

1) Require the perpetrator of violence within the family to share with the victim of violence within the family the living expenses for their common minor children or adult children with disabilities and persons under their joint care. The court may require the perpetrator of violence within the family to cover other necessary expenses of the victim of violence within the family resulting from the violent act;

2) Prohibit child visitations, if necessary;

3) Require the perpetrator of violence within the family to attend a rehabilitation program.

Important to know!

- *The effectiveness of an emergency intervention order does not exclude the possibility to apply for a protection order.*
- *The protection order is issued for a period of up to 6 months and can be extended by the court for up to 3 months twice on the basis of a well-grounded application justifying the need for such extension.*



The Office of Human Rights Defender of RA

56a, Pushkin St., Yerevan, Armenia, 0002

+374 96116100

+374 10 53 76 51

ombuds@ombuds.am

REGIONAL OFFICES

Shirak Region, c.Gyumri, 44, Mher Mkrtchyan St., Apt. 46,

+374312 41981

shirak@ombuds.am

Gegharkunik Region, t. Gavar, 4, Central Square

+37426430116

gavar@ombuds.am

Syunik Region, c.Kapan, 6, Melik Stepanyan St.

+37428520116

kapan@ombuds.am



ԵՐՈՊԱԿԱՆ ՄԻՈՒԹՅՈՒՆԸ ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՄԱՐ
EUROPEAN UNION FOR ARMENIA

This translation and publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the Human Rights Defender's Office of the Republic of Armenia and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA.

Implemented by



HOW TO RECEIVE THE HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER'S SUPPORT REGARDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ISSUES?



Apply to the Human Rights Defender when the rights or freedoms have been violated by:

- a state institution, a local self-governance body or their officials;
- an organization, providing public services or its representative;
- a state-delegated organization, authorized organization or representative thereof.

Who can apply to the Human Rights Defender:

- anyone himself/herself;
- representative, successor, devisee, guardianship and trusteeship bodies (in case of children, legally completely or partially incapable persons), as well as detained persons and close relatives of servicemen on his/her behalf.

It is important to know

An NGO can also apply to the Human Rights Defender, in case of the individual's written consent.

How to apply to the Human Rights Defender

In a written form via:

- post or submitting the complaint to the Human Rights Defender's office personally (56a, Pushkin St., Yerevan);
- email (ombuds@ombuds.am);
- online complaint form (www.ombuds.am; www.pashtpan.am)
- submitting the complaint to the Defender or the authorized representative thereof in person

In an oral form:

- personally informing the authorized representative of the Defender's Office;
- calling the Staff (+374 10 53 76 51),
- submitting a complain via 116 hotline.

Important to know!

The complaint should be signed and include the applicant's

- Name and surname;
- Address;
- Contact information (telephone number, email, etc.)

THE ISSUE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Domestic violence is an act of physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence, as well as an act of negligence occurring between the family members. Members of the family are:

a. spouse (including the person in common marriage), former spouse, parent (including stepparent, adopting parent, foster parent), child (including adopted, stepchild or godchild), spouse of the adopting parent, parents of the spouse, parents of the former spouse regardless of sharing the same residence;

b. grandmother, grandfather, sister and brother (including half-brother and half-sister), sister-in-law, brother-in-law, and son-in-law and daughter-in-law for the spouse's parents when sharing the same residence.

Important to know!

The following measures can be taken to protect the victims of domestic violence:

- Warning (the Police)
- Emergency intervention order (the Police)
- Protective decision (the Court).

Information about private life obtained by competent authorities in relation to cases of violence within the family and/or offenses related to victims or alleged victims of violence within the family is confidential.

Warning

The measure is applied when the Police identifies a case of violence within the family for the first time, it does not have evident elements of an offence and there are no grounds for an emergency intervention.

Emergency intervention order

If one member of the family has committed violence against another member of the family and there is a reasonable belief of imminent risk of repeated or continuing violence, a competent police officer immediately makes an emergency intervention order to protect the life and health of a member of the family.

A decision for emergency intervention may also be made if a violent act without elements of offence is committed within one year after receiving a warning.

An emergency intervention order may apply the following restraining measures:

1) Immediately and forcibly remove the perpetrator of violence from the residence of the victim of violence within the family and prohibit his return;

2) Prohibit the perpetrator of violence to visit the workplace, school, leisure places or residence of the victim of violence within the family (if they live separately) and, if necessary, persons under victim's care as well as other venues attended by the latter;

3) Order the perpetrator of violence to stay from the victim of violence within the family (and persons under the victim' care, if necessary) at such a distance that will not raise in the latter a reasonable fear for personal safety;

4) Order the perpetrator of violence within the family to surrender all firearms under his possession until the expiry of the deadline specified in the order;

5) Prohibit the perpetrator of violence to communicate with or contact the victim of violence within the family (and persons under her care, if necessary) through phone, mail or other forms of communication.

Important to know!

The validity term of an emergency intervention order cannot exceed twenty days. Restraining measures may apply separately or in combination, specifying the same or different deadlines for those measures.

The Police shall supervise the implementation of the emergency intervention order by the perpetrator of violence within the family.

Protective decisions

The victim or alleged victim of violence within the family or the support center with the consent of the latter may submit to the court an application for protection order. If the victim of violence within the family is a minor or a person ruled by the court as incapable or with limited capability, the motion for the protection order could be made by close relatives, the legal representative and the guardianship and trusteeship body.

The protective order may apply the restrictions, ruled out by the emergency intervention order, as well as