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**FOURTH REPORT SUBMITTED BY ARMENIA  
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 25, PARAGRAPH 2  
OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR  
THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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to the Protocol Decision of  
the sitting of the Government of  
the Republic of Armenia  
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**Fourth Report of the Republic of Armenia on Implementation of the Council of Europe Framework  
Convention for the Protection of National Minorities**

**Introduction**

1. Pursuant to Article 25(2) of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (hereinafter referred to as “the Framework Convention”), the Republic of Armenia submits its fourth periodic report on implementation of the mentioned Convention.
2. The Report contains information on measures undertaken during the period from 2010 to 2014, aimed at implementation of provisions of the Convention, in accordance with point 21 of Resolution (97)10 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.
3. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the procedure for preparing and approving national reports of the Republic of Armenia, which was approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 1483-N of 23 November 2007.
4. In accordance with the above-mentioned procedure, an inter-agency working commission has been established by the Decision of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia No 301-A of 11 April 2014 with a view to prepare the report, where representatives of the following agencies are included:
  - (1) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (2) Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (3) Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (4) Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (5) Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia;
  - (6) Ministry of Territorial Administration of the Republic of Armenia;

- (7) Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia;
- (8) National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia;
- (9) Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia;
- (10) Judicial Department of the Republic of Armenia;
- (11) National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia;
- (12) National Commission on Television and Radio of the Republic of Armenia;
- (13) Yerevan Municipality;
- (14) Staff of the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia;
- (15) Council of Television and Radio of the Republic of Armenia;
- (16) Coordinating Council for National and Cultural Organisations of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia.

5. The third cycle follow-up seminar for implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, which was organised by the Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia jointly with the OSCE and the Council of Europe offices in Yerevan, was held on 12 June 2012, in Yerevan. Krzysztof Zyman, from the Secretariat of the CoE Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, and Gjergj Sinani, expert from Albania in the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, were invited to participate in the seminar. They delivered speeches and presented third thematic commentary for “The language rights of persons belonging to national minorities under the Framework Convention — the right balance between identity preservation, full and effective equality and integration”, adopted by the Advisory Committee on 24 May 2012, and the Third Opinion on Armenia of the Advisory Committee on the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, adopted on 14 October 2010, and Resolution of the Committee of Ministers of 1 February 2012 on Armenia.

6. The Report was drafted in accordance with the outline defined by the Rapporteur Group on Human Rights of the Committee of Ministers (ACFC/III(2013)001), regarding the activities undertaken at national level based on the results of the previous Report (Section 1) and on implementation of the Framework Convention (Section 2).

## **Section 1**

## **Practical arrangements made at national level aimed at following up the results of the third monitoring cycle of implementation of the Framework Convention**

### **Coverage and information**

7. The Framework Convention, together with its accompanying documents, as well as Armenian translations of a number of other instruments aimed at protection of the rights, culture and national minority language have been posted on the official website of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (<http://www.gov.am/am/staff-structure/info/74/>).

8. As a result of cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia and the Department for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (since 18 February 2014 referred to as “the Division”), a three-part collection of “Selected Set of Documents on the Rights of National Minorities” was published by the OSCE Yerevan Office. It contains the main legislative acts of the Republic of Armenia, UN, the CoE, the OSCE documents regarding the rights of national minorities. This collection is of utmost importance for minorities in terms of raising awareness on the rights of representatives of national minorities, as well as in terms of its use by the relevant state bodies of the Republic of Armenia. The collection was published in 1000 copies, of which 200 copies were provided to the Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Staff of the Government of Republic of Armenia; during the visits to marzes and rural communities these copies were provided to heads of rural communities, principals of schools, to the library of the cultural centre of national minorities (22 Saryan, floors 14 and 15, Yerevan), the Yerevan State University post-graduate supplementary education department. The latter was provided with the electronic version of this book, which was distributed to state and civil servants having participated in the training.

9. Discussions were held with marzpetarans of the Republic of Armenia and Yerevan Municipality on the policy of national minorities and religious organisations defined by law, particularly, introducing the Framework Convention together with the Explanatory Report and the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. All of them were provided with one electronic package containing the collection of national and international laws concerning the rights of national minorities, as well as with opinions of the relevant expert committees of the Council of Europe on the process of introduction of the above-mentioned Convention and the Charter in the Republic of Armenia.

10. In 2013, upon the initiative of the Fund for Aid and Assistance to Russian Compatriots of the Republic of Armenia a number of awareness raising conferences were organised on the protection of the rights of national minorities together with the non-governmental organisations of the Russian, Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish, Greek, Assyrian and German communities of the Republic of Armenia, the Division for National

Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, the YSU post-graduate supplementary education department and the Public Council of the Republic of Armenia.

11. Upon the initiative of the same Fund, a Conference on the Protection of Linguistic Needs of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia aimed at Application of International Law was held on 9 June 2013, in Yerevan. This process continued in marzesthrough organisation of seminars and conferences. Particularly, forums were held in Gyumri (June 2013), Vanadzor (October 2013) and TavushMarz (October 2013). The process was supported by the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia.

12. Booklets entitled "Some Provisions of Interstate European Documents Regarding the Rights of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia" were published in 500 copies at the account of funds of the state grant approved in the Coordinating Council for National and Cultural Organisations of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia adjunct to the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia. The booklets were distributed to all participants, as well as to organisations and agencies engaged in this area. Relevant conclusions and proposals were elaborated, which in October 2013 were forwarded to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Armenia, as well as to the Professional Commission for Reforms adjunct to the President of the Republic of Armenia, where they were discussed on 20 December 2013 and were accepted for information with a view to being taken into account during further constitutional reforms.

13. As a result of prolonged discussions between the Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Civil Service Council of the Republic of Armenia, it was decided to assign the Yerevan State University (the post-graduate supplementary education department) to draw up a relevant training programme and to implement it.

14. In 2013, the post-graduate supplementary education department of the Yerevan State University, in cooperation with the Civil Service Council of the Republic of Armenia and the Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, elaborated and implemented a 72-hour training programme for civil servants of the Republic of Armenia on the Protection of Rights of National Minorities in the Republic of Armenia.

The components of the Programme are the following:

- (1) legislation of the Republic of Armenia (as regards the rights of national minorities);
- (2) international documents in this area, adopted by the Republic of Armenia (the Council of Europe, the OSCE, the UN);
- (3) issues of public administration in the Republic of Armenia;
- (4) managerial skills.

