

Annex

to Decision of the Government
of the Republic of Armenia No 1903-L
of 18 December 2025

ACTION PLAN OF OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA FOR 2025-2027

INTRODUCTION

The values of the "[Open Government Partnership](#)" Initiative (hereinafter referred to as "OGP") are transparency, accountability, participation and technological innovation which also constitute the main directions of reforms of the Armenian Government.

Over the past decade, Armenia has consistently promoted the open government agenda, pursuing an aim of strengthening democracy, ensuring transparency and the confidence of citizens in state institutions. As part of this process, several fundamental reforms have been implemented, the institute of declaration for beneficial owners has been introduced, transparent systems of declaration of the property and gifts of officials have been introduced and continuously developed, and in this context, new system changes and expansion of civil control tools have been initiated in the procurement sector, by introducing the licensing and post-contractual control process for the civil society. The digital system of employment contracts is also an established practice today that will enable securing the rights of employees and improving the culture of labour relations. Another achievement is the promotion of democratic principles at local level through establishment of participatory budgeting.

New public participation and communication mechanisms for the Government of the Republic of Armenia have been developed within the framework of the OGP by establishing the Department of Participatory and Open Governance Issues, as well as the Department of Strategic Communication within the Office of the Prime Minister. New legislative initiatives have been developed, such as Laws "On public information" and "On cybersecurity" and the foundations for establishing a new body — "Information Systems Regulatory Body" have been laid for the purpose of ensuring the security of the digital environment.

The unified format for freedom of information statistics, and the freedom of information self-assessment mechanisms for the bodies of the state administration system have been improved.

The OGP national action plans have served as an important impetus for Armenia, introducing innovative approaches at all levels of state administration. The participatory budgeting efforts in communities have created civic co-creation culture which subsequently evolved into mechanisms for co-financing and broader engagement by the executive power. Within the framework of Local OGP Initiative, the communities of Armenia, namely [Vanadzor-Gyumri, Armavir, Yerevan and Metsamor](#) have already become successful examples of transparent and participatory governance, receiving international recognition.

Current reforms of Armenia are also aimed at digital transformation and information reliability: the foundations for defining the concept of data, creating infrastructure and an independent institute of cybersecurity oversight are being established, strategic communication capacities are being developed in order to ensure democratic stability in the face of misinformation and hybrid threats.

Armenia is committed to values of open governance also on international platforms, actively cooperates with the Council of Europe, GRECO, anti-corruption networks of the Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development, and the United Nations.

In 2025, Armenia was selected as a member of the [OGP Steering Committee](#), assuming responsibility for promoting the values of

open governance globally. In this context, the next action plan of Armenia will continue strengthening the implementation of commitments initiated at previous stages but not fully implemented under the current OGP national action plan, simultaneously responding to new challenges.

This commitments aim to enhance the public participation, improve the accountability of the state system and develop the culture of open governance at the national and local levels.

COMMITMENTS	
Country	Republic of Armenia
Number and Name of the Commitment	1. Ensuring the implementation of laws defining data policy
Brief Description of the Commitment	<p>Under the strategic agendas implemented by the Government, the ideology of considering the data as public wealth underlies the state policy. As a result of implementation of that policy, the Government of the Republic of Armenia has approved three systemic draft laws and submitted them to the National Assembly for discussion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft Law "On cybersecurity"; 2. Draft Law "On public information"; 3. Draft Law "On Information Systems Regulatory Body". <p>The Draft Laws pursue an aim to regulate the relations pertaining to ensuring cybersecurity of critical information infrastructure or information systems in the sectors of vital importance, separate the sectors of vital importance, establish procedures for detecting, notifying of, preventing and resolving cyber incidents, monitoring, oversight of, responsibility for compliance with the requirements of the law, cybersecurity audits, other relations pertaining to the cybersecurity, as well as the relations pertaining to provision to the public of effective and high-quality services in a secure digital environment or through implementation of open information policy, which ensures also public oversight of fulfilment by state and local self-government bodies of their obligations.</p> <p>The Draft Laws are expected to be discussed by the relevant Committees of the National Assembly and will be submitted for voting during the upcoming session.</p>

Therefore, taking into consideration that the Laws are of systemic nature, it is necessary to draft and introduce the open information policy deriving from the draft Laws "On cybersecurity" and "On public information" and the main secondary legislative legal acts facilitating the implementation of digital transformation programmes. The drafting and implementation of the specified legal acts will launch the process of ensuring the mechanisms for implementation of laws, which would allow for law-based and citizen-centred digitisation, formation of administrative information systems and their operation in a secure environment, introduction of data access mechanisms with the logic of open data policy.

It is envisaged to draft the following three secondary legislative legal acts:

1. Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On establishing the criteria for identifying critical information infrastructure operated in the sector of vital importance";
2. Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On defining the procedure for coordinating the process of implementation by the public bodies of digital transformation programmes and financing of these programmes";
3. Draft Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia "On defining the procedure and scope of disclosure of public information".

Lead Body	Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
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Other Co-implementers	Government	Civil Society	Other Actors (Parliament, Private Sector, etc.)
	Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister M. Grigoryan Ministry of Justice National Security Service	Non-governmental organisations that will join the Commitment	Central Bank Private Sector "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation

Period Covered	2025-2027
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Problem Definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Elaboration of the legislation defining the data policy includes also drafting of several secondary legislative acts, which is aimed at the regulation of relations regarding the formation and use of data in Armenia, the formation of institutional mechanisms with the adoption of the open data doctrine. The secondary legislative acts will clarify the rights and responsibilities of data market participants defined by the Draft Laws; they aim to ensure that secondary legislative acts being drafted establish clear criteria for identifying critical information infrastructure operated in the sectors of vital importance. Regulations will be introduced that would establish the coordinated procedures for implementation by the public bodies of digital transformation programmes and their financing. The provisions arising from the systemic nature of the Laws will be provided with the practical application tools, ensuring that both the cybersecurity, and data accessibility and digital governance are effectively implemented.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The provisions of the Laws to be newly adopted cannot be fully implemented without properly drafted and comprehensive secondary legislative acts. Although the Laws define the general frameworks for ensuring the cybersecurity, digital transformation and disclosure of public information, clear criteria, procedures and mechanisms are necessary for

their practical application. The same applies to the coordination of implementation of digital transformation programmes and financing, as well as clear regulation of the disclosure of public information. The implementation of the Laws directly depends on how well the secondary legislative acts deriving therefrom are drafted and introduced.

Commitment Description

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

There are the legislation concerning the protection of the personal data, and the freedom of information, packages of Draft Laws on "On cybersecurity", "On public information" and "On Information Systems Regulatory Body" that have been approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia and submitted to the National Assembly, however these steps are not sufficient to ensure the legal grounds for full introduction of the data policy.

2. What are the solutions we propose?

The Ministry of High-Tech Industry, in co-operation with interested institutions, has undertaken the implementation of the measure "Formation of legislation defining the data policy", which is also one of the goals declared by the 2021-2026 Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the strategy of Public Administration reforms. Parallely, studies of the EU acts equivalent to secondary legislative acts, the international best practices and works towards elaborating drafts are carried out.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Elaboration and adoption of secondary legislative acts on the implementation and financing of data disclosure policy, cybersecurity and digital transformation programmes will allow regulating the main secondary legislative legal framework necessary for the digital society and digital state and provision of services. As a final result, it is expected to create critical and complete legal grounds for development of citizen-centred and data-based policy, and development of economy and digital society.

