15.06.2014

Council of Europe contribution for the 21st UPR session regarding Armenia

Prevention of torture

Periodic visit 2010

On 17 August 2011, the Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) published the report on its visit to Armenia from 10 to 21 May 2010, together with the response of the Armenian Government (both documents are attached below).

During the visit, the CPT's delegation heard a significant number of allegations of police ill-treatment. In its report, the Committee recommended that a firm message of "zero tolerance" of ill-treatment be delivered to all police officers. Further, training on advanced crime investigation methods should be developed and safeguards against ill-treatment (such as the rights of notification of custody, of access to a lawyer and of access to a doctor) reinforced. The Committee has also recommended that increased emphasis be placed on the structural independence of the Special Investigation Service (SIS).

In the prison field, the overwhelming majority of prisoners indicated that they were being treated in a correct manner by prison staff. However, the delegation heard a few allegations of physical ill-treatment by staff at Nubarashen Prison. The delegation's observations during the visit shed light on several key areas of concern, in particular: prison overcrowding, impoverished programmes of activities for prisoners, allegations of corrupt practices by prison staff and public officials associated with the prison system, and the reliance on an informal prison hierarchy to maintain good order in penitentiary establishments. Further, the situation of life-sentenced prisoners remained unsatisfactory.

As regards psychiatric and social care institutions, the CPT has noted that new regulations on the use of means of restraint have been adopted by the Ministry of Health. That said, almost no improvements were observed with respect to the provision of psychiatric care and the implementation of legal safeguards for involuntary hospitalisation of civil psychiatric patients.

A complete list of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information is contained in Appendix I to the report.[1]

Armenia report 2010.pdf

Armenia response 2010.pdf

Ad hoc visit 2011

On 3 October August 2012, the CPT published the report on its visit to Armenia from 5 to 7 December 2011, together with the response of the Armenian Government (both documents are attached below).

The *ad hoc* visit was carried out to assess the steps taken by the Armenian authorities to implement long-standing recommendations made by the CPT, in particular those concerning the treatment of prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment. The Committee's delegation visited Yerevan-Kentron Prison and carried out a targeted visit to the unit for lifers and the disciplinary unit of Nubarashen Prison.

[1] pp. 73-95.

The delegation received no recent allegations of deliberate physical ill-treatment of prisoners by staff in either of the prisons visited. In general, the delegation observed that the attitude of staff towards prisoners was quite correct.

However, the poor material environment and impoverished regime at Kentron Prison made it unsuitable for lengthy periods of detention. As for the conditions of detention of life-sentenced prisoners held at Kentron, the CPT states that they could be considered as amounting to inhuman treatment. More generally, the Committee notes that virtually none of the recommendations made after previous visits as regards the detention of lifers have been implemented.

A complete list of the CPT's recommendations, comments and requests for information is contained in Appendix I to the report.[2]


Armenia response 2011.pdf


Armenia report 2011.pdf

Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights

On 9 May 2011, the Commissioner for Human Rights, Thomas Hammarberg released the report on his visit to Armenia from 18 to 21 January 2011.[3]

The Commissioner's report focuses on following major issues:

- human rights issues related to the March 2008 events[4]
- fundamental freedoms, in particular freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association[5]
- the human rights situation in the army[6].

The Commissioner provides specific conclusions and recommendations at the end of each section.[7]

Upon releasing his report, Thomas Hammarberg said that "some significant steps have been taken to address the human rights consequences of the March 2008 events, but more needs to be done to promote reconciliation in society and reinforce public trust towards the authorities".

The Commissioner considered that the use of force on 1-2 March 2008 was excessive and that the investigation into the ten deaths had not been effective. The Commissioner welcomed the instruction from President Sargsyan with regard to the investigation into the death cases and hoped that this will be translated into concrete progress in identifying and punishing those responsible.

While welcoming the release of many of those deprived of their liberty in connection to the March 2008 events, three of whom were released after his visit, the Commissioner continued to have serious concerns about the situation of remaining imprisoned opposition activists and urged the Armenian authorities to release them.