15. The presentation of the Training Programme was organised and the first course was carried out in April-May 2013. Thirty-two civil servants participated in the course, completed it, and were awarded relevant certificates, as well as were provided with literature received from the OSCE Yerevan Office. The YSU academic staff and the Head of the post-graduate supplementary education department participated in the symposium, organised with the assistance of the OSCE Yerevan Office, as well as visited the marzes of the Republic of Armenia (Vanadzor and Ijevan) and had meetings with the representatives of the communities of local national minorities and learnt about issues of their concern. As a result of those meetings relevant amendments and supplements were made to the Training Programme for the Protection of the Rights of National Minorities, which resulted in that the YSU is more prepared for dealing with a wider range of trainees to contribute to more effective protection of rights of national minorities in the Republic of Armenia.

16. The second and the third national reports on the Framework Convention were translated into Armenian and Russian and were posted on the website of the Government of the Republic of Armenia; the links to which were made available in the websites of marzpetarans of the Republic of Armenia. For the purpose of disseminating them, employees of the Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Armenia visited the settlements of national minorities, met the representatives of non-governmental organisations of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia, heads of communities, principals of schools, and provided them with Armenian and Russian electronic versions of the Framework Convention (as well as of other international documents regarding this theme) and related documents. Principals of schools were recommended to urge class supervisors to organise open classes or provide "supervisor hours" to gradually familiarise students with the package of the document.

## **Section 2**

### **Measures aimed at implementation of the Framework Convention**

Measures undertaken in response to the Resolution CM/ResCMG(2012)1 adopted by the Committee of Ministers (1132<sup>nd</sup> meeting, 1 February 2012)

*On the compliance with the conclusions set out in section 1(b) of the Resolution (CM/ResCMG(2012)1 adopted by the Committee of Ministers*

*It is appreciated that the question on nationality-ethnicity given as part of the census of October 2011 was non-binding; nevertheless, it would be more appropriate to propose an unlimited list of possible answers in compliance with international standards for ensuring the right of respondents so as to enable effective demonstration of the choice of each individual.*

17. The National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia provided the composition of the population of the Republic of Armenia based on the findings of the census of 2011, by national origin, according to their distribution in urban and rural settlements, which is presented in Annex 1 to this Report. Annex 2 presents migration dynamics for the period from 2002 to 2011. Annex 3 presents the distribution of persons born alive and the deceased according to their nationality for the period from 2002 to 2012.

18. The Census Programme (Questionnaire) of the Republic of Armenia for 2011 was elaborated in compliance with the requirements of “Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing”(prepared jointly with Eurostat, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, UN, New York and Geneva, 2006). Moreover, according to the mentioned recommendations, respondents are obliged to answer all the questions included in the questionnaire, except for the questions concerning nationality, language and religion.

19. Due to above reasons, indicators, based on the results of the census, concerning nationality, proficiency in mother tongue and other languages were summed up in compliance with the census programme (in case of small nationalities — by keeping the confidentiality of individual data).

20. According to the Census Programme (Questionnaire) of the Republic of Armenia for 2011, approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 674-N of 12 May 2011, the questions concerning nationality, proficiency in mother tongue and other languages of the members of a household were “closed-ended” questions, that is, the list of possible answers were provided in the questionnaire. The following answers were included among possible answers to the question concerning the nationality: Armenian, Yezidi, Russian, Assyrian, Greek, Ukrainian, Kurd, Polish, Belarusian, Georgian, Jew, German, Persian, other nationality; and the possible answers to the question concerning proficiency in mother tongue and other languages included the following options: Armenian, Yezidi, Russian, Assyrian, Greek, Ukrainian, Kurdish, Polish, Belarusian, Georgian, Hebrew, English, French, German, Spanish, Persian, Turkish, other language.

*Programmes on reforms in the local self-government system of the Republic of Armenia require holding continuous consultations with representatives of national minorities to make sure that the required amendments do not adversely affect the right of persons belonging to national minorities to have their effective participation in public affairs at local level.*

21. All foreigners living in the Republic of Armenia, naturally, both individually and in ethnic communities, enjoy the rights of national minorities. The Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia has continuously held meetings with representatives, communities and non-governmental organisations of national minorities, and has discussed with them issues concerning their situation, issues of their concern, and issues pertaining to the exercise of



their rights. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia, the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs of the Republic of Armenia involve national minorities in their programmes and consult with them when resolving issues relevant to minorities.

22. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia adopted on 19 June 2013 the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On making supplements to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On local self-government”, the implementation of which is anticipated to result incapacity building of local self-government bodies throughstrengthening relationships between these bodies and different population groups (including national minorities), development of community-based participatory institutions, establishment of democratic government culture as a separate level of public administration. One of the key innovations of this Law is that residents of the community may initiate introducing an issue in the meeting agenda of the Council of Elders (according to the previous Law,only the Head of the Community and the Council of Elders enjoyed this right). Naturally, residents representing national minorities also enjoy this right.

*The rare anti-Semitic statements made by some mass media did not receive an adequate reaction by the authorities and the public.*

*The amendments made to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio”in 2008 prescribed the maximum hours of airtime for broadcastingprogrammes in the languages of national minorities: up to one hour per day by public radio and up to two hours per week by public television, thus limiting the access of national minorities to public media.*

23. As regards the only anti-Semitic statement made by “ALM” Television Company (the mentioned television company functioned during the period from 4 April 2002 to 21 January 2011 according to the license), we inform that the “ALM” television company has stated that no anti-Semitic statements have ever gone on air, and the television company has never intended to incite national hostility or division. It has been also mentioned in the statement that the television company brings its apologies for any of their statements that have been found by the Jewish Community to be offensive. The Jewish Community has not submitted any written complaint to the National Commission on Television and Radio (the NCTR has not received any complaint on these issues from other state bodies, non-governmental organisations and legal persons either).

24. Article 26(5)(3)(d) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio” envisages that the Public Television and Radio Company shall be obliged to provide air time for transmission of special programmes and broadcasting in national minority languages of the Republic of Armenia. The total amount of hours for those programmes shall not exceed two hours per week by television and one hour per week by radio. It is also envisaged that special programmes and television programmes in national minority

languages of the Republic of Armenia shall be accompanied by caption in Armenian. At the same time, sub-point (b) of the same paragraph provides that the Public Television and Radio Company shall be obliged to provide series and types of programmes to the television and radio audience, which take into account the interests of different regions of the Republic of Armenia, national minorities, different strata and social groups of the society without any time limit, which is in line with the requirements of Article 9(4) of the Convention. Moreover, the public television and radio regularly broadcast programmes about national minorities and ethnic communities of Armenia dedicated to their history, education, culture, language, and rights.

25. As part of the fulfilment of the above-mentioned responsibilities, the Public Television and Radio Company regularly broadcasts programmes about national minorities of the Republic of Armenia dedicated not only to their language, culture and history but also to their problems. Moreover, during a day the Public Radio Company broadcasts programmes on its ultra-short radio-wave in five national minority languages<sup>1</sup>: Kurdish, Yezidi, Assyrian, Russian and Greek, which in total exceed one hour per day. The programmes in each language last up to one hour per day. Films in national minority languages are also broadcast by the Public Television and Radio Company, which are accompanied by caption in Armenian.