Commitment Analysis

Questions	Answer
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	The secondary legislative legal acts will provide the procedure for and scope of disclosure of public information, create a system of rules related to the open data accessibility and transparency, based on the open data doctrine.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	The legislation of the Republic of Armenia will define and specify the standards of open data classification, usage, data protection and accurate distribution, accountability, and other legal relations. Specifying the procedure for implementation and financing of the programmes will require the state bodies to present in a well-founded manner how budget resources are used to provide service to citizens in a high-quality and secure digital environment, thereby strengthening public oversight tools.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?	The elaboration and actual implementation of the secondary legislative acts based on the open data policy will also contribute to the development of citizen-state communication and participatory management systems through the implementation of more intelligent and mutually reliable solutions and platforms. At the same time, the secondary legislative acts will also ensure a sufficient legal infrastructure, which will enable to introduce systems for public service quality monitoring, control and management, to encourage the practices of designing and provision of citizen-centred public services and those based on the experience of a citizen.

Commitment Planning					
Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders		
Action 1. Study of international practice with the participation of international and local experts and interested public sector representatives	Selection of the best applicable practice for Armenia	2 nd half of 2025	Lead: Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan	NGOs and organisations	Central Bank "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation International and local professional companies, private experts
Action 2. Drafting of a secondary legislative act based on international practice and local context	Formation of legislative foundations	1 st half of 2026	Lead: Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Ministry of Justice National Security Service	NGOs and organisations	Central Bank "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation International and local professional companies, private experts
Action 3. International and local expert	Applying as much as possible the available expertise and collecting feedback during the	1 st half of 2026	Lead: Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
			Supporting Stakeholders		

discussions on the draft secondary legislative act	elaboration stage of the initial version of the draft		Government Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Ministry of Justice National Security Service	CSOs NGOs and organisations that will join the Commitment	Other Central Bank "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation International and local professional companies, private experts
Action 4. Public discussions on the draft secondary legislative act through recognised official channels and in more interactive and participatory formats	Public awareness raising measures on legislative solutions, formation of perceptions, opinions and public consensus	2 nd half of 2026	Lead: Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Ministry of Justice National Security Service	NGOs and organisations	Central Bank "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation
Action 5. Circulation of the final document between the state administration bodies. Adoption of a relevant legal act	The basic concept document will be accompanied by manuals for the application and use of the concept.	1 st half of 2027	Lead: Ministry of High-Tech Industry of the Republic of Armenia		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan National Security Service "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation	Other NGOs and organisations	
Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international processes	Section "6. Institutional Development" of the 2021-2026 Programme of the Government	Public Administration Reform Strategy	2021-2025 RA Digitalisation Strategy		

	of the Republic of Armenia				
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Country	Republic of Armenia		
Number and Name of the Commitment	2. Enhancement and Introduction of Participatory Governance		
Brief Description of the Commitment	Develop and enhance participatory governance mechanisms within the public administration system. Review existing mechanisms, modernise the institutional functional system, and introduce innovative models for engaging non-state stakeholders in the policy-making process conducted by the State, while ensuring communication with the public and information delivering processes through public engagement.		
Lead Body	Office of the Prime Minister		
Other Co-implementers	Government	Civil Society	Other Actors
	Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan State administration bodies	"Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO Freedom of Information Center "NGO Center" Non-Governmental Organisation "K.E.T." NGO Other non-governmental organisations and professionally oriented organisations	
Period Covered	December 2025-December 2027		

Problem Definition

4. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

There are existing gaps in the forms and mechanisms of participatory governance within the state administration system, which limit the participation of citizens, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders in decision-making and policy-making processes. This results in lack of sense of ownership over public processes, low levels of transparency and accountability, as well as decline in citizens' trust in the state administration system.

Therefore:

1. It is necessary to establish **permanent, institutionalised participatory governance mechanisms** that will ensure the regular involvement of citizens, civil society and

the private sector at the stages of policy development, implementation and evaluation.

2. The **formats for accountability and public participation** of state bodies and local self-government bodies should be clearly defined, and mandatory mechanisms for consultations, public hearings, and feedback should be established.

3. It is necessary to strengthen the capacities of the state administration system and civil society in order to ensure the effective implementation of participatory processes.

These challenges are characteristic of relations both between the executive authorities and citizens, and between local self-government bodies and communities. Accordingly, the commitment is aimed at establishing **an open, participatory, and accountable governance system** that will enhance the quality of state policies and increase public trust in the State.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The main causes of the weakness of the participatory governance system are related to the absence of political and institutional foundations, as well as the lack of a systemic approach and a unified state policy. Currently, at the level of the Government and state bodies, there are no clearly defined principles, strategies and mechanisms for participatory governance that would ensure the systematic involvement of citizens and civil society in decision-making processes.

The participation of citizens, communities, and civil society is primarily of sporadic and non-institutionalized nature; it depends on individual initiatives or international obligations rather than a national participatory governance policy.

Commitment Description

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In recent years, a number of important steps have been taken in Armenia to advance participatory governance, with the aim of creating structured platforms for cooperation and dialogue between citizens and the government.

In particular, **the procedure for the establishment and rules of procedure of public councils adjunct to the Ministers and the bodies subordinate to the Government of the Republic of Armenia have been developed and introduced**, which allows representatives of civil society, experts, and stakeholders to participate in the processes of discussion, development and evaluation of state policies. These councils constitute an important precondition for the establishment of periodic and structural participatory mechanisms at the level of the executive power. The Department of Participatory and Open Governance issues was established within the Office of the Prime Minister upon Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia N 1204-L of 12 December 2024.

Additionally, the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On freedom of information, as well as legal regulations established by the Government of Armenia, are in force in the Republic of Armenia to ensure accessibility and publicity of information. However, these legal acts are primarily focused on the provision of information and ensuring transparency, rather than the **active participation** of citizens and civil society **in the stages of policy development and decision-making**.

Thus, despite the existing legal and institutional grounds, a unified and systematic participatory governance policy is still lacking — one that would ensure the continuity of citizen s' engagement, enhancement of the impact of governance processes, and enhancement of public trust.

2. What solution are we proposing?

The proposed solutions are as follows:

- (1) **Conduct an analysis of existing participatory mechanisms and take steps to improve them.**
- (2) **Develop and introduce unified government participatory governance guidelines of the Government**, which will ensure:

Regulated conduct of public consultations, hearings and joint working platforms, systematic engagement and communication of citizens and civil society representatives in the policy development and evaluation stages, effective mechanisms for accountability and feedback by state authorities.

