiative	Trainings on the topics in fight against corruption for public officials, public servants and private sector legal entities
Keywords of initiative	Anti-corruption training and education
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	
Detailed description of initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In March 2021, the Bureau of Civil Service of the Office of the Prime Minister organised trainings on anti-corruption and integrity, wherein 63 civil servants of the

¹ Please use one form per initiative described

	<p>relevant bodies participated. In October-December 2021, the Bureau of Civil Service of the Office of the Prime Minister organised in a distance mode a training course on integrity competence, wherein 133 civil servants of the relevant bodies participated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Economy has performed works with regard to promoting the introduction of Anti-Corruption Compliance through co-operation with the Corporate Governance Center, as a result whereof during 2019-2021 the Corporate Governance Center has organised and conducted trainings on anti-corruption compliance for the representatives of the business community of Armenia, which are accompanied by discussions of practical examples, as well as business raffles. Generally, around 150 participants have undergone the trainings. Taking into consideration its experience of undergoing trainings on anti-corruption compliance, in 2021, the Corporate Governance Center also elaborated and published an electronic course on its page (http://training.corpgov.am/), which is available to any person interested in the topic. • In 2021 approximately 200 judges, 250 prosecutors and 65 investigator took trainings on anti-corruption topics. • Anti-corruption topics are included in high school textbooks and in University programs.
Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	Trainings should be on continues base
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

Annex - Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention²

Country	Republic of Armenia
Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice Corruption Prevention Commission Anti-Corruption Committee Anti-corruption courts Prosecutor's General Office
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	4. We recognize the role of anti-corruption bodies and specialized authorities in implementing and monitoring these policies and practices, and we will grant them the necessary independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic law, to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue influence and with integrity and accountability. We pledge to strengthen their capacity and provide them with the necessary resources to carry out their oversight functions and to facilitate strong cooperation among them at all levels.
Title of initiative	Formation of the anti-corruption institutional system
Keywords of initiative	Anti-corruption specialised bodies
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	Formation of anti-corruption specialized bodies (anti-corruption preventive body, anti-corruption investigative body, anti-corruption court) with the necessary independence
Detailed description of initiative	<p>➤ In November 2019, the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) was formed as a specialized autonomous body for the prevention of corruption with guarantees of independence³. CPC is the legal successor of the Commission on Ethics of High-Ranking Officials of the Republic of Armenia (CEHRO) CPC has quite large scope of powers, which, inter alia, includes regulation of the declaration process, inspection and analysis of declarations, integrity check of nominees of candidates of judges (including judges of the Constitutional Court), members of Supreme Judicial Council, prosecutors and Anti-Corruption Committee officers (investigators and operative agents) in cases prescribed by law, following the observance of the incompatibility requirements and</p>

² Please use one form per initiative described

³ <http://cpcarmenia.am/files/legislation/293.pdf>

other restrictions, following the observance of the rules of conduct and the adherence to situational conflict of interest regulations by persons holding positions provided by law, providing professional consultation and methodological guidance, exercising control over the current financial activities of the political parties, to name just few⁴. As a result of legislative changes adopted in 2019-2021, the terms of reference and tools of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption have significantly expanded. As a result of the control over expenses and their calculation and the application of appropriate measures of administrative responsibility in case of offenses, as well as verification of annual property reports, verification and analysis of declarations submitted by members of the governing bodies of parties, competence to analyze the declaration in the framework of the study of confiscation of property of illegal origin, and as a result of the expansion of the commission's tools on a legislative basis, access to state databases, including information constituting bank secrecy, has been provided, information on transactions with securities, information constituting an insurance secret, credit information.

➤ On 24 March 2021, the National Assembly adopted legislative acts aimed at establishing the Anti-Corruption Committee. Based on the mentioned legislative amendments the Anti-Corruption Committee has been established as an investigative body specialised in corruption-related crimes and with guarantees of independence, which will carry out operational intelligence activity within the scope of its powers. The professional composition of the Anti-Corruption Committee, including persons holding managerial positions are appointed to positions on a competitive basis, within the scope of which the integrity of the latter is also checked. Besides, the Anti-Corruption Committee has set higher salaries for persons holding autonomous positions compared to other investigators, as an additional guarantee of independence, as well as a new standard has been introduced in the remuneration system.