26. According to Article 26(5) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio”, the Public Television and Radio Company shall also be obliged to fulfil other responsibilities, in particular, to ensure within its activities a diversity of informational, political, economic, educational, cultural programmes, programmes for children and youth, scientific programmes, those about the Armenian language and history, sports, entertainment programmes, other programmes of informational nature which are important and substantial for the public. Taking into account this provision there has emerged a need to set a time restriction in the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio” for transmission of special programmes and broadcasting in national minority languages. The time restriction for transmission of separate programmes, including special programmes and broadcasting in national minority languages, is conditioned by the necessity of fulfilment of the mentioned responsibilities and effective distribution of air time.

*When translating (reproducing) into Armenian patronymic names in birth and marriage certificates and identification documents of persons belonging to Russian, Belarusian and Ukrainian national minorities, the grammatical rules of the given language are not taken into account, and consequently, they do not comply with Article 11, paragraph 1, and the general principle of comprehensive interpretation of the Framework Convention.*

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<sup>1</sup> According to Article 3(1) of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the national minority languages of the Republic of Armenia are Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish.

27. Measures implemented with regard to this issue include also the adoption of the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 492-N of 14 April 2005 where, in points 11 and 12 of the Procedure for completing forms of records of civil status acts, the record on the nationality of citizens having other nationality is made in the forms of records of civil status acts in case there is a relevant entry in the identification documents. In birth records, nationality of a child is recorded upon written consent of parents. *In records of civil status acts, patronymic names are completed in their direct forms.*

*On implementation of the recommendations set out in point 2 of Resolution CM/ResCMG(2012)1 adopted by the Committee of Ministers*

*To continue consultations with persons belonging to national minorities when preparing and implementing programmes for reforms in the local self-government system to ensure that the proposed amendments do not adversely affect the right of persons belonging to national minorities to have their effective participation in public affairs at local level.*

28. The Coordinating Council for the National and Cultural Organisations of National Minorities of the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia (hereinafter referred to as “the Coordinating Council”) is a body for consultations with national minorities which was set up in March 2000 as a result of the congress of national-cultural organisations of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia. The President of the Republic of Armenia approved with an executive order the setting-up of the above-mentioned Coordinating Council having regard to the need of ensuring protection of national minorities, activating their inter-community relations, as well as making the support of the State more effective as regards specific educational-cultural, legal and other issues.

29. Members of the Coordinating Council are elected in the following manner: each of the 11 national minorities residing in the Republic of Armenia nominates two representatives who represent different organisations of each community. Where the Community has one non-governmental organisation, both members are elected from this organisation, and where the community has two or more non-governmental organisations, members of the Coordinating Council are elected from among the representatives of various non-governmental organisations representing the community concerned, based on the principle of rotation implemented every two years. Thus, the Coordinating Council has 22 members. It is an advisory body which carries out its activities through sittings, in accordance with the rules of procedure approved by the Coordinating Council.

30. The main functions of the Coordinating Council are the following:

(1) support to and protection of the rights and freedoms of national minorities;

(2)preparation of recommendations concerning the main issues pertaining to the rights of national minorities;

(3)discussion, analysis of draft legal acts on rights and freedoms of national minorities;

(4)preparation of recommendations;

(5)discussion of issues concerning educational and cultural programmes of national minorities.

31. Upon nomination by organisations represented in the Coordinating Council and with the intermediation of the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia, every academic year since 2007, representatives of Yezidi, Kurdish and Assyrian communities were without competition provided with seats for studying at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Yerevan State University. Since 2010, representatives of other national minorities, nominated by the organisations representing relevant communities in the Coordinating Council and having a desire to study at departments of culture and language of higher education institutions with the aim of developing national culture and language, also have the possibility of enjoying these privileges.

32. Subsequently, with the intermediation of the Coordinating Council, the higher education institution provides full or partial discount of tuition fee to those students. Besides, the Armenian Youth Foundation provides financial support both for the education of Yezidi students and for the implementation of cultural programmes proposed by youth organisations representing the Yezidi Community. The Coordinating Council and the Armenian Youth Foundation ensure the participation of young representatives of 11 national minorities of the Republic of Armenia in Pan-Armenian youth gatherings.

33. International instruments ratified by the Republic of Armenia and the obligations undertaken in compliance with them are discussed at the sittings of the Coordinating Council, whereon members of the Council inform wide circles of communities of national minorities.

34. Since 2012, the amount of 10 million drams annually allocated to national minorities by the Government of the Republic of Armenia was doubled reaching 20 million drams; at the same time, by the decision of the Coordinating Council the procedure for the distribution of the amount was revised by the decision of sitting of the Coordinating Council. The procedure for allocation of grants was not elaborated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia; as previously, it was agreed upon with the representatives of the national minorities involved in the Coordinating Council.

35. According to this procedure, at the beginning of each year nine million drams from the total amount are allocated to the member organisations of the Coordinating Council, in compliance with their on-going programmes, taking as a basis the principle of equal treatment towards all national minorities residing in the Republic of Armenia: one million drams are allocated for the joint activities of the Coordinating Council,

while 10 million drams are allocated for financing the most important initiatives and programmes — presented by member organisations of the Coordinating Council for additional financing — which are focused on development of national culture, preservation of the language and identity of national minority communities, as well as targeted to raising awareness of representatives of national minorities in the legal framework. They are discussed and approved in the Coordinating Council by giving the priority to satisfaction of needs of organisations not having national and state structures and/or organisations representing a large number of communities.

36. At the beginning of each year, the list of joint activities is approved and discussed at the sitting of the Coordinating Council. The representatives of 11 nationalities involved in the Coordinating Council participate in the activities. Moreover, each community invites the representatives of all other ethnic communities to celebrate its national holidays. Thus, both national holidays of the Republic of Armenia and those of ethnic minorities are jointly celebrated, conferences and seminars, as well as trips for familiarising with historical sites of Armenia, concerts, readings, evening events dedicated to famous figures of different nationalities, and other activities are organised.

37. In 2006, with the intermediation of the Coordinator of the Coordinating Council, and upon submission of members of the Coordinating Council, a youth group of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia was set up which, starting from that year, with a changing membership composition regularly participates in “Baze” Pan-Armenian Youth Gathering. The participation of the group stirred great interest by its originality and was warmly welcomed. Each year, the Coordinator of the Coordinating Council provides information on “Baze” Pan-Armenian Youth Gathering to the heads of all communities so that they nominate young candidates meeting the requirements of the Gathering for involving them in the group of national minorities. The group is composed of the nominated candidates through a competition procedure.