This model should become an integral component of government operations, contributing to the improvement of the quality of policies, strengthening public trust and fostering state–citizen relations based on participatory, open and inclusive principles.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The expected outputs are as follows:

1. **Establishment of a national institutional architecture for participatory governance**, which will define the principles of participatory processes, the responsibilities of stakeholders and the formats of engagement at all levels of state administration.
2. **Introduction of mechanisms for the regular involvement of citizens, experts, and civil society in the stages of public policy development**, including public consultations, hearings, joint working groups, and digital participatory platforms.
3. **Development of unified participatory governance guidelines and codes of conduct**, which will ensure transparency, accountability of the processes and equal participation of all stakeholders therein.
4. **Introduction of an innovative participatory model within the administration system**, comprising a clear methodology, toolkit and digital solutions to ensure two-way and continuous interaction with citizens.

Final output: an open, accountable and participatory governance culture will be established at all levels of state administration system, due to which public trust in the State shall increase, quality of decision-making shall be improved, and public policies shall become more fair, inclusive, and substantiated by public needs.

Commitment Analysis

Questions	Answer
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	Mechanisms for public consultations, open data and digital participatory platforms will be established, ensuring that decision-making processes are open and comprehensible.
2. How will the commitment help to foster accountability?	State authorities will have mandatory formats for regular reporting and public discussions, thereby strengthening public oversight.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and	Citizens and CSOs will be engaged in the development, implementation, and monitoring of policies through approved participatory mechanisms and digital platforms.

monitoring solutions?					
Commitment Planning					
Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders		
Action 1. Cooperation with international stakeholders and those of the Republic of Armenia	Study best participatory governance models, establish professional cooperation with international and Armenian experts, as well as with CSOs.	December 2026	Lead: Office of the Prime Minister		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan State administration bodies Local Self-Government Bodies	"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Public Journalism Club" NGO "K.E.T." NGO Other NGOs	European Union and other international professional and donor organisations
Action 2. Establishment of the Foundations of Participatory Governance	Analyse current participatory processes and develop the conceptual foundations of the participatory governance strategy of Armenia	December 2026	Lead: Office of the Prime Minister		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan State administration bodies Local Self-Government Bodies	"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Public Journalism Club" NGO "K.E.T." NGO Other NGOs	European Union and other international professional and donor organisations
Action 3. Capacity Building within the State Administration	Enhance the capacities and skills of the state administration. Cooperate with CSOs and international partners.	1 st half of 2027	Lead: Office of the Prime Minister		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other

System			Office of the Prime Minister Offices of the Deputy Prime Ministers State administration bodies Local Self-Government Bodies	"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Public Journalism Club" NGO "K.E.T." NGO Other non-governmental organisations	International professional and donor organisations
Action 4. Development of Guidelines for Monitoring of Participatory Governance and Maintenance of Procedures	This action will clarify procedures for public participation in development of policy, guidelines and methods in this area will be developed, and the capacities of state authorities, as well as the scope of the leads will be strengthened.	2 nd half of 2027	Office of the Prime Minister Offices of the Deputy Prime Ministers State administration bodies Local Self-Government Bodies	"Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO "Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Public Journalism Club" NGO "K.E.T." NGO Other non-governmental organisations	International professional and donor organisations
Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international processes	<u>Public Administration Reform Strategy</u>	<u>2021-2026 Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia</u> . "6. Institutional Development"	<u>The fifth round evaluation report on Armenia of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)</u>	<u>Sustainable development goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions:</u> Promote building fair, peaceful and inclusive societies.	
Country	Republic of Armenia				
Number and Name of the Commitment	3. A comprehensive e-procurement system: Automated transfer of data of beneficial owners				
Brief Description of the Commitment	Develop and implement a new e-procurement system that should: 1. Ensure automatic compliance with the requirements prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On procurement" and secondary				

	<p>legislative acts in procurement processes (Automatic compliance enforcement);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Automate, as much as possible, the functions of clients and participants (Automation of all key business processes); 3. Ensure, as much as possible, machine processing of data (machine readability); 4. Ensure effective access to data and information for the public and policy-makers; 5. Increase — through the implementation of a digital environment based on platform logic — the efficiency of client-participant interactions, while minimising the significance of "being familiar" with procedures as a competitive advantage. In particular, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Digital "shop" o Soft iterative standards o Other platform solutions 6. Ensure interoperability with treasury systems in force, reducing the operational risks; 7. Increase the efficiency of the work of relevant bodies through an automated risk identification system; 8. Provide a digital environment for management of procurement contracts; 9. Guarantee interoperability with both state (e.g. other modules of the "Government Finance Management Information System", the State Register of the Ministry of Justice (Registry of Declarations of Beneficial Owners), the Declaration System of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, etc.) and private (e.g. banking) systems; 10. Ensure the necessary traceability of all decisions rendered in the procurement process; 11. Enable the integration of private modules; 12. Provide the opportunity for interested parties to record issues via notification platform (e.g. texts, pictures and videos) as per the contract and the persons having signed it (client, contractor), with the possibility of locating them. An opportunity to create public accountability for recording contract issues. 		
Lead Body	Ministry of Finance		
Other Co-implementers	Government	Civil Society	Other Actors
	Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Ministry of High-Tech Industry Ministry of Justice Commission for the Prevention of Corruption Commission	"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center"	

	for the Protection of Competition (upon consent) "EKENG" CJSC (upon consent)	NGO "NGO Center" NGO Other non-governmental organisations and professionally oriented organisations	
Period Covered	June 2025-December 2027		

Problem Definition

1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?

Increasing the level of transparency and effectiveness of the procurement system, use of the system by all clients, existence of a new modern, full national system of e-procurement integrated with other systems relating to the procurements system and including all business processes.

The Republic of Armenia has undertaken the commitment to carry out the introduction of the institute of beneficial owners; hence, in order to ensure comprehensiveness, it is necessary to ensure the interoperability for identifying data.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

The current system does not ensure the opportunity to include all clients, it is impossible to fully ensure receipt of information based on both all business processes and open data.

Despite the fact that the process of revealing beneficial owners has been introduced in Armenia, the steps made are not necessary for fully achieving reduction of corruption processes. A need arises to ensure interoperability with other systems and registers operating in Armenia.

Commitment Description

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In 2023, the activities for developing the Terms of Reference of the new e-procurement system were completed. The document was submitted for public discussion in May 2023; besides, in May-June, its discussion and editing work was organised with clients, representatives of civil society, and business sector.

The Terms of Reference were discussed and approved by the Information Systems Management Board. For the purpose of organising the competition, a decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia on defining the specifics of organising the process was developed and approved, following the approval whereof, a two-stage competition was announced. Four organisations have been pre-qualified: AWS, Oracle, Ebidtopay, and European Dynamics, who the final negotiations of the first stage have been completed with, as of January 2025, and the final Terms of Reference have been presented to the organisations. The portion of the proposals submitted by the pre-qualified participants that were deemed acceptable has been included in the Terms of Reference. At the session of the Competition Commission of 27 March 2025, the

invitation to the 2nd stage of the competition was approved and provided to the pre-qualified participants. Participants' bids have been opened and are currently in the evaluation phase. The evaluation of participants' bids has been completed. A winning participant has been selected. It is planned to sign a contract by the end of 2025.

2. What are the solutions we propose?

Elaborate a new e-procurement system that complies with contemporary requirements, based on the principles outlined in the Commitment Description.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

Have an e-procurement system based on the principles outlined in the Commitment Description.