The process of recruiting at the Anti-Corruption Committee has started. The Chairperson of the Anti-Corruption Committee has already been elected and appointed through a competition procedure. The Special Investigation Service has been dissolved by the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Committee, at the same time, 30 investigators of the Special Investigation Service have been appointed to autonomous positions at the Anti-Corruption Committee as acting officials until the replenishment of the positions through a competition procedure. Currently, the process of recruiting the professional composition and operations

⁴ <http://cpcarmenia.am/hy/activities/>

officers is in progress.

In parallel, works are performed for the purpose of ensuring the facility conditions of the Ant-Corruption Committee.

➤ As part of the legislative package aimed at creating an **Anti-Corruption Court** in order to generalize the anti-corruption institutional system. On April 14, 2021, the National Assembly adopted and on October 29 of the same year entered into force the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Amendments and Additions to the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia", aimed at creating an Anti-Corruption Court, and a package of related laws, according to which the Anti-Corruption Court is composed of at least 15 judges, of which at least 10 should be judges in cases of corruption crimes investigation, and at least 5 - in anti-corruption civil cases. Two new chambers were created within the Court of Cassation: the Administrative and Anti-Corruption Chambers.

Pursuant to the mentioned regulations, the process of establishing an Anti-Corruption Court has started, within the scope whereof the integrity of contenders for judge candidates of the Anti-Corruption Court has been checked, the process of replenishing the list of candidates for judges has been organised as prescribed, an international expert has also been involved. The training of contenders for judge candidates of the Anti-Corruption Court is currently in process. It is envisaged to ensure the operation of the Anti-Corruption Court by the end of the year 2022.

➤ Back in 2019, the Department of the General Prosecutor's Office for Corruption-Related Crimes has been established by Order of the General Prosecutor No 39 of 24 September 2019 "On approving the Statute of the Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Armenia and repealing Order of the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia No 43 of 29 June 2007".

Then, within the scope of the legislative package aimed at establishing the Anti-Corruption Court for the purpose of integrating the Institutional Anti-Corruption System, on 14 April 2021, the Law "On making amendments and supplements" to the Law "On the Prosecutor's Office" was adopted by the National Assembly and entered into force on 29 October of the same year, which provides for envisaging positions for prosecutors carrying out oversight over the lawfulness of the pre-trial criminal proceedings conducted by the Anti-Corruption Committee in the composition of the General Prosecutor's Office, to which positions may be appointed exclusively the persons having undergone the examination of integrity as prescribed by law. Besides, a requirement for checking the integrity has also been set within the scope of the election process of the prosecutors, the Prosecutor

General, his deputies included in the Lists of Promotions.

Based on the mentioned legislative amendments, **the Department for Oversight over Lawfulness of Pre-trial Proceedings at the Anti-Corruption Committee** of the Republic of Armenia was established on 22 November 2021. The integrity of prosecutors of the mentioned Department has been checked.

In parallel, trainings for prosecutors on the topics of fighting against the corruption were held at the Academy of Justice in 2021.

➤ In 2019, the Law on Civil Forfeiture of Illegal Assets was developed and adopted by the National Assembly on April 16, 2020. The Law introduced a mechanism of non-conviction based confiscation. Under the new Law, the illegal assets shall be subject to forfeiture where, based on evaluation of the submitted evidence, the court comes to the conclusion that the market value of such assets exceeds AMD 50 million (approximately \$100,000) at the moment of filing the claim.

If the conditions are met, property can be forfeited through a civil procedure. The competent authorities can launch examination even when a criminal conviction is not possible: in cases where the trial has been terminated, the accused has been acquitted, the statute of limitations has expired, or when the trial cannot take place due to the adoption of the amnesty law or the death of the person concerned. The Law on Civil Forfeiture of Illegal Assets assigns the asset recovery function to the specialised subdivision of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Armenia. **The Department for Confiscation of Illicit Assets within the Prosecutor General's Office** has been operational since September 2020 and is staffed with 8 prosecutors and 5 economists. This specialized Department is responsible for confiscation of unexplained wealth (non-conviction based asset forfeiture). All the motions are sent to the court of first instance of Yerevan, in which 4 judges are specialized in/assigned to the trial of civil forfeiture related cases⁵.

The second unit the Department of State's Interests Protection, is responsible for identification and recovery of damages caused to the State by illegal activities (including by activities prohibited under criminal law, thus, corruption crimes).

⁵ In 2020-2021, 279 studies were conducted in the Department for the Confiscation of Property of Illegal Origin of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Armenia (the decision to start 214 studies was made during 2020, and 65 - during 2021), 3 claims were filed with the court demanding the confiscation of property of illegal origin, 2 of which have already been accepted for production.

Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

Annex - Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention⁶

Country	Republic of Armenia
Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice Corruption Prevention Commission
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	7. We will strengthen our efforts to prevent, identify and manage conflicts of interest, including by assessing and mitigating corruption risks and through effective and transparent financial disclosure systems, with information disclosed by appropriate public officials made available as widely as possible, and we will use innovative and digital technology in this field, with due regard for data protection and privacy rights.
Title of initiative	Improvement of conflict of interest regulations and management/governance system of conflict of interest, clarification of incompatibility requirements of persons holding public positions and of public servants
Keywords of initiative	Conflict of interests, incompatibility requirements

⁶ Please use one form per initiative described

<p>Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of conflict of interest regulations, • Improvement of management/governance system of conflict of interest, • clarification of incompatibility requirements of persons holding public positions and of public servants
<p>Detailed description of initiative</p>	<p>2021 drafts of legislative amendments have been elaborated, approved by the Government and send to the Parliament for adoption, aiming at improving conflicts of interest regulations, including conflict of interests' management/governance system. Specifically, the following reform are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • based on international experience, it is recommended to improve the institution of trust management by establishing a regulation that excludes the relationship between an official and a trust manager, while at the same time establishing a requirement for specialization for trust managers. • refinement of the concept of business activity, • review the concept of conflict of interest, including the situation of potential conflict of interest. At the same time, within the framework of the Draft, the concept of "private interest" is given, • expansion of the range of affiliated persons, which includes not only relatives, but also persons in close personal relationships who are not relatives, as well as commercial legal entities, etc., • clarification of the range of tools aimed to solve conflict of interest situation, to limit the possibility of showing unnecessary discretion, as well as to introduce regulations that will provide an opportunity to apply appropriate measures of responsibility. In particular, the Draft proposes to apply the following mechanisms during the COI situations: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) limit the access of the person holding the position to certain information, 2) assign the authority to discuss and resolve the given issue to another person holding a position, if this is not prohibited by law, 3) set a deadline for solving the conflict of interests situation with the consent of the person holding the position, 4) limit the powers and scope of discretion of the person holding the position in this case, if it is not prohibited by law, 5) refrain from making a decision in collegial bodies, unless otherwise stipulated in the law regulating the relevant relationship, 6) in the absence of a conflict of interest, to continue or resume the impartial and objective performance of duties.

	<p>to expand the range of persons who are obliged to present declaration, by including the heads of the executive body of state and community non-commercial organizations, foundations established by the state, to the heads of the executive body 50 percent or more of the commercial organization with the participation of the Republic of Armenia and the community, by the Draft duty to record gifts in the gift register has been established for persons holding public positions and public servants.</p> <p>It is planned that the gift registry will be managed by the Corruption Prevention Commission, at the same time regulations providing restrictions on receiving gifts by persons holding public positions and public servants are consolidated in one legal act, in the Law on "Public Service" (hereinafter referred to as the Law), which ensures the unity of the existing regulations and excludes the existence of different regulations in different laws. At the same time, it is proposed to establish administrative responsibility instead of disciplinary responsibility in case of violation of restrictions on accepting gifts.</p>
Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

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Country	Republic of Armenia
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⁷ Please use one form per initiative described

Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice Corruption Prevention Commission
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	12. We recognize that Member States are responsible for ensuring transparent, free and fair elections, in accordance with domestic law and our ambition to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at the national level. We will maintain, strengthen, develop and implement measures that protect the integrity of the electoral process and promote its accountability to voters, transparency and impartiality in domestic electoral institutions and oversight mechanisms, and transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office, political parties and electoral campaigns, where applicable, with a view to preventing corruption, ensuring accountability, promoting good governance and reinforcing trust in public institutions.
Title of initiative	Provision of the competences of financial supervision of political parties to the independent anti-corruption body-Corruption Prevention Commission, ensuring transparency of funding of political parties
Keywords of initiative	Financial transparency of political parties.
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency of funding of political parties; • Verification of annual reports on the financial means of the political parties, their sources, expenses, as well as property, verification and analysis of the declarations submitted by the members of the governing bodies of the political parties.
Detailed description of initiative	In 2021 legislative amendments were done, by which the function supervising over the current and annual financial activity of the political parties has been transferred from the Oversight and Audit Service of the Central Electoral Commission to the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption as a specialised independent body . The extended powers of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption include verification of annual reports on the financial means of the political parties, their sources, expenses, as well as property, verification and analysis of the declarations submitted by the members of the governing bodies of the political parties. For the purpose of effectively performing the mentioned functions, it has been prescribed that the party shall be obliged to submit information, documents necessary for verifying the report at the request of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, including information constituting bank secrecy, information on transactions related to securities, information constituting insurance secrecy, as well as credit information. The above-mentioned amendments, in addition to the general state funding,