The report also pays particular attention to freedom of expression, including freedom and diversity of the media. While welcoming the decriminalisation of libel and insult through amendments to the Criminal Code, the Commissioner remained concerned about the increase of cases brought against media outlets on the basis of amendments to the Civil Code. He stressed

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[2] pp. 19-22.
[3] A summary of the report appears on pp. 2-3.
[4] paras. 9-30, 38-49 and 56-71.
[5] paras. 78-98 and 108-120.
[6] paras. 121-136, 144-148,153-156 .
[7] paras. 31-37, 50-55, 72-77, 99-107, 137-143, 149-152 and 157-158.

that unreasonably high fines in civil cases relating to media should be avoided. At the same time, ethical standards for journalism and a system of self-regulation should be encouraged.

Expressing alarm over the attacks and pressure on journalists that have taken place in the past two years, the Commissioner called upon the country's leadership to firmly condemn such incidents and to take measures to prevent their recurrence.

The implementation in practice of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly in Armenia also remained a source of concern.

Commissioner Hammarberg therefore encouraged the Armenian authorities to review the national legal framework and practice related to freedom of expression, freedom of the media and freedom of assembly in order to bring it in compliance with human rights standards. The report also addressed the issue of non-combat deaths, torture and ill treatment which had occurred in the Armenian army and had featured prominently in the country's public debate.

There was also an urgent need to review the Law on Alternative Service and to create a genuinely civilian service option, whose length should not be perceived as punitive, deterrent or discriminatory. Finally, the Commissioner strongly recommended releasing all conscientious objectors who were in prison because of non-performance of military service.

The Commissioner's report on his visit to Armenia in 2011 appears below, to which is appended the response of the Armenian authorities.



CHR report Armenia.pdf

Fighting corruption

On 17 December 2012, the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) published its Third Round Compliance Report on Armenia. In its report GRECO concluded that Armenia has implemented satisfactorily 16 of the 19 recommendations contained in the report.

As regards incriminations, GRECO commended Armenia for thorough efforts which have been carried out in order to comply, already at this stage, with nearly all recommendations.[8] The Criminal Code was amended significantly in order to address most of the ambiguities highlighted in the Evaluation Report. GRECO also welcomed the new incrimination of trading in influence and the subsequent withdrawal of Armenia's reservation on Article 12 of the Criminal Law Convention, as well as the comprehensive training programme that was implemented to clarify the manner in which some of the bribery offences were to be understood. GRECO calls upon the Armenian authorities to further amend the provisions on trading in influence and on the special defence of effective regret, in order to fully comply with its recommendations.

In so far as the transparency of political funding is concerned, Armenia has also undertaken significant reforms to address most of the concerns raised by the recommendations.[9] A new Election Code was adopted, along with amendments to the law on political parties as well as to the Code of Administrative Offences. Transparency and reporting have been improved, both as regards political parties and election campaign financing. Measures have been taken regarding donations to avoid circumvention of the rules on campaign financing, spending limits have been adjusted to encourage political parties and candidates to give a more accurate account of their expenses and common formats have been introduced for reporting. Supervision was also reinforced to some extent, with the introduction of a compulsory audit for the bigger parties and

[8] 2011 Evaluation Report on Armenia on Incriminations (Theme I).
[9] 2011 Evaluation Report on Armenia on Transparency of Party Funding (Theme II).

the establishment of a permanent Oversight and Audit Service, next to the Central Electoral Commission and a reinforcement of their independence from political parties. Further action is however required to make supervision more effective. The arsenal of sanctions was also complemented, and the statute of limitation for administrative violations of political financing offences was extended, although, there again, further measures are needed in order to comply fully with the recommendation.

The conclusions of the Compliance Report from 2012[10], which is attached below, should be read in conjunction with GRECO's two Evaluation Reports from 2010. They have also been attached below.