Commitment Analysis

Questions	Answer
1. How will the commitment promote the transparency?	The e-procurement system based on open data will provide the opportunity to make complete information on the organisation of procurement procedures and management of contracts available on the Internet free-of-charge and automatically.
2. How will the commitment help to foster accountability?	Public availability of information on organisations participating in procurement, submission of declaration on beneficial owners and provision of information on the winning organisation will improve accountability and transparency of decision-making.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?	Representatives of CSOs, the media and other organizations have the opportunity to regularly study and analyse the procurement process and implementation of obligations by the winning organizations as a result thereof. As a result, it will be possible to implement public oversight of actions taken and decisions made at all stages of procurement, with a possibility of traceability.

Commitment Planning

Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders		
<p>Action 1. Launch of testing activities</p>	<p>Development of software by the selected contractor and launch of testing activities</p>	<p>July 2027</p>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Finance</p>		
			<p>Supporting Stakeholders</p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSOs</p>	<p>Other</p>
			<p>Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Ministry of High-Tech Industry Ministry of Justice Commission for the Prevention of Corruption "EKENG" CJSC</p>	<p>"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO "NGO Center" NGO Other NGOs and organisations</p>	
<p>Action 2. Integration of the register of beneficial owners</p>	<p>Integration of the new system of e-procurement with the software of the Register of Beneficial Owners of the State Register of Legal Entities of the Ministry of Justice — automatic receipt of information on beneficial owners of resident bidders of the Republic of Armenia having submitted bids for participation in the procurement procedures prescribed by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, publications thereof on the Internet, and data exchange</p>	<p>December 2027</p>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Justice</p>		
			<p>Supporting Stakeholders</p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSOs</p>	<p>Other</p>
			<p>Ministry of Finance Commission for the Prevention of Corruption "EKENG" CJSC</p>	<p>"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO "NGO Center" NGO Other non-governmental organisations and professionally oriented organisations</p>	<p>"VX Soft" LLC</p>

	via the interoperability platform of the Government, where necessary.				
Action 3. Transfer of data (including the declaration of beneficial owner) of organizations having participated in the procurement process	Integration of complete information (including the declaration of beneficial owner) of organisations that are bidders of the procurement process in the current declaration system of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption	December 2027	Lead: Ministry of Finance, Commission for the Prevention of Corruption		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Ministry of Justice "EKENG" CJSC	"Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO "NGO Center" NGO Other non-governmental organisations and professionally oriented organisations	
Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international processes	Section "Public expenditures" of the 2021-2026 Program of the Government of the Republic of Armenia	Of the Public Finance Management System Reform Strategy for 2019-2023 (Target 14)	"Report on the Progress of the Republic of Armenia in 2025 within the 5th round of monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development"	U.S., 2021 Investment Climate Statements: https://cutt.ly/rKmcY3C	"Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Republic of Armenia and the 2023-2026 Action Plan deriving therefrom"
Public Administration Reform Strategy	Sustainable Development Goal 10: Reduced inequality Reduce inequality within and among countries				

	Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote building fair, peaceful and inclusive societies	
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Country	Republic of Armenia
Number and Name of the Commitment	4. Introduction and strengthening of mechanisms for public participation at the local level
Brief Description of the Commitment	<p>The commitment aims to promote public participation at the local level by fostering a culture of open, accountable, and collaborative governance. It is directed at the introduction of modern participatory governance tools, the institutionalisation and enhancement of existing mechanisms, as well as ensuring the continuous and effective engagement of citizens and civil society decision-making processes at community-level.</p> <p>The implementation of the commitment will contribute to the sustainable entrenchment of a participatory governance culture, increased public trust in communities, and improvements in transparency, accountability, and the quality of public services, thereby establishing new standards of citizen-centred and collaborative governance at the local level.</p>
Lead Body	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
Other Co-implementers	Local self-government bodies, Ministry of Finance "Information System Development and Training Center" Non-Governmental Organization
Supporting organisations	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "Armavir Development Center" NGO
What problem does the commitment aim to address?	Despite the reforms implemented in recent years, particularly the amendments made to the Law "On local self-governance" aimed at promoting public participation, as well as the pilot introduction of participatory budgeting, the mechanisms ensuring the participation of citizens in Armenia's communities still require further improvement. The participatory budgeting process yet remains voluntary, and mechanisms for public monitoring and evaluation of the process are lacking. Tools for feedback between citizens and local self-government bodies are limited, which hinders ensuring full transparency of processes, early identification of issues, systematic recording of proposals of citizens and reported problems, as well as the effective exercise of public supervision. Services provided by community councils do not sufficiently reflect the real needs and expectations of citizens. The process of service design rarely relies on principles of public participation and co-designing, and there is a lack of a tool for assessing service effectiveness and

	<p>public perception, as a result whereof community councils often lack sufficient data to make substantiated decisions and improve the quality of services. This gap not only limits citizens' engagement in community decision-making processes but also reduces trust in local self-government bodies, fostering a culture of passive participation, which in turn hinders the establishment of effective and accountable local self-governance.</p>
<p>What are the causes of the problem?</p>	<p>The main causes of the problem are:</p> <p>Incomplete institutionalisation of existing participatory mechanisms, as a result whereof they fail to ensure the sustainability and continuity of processes.</p> <p>A lack of assessments of needs of citizens and data-driven decision-making, as a result whereof the community services often do not reflect the real priorities of population.</p> <p>The absence of tools for assessing service effectiveness and public perception, limiting communities' capacity to ensure continuous improvement and accountability.</p> <p>The lack of mechanisms for submitting, publicising, and ensuring accountability for issues reported by citizens, which undermines transparency of community governance and effectiveness of responding.</p>
<p>What has been done so far to solve the problem?</p>	<p>In recent years, a number of steps have been taken aimed at promoting public participation at the local level and developing a culture of open governance. In particular, supplements made to the Law "On local self-governance" have enshrined several important provisions aimed at enhancing public participation, including ensuring transparency of information on community websites, enshrining requirements for on-line broadcasting of the sessions of the council of elders, and publication of draft regulatory legal acts. In several communities, participatory budgeting has been successfully introduced and implemented, enabling citizens to develop project proposals and select them through direct voting for the purpose of subsequent implementation by the community councils.</p> <p>Programmes for capacity-building and awareness-raising have also been implemented aimed at promotion of effective use of public participation mechanisms and dissemination of open governance principles.</p>
<p>What solution are you proposing?</p>	<p>The proposed solution aims to introduce new tools and strengthen existing public participation mechanisms at the local level. The commitment includes reinforcing the legal, institutional foundations of participatory budgeting and introducing mechanisms for public monitoring of the process.</p> <p>At the same time, it is planned to introduce a platform for citizens to record and report issues, to ensure two-way communication and prompt response mechanisms between local self-government bodies and citizens.</p> <p>The commitment also focuses on the co-designing of citizen-centred services and the introduction of mechanisms for evaluation of services, with the aim of improving the quality of community services and</p>