	<p>also provide for targeted state funding, the supervision over the targeted use whereof has also been vested in the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption. The Commission has been vested with the authority to institute proceedings on administrative offences and apply measures of administrative liability in case of revealing violations of the law as a result of verifying the reports of the political parties. The Commission has been vested with the organisation of audit of annual reports of political parties. The audit of the annual reports of the political parties is carried out by the auditing organisations selected by the Commission through an open tender. Moreover, in case the compliance of the report by the party with the requirements prescribed by the Law “On political parties” is not substantiated within the time period prescribed and violations of the requirements of the Law “On political parties” are revealed as a result of verifying the report, the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption has the competence to adopt a decision on non-provision of state funding provided to the political party in the next year in cases provided for by the Law (in case of improper use of targeted funding) or apply a measure of administrative liability provided for by the Code of Administrative Offences of the Republic of Armenia.</p>
Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

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Country	Republic of Armenia
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⁸ Please use one form per initiative described

Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	16. We commit to making efforts in international cooperation and taking appropriate measures to enhance beneficial ownership transparency by ensuring that adequate, accurate, reliable and timely beneficial ownership information is available and accessible to competent authorities and by promoting beneficial ownership disclosures and transparency, such as through appropriate registries, where consistent with the fundamental principles of domestic legal systems and using as a guideline the relevant initiatives of regional, interregional and multilateral organizations against money-laundering. To this end, we will develop and implement the measures necessary to collect and share such information on the beneficial ownership of companies, legal structures and other complex legal mechanisms, and we will enhance the ability of competent authorities in this regard.
Title of initiative	Disclosure of real beneficiaries for all legal entities operating in Armenia, creation of open and publicly accessible register of real beneficiaries of legal entities
Keywords of initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open and publicly accessible register of real beneficiaries of legal entities • disclosure of real beneficiaries of legal entities
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	Creation of an open and publicly accessible register of real beneficiaries of legal entities, as well as establishment of mandatory requirement for disclosure of real beneficiaries for all legal entities operating in Armenia.
Detailed description of initiative	<p>On June 3, 2021, the National Assembly adopted legislative acts aimed at creating an open and publicly accessible register of real beneficiaries of legal entities, as well as establishing a mandatory requirement for step-by-step disclosure of real beneficiaries for all legal entities operating in Armenia.</p> <p>Since February 2021, an electronic system for presenting information about the real beneficiaries of legal entities has been launched.</p> <p>Since 2021, declarations on the real owners are submitted according to the above-mentioned system. In this regard it is worth adding that legal entities in the field of metal mining and energy have been submitting a declaration on the real beneficiary since 2020.</p> <p>For legal entities, operating in the regulated sphere of public services and providing audiovisual services, the obligation to submit real beneficiary declarations is valid from September 1, 2021.</p> <p>The obligation to disclose real beneficiaries for other economic entities has been in effect since January 1, 2022, with the</p>

	exception of limited liability companies with only individual participants, as well as non-profit organizations for which the obligation to disclose real beneficiaries arises from January 1, 2023.
Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

Annex - Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention⁹

Country	Republic of Armenia
Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice Corruption Prevention Commission
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	21. We note with appreciation the important role of civil society, academia, the private sector and the media in identifying, detecting and reporting on cases of corruption, and we will take appropriate measures, within our means and in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic law, to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and the private sector, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption. We will respect, promote and protect the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption. That freedom may be subject to certain