GrecoRC3(2012)21_Armenia_EN.pdf GrecoEval3(2010)4_Armenia_One_EN.pdf GrecoEval3(2010)4_Armenia_Two_EN.pdf

Execution of judgments and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights

At 31 December 2013, there were 38 cases against Armenia pending before the Committee of Ministers for supervision of their execution. 19 of these cases were a "leading case", i.e. raising a new structural/general problem and requiring the adoption of general measures. The main cases or groups of cases revealing such structural problems are listed below:

- Inhuman and degrading treatment - *Ashot Harutyunyan v. Armenia*, application No. 34334/04, judgment final on 15/09/2010; *Piruzyan* v*. Armenia*, application No. 33376/07, judgment final on 26/09/2012

- Degrading treatment on account of poor conditions of detention in temporary detention facilities under the authority of the Ministry of the Interior - *Kirakosyan v. Armenia*, application No. 31237/03, judgment final on 04/05/2009

- Unlawful expropriations or termination of leases - *Minasyan and Semerjyan v. Armenia*, application No. 27651/05, judgment final on 07/09/2011

- Ill-treatment and torture in police custody and absence of effective investigations – *Virabyan v. Armenia*, application No. 40094/05, judgment final on 02/01/2013

The document attached presents a brief description of the violations and the latest detailed decisions taken by the Committee of Ministers and the responses given thereto by the respondent state.

Execution of judgments against Ar

Fight against racism and intolerance

On 8 February 2011 the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) published its fourth report on Armenia.[11] ECRI's Chair, Nils Muiznieks, said that, while there have been improvements, there are still some concerns in the areas, for example, of religious freedom and refugees' social rights.

[10] Section III of the report, paras. 87-91.
[11] A summary of the report can be found on pp. 7-8.

The report further concludes that there is no hostility vis-à-vis ethnic minorities and non-nationals. By the same token, there is little or no evidence of anti-Muslim feeling. The authorities refrain from taking sides in disputes concerning identity, notably the one between Yezidis and Kurds. Individuals wishing to complain of discrimination can turn to the Human Rights Defender. Finally, there is new legislation on asylum and those who used to enjoy temporary protection have now been recognised as refugees.

However, there are obvious dangers of intolerance in the field of religious freedom. The involvement of the National Security Service in this area is difficult to justify. The alternative service to military obligations is too long. Plans to make the law on freedom of conscience and religious organisations more restrictive should be abandoned. The anti-discrimination legislation needs strengthening and the budget of the Human Rights Defender's Office is insufficient. There should be an independent mechanism for dealing with complaints against the police.

Ethnic minorities are given support to preserve their language, culture and heritage. However, the system for the distribution of grants does not reflect their real needs. Additional measures should be taken to provide them with better education opportunities. The UNHCR bears most of the brunt of caring for refugees and asylum-seekers, who should be better informed about their rights. Although progress has been made to provide them with proper accommodation, some families still live in inadequate conditions.

The report contains findings and recommendations regarding the following issues:

- Existence and implementation of legal provisions[12]
- Discrimination in various fields[13]
- Climate of opinion, media, political discourse[14]
- Racist violence[15]
- Vulnerable/target groups, including ethnic minorities, religious minorities, non-citizens[16]
- Citizenship issues[17]
- Conduct of law enforcement officials[18]
- Monitoring racism and racial discrimination[19]
- Education[20]

The following three recommendations were selected for priority implementation to be revisited two years later:

- Reduce the length of alternative service by six months;
- Change the system for the distribution of grants to ethnic minorities;
- Re-house all refugee families living in non-renovated accommodation in the Nor-Nork centre.

Subsequently, on 5 December 2013, ECRI published conclusions on the implementation of these recommendations for which priority follow-up was requested.

ECRI's report on Armenia, including Government observations, and the conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations subject to interim follow-up, are attached below.

[12] paras. 1-37.
[13] paras. 38-42.
[14] paras. 43-58.
[15] paras. 59-63.
[16] paras. 64-126.
[17] paras. 127-130.
[18] paras. 131-134.
[19] paras. 135-137.
[20] paras. 138-142.


ECRI report Armenia.pdf


ARM interim follow-up.pdf

Protection of minorities

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

On 1 February 2012, the Committee of Ministers adopted a resolution on the protection of national minorities in Armenia (attached below). The resolution contains conclusions and recommendations, highlighting positive developments[21] but also mentioning issues of concern[22]. Moreover, it mentions a number of areas where further measures are needed to advance the implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

In addition to the measures to be taken to implement the detailed recommendations contained in Sections I[23] and II[24] of the Advisory Committee's opinion, the authorities are invited to take the following measures to improve further the implementation of the Framework Convention.