	ensuring their alignment with the real needs of population.
What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?	<p>The implementation of the commitment will contribute to the development and strengthening of a participatory governance system at the local level, as well as to fostering a culture of trust, transparency, and cooperation between citizens and local self-government bodies.</p> <p>As a result of the implementation of the commitment, it is expected that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Participatory budgeting will become a sustainable and institutionalised tool; ● A platform for citizens to record and report issues will be operated, ensuring two-way communication and prompt response by local self-government bodies; (introduction of the “Teselem” mobile application) ● Mechanisms for co-designing citizen-centred services will be established, enabling community councils to design and deliver services based on the real needs and feedback of population; ● A new tool — a digital sub-system for evaluating sectoral community services — will be introduced within the Community Management Information System, allowing citizens to assess the effectiveness, accessibility and relevance of public services. <p>As a result, open, accountable, and participatory local governance will be established, where citizens are not only users of community services but also active participants in their design, evaluation, and continuous improvement.</p>
How will the commitment promote transparency?	<p>The commitment aims to promote open, transparent, and citizen-centred governance within the local self-government system by establishing sustainable mechanisms that enable citizens to participate in community decision-making, as well as in the co-design and evaluation of public services.</p> <p>The institutionalisation of participatory budgeting and the introduction of a public monitoring system will ensure transparency throughout the entire budgetary process — from the submission of projects and voting to implementation thereof. This will enable citizens not only to get aware of but also to monitor the effectiveness of allocation and use of community funds, creating a new level of public supervision.</p> <p>The operation of the platform for citizens to record and report issues will reduce information barriers and ensure open, visible, and accountable communication between communities and population.</p> <p>The platform will allow real-time tracking of raised issues, response thereto by the community councils, which will increase both transparency in governance and public trust in local self-government bodies.</p> <p>The introduction of a system for evaluating sectoral community services will ensure the publication of open data on the effectiveness, accessibility and quality of services.</p>

<p>How will the commitment help to foster accountability?</p>	<p>The commitment aims to enhance the accountability of local self-government bodies by establishing mechanisms that ensure continuous supervision by citizens over community decisions, budgetary processes, and the design and delivery of services.</p> <p>The institutionalisation of participatory budgeting and the introduction of a public monitoring system will enable citizens to monitor the allocation of community funds, the implementation of all stages of the process, and the execution of selected projects and the outcomes thereof.</p> <p>The platform for citizens to record and report issues will ensure not only transparent communication but also will form a mechanism for responsibility that allows tracking of the process of resolution of the issues raised. This will contribute to increase in trust and a shift in governance culture towards prompt, evidence-based, and accountable responses.</p> <p>The system for evaluation of public services by citizens will support the regular assessment and publication of results related to the quality and effectiveness of services, creating an additional mechanism for responsibility.</p>
<p>How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?</p>	<p>The commitment is aimed at strengthening the institutional foundations of participation of citizens and establishing new mechanisms that enable citizens to engage in community decision-making, as well as in the design and evaluation of public services.</p> <p>The institutionalisation of the participatory budgeting system will ensure the sustainability and continuity of the process, transforming citizens from passive observers of community decisions into co-initiators of other decisions.</p> <p>The platform for citizens to record and report issues will transform response and feedback processes into an open, reciprocal, and controllable format, where the citizens will be able not only to raise issues but also to monitor the process of resolution thereof.</p> <p>The introduction of mechanisms for co-designing of community services will ensure that community services are designed based on the real needs and priorities of citizens through joint discussions, testing, and responses. This approach will position citizens not merely as service consumers but as active participants in the design and improvement thereof.</p> <p>At the same time, the introduction of service evaluation mechanisms will ensure citizen participation in the process of monitoring and analysis of the effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of community services, enabling formation of continuous feedback and promoting data-driven improvements.</p>

Commitment Planning

Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders		
<p>Action 1.</p> <p>Institutionalisation of participatory budgeting and the stipulation of relevant amendments to the Laws "On local self-governance" and "On the budget system of the Republic of Armenia".</p> <p>The Law "On local self-governance" has established a legal framework providing for the allocation of one per cent of an expenditure line for the implementation of the process of participatory budgeting, while the Law "On the budget system of the Republic of Armenia" has prescribed provisions defining the concept and application of participatory budgeting.</p> <p>Introduction and piloting of public monitoring mechanisms</p>		December 2027	Lead: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Others (Parliament, Private Sector etc.)
			Local self-government bodies	"Information System Development and Training Center" Non-Governmental Organization	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

	for the participatory budgeting process in 6 communities.				
Action 2.	Introduction of a platform for citizens to record and report issues. (Introducing the "Teselem" application in all the communities).	December 2027	Lead:		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government Local self-government bodies	CSOs "Information System Development and Training Center" Non-Governmental Organization	Others (Parliament, Private Sector etc.) German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
Action 3.	Introduction of mechanisms for co-designing community services in 6 pilot communities.	December 2027	Lead:		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government Local self-government bodies	CSOs "Information System Development and Training Center" Non-Governmental Organization	Others (Parliament, Private Sector etc.) German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
Action 4.	Development and implementation of a digital sub-system for the evaluation of community sectoral services in 5 pilot communities	December 2027	Lead:		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government Local self-government bodies	CSOs "Information System Development and Training Center" Non-Governmental Organization	Others (Parliament, Private Sector etc.) German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international	Of the main directions of the Public Administration Reform Strategy : public communication and	2021-2026 Program of the Government of the Republic of Armenia:	From the Public Finance Management System Reform Strategy for	OECD proposal: to improve access to information and public communication in the	Sustainable Development Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient
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<p>processes</p>	<p>formation of the institutional system of participation</p>	<p>6. to 6. Institutional Development — Section "6.8 Fiscal Policy", in which importance is particularly attached to increasing public resources management and targeting.</p>	<p>2019-2023 (Target 21).</p>	<p>Republic of Armenia</p>	<p>and sustainable</p> <p>Sustainable Development goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: Promote building fair, peaceful and inclusive societies.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal 17</p> <p>Partnerships for goals Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
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Country	Republic of Armenia		
Number and Name of the Commitment	5. An electronic register for the recording of gifts related to the performance of official duties in the sector of public service, and an automated system for the analysis of corruption risks		
Brief Description of the Commitment	<p>1. Establishment of a digitised register for the declaration and publication of gifts as an integral component of the integrity system.</p> <p>2. Ensuring interoperability among data collected within the framework of various functions of the Corruption Prevention Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission"), including the verification and analysis of declarations, oversight of the ongoing financial activities of political parties, maintenance of the integrity system, and compliance with restrictions on gifts, and deriving risk indicators through formulas on the basis thereof.</p>		
Lead Body	Commission for the Prevention of Corruption		
Other Co-implementers	Government	Civil Society	Other Actors
	Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan State administration bodies	"Transparency International Anti-Corruption Center" NGO "Union of Informed Citizens" NGO "Freedom of Information Center" NGO "Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO Other NGOs and organisations that will join the Commitment	International organisations that will join and support the Commitment
Time period	July 2026-September 2027		
Problem Definition			
1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?			
<p>1. Within the framework of the existing regulations, the recording of gifts received by public officials and public servants is carried out through the completion and submission of electronic forms, in the absence of a unified digital register. This manual process is time-consuming, requires excessive resources, and does not provide for the automated valuation of gifts, search, matching, and analysis of data. As a result, the process does not comply with the State's digitalisation policy and limits transparency and effectiveness.</p> <p>2. The Commission carries out the verification of annual reports of political parties, as well as the verification and analysis of declarations of property, income, interests, and expenditures, including on the basis of risk-based criteria for the analysis of declarations. However, the effectiveness of these processes depends on digital solutions and interoperability of the data, which are not yet fully ensured.</p>			
2. What are the causes of the problem?			
1. The process of creation of a register for the recording of gifts, undertaken under the commitment of the previous action plan, was temporarily suspended due to funding and technical capacity constraints.			