⁹ Please use one form per initiative described

	<p>restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided for by law and are necessary for respect of the rights or reputations of others and for the protection of national security, public order or public health or morals. We will consider inviting those individuals and groups to contribute to the development and implementation of our technical assistance programmes, at our request, and based on the needs identified for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention. To promote such participation, we will also make efforts so that the conditions are present for their effective contribution to achieving the objectives of the Convention, including the ability to operate independently and without fear of reprisal because of their efforts in that regard, in accordance with domestic law and our respective applicable international obligations.</p>
Title of initiative	Public awareness campaign on fight against corruption
Keywords of initiative	Public awareness campaign, fight against corruption
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	Informing the public about the main activities carried out within the framework of the fight against corruption and their results, as well as raising public awareness about corruption and its manifestations, about anti-corruption institutional bodies, mechanisms to whistle-blow on corruption cases.
Detailed description of initiative	<p>The 2022 Communication Action Plan within the framework of the fight against corruption was adopted by Prime Minister's Decision 820 L dated 18.07.22, which entails the following public awareness activities:</p> <p>Action 1. Implementation of awareness campaigns regarding the implementation of anti-corruption strategy measures and the resulting reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Broadcasting/showing promotional videos on television, social networks and official websites, publishing informative materials on social networks, official websites and mass media <p>Action 2. Information campaign on the activities of anti-corruption bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Broadcasting (showing) informative videos or publishing informative materials on social networks and official websites, if possible, in the mass media <p>Action 3. Information campaign on the activities of Corruption prevention and counteraction bodies</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Broadcasting (showing) informative videos or publishing informative materials on social networks and official websites, if possible, in the mass media <p>Action 4. Conducting trainings and seminars on combating corruption in the business sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implementation of trainings and seminars <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conducting anti-corruption trainings and seminars for press secretaries of public bodies or public relations specialists and journalists ❖ Implementation of trainings and seminars <p>Action 5. Publication of information materials on the whistleblowing system and whistleblowing mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Publication of information materials on social networks, mass media <p>Action 6. Public awareness about the publication of draft Laws through e-draft unified platform, as well as the rules for using it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Publication of information materials on social networks and official websites
Lessons learned in implementing the initiative	
Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative	N/A
Link to more information	All further information is available only in Armenian

Annex - Questionnaire

Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention¹⁰

Country	Republic of Armenia
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¹⁰ Please use one form per initiative described

Implementing authority/authorities	Ministry of Justice Prosecutor's General's Office
Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention	32. We bear in mind that no country can effectively combat corruption alone, that preventing and combating corruption, including complex cases such as those involving multiple national jurisdictions and vast quantities of assets, is a responsibility of all States and that promoting, facilitating and supporting international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery, constitutes one of the main purposes of the Convention. We reaffirm the importance of international and multilateral cooperation and will afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the offences covered by the Convention and consistent with its provisions and other applicable international obligations. We note barriers and international challenges that are encountered by States parties and have a negative impact on international cooperation in preventing and combating corruption more efficiently and effectively while safeguarding due process. We further commit to strengthening political will and to enhancing our common endeavours to make full use of the Convention and other legal instruments to advance international cooperation in preventing and combating corruption at all levels and to afford one another relevant technical assistance in this regard, as needed.
Title of initiative	Strengthening the international cooperation in investigating and disclosing the corruption-related crimes
Keywords of initiative	International cooperation in investigating and disclosing the corruption-related crimes
Short summary of initiative (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	
Detailed description of initiative	Ministry of Justice has elaborated and placed into circulation for discussion among stakeholders the draft Law "On legal assistance in criminal cases" (hereinafter referred to as the "Draft"). The Draft regulates the procedure and conditions provided for by the international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia, as well as the procedure and conditions for implementation of legal assistance in criminal cases in case of absence of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia and the relations regarding legal assistance in criminal cases not regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia. Besides, legal assistance in criminal cases within the scope of regulation of the Draft covers: (1) inquiries about legal assistance (including performing proceedings and evidential actions; delivering documents and objects; transferring information; taking

	<p>testimonies or explanations from persons; providing information regarding detained or other persons; inspecting and searching objects and sites; obtaining and transferring material and electronic or digital evidence; conducting expert examinations; calling an expert to the Republic of Armenia as legal representatives of witness, victim, plaintiff for property and performing proceedings actions; transferring persons deprived of liberty as witness or participant of confrontation; providing documents required for revelation of a criminal case, as well as electronic or digital data, audio recordings, including the originals or approved carbon copies of bank, financial, corporate or business documents; imposing attachment on tools and measures received criminally or used or designed for use for commission of property crime targeted at funding of terrorism and in case of absence thereof — the equivalent property; distribution of property levied in execution, etc. (2) extradition, including temporary extradition; (3) other types of co-operation (including transfer of the criminal proceedings, transfer of convicts, carrying out control over a person conditionally released, recognising, changing and executing a judgment having been rendered in a foreign country); (4) other inquiries defined by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia. While providing legal assistance in criminal cases, the information containing secret prescribed by law between the competent bodies of the Republic of Armenia and a foreign country is provided as prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, taking into account the exceptions provided for by international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia.</p>
<p>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</p>	
<p>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Link to more information</p>	<p>All further information is available only in Armenian</p>