38. A new advisory body, the Public Council, was set up upon the Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia of 13 June 2008. The Public Council is a depoliticised body which functions based on the principle of voluntary participation of citizens of the Republic of Armenia, representatives of non-governmental organisations and of the Diaspora. The Public Council contributes to development of the democratic system and to ensuring human and civil fundamental rights and freedoms, preventing the formation of an atmosphere of intolerance in society, and to stable development and strengthening of the civil society, to establishment of mutual confidence between public administration bodies and citizens, other non-governmental organisations (civil institutions), formation of a dialogue and of reliable relations of partnership between the public and the authorities, to increasing the level of their involvement in public administration, as well as to the exercise of public monitoring.

39. With the intermediation of the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia, marzpetarans provide primary financial assistance to communities without kin states, as well as support in resolving national-cultural and other problems put forward by national minorities.

40. The Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Republic of Armenia persistently undertakes measures towards raising the awareness on national minorities among various strata of the society. Regular meetings with heads of various agencies of the Republic of Armenia, ministers, as well as press conferences in different clubs are held. Many of the media outlets, such as Aravot, Azg, Yerkir, Hetq, Lragir, HayotsAshkharh and other printed and Internet newspapers, are keen on covering problems and cultural life of national minorities.

*Undertake measures to improve the non-discriminatory legislation:*

*ensure more effective monitoring and investigation of crimes committed on racial, anti-Semitic or xenophobic motives and to pursue legal action against criminals.*

41. Article 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes that in the Republic of Armenia criminal procedure shall be conducted in Armenian. In the course of criminal procedure, everyone—with the exception of the body conducting the criminal proceedings— has the right to use the language that he or she masters.

42. Upon the decision of a body conducting criminal proceedings, persons participating in criminal procedure, who lack sufficient command of the language of the criminal procedure, shall be provided with an opportunity to exercise— with the aid of an interpreter— their rights prescribed by this Code at the expense of state resources. Persons, who lack sufficient command of the language of the criminal procedure, shall be provided with the certified copies of the documents, to be delivered as provided for by this Code, in the language that they have command of.

43. Article 7 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia also prescribes that in the Republic of Armenia court procedure shall be conducted in Armenian. Persons taking part in the case shall have the right to plead before the court in the language they prefer if they provide Armenian translation.

44. According to Article 27 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On fundamentals of administrative action and administrative proceedings”, administrative proceedings shall be conducted and administrative act shall be issued in Armenian. In the Republic of Armenia persons having the command of the national minority languages may submit the application for conducting administrative proceedings and the documents attached to it in the relevant minority language, as prescribed by law and in compliance with international treaties. In that case, the administrative body may require that the documents be accompanied by Armenian translation.

45. In the course of administrative proceedings, participants may use foreign languages. Yet, these persons must ensure Armenian translation through their own translator, in the event that the administrative body is unable to provide such translation. As regards the use of the national minority languages in the course of oral communications of the representatives of national minorities with the officials of administrative bodies, an official having the command of any national minority language may communicate with them in that language.

46. Point 8 of the Action Plan 2014-2016 for Human Rights Protection Strategy, approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, envisages studying and considering the appropriateness of adopting a separate law "On fight against discrimination". Article 14.1 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia proclaims that all are equal before the law. Discrimination based on sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, ideology, political or other opinions, belonging to a national minority, property status, birth, disability, age, or other personal or social circumstances, is prohibited. Discrimination is also criminalised: Article 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes that discrimination in terms of rights, freedoms and responsibilities based on race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, outlook, belonging to a national minority, birth shall be prohibited. It is also prohibited by the Civil Code of the Republic of Armenia and the Labour Code of the Republic of Armenia. As regards the lack of statistics on cases of discrimination, we inform that during the reporting period, no crime on the ground of national discrimination was recorded in the Republic of Armenia.

*Proceed with providing support for cultural activities of the organisations of national minorities*

See the information provided in Article 5.

## **Measures aimed at implementation of the Framework Convention article-by-article**

### **Article 1**

*The protection of national minorities and of the rights and freedoms of persons belonging to those minorities forms an integral part of the international protection of human rights, and as such falls within the scope of international co-operation.*

47. The Republic of Armenia is involved in active cooperation with the Council of Europe bodies dealing with minority issues and exercising monitoring, including the Advisory Committee on the

Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities; European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI); Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

48. Armenian authorities highly emphasise the fight against any manifestation of racial discrimination at both the national and international level. In 2013, the Republic of Armenia assumed the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. Fight against racial discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance was among the main priorities of the Armenian Chairmanship. To this end, the Republic of Armenia organised a high-level forum dedicated to fight against discrimination and intolerance in Europe. The forum dealt with the topics of racism and xenophobia in political discussions, as well as the calls for incitement to hatred and issues concerning fight against racial stereotypes, the role of national and European mechanisms in the fight against racism and xenophobia in press and politics.

49. During the Chairmanship of the Republic of Armenia, the “Youth against Online Hate Speech” Programme was adopted which aimed at timely prevention of these threats. In order to make this campaign more visible, the Chairmanship of the Republic of Armenia, jointly with the relevant partners, encouraged the movement and clarified the priorities for further steps. A European forum was organised to this end, which, in 2013, was the most important event of “No Hate Speech” movement.

50. We believe that diversity is the power and wealth of European societies and of Europe as a whole. To this end, during its Chairmanship, the Republic of Armenia hosted the Meeting 2013 on the Religious Dimension of Intercultural Dialogue, with a view to stepping up the actions in combating intolerance and promoting freedom of religion.

## **Article 2**

*The provisions of this Framework Convention shall be applied in good faith, in a spirit of understanding and tolerance and in conformity with the principles of good neighbourliness, friendly relations and co-operation between States.*

51. During the reporting period, Armenia carried out extensive measures to bring the human rights protection mechanisms in line with the international standards; international human rights treaties were ratified; and currently, measures are undertaken to improve the legislation of the Republic of Armenia.

52. During the recent years, the Republic of Armenia joined a number of non-discriminatory documents, including the UN International Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (ratified on 17 May 2010, entered into force on 22 October), the UN International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ratified on 24 January 2011), and the UN International Convention for the Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers and their Family Members (signed on 26 September 2013,



currently, at ratification stage). We also inform that the national reports concerning the Convention for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance have been submitted to relevant Committees.

53. As it has been regularly stated in previous reports, the amended Constitution of the Republic of Armenia also adopted the approach of direct transposition of international treaty provisions into the national legislation. Thus, pursuant to the constitutional provision, international treaties ratified by the Republic of Armenia are an integral part of the legal system of the Republic of Armenia and prevail over the domestic laws. According to the relevant provision of Article 6 of the Constitution, if international treaties define norms other than those provided for by domestic laws, the norms of the treaty shall apply.

54. Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia states that everyone shall have the right to preserve his or her national and ethnic identity. Persons belonging to national minorities have the right to preserve and develop their traditions, religion, language, and culture.