2. From the perspective of automated risk analysis, the Commission faces the following challenges:
- Large volumes of data — more than 15,000 declarations annually and over 120 annual political party reports, all of which contain extensive datasets.
 - Limited human resources — the number of staff is insufficient to verify and analyse the full volume of information received.
 - Incomplete application of a risk-based approach — the existing criteria largely linked to the positions held by individuals or to risk indicators derived from the analysis of declarations from previous years, and, in the case of political parties, to the requirement to undergo mandatory audits.
 - Lack of automation — the process is predominantly manual and does not employ automated analysis mechanisms, thereby reducing effectiveness and hindering compliance with international standards.

Commitment Description

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

1. In 2025, the Commission applied to the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, presenting the challenges identified by the Commission in the field of digitalisation of its processes, including in terms of introduction of a register for the recording of gifts.

2. The Commission developed the conceptual and technical specifications for an automated risk analysis tool and submitted them to the Information Systems Security Council. On 7-8 December 2024, during the "Data against Corruption" hackathon organised in cooperation with USAID and the "Innovative Solutions and Technologies Center" Foundation, demo versions of the tool were developed, the applicability whereof for the objectives of the Commission was assessed as satisfactory.

2. What solution are you proposing?

1. It is proposed, with the support of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, to complete the creation of the register for the recording of gifts and the digitalisation of the recording process.

2. Taking into account the Government's agenda for the overall digitalisation and standardisation of processes in state bodies, as well as the necessity for ensuring the effective performance of the Commission's functions, it is proposed to develop a tool for ensuring interoperability of data collected by the Commission and for automated analysis of such data through formulas; to enable this, it is proposed to allocate financial resources to the Commission from the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for the purpose of implementing this commitment within the expected timeframe and, as a result, enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of the exercise of the Commission's functions.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

1. Creation of a digitised register for the recording of gifts, ensuring automated recording, valuation, publication, and system interoperability, while also facilitating the process of recording of gifts of public officials, enhancing transparency.

2. The Commission's human resources will be focused on the verification of higher-risk declarations and reports, while lower-risk declarations and reports will be analysed automatically by the system, which will increase efficiency, promote the proper use of resources, and support the detection and prevention of corruption risks, as well as enhance accountability and supervision of political financing.

Commitment Analysis			
Questions		Answer	
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?		<p>1. The obligation will lead to increased publicity of gifts and reports, access to and transparency of open data, enabling them to be used by CSOs, media, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>2. Automated risk analysis will strengthen public trust, as declarations and political party reports will be analysed not only on the basis of applications of individuals or media reports, but also on the own initiative of the Commission based on pre-established risk criteria, without human intervention in the process of determination of risks. Furthermore, given that the results of the analysis are made public, the wider publication of outcomes of analysis will lead to increase in transparency of results of supervision functions of the CPC.</p>	
2. How will the commitment help to foster accountability?		<p>1. The creation of a digitised register for the recording of gifts will provide automated solutions for recording, valuing, and publishing gifts, offering the public open and accessible information, as well as the ability to report violations.</p> <p>2. Analysis based on risk criteria will enhance the Commission's accountability and responsibility before the public, and will also contribute to improving the effectiveness of supervision over political financing and strengthening accountability.</p>	
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?		<p>Inclusiveness is one of the most important components of the commitment. Increasing the possessiveness of the public over the processes being implemented. Proper public supervision and exigence over persons responsible for the implementation of the action and the resources allocated. At the same time, considering that public supervision is also exercised over political financing, the commitment will contribute to increasing the accessibility of public supervision and expanding the information necessary for it.</p>	
Commitment Planning			
Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders
<p>Action 1.</p> <p>Establishment of electronic register</p> <p>Ensuring interoperability</p>	<p>1. Designing a register based on the electronic system of the Commission.</p> <p>Ensuring interoperability not only with all platforms of the electronic system of the Commission, but also with the electronic information sources of the relevant state administration bodies, for the purpose of obtaining the required</p>	September 2026	

	<p>information.</p> <p>2. Introduction and operation of the electronic register for the recording of gifts (awareness-raising for the state administration system). Conducting preliminary awareness-raising by the Commission for organisers responsible for integrity issues in state administration and local self-government bodies, covering elements of integrity, including restrictions on the acceptance of gifts, legislative amendments, existing regulations, the Commission's powers in enforcing the prohibition on gift acceptance, and presenting an overview of the introduction of the register for the recording of gifts.</p> <p>Following the operation of the register for the recording of gifts, the Commission will carry out extensive trainings to raise awareness of the mentioned processes.</p>				
<p>Action 2. Creation of an Automated Risk Analysis Tool</p>	<p>1. Review of the technical specifications of the automated risk analysis tool.</p> <p>2. Approval of the programme at a meeting of the Information Systems Security Council.</p> <p>3. Allocation of financial resources and conduct of a tender for the electronic platform.</p>	<p>September 2027</p>	<p>Lead: Commission for the Prevention of Corruption</p> <p>Supporting Stakeholders</p>		
			<p>Government</p>	<p>CSOs</p>	<p>Other</p>

	4. Development and deployment of the tool.		Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister "Information Systems Agency of Armenia" Foundation	Other NGOs and organisations that will join the Commitment	International partners that will join and support the Commitment
Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international processes	Annex No 2 to Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia N 1871-L of 26 October 2023: Action Plan for the 2023–2026 Anti-Corruption Strategy	The fifth round evaluation report on Armenia of the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)	Pilot 5th round of monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Armenia's Report on the Provision of Public Integrity Indicators of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions Promote building fair, peaceful and inclusive societies	

3. OPEN AND TRANSPARENT JUSTICE

Country	Republic of Armenia		
Number and Name of the Commitment	6. "e-Court-statistics" statistical analysis tool		
Brief Description of the Commitment	<p>To introduce "e-Court-statistics" statistical analysis tool of e-Justice system, which will be aimed at improving the analysis of examination of all criminal cases, including processes related to proceedings on judicial guarantees, raising the accountability and transparency of the judicial system in order to ensure the application of "open data" format.</p> <p>The introduction of the "e-Court-statistics" unified system is aimed at:</p> <p>(a) obtaining clear and up-to-date overview of existing criminal cases with the option to search for cases according to different criteria (types of cases, functions of judges and prosecutors, time limits, including the overall duration of the examination of cases, etc.);</p> <p>(b) ensuring the possibility of assessment of the activities of the courts, transparency and accountability before the public, thus separating the data necessary for internal use by the courts, performance assessment, and the data accessible to third parties;</p> <p>(c) ensuring collection of statistical data through a system throughout the proceedings;</p> <p>(d) integrating all databases operating within the judicial bodies that relate to the specific court case.</p>		
Lead Body	Ministry of Justice		
Other Co-implementers	Government/Other State Bodies	Civil Society	Other Actors (Parliament, Private Sector, etc.)
	Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan, Supreme Judicial Council Information Systems Management Board Bodies of the law-enforcement system: Police, National Security Service, Prosecutor General's Office,	"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO "Digital Armenia" NGO	Council of Europe Office in Yerevan ""Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)" "Macy's Information Systems" INC United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