Issues for immediate action[25]
- ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for future censuses, as well as other forms of data collection, to provide reliable data on the situation of persons belonging to national minorities disaggregated by age, gender and geographical distribution, in all relevant fields, in line with the principles of free self-identification and internationally recognised data collection and protection standards;
- continue to consult persons belonging to national minorities when planning and implementing the local government reform in order to guarantee that this reform does not have a negative impact on the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate effectively in public affairs at local level.

Further recommendations[26]
- take measures to strengthen current anti-discrimination legislation;
- continue to support cultural activities of the national minorities' organisations;
- ensure more effective monitoring of offences committed with a racial, anti-Semitic or xenophobic motive and investigate and prosecute the perpetrators;
- find ways to improve the existing legislative provisions on public radio and television in order to guarantee a minimum time-frame for broadcasting in minority languages;
- consult persons belonging to national minorities on the transcription of their names in official documents.

The Committee of Ministers' resolution is largely based on the corresponding third Opinion of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention on Armenia[27]. The concluding remarks, contained in Section III[28], serve as the basis for the Committee of Ministers' Resolution. The Opinion of the Advisory Committee is also attached below.


CM resolution Armenia.pdf


3rd_OP_Armenia_en .pdf

[21] Part 1.a) of the resolution.
[22] Part 1.b) of the resolution.
[23] paras. 7-26 of the third Opinion of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention on Armenia.
[24] paras. 27-122 *ibid*
[25] The recommendations below are listed in the order of the corresponding articles of the Framework Convention.
[26] *Idem.*
[27] A summary of the report can be found on pp. 1-2.
[28] paras. 123-136.

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

On 15 January 2014, the Committee of Ministers made public the third report on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Armenia. The report drawn up by the Committee of Independent Experts, which monitors the application of the Charter, is contained in the attachment below.

Armenia has developed a legal and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of its minority languages. However, the implementation of this legal framework is incomplete in a number of areas covered by the Charter. Structured policies are needed to ensure the use of minority languages, in practice, in the fields of education, judiciary, administrative authorities, and social and economic life. In the field of education, the situation of Russian seems to be satisfactory. Concerning the use of minority languages in court proceedings, interpretation and translation is provided free of charge. The unsatisfactory situation of broadcasting in minority languages has not improved. Minority languages are also very marginally used in economic and social life. Russian, however, is widely used. An increase in the financial support provided to cultural activities is necessary.

On the basis of this report, the Committee of Ministers, in its Recommendation on the application of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages by Armenia, recommends the authorities to:

1. promote the use of Assyrian, Kurdish and Yezidi in pre-school education and extend the offer of teaching Assyrian, Greek, Kurdish and Yezidi at primary and secondary levels;
2. ensure adequate teacher training for Assyrian, Kurdish and Yezidi;
3. make adequate provisions so that broadcasters offer television programmes in Assyrian, Greek, Kurdish and Yezidi and improve the presence of the Part III languages on the radio;
4. develop a structured policy and provide a clear legal basis for the use of minority languages before courts and public bodies, in order to facilitate the practical implementation of the undertakings under Articles 9 and 10;
5. provide adequate funding to the national minority associations so as to ensure the promotion of the minority languages in conformity with the Charter.
6.



ArmeniaECRML3_en.pdf

Action against trafficking in human beings

On 7 January 2014, the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) published its first evaluation report on Armenia[29], together with the final comments of the Armenian Government. Both documents are contained in the attachment below.

GRETA concludes[30] that the legal and institutional framework put in place by the Armenian authorities to prevent and combat THB provides a good basis for tacking this phenomenon from a human rights-based perspective. The increased financial resources allocated by the Armenian authorities to assist victims of THB and the active involvement of NGOs are signs of willingness to put the human rights of trafficked persons at the centre of anti-trafficking action.

GRETA considers that the Armenian authorities should take further steps to ensure that the human rights-based and victim-centred approach underpinning the Convention is fully reflected

[29] A summary of the report can be found on pp. 7-8.
[30] paras. 170-175.

and applied in the national policy to combat trafficking, from prevention to protection, prosecution and redress. This includes taking measures to strengthen the aspect of prevention among groups vulnerable to THB, such as children without parental care and children in state institutions.

The human rights-based approach to trafficking requires ensuring that all victims of trafficking are identified as such, regardless of whether they co-operate with law enforcement authorities. Victims of THB should be entitled to a recovery and reflection period, during which no expulsion orders can be enforced and should be provided with a residence permit on the basis of their personal situation and/or their co-operation with the competent authorities.

It is also crucial that all victims of trafficking receive assistance regardless of whether they co-operate with the law enforcement authorities. Assistance measures should be provided not only for women, but also for men and children who are victims of THB. The right to compensation should be made effective in practice, including through the setting up of a State compensation scheme. A victim-centred approach also requires ensuring effective protection of victims of trafficking, especially children, during the investigation and preventing their intimidation during and after court proceedings.

GRETA considers that the training of law enforcement officials, border guards, prosecutors, judges, social workers and other relevant professionals should stress the need to apply a human rights-based approach to action against THB on the basis of the Council of Europe Anti-Trafficking Convention and the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights.

In its report, GRETA provides a complete list of proposals to the Armenian authorities.[31]



GRETA_2012_8_FGR_ARM_en.pdf

Preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence

Armenia has not yet signed or ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence. For this reason, it is not yet concerned by the monitoring procedure under this Convention.

European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)

The Venice Commission has adopted a number of opinions on draft laws and on the constitutional situation in Armenia. A list of adopted opinions, with hyperlinks to the texts, appears in the attachment below.



Contribution Arm.pdf

Social and economic rights

Armenia ratified the revised European Social Charter on 21/01/2004 and has accepted 67 of the 98 paragraphs.

It has not signed the Additional Protocol Providing for a System of Collective Complaints.

[31] Appendix I.

Cases of non-compliance

Thematic group 1: "Employment, training and equal opportunities"

► Article 1§1 – Right to work – Policy of full employment
It has not been established that employment policy efforts have been adequate in combatting unemployment and promoting job creation.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 5)

► Article 1§2 – Right to work – Freely undertaken work (non-discrimination, prohibition of forced labour, other aspects)
The duration of alternative labour service replacing military service amounts to an excessive restriction on the right to earn one's living in an occupation freely entered upon;
It has not been established that the exceptions to the prohibition on forced labour are in conformity with the Charter.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 7)

► Article 15§2 – Right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community – Employment of persons with disabilities
It has not been established that persons with disabilities are guaranteed effective protection against discrimination in employment.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 12)

► Article 15§3 – Right of persons with disabilities to independence, social integration and participation in the life of the community – Integration and participation of persons with disabilities in the life of the community
It has not been established that there is legislation ensuring people with disabilities effective protection against discrimination in the fields of housing, transport, telecommunications, culture and leisure activities.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 14)

► Article 18§2 – Right to engage in a gainful occupation in the territory of other States Parties – Simplifying existing formalities and reducing dues and taxes
The level of fees for residence permits is excessive.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 17)

► Article 24 – Right to protection in case of dismissal
The termination of employment on the sole ground that the person has reached the pensionable age, which is permitted by law, is not justified;
The maximum compensation for unlawful termination of employment is inadequate.
(Conclusions 2012, p. 23)

Thematic Group 2 "Health, social security and social protection"

► Article 3§1 - Safety and health regulations
It has not been established that there is an adequate occupational health and safety policy
(Conclusions 2013, p. 7)

► Article 12§1 - Existence of a social security system
Personal coverage of medical care is insufficient;
The minimum level of old age benefit is inadequate.
(Conclusions 2013, p. 11)

► Article 13§1 – Right to social and medical assistance – Adequate assistance for every person in need

The level of social assistance paid to a single person without resources is manifestly inadequate. It has not been established that elderly people without resources receive adequate social assistance.
(Conclusions 2013, p. 16)