### **Article 3**

*1. Every person belonging to a national minority shall have the right freely to choose to be treated or not to be treated as such and no disadvantage shall result from this choice or from the exercise of the rights which are connected to that choice.*

*2. Persons belonging to national minorities may exercise the rights and enjoy the freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present Framework Convention individually as well as in community with others.*

55. In Armenia, any person belonging to a national minority freely chooses to be treated or not to be treated as such. The Republic of Armenia is fully guided by the principle of self-identification.

56. According to the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia “On approving the passport system regulations of the Republic of Armenia and the description of passport of the citizens of the Republic of Armenia”, an entry on national origin may, upon the request of the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, be made in his or her passport by the Passport and Visa Department of the Police of the Republic of Armenia or its territorial subdivisions, or — in foreign countries — by diplomatic missions or consular offices of the Republic of Armenia. Persons belonging to national minorities often do not exercise their rights due to lack of awareness and exercise thereof, and this precludes the possibility of collecting complete information on national minorities.

#### Article 4

*1. The Parties undertake to guarantee to persons belonging to national minorities the right of equality before the law and of equal protection of the law. In this respect, any discrimination based on belonging to a national minority shall be prohibited.*

*2. The Parties undertake to adopt, where necessary, adequate measures in order to promote, in all areas of economic, social, political and cultural life, full and effective equality between persons belonging to a national minority and those belonging to the majority. In this respect, they shall take due account of the specific conditions of the persons belonging to national minorities.*

*3. The measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 2 shall not be considered to be an act of discrimination.*

57. As a result of adoption of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On making amendments and supplements to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia” by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia in 2007, Article 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes that discrimination in terms of rights, freedoms and responsibilities based on race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, outlook, belonging to a national minority, birth, shall be prohibited.

58. The Administrative Offences Code of the Republic of Armenia defines that examination of a case on administrative offences shall be carried out according to the principle of equality of citizens. Particularly, according to Article 248, “Examination of cases on administrative offences shall be carried out according to the principle of equality of all citizens before the law and the authority conducting the examination of the case, irrespective of their origin, social and property status, belonging to a race or nation, sex, education, language, attitude towards religion, type and nature of occupation, place of residence, and other circumstances”.

59. Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On citizenship of the Republic of Armenia” prescribes that citizens of the Republic of Armenia shall be equal before the law, irrespective of the grounds for acquiring the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, national origin, race, sex, language, belief, political or other opinions, social origin, property or other status, and shall have all the rights, freedoms and responsibilities prescribed by the Constitution and laws.

60. The Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes in its turn that direct or indirect violation of human and citizen's rights and freedoms based on nationality, race, sex, language, belief, political or other opinions, social origin, property or other status, which has harmed a person's lawful interests shall be

punished by fine or imprisonment. During the reporting period, no crime on the ground of national discrimination was recorded in the Republic of Armenia.

61. Strategic Plan on Legal and Judicial Reforms for 2012-2016 has also been approved, which envisages implementation of large-scale reforms in all the laws concerning human rights.

62. In 2014, the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved the Action Plan 2014-2016 for Human Rights Protection Strategy, Chapter 12 whereof envisages activities, aimed at preservation of national and ethnic identity.

63. General analysis of application-complaints addressed to the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia during 2010-2014 reveals that applications received from national minorities generally concern their civil and criminal procedural rights. Similar complaints are also received from Armenians and mainly concern the improper organisation of administrative action, undue restriction of rights by relevant state bodies and other circumstances. In cases where applications concerned the rights of communities of national minorities as separate groups, there have not been any prima facie manifestations of discrimination by state bodies or their officials, while in case of violation of their social, cultural rights or the right to education, or undue restriction thereof, the relevant rights have been reinstated or ensured with the intermediation of the Ombudsman.

64. According to the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia", in addition to the annual report, the Defender shall also have the right to make ad hoc reports upon his or her initiative. Thus, the Report on the Status of Representatives of National Minorities in Armenia and on their Problems was published in 2011, which is available on the following website <http://www.ombuds.am/library/library/page/101/type/3>.

## **Article 5**

*1. The Parties undertake to promote the conditions necessary for persons belonging to national minorities to maintain and develop their culture, and to preserve the essential elements of their identity, namely their religion, language, traditions and cultural heritage.*

*2. Without prejudice to measures taken in pursuance of their general integration policy, the Parties shall refrain from policies or practices aimed at assimilation of persons belonging to national minorities against their will and shall protect these persons from any action aimed at such assimilation.*

65. Separate webpage is available on the website of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia ([www.mincult.am](http://www.mincult.am)) which provides information on the activities of associations of national minorities functioning in the Republic of Armenia, on areas of cultural cooperation, on joint projects and activities, as well as the list of non-governmental organisations of national minorities functioning in the Republic of Armenia. Currently, activities are underway at the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia for creating a cultural web portal, where a separate webpage is to be provided for covering the culture of national minorities residing in the Republic of Armenia, for national and regional programmes and activities being implemented, and for legal acts and international instruments on culture which are relevant to them.

66. One of the priorities of the cultural policy is to promote persistently the preservation, dissemination and development of cultural heritage and culture of national minorities. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia closely cooperates with the associations and non-governmental organisations of national minorities and assists in arrangement of concerts, exhibitions and other cultural events. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia regularly holds meetings and consultations with the representatives of the associations of national minorities where programmes for joint activities, main issues of national minorities in the field of culture, and proposals on improvement of the legislative framework are discussed. Protocols are drawn up as a result of the discussions, and instructions are given to relevant subdivisions.

67. In December 2010, with participation of the President of the Republic of Armenia and His Holiness Karekin II, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians, an evening dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Coordinating Council was organised which combined two events: the 7th Festival of Music of National Minorities and the 8th Exhibition of Fine Arts and Decorative Applied Arts.

68. A historical and documentary work (written by M. Muradyan), dedicated to Usubbek Temuryants, member of the Parliament of the first Republic of Armenia, the leader of the Yezidis of Transcaucasus, was published in 2012.

69. In October 2013, the Festival called "Songs and Dances of Various Nations" took place at *Arno Babajanyan* Concert Hall of the State Philharmonic of Armenia with participation of a number of dance groups, leading singers. Representatives of national minorities also participated in the Festival. Not only Armenian, but also Russian, Jewish songs and dances were performed.

70. Various communities of national minorities have published different nonfiction books concerning their community:

- (1) Russian Community—a book in Russian entitled "Russians in the History of Armenia", in 2009;

- (2) Yezidi Community— “Participation of Yezidi people in the Karabakh War”, written by Aziz Tamoyan and HasanTamoyan, in 2010;
- (3) Jewish Community—a book in Russian entitled “The Jewish in Armenia”, published in 2009 and 2010;
- (4) German Community— books in Russian entitled “German Pages of the History of Russia and Transcaucasus”, written by V.Vukhrer and N “Your Germans, Russia”, published in 2013;
- (5) Georgian Community — a collection entitled “Almanac”, published in 2012, which encompasses the writings of representatives of national minorities.

71. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia has developed a number of key strategic plans within the framework of state programmes of special significance to the Republic of Armenia. These include the Decision of the Government of Republic of Armenia No 449–N of 15 April 2010 “On approving the cultural programme and the list of activities envisaged by the strategic provisions of the national security of the Republic of Armenia”, drafted based on the provisions of the National Security Strategy (approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia NH-37-N of 7 February 2007). Pursuant to point 11 of the above-mentioned Decision, preservation of historical, spiritual, cultural values and ethnic identity of national minorities residing on the territory of the Republic of Armenia is deemed as one of the directions of the main activities in the field of culture, which is based on three fundamental principles:

- (a) promoting preservation of ethnic identity and development of ethnic culture;
- (b) preventing any act of ethnic discrimination;
- (c) promoting full integration of non-Armenian population to the society of Armenia.

72. According to the provisions of the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Armenia for 2011-2012, for the purpose of maintaining and developing cultural life of national minorities, a number of events presenting their ethnography and modern arts were organised, including:

- (1) a procession titled “Armenia is my home”, and English translation of a video film about the music festival;
- (2) shooting of the film of “Assyrians in Armenia”;
- (3) an event dedicated to the Armenian Genocide and the Holocaust;
- (4) an anniversary concert, dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the Coordinating Council for National and Cultural Organisations of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia adjunct to the Staff of the President of the Republic of Armenia;

(5) in order to promote cultural development of national minorities, all the historical and architectural, cultural, and religious buildings situated on the territory of the Republic of Armenia are under state protection, irrespective of their ethnic or religious belonging. The Jewish settlement and the territory of the cemetery of Yeghegis, dating back to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, are currently under partial reconstruction and upgrading;

(6) state support has been provided to the anniversary concert programme of the Ukrainian choir called "Dnipro";

(7) a cultural festival of national minorities living in the Republic of Armenia was organised in April 2012, at Arno Babajanyan Concert Hall. On the same day, Art-Expo of national minorities was held at the Northern Avenue, Yerevan;

(8) "Sinjar" Yezidi National Union NGO organised a drawing contest-exhibition called "In pencil" in March 2012;

(9) within the framework of "Through Culture to Tolerance" project, concerts were organised in May and June 2012, in Moscow and Saint Petersburg with participation of the composer Willy Weiner, pianist Anahit Nersisyan, and art director Armen Arnavutov-Sargsyan.

73. Key programmes implemented at the expense of annual grant programmes provided for by the state budget of the Republic of Armenia, approved at the Coordinating Council for National and Cultural Organisations of National Minorities of the Republic of Armenia in 2012-2013:

(1) a social clip about the equality of civil rights of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia was shot and transmitted by the Public Television;

(2) Assyrian, Yezidi, Kurdish, Greek, Russian, Belarusian, Ukrainian, Georgian communities obtained folk costumes for members of song and dance bands;

(3) representatives of the Jewish Community participated in "Maccabiah" Pan-Jewish sport games in Israel;

(4) song and dance band of the Georgian Community participated in the ethnography festival in Batumi;

(5) representatives of the Assyrian Community participated in Pan-Assyrian Olympics in Persia;

(6) upon the initiative of the Fund for Aid and Assistance to the Russian Compatriots of the Republic of Armenia and with participation of representatives of all national minorities, a conference was organised in the city of Vanadzor with a view to raising legal self-awareness;

(7)celebrationof the 20th anniversary of “Rossia” and “Harmony” Russian cultural centres NGOs of the Russian Community;

(8)celebration of the 15th anniversary of “Belarus Belarusian Community of Yerevan”NGO of the Belarusian Community;

(9)celebrationof the 15th anniversary of “Verbichenka” band of the Ukrainian Community in the city of Vanadzor.

74. For the purpose of maintaining and developing cultural life of national minorities, non-governmental organisations of national minorities were provided with support, specifically, in:

(1)organisingeducational, cultural events of Yezidis(“Yezidi National Union” NGO);

(2)printingthe “Almanac-2”, collection of writings of national minorities living in Armenia (“Iberia Georgian Charitable Community” NGO);

(3)anniversary concert of Maya Baghdasaryan, Vice-Chairman of “Harmony”National Centre of Russian Culture (“Harmony”National Centre of Russian Culture).

75. The best writings of representatives of Kurdish, Yezidi, Assyrian, Russian and other national minorities have also been included and are still being included in the collections printed by “Literal Armavir” national club of writers, under the sponsorship of the Marzpet of Armavirmarz of the Republic of Armenia.

76. Regularly, articles are printed in Hayrenakanchmarz newspaper; programmes are prepared by “Alt”, “NoyHayastan”, and “Luys” television companies, covering problems and achievements of national minorities in cultural, educational, economic and other areas.

77. Every year, the annual and mid-term expenditure programmes of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia envisage budgetary allocationsto support cultural events of national minorities of the Republic of Armeniaunder “Support to the culture of national minorities” sub-project of “State support to cultural events” project. Particularly, within the framework of the mentioned sub-project,15468.0 thousand Armenian drams were allocated in 2010, 15468.0 thousand Armenian drams- in 2011,14987.7 thousand Armenian drams — in 2012 and 13488.0 thousand Armenian drams —in 2013. Slight decrease in the allocated sums is due to economic difficulties in the country.

78. Annual republican events, i.e. exhibitions of fine arts and decorative applied arts, music festivals, were continuously organised in Yerevan and marzes of the Republic of Armenia with participation of all the communities of national minorities.

79. About 450 books in Greek, 686 books in Kurdish and thousands of books in Russian are kept and used in national minority languages in the National Library of the Republic of Armenia. There are also a

great number of pieces of literature in these languages in other libraries of the Republic; books in Russian are available in school libraries as well. There are also a considerable number of pieces of literature both in national minority languages under the protection of the Republic of Armenia, and in other languages of ethnic communities — Georgian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, German, and Polish — in libraries of the National Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Armenia and of relevant scientific-research institutions and educational institutions. The above-mentioned literature is freely accessible to anyone.

80. In 2012-2013, under “Publication of non-state press” programme, support was provided for 11 newspapers and 2 magazines in national minority languages. During the year, 2 books are to be published from the literature of national minorities: “Smoye Shamo: Life and activities” (memoirs) by Vasire Asho and “Articles” by Alikhane Mame.

The table below presents the press in national minority languages.