	Investigative Committee Commission for the Prevention of Corruption Anti-Corruption Commission "EKENG" CJSC Ministry of High-Tech Industry		
Period covered	January 2026- June 2027		
Problem Definition			
<p>1. What problem does the commitment aim to address?</p> <p>In Armenia, the justice and the judicial and legal reforms are among primary directions of the Government of the Republic of Armenia. Nevertheless, for years, the reforms have not achieved the goals and targets set before them, in some cases not having relevant effective mechanisms and a toolkit for implementation.</p> <p>In July 2022, the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved the 2022-2026 Strategy for Judicial and Legal Reforms and the Action Plans deriving therefrom. The Action Plan provides for digitising ongoing trials into an integrated system of various electronic platforms.</p> <p>Thus, since all court cases will gradually be examined by an electronic system, it is necessary to simultaneously ensure also the features of collecting and retrieving relevant statistical data. This issue is also addressed by the specified strategy which also provides for introducing a mechanism for publishing reports and statistics summarising the activities of the courts operating in the publicly accessible online mode.</p> <p>Introduction of "eCourt-statistics" unified statistical tool will allow ensuring the presence of a unified statistical database based on the information available in the judicial proceedings and pre-trial proceedings, as well as automatic generation of data. Development of such a platform has an important significance from the point of view of organising the law enforcement processes more clearly and transparently; at the same time, it will allow to avoid undue delays of processes and provide an opportunity to maintain relevant statistics for the purpose of revealing the risks, developing policy correctly.</p> <p>With the OGP-Armenia National Action Plan, the Government of the Republic of Armenia undertakes the introduction of the "eCourt-statistics" statistical tool, which will allow analysing the processes related to the examination of pre-trial and judicial cases (contextual and formal) according to pre-determined statistical indicators (statistic data) and by applying the "open data" format. The analysis of the processes related to the examination of judicial cases will provide an opportunity to the members of the civil society to exercise public supervision over the administration of justice. The generated statistics will be available free-of-charge to the stakeholders (legal community, citizens, researchers, international institutions and sectoral state bodies).</p> <p>In the context of the mentioned statistical indicators, a quantity of judicial cases in specific trials, a total quantity of rendered judicial acts, a percentage ratio in certain types of cases, etc. will be available. Simultaneously, the introduction of the statistical tool needs to be implemented in two directions: in the context of public supervision over the activities of courts and the effectiveness of disposition of cases.</p>			
<p>2. What are the causes of the problem?</p>			

Currently, the judicial system of the Republic of Armenia does not have a unified electronic system within the framework of which all the judicial proceedings are carried out, and comprehensive and complete statistical data are collected.

There are several separate outdated and standalone electronic tools that cannot ensure the full, automated and user-friendly digitisation of trial, in which conditions the statistical tool cannot be introduced and function effectively.

It should be noted also that provision is made to update the system of electronic assignment, distribution of judicial cases as well, which may be considered within the context of development of this tool. With respect to <http://www.datalex.am/>, it does not contain complete pre-trial and judicial statistical information, is complete, user friendly and does not enable a separate or systematised search for the beneficiary of the judicial process (State bodies and judicial system, citizen of the Republic of Armenia, journalist, researcher, etc.) regarding the indicator (statistic data, indicator) he or she is interested in.

At the same time, the Judicial Department collects and maintains judicial statistics and the information is available in Excel format, which, however, provides statistical information according to articles and judges, by including information of limited volume. Moreover, detailed information in the mentioned terms is available only for courts of first instance.

In addition, no separated statistics on corruption crimes and corruption-related civil cases is maintained, which does not provide an opportunity not only to get a complete picture of the entire chain of examination of corruption cases, but the lack of relevant statistics has been considered problematic as well within the scope of the 2025 Follow-Up Report of the 5th Round of monitoring of the Istanbul Anti-corruption Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (hereinafter referred to as "the OECD"), leading to the evaluation of obligations in a number of performance fields as not performed. The absence of the above-mentioned statistical data does not provide an opportunity to make relevant legislative amendments as a result of the analysis and to wage an effective fight against corruption crimes.

From this point of view, the introduction of the unified electronic statistical tool will address and resolve the issues specified.

Commitment Description

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The DataLex portal has an infographic section that provides the beneficiaries with information with limited indicators in a non-user-friendly format.

At the same time, for the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness, transparency of activities of courts and the accountability thereof before the public, the Judicial Department collects and maintains judicial statistics under the procedure established by the Government. Relations pertaining to the maintenance of judicial statistics have been prescribed by Article 19 of the Constitutional Law "Judicial Code". "eCourt" portal has a statistics page which contain statistical data in Excel format. According to the types of cases, the following data on each court of first instance and judge are published in judicial statistics:

- (1) number of judges;
- (2) total number of cases transferred from the previous reporting period at the beginning of the reporting period;
- (3) total number of cases received during the reporting period;
- (4) total number of cases completed during the reporting period;
- (5) total number of cases with proceedings suspended as of the last day of the reporting period;

- (6) average duration of examination of cases completed during the reporting period, according to the number of sessions;
- (7) average duration of examination of cases completed during the reporting period, according to time (an hour being the unit of calculation) (including according to the average duration of the stages of preparation of the trial, conduct of the trial and rendering of a judicial act);
- (8) cases of pre-trial criminal proceedings completed during the reporting period, according to the types;
- (9) total number of incomplete cases as of the last day of the reporting period;
- (10) number of judicial acts appealed against during the reporting period, according to the types;
- (11) number of judicial acts quashed during the reporting period, according to the types.

For the purpose of solving the raised problems, a trilateral contract has been signed between the Supreme Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice and the organisation servicing the DataLex portal.

2. What are the solutions we propose?

It is recommended to develop and introduce a tool of judicial system within the framework of e-Justice, which will provide an opportunity to carry out statistical and analytical works on judicial processes, starting from the pre-trial stage.

This can be achieved by combining the current electronic systems, and introducing unified electronic communication between the bodies of the sector of justice. Moreover, the software for electronic preliminary investigation must be equipped with tools that provide the necessary data in a formatted form, and in case of absence of such a possibility, the body coordinating the electronic preliminary investigation adapts the system to the requirements of "e-Court-statistics" statistical tool to obtain unified statistical data.

At the same time, it is necessary to improve the current statistical lines and statistical cards.

In addition, in accordance with international obligations, it is necessary to provide for statistics separated for corruption cases, including statistical information according to positions, according to the distinction between the public and private sectors, information on the property confiscated, and information on corruption crimes committed by legal persons.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

As a result of implementation of the above-mentioned processes, the unified electronic statistical tool will ensure the possibility of assessing the effectiveness of the activities of the court, their transparency and accountability before the public.