Thematic Group 3 "Labour rights"

► Article 2§1 – Right to just conditions of work – Reasonable working time
The Labour Code permits daily working time of up to 24 hours in certain types of work.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 5)

► Article 2§5 – Right to just conditions of work – Weekly period of rest
It has not been established that the right to weekly rest period is guaranteed.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 7)

► Article 4§2 – Right to a fair remuneration – Increased remuneration for overtime work
1. The Labour Code does not contain adequate legal guarantees ensuring workers increased remuneration for overtime;
2. It has not been established that overtime compensated in the form of time off is longer than the additional hours worked.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 8)

► Article 4§4 – Right to a fair remuneration – Reasonable notice of termination of employment
1. Notice periods and severance pay are not calculated in the light of an employee's length of service;
2. One month is not a reasonable period of notice for employees with more than one year's service;
3. Employees who fail to fulfil or inadequately fulfil their obligations or in whom employers have lost confidence or who are performing military service, may be dismissed without notice.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 9)

► Article 4§5 – Right to a fair remuneration – Limits to deduction from wages
It has not been established that deductions from wages will not deprive workers and their dependents of their very means of subsistence.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 9)

► Article 5 – Right to a organise
Police officers are prohibited from joining trade unions.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 11)

► Article 6§2 – Right to bargain collectively - Negotiation procedures
It has not been established that public officials are entitled to participate in the processes that result in the determination of the regulations applicable to them.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 14)

► Article 28 – Right of workers' representatives to protection in the undertaking and facilities to be accorded to them
Trade union representatives are only protected against dismissal during the performance of their functions, until their mandate expires.
(Conclusions 2010, p. 19)

Thematic Group 4 "Children, families, migrants"

► Article 7§1 – Right of children and young persons to protection – Prohibition of employment under the age of 15

The daily and weekly working time for children under the age of 15 is excessive and cannot qualify as light work.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 5)

► Article 7§3 – Right of children and young persons to protection – Prohibition of employment of children subject to compulsory education
The daily and weekly working time for children subject to compulsory education is excessive.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 7)

► Article 7§7 – Right of children and young persons to protection – Paid annual holidays
Young workers have the option of giving-up the annual holiday for financial compensation.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 9)

► Article 8§2 – Right of employed women to protection of maternity – Illegality of dismissal
The exception to the prohibition of dismissal of pregnant women and women on maternity leave based on the employer's loss of trust in the employee is too vague.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 14)

► Article 8§4 – Right of employed women to protection of maternity – Regulation of night work
It has not been established that regulations on night work afford sufficient protection for pregnant women, women having recently given birth and women breastfeeding their child.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 15)

► Article 17§1 – Right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection – Assistance, education and training
1. Corporal punishment of children within the family and alternative child care is not prohibited;
2. Young offenders may be held in pre-trial detention for up to 12 months.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 18)

► Article 17§2 – Right of children and young persons to social, legal and economic protection – Free primary and secondary education; regular attendance at school
1. Measures taken to reduce drop-out from compulsory schooling are not adequate;
2. It has not been established that measures taken to increase the enrolment rate in secondary schools are sufficient.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 19)

► Article 19§10 – Right of migrant workers and their families to protection and assistance – Equal treatment for the self-employed
1. There are no measures in place to enable migrant workers and their families to learn the Armenian language;
2. There are no programmes for the teaching of the migrant worker’s mother tongue to the children of migrant workers.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 25)

► Article 19§11 – Right of migrant workers and their families to protection and assistance – Teaching language of host state
There are no measures in place to enable migrant workers and their families to learn the Armenian language.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 25)

► Article 19§12 – Right of migrant workers and their families to protection and assistance – Teaching mother tongue of migrant
There are no programmes for the teaching of the migrant worker’s mother tongue to the children of migrant workers.
(Conclusions 2011, p. 25)

Please find attached below the Conclusions regarding Armenia from 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, as well as the country fact sheet.


Armenia2010_en.pdf


Armenia2011_en.pdf


Armenia2012_en.pdf


Armenia2013_en.pdf


Armenia factsheet.pdf