<b>1. Press in national minority languages</b>			<b>9977000</b>
<b>1.1. Newspapers</b>			
1	Yezidikhana (Armenian, Yezidi)	“Yezidi National Union” NGO	900000
2	Lalish (Armenian, Yezidi)	“Yezidi National Committee” NGO	900000
3	Rya-Taza (Kurdish)	“RyaTazaNewspaper Editorial” LLC	900000
4	GolosArmenii (Russian)	“Golos” LLC	500000
5	Dnipro-Slavutich (Armenian, Ukrainian)	“Ukraine Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia” NGO	2648000
6	Zagros (Armenian, Kurdish)	“Kurdish National Council of Armenia” NGO	1000000
7	Magen David (Russian, Jewish)	“Newspaper of Jewish Community of Armenia” NGO	500000
8	Iberia (Georgian)	“Iberia Georgian Charitable Community” NGO	500000
9	NovoyeVremya (Russian)	“NovoyeVremyaDaily Editorial” LLC	500000
10	Belarus (Russian, Belarusian)	“Belarus Belarusian Community of Yerevan” NGO	300000
11	AssyriskiyeNovosti (Russian, Assyrian)	“Khayadta Federation of Assyrian Organisations of Armenia” union of legal entities	1000000
<b>1.2. Magazines</b>			
12	Byzantine Heritage (Russian, Greek)	“Patrida Greeks of Armenia” NGO	0,0
13	Poka mi jivi (Russian, Polish)	“Polonia” Alliance of the Poles of Armenia Charitable NGO	329000

In 2013, within the framework of “Publication of non-state press” state programme, support was provided for the press in national minority languages, among them, 12 newspapers and one magazine.

<b>1. Press in national minority languages</b>			<b>9977000</b>
<b>1.1. Newspapers</b>			
1	“Yezidi National Union” NGO	Yezidikhana (Armenian, Yezidi)	900000



2	"Yezidi National Committee" NGO	Lalish (Armenian, Yezidi)	900000
3	"RyaTazaNewspaper Editorial" LLC	RyaTaza(Kurdish)	900000
4	"Golos" LLC	GolosArmenii (Russian)	500000
5	"Ukraine Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia" NGO	<i>Dnipro-Slavutich</i> (Armenian, Ukrainian)	2648000
6	"Kurdish National Council of Armenia" NGO	Zagros (Armenian, Kurdish)	900000
7	"Newspaper of Jewish Community of Armenia" NGO	Magen David (Russian, Jewish)	500000
8	"Iberia Georgian Charitable Community"NGO	Iberia (Georgian)	500000
9	"NovoyeVremya Daily Editorial" LLC	NovoyeVremya (Russian)	500000
10	"Belarus Belarusian Community of Yerevan" NGO	Belarus (Russian, Belarusian)	300000
11	"Khayadta Federation of Assyrian Organisations of Armenia" union of legal entities	AssyriskiyeNovosti (Russian, Assyrian)	800000
12	"Ilios Greek Community of Yerevan" NGO	Ilios (Russian, Armenian, Greek)	300000
<b>1.2. Magazines</b>			
13	"Polonia" Alliance of the Poles of Armenia Charitable NGO	Poka mi jivi(Russian, Polish)	329000

In 2012, under "Support to national minorities" programme, grants were allocated for organising events.

<b>Title of the expenditure programme</b>	<b>Allocated amount (dram)</b>	<b>Title of grantee</b>
Drawing contest-exhibition entitled "In pencil", organised by Yezidi National Union	121400	"SinjarYezidi National Union" NGO
Participation in concert projects entitled "Through culture to tolerance" in Moscow and Saint Petersburg	600000	"Menora Jewish Cultural Centre" NGO
Cultural festival of national minorities	3000000	"State Philharmonic of Armenia" SNCO
Concert of Yezidi national songs	139300	"SinjarYezidi National Union" NGO
Support to organisation of concerts dedicated to the establishment of "Ukraine Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia", DniproSlavutich newspaper and Dnipro choir	150000	"State Philharmonic of Armenia" SNCO
Total:	4010700	

In 2012, under "Support to national minorities" programme, grants were also allocated for the following projects:

<b>Title of the expenditure programme</b>	<b>Allocated amount (dram)</b>	<b>Name of grantee</b>
Support to organisation of educational,	800000	"Yezidi National Union" NGO

culturevents, national holidays of Yezidis		
Support to printing of "Almanac-2", a collection of writings of national minorities living in Armenia	1311000	"Iberia Georgian Charitable Community"NGO
Total:	2111000	

In 2013, under "Support to national minorities" programme, support was also provided for the following projects:

Author	Title of book	Circulation, copy	Amount (thousand drams)
Publication of literature of national minorities			
VasireAsho	"SmoyeShamo: Life and Activities"	500	600.0
AlikhaneMame	"Articles"	500	800.0
Total:		1000	1400.0

Funds allocated from the state budget as grants for cultural events under "Support to national minorities" programme and for publication of books and newspapers within the framework of "Publication of non-state press" state programme, 2009 to 2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newspapers	12168.0	12468.0	12968.0	10977.0	9977.0
Books					1400.0
Cultural events	2300.0	3000.0	2550.0	4010.7	2111.0
Total	14468.0	15468.0	15518.0	14987.07	13488.0

81. Since 2008, the Ministry of Culture has undertaken a new project - production of a film series to ensure the recognition of historical and modern monuments of national minorities. A 34-minute film entitled "Our song and our monuments" featuring the monuments of Aragatsotn and Lori — the northern area of Armenia, is already produced, which also covers Akhtala music festival.

82. By the Executive Order of the President of the Republic of Armenia of 29 December 2010, 13 members of the Coordinating Council were awarded letters of appreciation for long-term effective performance and for their contribution to inter-community co-operation:

- (1) Irina Gasparyan— Assyrian community;
- (2) Galina Gavrilovich— Belarusian community;
- (3) Svetlana Namchevadze— Georgian community;

- (4) KnyazHasanov— Kurdish community;
- (5) SiabandBakoyan—Yezidi community;
- (6) AllaKuzminskaya— Polish community;
- (7) Rima Varjapetyan— Jewish community;
- (8) GershBurshtein— Jewish community;
- (9) Victor Vukhrer— German community;
- (10) Romania Yavir— Ukrainian community;
- (11) Eduard Polatov— Greek community;
- (12) Ivan Yakovlev— Russian community;
- (13) Yuri Yakovenko— Russian community;

Among other awards:

- (1)HasanTamoyan (Yezidi) - Honoured Journalist, 2006;
- (2) Willy Weiner (Jew) - Honoured Art Worker, 2008;
- (3)RazmikKhosroyev (Assyrian) - Honoured Artist, 2008
- (4)AllaKuzminskaya (Polish) - Medal of MovsesKhorenatsi, 2010; letter of appreciation of thePresident of the Republic of Armenia, 2010;
- (5)GurgenGadachik (Polish) - Medal of MovsesKhorenatsi, 2012;
- (6)MusoyanAlikhan (Kurd) - Medal of MovsesKhorenatsi, 2012;
- (7)ArmenArnautov-Sargsyan (Jew) - Medal of MovsesKhorenatsi, 2013;
- (8)Rima Varjapetyan (Jew) - Medal of MovsesKhorenatsi, 2014;
- (9)RzzoShamoyan (Yezidi) – Medal of MkhitarHeratsi, 2014;
- (10) Ivan Morozov (Russian) –Presidential Award of the Republic of Armenia, 2014.