Continuous reforms of the judicial system, inter alia, should aim to:

- guarantee the ensuring of increase of effectiveness of justice and uniformity of judicial practice, as well as set a higher bar of legal certainty in the field of administration of justice, ensure realisation of the goal of more complete observance of reasonable time limits for examination of judicial cases and effective implementation of the principle of saving judicial and legal terms;
- continue the ensuring of realisation of the goal of enhancing the perception of the role of the judiciary among the public and the confidence therein.

The introduction of this tool will provide clear information on the progress of judicial cases, increase the transparency of and public supervision over judicial cases and

processes, will allow conducting periodic analysis through pre-defined statistical indicators.

The tool will make the processes simpler and more transparent, and at the same time it will allow to avoid undue delay of processes.

The improvement of statistics will also make it possible to obtain comprehensive information on the entire chain of examination of corruption cases, which will help in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the fight against corruption.

In addition to the above-stated, the introduction of the judicial digital statistics tool and the improvement of judicial statistics will help to reveal the problems and legal gaps arisen in the law enforcement practice, the causes, main types of crime, to carry out long-term monitoring of the practice, which will make it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures applied and, as a result, to develop evidence-based and targeted sectoral policy.

Commitment Analysis

Questions	Answer
1. How will the commitment promote transparency?	Through the introduction of statistical indicators defined on the basis of international practice and consultation, the processes (simplification of the paperwork process, technical notifications), logic and final outputs of the judicial system will be available. This will increase the transparency of and public supervision over the law enforcement system.
2. How will the commitment help foster accountability?	Within the framework of the system, tools and mechanisms will be introduced that will make available all processes related to the examination of judicial cases, including time limits. All the electronic systems and databases operating within the bodies of justice and state bodies will be unified. The tool will greatly improve the accountability of the judicial system and create wide opportunities for public supervision.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?	The introduction of the digital statistical tool will provide open public access to the activities of the judicial system, and it will be possible to retrieve statistical data based on different criteria. As a result, it will be possible to exercise public supervision over judicial cases and processes, to conduct periodic analysis through pre-defined statistical indicators.

Commitment Planning

Milestones	Expected Outputs	Expected Completion Date	Stakeholders		
Action 1. Study of international practice	The international practice has been studied.	March 2026	Lead: Ministry of Justice		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government and Other State Bodies	CSOs	Other

			<p>Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan</p> <p>Supreme Judicial Council</p> <p><u>Information Systems Management Board</u></p> <p>Bodies of the law-enforcement system:</p> <p>Police,</p> <p>National Security Service,</p> <p>Prosecutor General's Office,</p> <p>Investigative Committee</p> <p>Commission for the Prevention of Corruption</p> <p>Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>"EKENG" CJSC</p> <p>Ministry of High-Tech Industry</p>	<p>"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO</p> <p>"Digital Armenia" NGO</p> <p>NGOs of the judicial and legal sector</p>	<p>Council of Europe Office in Yerevan</p> <p>""Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)"</p> <p>"Macy's Information Systems" INC</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>
<p>Action 2.</p> <p>1. Inventory-taking and separation of business processes of existing and introduced electronic systems, assessment and comparison of capabilities for generating statistics and reports</p> <p>2. Expert works</p>	<p>1. Inventory-taking of business processes, assessment of statistical capabilities have been conducted.</p> <p>2. Relevant expert works have been conducted.</p>	December 2026	Lead: Ministry of Justice		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			<p>Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan</p> <p>Supreme Judicial Council</p> <p><u>Information Systems Management Board</u></p> <p>Bodies of the law-enforcement system:</p> <p>Police,</p>	<p>"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO</p> <p>"Digital Armenia" NGO</p> <p>Non-governmental organisations of judicial and legal sector and professionally oriented organisations</p>	<p>Council of Europe Office in Yerevan</p> <p>""Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)"</p> <p>"Macy's Information Systems" INC</p> <p>United Nations Development</p>

			National Security Service, Prosecutor General's Office, Investigative Committee Commission for the Prevention of Corruption Anti-Corruption Commission "EKENG" CJSC Ministry of High-Tech Industry		Programme (UNDP)
Action 3. Study of the legislative framework and, where necessary, drafting of relevant legal acts with respect to development and integration of various systems for the purpose of collection of statistics	Preparation of a legislation for introduction of the unified electronic statistical analysis tool	March 2027	Lead: Ministry of Justice		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Supreme Judicial Council <u>Information Systems Management Board</u> Bodies of the law-enforcement system: Police, National Security Service, Prosecutor General's Office, Investigative Committee Commission for the Prevention of Corruption Anti-Corruption Commission "EKENG" CJSC	"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO "Digital Armenia" NGO Non-governmental organisations of judicial and legal sector and professionally oriented organisations	Council of Europe Office in Yerevan ""Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)" "Macy's Information Systems" INC United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

			Ministry of High-Tech Industry Statistical Committee		
Action 4. Development of software solution	Development of software solution based on the analysis conducted Ensuring cross-reading of software solutions with various systems	March 2027	Lead Body: Ministry of Justice		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan Supreme Judicial Council <u>Information Systems Management Board</u> Bodies of the law-enforcement system: Police, National Security Service, Prosecutor General's Office, Investigative Committee Commission for the Prevention of Corruption Anti-Corruption Committee "EKENG" CJSC Ministry of High-Tech Industry Statistical Committee	"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO "Digital Armenia" NGO NGOs of judicial and legal sector, involved in the reform processes implemented by the Ministry	Council of Europe Office in Yerevan ""Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)" "Macy's Information Systems" INC United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Action 5. Pilot Operation	Testing the system developed, fixing the issues detected	September 2027	Lead: Ministry of Justice		
			Supporting Stakeholders		
			Government	CSOs	Other
			Bureau of Deputy Prime Minister Mher Grigoryan	"Armenian Lawyers' Association" NGO	Council of Europe Office in Yerevan

			<p>Supreme Judicial Council</p> <p><u>Information Systems Management Board</u></p> <p>Bodies of the law-enforcement system: Police, National Security Service,</p> <p>Prosecutor General's Office,</p> <p>Investigative Committee</p> <p>Commission for the Prevention of Corruption</p> <p>Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>"EKENG" CJSC</p> <p>Ministry of High-Tech Industry</p> <p>Statistical Committee</p>	<p>"Digital Armenia" NGO</p> <p>Non-governmental organisations of judicial and legal sector and professionally oriented organisations</p>	<p>"Harmony" Information Technologies and Education Development Fund (Harmony Fund)"</p> <p>"Macy's Information Systems" INC</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>
<p>Relation of the Commitment to strategic documents and other international processes</p>	<p><u>Section "Judicial and Legal Reforms" of the 2021-2026 Programme of the Government of the Republic of Armenia</u></p>	<p><u>The Strategy for Judicial and Legal Reforms of the Republic of Armenia and the Action Plan deriving therefrom for 2022-2026</u></p>	<p><u>Armenia Digitalisation Strategy for 2021-2025</u></p>	<p>International obligations</p> <p><u>Recommendations given by OECD in 2025</u></p>	
<p><u>Sustainable development Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions</u></p> <p>Promote building fair, peaceful and inclusive societies</p>	<p><u>Public Administration Reform Strategy</u></p>				

CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRIME MINISTER

A. HARUTYUNYAN

OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

20 December 2025

CERTIFIED BY ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE