

**THEMATIC COMPILATION OF RELEVANT INFORMATION SUBMITTED
BY ARMENIA**

ARTICLE 7 UNCAC

PUBLIC SECTOR

ARMENIA (SECOND MEETING)

In order to install and cultivate a culture of responsibility, transparency and accountability in the public service sector, Armenia has established and legislated for certain forms of State and municipal services. Both the selection of professional staff in the State and municipal services and their career progression within the service are conducted on a competitive basis. The pay structure for State and municipal employees is fixed and remuneration is established according to the post held and the employee's level of qualification and length of service. Training institutions have been established for State and municipal employees, which provide retraining and refresher training based on updated curricula.

Specific codes of conduct have been adopted for State public servants, judges, prosecutors and diplomats, taking account of the special nature of their functions, and a code of ethics for other public servants has also been adopted. During the period from 2004 to 2007, government policy was oriented towards creating and increasing the scope available to agencies that revised and circulated information within public bodies and in public relations departments. Various mechanisms have been developed and implemented to involve civil society in public administration. Representatives of civil society sit on the Governing Board for the implementation of major State programmes. The necessary amendments have been made to the Judicial Code in order to improve the retraining offered to judges and to provide foundation training for candidates to the judiciary.

Ensuring that employees of the penal correction system do not fraternize with individuals held in penal correction institutions (in prisons) is crucial in reducing the corruption risk within the system. The risk of fraternization arises when an employee works for a prolonged period in one penal correction facility. The Penal Correction Service Act provides that an employee may be transferred without his or her consent from the current post to another equivalent post if the service so requires. Such a transfer is possible if the penal correction system employee has held the post for at least one year. Another provision establishes that a penal correction system employee is to be transferred to another equivalent post over the period during which a close relative or an individual closely linked to him or her by family ties (his or her parent, wife or husband, child, sibling, grandfather or grandmother, or the parent, child, sibling, grandfather or grandmother of his or her husband or wife) are either serving a custodial sentence or held in custody.

In accordance with the amendments introduced into the Penal Correction Service Act, adopted on 17 November 2009, provision was made for the institution of special civil servants, the classification of posts and the appointment and service procedure under the new Chapter 14.1. No other provisions under penal correction legislation relate to conflicts of interest.