



Strasbourg, 31 janvier 2005

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**Council of Europe Co-Operation Programme to strengthen the Rule of Law**

**1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Bureau of the European Network for the Exchange of Information between Persons and Entities responsible for the Training of Judges and Public Prosecutors**

**(LISBON NETWORK)**

**(Web site of the Lisbon Network: [www.coe.int/lisbon-network](http://www.coe.int/lisbon-network))**

Palais de l'Europe (Room 7) Strasbourg, 16 (10h00) – 17 (13h00) December 2004

**QUESTIONNAIRE “C” ON THE ROLE OF TRAINING INSTITUTIONS AS REGARDS IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS**

**Questionnaire “C” on the role of training institutions as regards in-service training of judges and prosecutors <sup>1</sup>**

I. Please indicate the measures taken with a view to enabling judges and prosecutors to exercise their right to in-service training (for example, days of leave for that purpose, etc...);

The in-service training of judges is an integral part of their judicial functions, so judges exercise their right to in-service training. The training is held on working days with full coverage of judges' salary and all costs reimbursed.

II. Is in-service training of judges and prosecutors compulsory or optional?

In-service training is optional.

III. If in-service training is not compulsory as a general rule, please specify if there are areas /and/or subject matters in which in-service training is nevertheless compulsory; If so, please give details;

No such areas.

IV. Is the judge or prosecutor free to choose the training actions in which he/she wishes to participate? Does he/she have to justify his/her choice? Is it possible for the judicial hierarchy and/or the training institution to oppose to the wish expressed by the judge or the prosecutor concerned and for what reason?

Judges are offered to participate in certain groups with fixed topics of the seminars.

V. Please identify the committees and / or trainers that develop in-service training programmes and the authority that approves planning;

In-service training programmes are approved by the Training Committee of the Council of Court Chairmen of Armenia.

VI. Please give the following statistics: number of activities per year (if possible, please specify the average duration of activities); number of training hours offered per year per magistrate; budgetary resources;

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<sup>1</sup> Members of the Lisbon Network are invited to send their replies to the Secretariat by E-mail ([valerie.schaeffer@coe.int](mailto:valerie.schaeffer@coe.int)) for 31 March 2005 at the latest.

The total number of seminars per year is 52. The average duration of activities is 12 hours. The number of training hours offered per year per magistrate is 90. The Training Center is financed at the expense of the State budget (70 000 000 Armenian drams) and of international organizations.

VII. Please specify and describe the in-service training methods (seminars, workshops, traditional lectures, distance learning, audiovisuals);

The in-service training comprises all the mentioned methods, except for distance learning.

VIII. Please give details about the training environment (dedicated structures, court buildings, conference centres in hotels and the like);

Training sessions are mainly held in the facility at the RA Cassation Court, but sometimes they are held in hotels, conference centres and in other dedicated structures.

IX. What are the contents of training initiatives (role of cultural and social themes; role of ancillary sciences; management techniques);

Majority of the topics of the training program topics of criminal and civil law. Cultural and social themes, as well as ancillary sciences are not subject to teaching or discussion at the moment.

X. What are the contents and the modalities of training to support change of functions?

In case of change of functions training of judges is anticipated, especially for newly appointed ones.

XI. How is the assessment of programmes and methods done (questionnaires, interviews)?

At the end of the training sessions judges are given questionnaires made by the Judicial Training Center, on the summation of which the assessment of the programmes and methods is done.

XII. What are the modalities of the evaluation of trainers?

The evaluation of trainers is carried in the same manner as the above mentioned assessment of programmes and methods.

XIII. What is the impact of participation to training on participants' career?

As much importance is attached to the training of judges, it has its inevitable impact on their advancement.

XIV. Is there for each judge and prosecutor a file describing the in-service actions in which he/she participated?

There are files for each judge describing the in-service actions in which he/she participated.

XV. Are judges and public prosecutors offered individual training programmes concerning their personal professional development?

No, they are not.