For 2015, the Third Study Commission has selected “Juvenile Justice” as the topic for study and discussion. The treatment of juveniles in the criminal justice system is of special importance. Juvenile crime is generally recognized as quite different in quality from adult crime. The need to deter and punish criminal conduct by juveniles, and to account for the interests of the victims of such crime, must be balanced by the recognition that youthful offenders may not have fully-formed notions of the wrongfulness of their conduct, as well as the idea that a juvenile offender should be treated in a way that promotes the likelihood of a law-abiding lifestyle in adulthood.

To facilitate our study and inform our discussions, we request the following information with respect to your country’s system of Juvenile Justice:

1) Please describe how juvenile crime is handled in your country, including:
   - A) the age at which a person is considered a juvenile,
   - B) a description of court process including information on any specialized courts for handling juvenile crime,
   - C) whether there is a right to have an attorney and
   - D) how trials are conducted.

   a) Under 18 years old, b) there is no Specialized Court in our Country, c) right to have attorney is mandatory, d) by Criminal Procedure Law Special Procedure for juveniles.

2) If a juvenile is detained in custody, are there special facilities to maintain separation of juveniles from adults?
   - Yes.

3) Are judges specially trained? How?
   - No.
4) In your country, are juvenile cases handled separately from adult cases? How?
   According to Criminal Procedure Code of Armenia Court hearings on juvenile case differs from adults. There is a separate section devoted to juvenile rights.

5) If a crime is committed by a juvenile, what is the range of punishment? Are there specialized prisons? What education and/or counseling is available to the juvenile offender when in prison or other custody?
   Prison sentence of juvenile can't be established more that 10 years. There is Specialized juvenile prison. Education is available.

6) Are juvenile prosecutions open to the public, or are they handled on a confidential basis?
   There are open.

7) Can a juvenile prosecution case be transferred to adult court? If so, what are the considerations and how is that handled? Who decides, the judge or the prosecutor?
   There are no specialized juvenile courts.

8) Is there a role in juvenile prosecutions for a social worker? What is that role?
   No.

9) Is there a role for Restorative Justice in juvenile cases?
   No.

10) What do you see as the strengths and weaknesses of your country’s juvenile justice system?
    To establish juvenile courts, which will improve the hearing of juvenile trials also prisons.
11) If you could change anything in your country’s system of juvenile justice, what would you change?

Establishment juvenile courts, which will improve the hearing of juvenile trials.