## **Article 6**

*1. The Parties shall encourage a spirit of tolerance and intercultural dialogue and take effective measures to promote mutual respect and understanding and co-operation among all persons*

*living on their territory, irrespective of those persons' ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, in particular in the fields of education, culture and the media.*

*2. The Parties undertake to take appropriate measures to protect persons who may be subject to threats or acts of discrimination, hostility or violence as a result of their ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity.*

83. Pursuant to Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On the fundamentals of cultural legislation: “The Republic of Armenia shall support the preservation and development of the cultural identity of national minorities residing in its territory, shall contribute to the creation of conditions for preservation, dissemination and development of the religion, traditions, language, cultural heritage and culture thereof through implementation of state programmes”. Article 9 of the same law guarantees participation in the cultural life and exercise of cultural activities in the Republic of Armenia for everyone- irrespective of nationality, race, sex, language, beliefs, convictions, social origin, property or other status; pursuant to Article 6 languages, national traditions and customs, geographic names shall also be considered as cultural value.

84. Pursuant to Article 8(b) of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On advertising”: “An advertisement shall be prohibited if it contains insulting expressions, comparisons and images relating to race, nationality, profession or social origin, age group or sex, language, religious and other convictions and so on”.

85. General education programmes approved by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia cover topics on tolerance, human rights, racial discrimination, history and culture of national minorities, and the textbook contains relevant materials thereon. Thematic units “Rights of national minorities” and “Tolerance” are included in the standard and programme of the course “Social studies” at general education schools of the Republic.

86. Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio” explicitly prohibits the use of television and radio programmes to incite national, racial and religious hostility or division. Public television and radio regularly broadcast programmes about ethnic communities of Armenia dedicated to their history, education, culture, language, rights. It is worth mentioning that there are no mass media in the Republic of Armenia which would disseminate negative stereotypes of ethnic minorities.

87. “Atour” Assyrian Association of Armenia launched—with the support of Armenian authorities and with the financial assistance of the Republican party of Armenia— the construction of a monument in downtown Yerevan — in *Oghakadzev* park in the vicinity of Nalbandyan street — dedicated to the commemoration of innocent victims of 1915 Genocide of Assyrian people. The monument was unveiled in April 2012. Representatives of Assyrian organisations throughout the world visited the Republic of Armenia to participate in the unveiling.

88. The Yezidi community also submitted an application to build a monument in Yerevan dedicated to the commemoration of innocent victims of 1915 Genocide of Yezidi people, which is currently under consideration.

89. The representatives of national minority communities have been involved in almost all social activities carried out by the Municipality from 2010- 2014, for instance, financial assistance has been provided to mothers of many- 4 and more children and to mothers of new-born children. Yerevan municipality continues co-operation with national minority communities. Within the scope of the co-operation, leaders of the above-mentioned communities have been invited to the Municipality; issues of bilateral interest have been discussed. Leaders of the communities were awarded certificates of honour and presented gifts by the Mayor of Yerevan for active involvement in public activities. Various types of social assistance have been provided to socially disadvantaged members of the above-mentioned communities.

90. To encourage tolerance among cultures, the following events have been held by organisations operating under the Department of culture and tourism of the staff of Yerevan municipality:

- (1) An exhibition titled "Home is far, Poland is always close...." was held in the centre in March-April 2014, which was organised by an Armenian Fund based in Warsaw;
- (2) Large-scale book exhibitions, presentations, contests and other cultural events dedicated to the literature and culture of native countries of national minorities were organised in 2009-2013 in the Central Library named after A. Isahakyan;
- (3) In 2009, students of the Music school named after A. Spendiaryan participated in an event dedicated to the 12<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishment of the Georgian community;
- (4) In 2010, an event was held jointly with the Polish community. Works of Polish composers were performed by schoolchildren in the Polish community;
- (5) In 2011, a concert was held jointly with the agency "Rossotrudnichestvo" within the framework of the programme "Russian language days in Armenia" comprising the works of Armenian and Russian composers;
- (6) In 2012, schoolchildren participated in an Armenian-Georgian contest and festival "You are our pride";
- (7) In 2010, within the framework of pan-European events "European night of museums" "Erebuni" Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve hosted groups of national minorities residing in Armenia, and familiarized them with the old settlement, the permanent exhibition of the

museum. The art groups of national minorities staged performances in the courtyard of the museum which symbolised respect towards and solidarity with the culture of everyone;

- (8) During “Erebuni-Yerevan” festivities, a separate stage has been allocated to national minorities and enabled them to present their national art and culture.

91. A database of schoolchildren representing national minorities has been created at the Department of general education of the staff of Yerevan municipality with the view to get those children involved in their national holidays or other events, as well as to encourage them.

## **Article 7-8**

### **Article 7**

*The Parties shall ensure respect for the right of every person belonging to a national minority to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, freedom of expression, and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.*

### **Article 8**

*The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organisations and associations.*

92. Articles 26-29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and relevant laws guarantee the rights of a person and a citizen to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, convictions, freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association and freedom of expression.

93. It is prescribed by Article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia that everyone shall have the right to form associations, including the right to join thereto. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that Article 47(2) provides for a limitation, particularly stating: “The exercise of rights and freedoms with the purpose of violent overthrow of the constitutional order, provocation of national, racial, religious hatred, propaganda of violence or warfare shall be prohibited”.

94. Most national minority communities — those having expressed willingness and will to do so — have their own registered religious organisations and function without any constraints:

- (1) the building of “Dvin” kindergarten is handed over to the disposal of the Assyrian church;

- (2) in November 2011, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia received the representatives of Assyrian communities from different countries and expressed his willingness to support the establishment of the World Assyrian Research and Cultural Centre in Armenia;
- (3) in October 2012, the delegation— led by the spiritual leader of world Yezidis' Mire-Mira Takhsin Beg— visited the Republic of Armenia, which was officially received by the Chairperson of the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia and the Catholicos of All Armenians. The latter participated in the ceremony of the consecration of the second biggest temple of Yezidi religion after Lalish, Ziyarat, which was built in 2011 in Aknalich settlement of Armavirmarz. Thereafter, the site development of a large-scale spiritual and cultural complex of Yezidis continued: a huge events hall was built; five stone monuments were built (monuments of YesidiUsubBek and Jhangir Agha, military commander Andranik dedicated to the Armenian-Yezidi friendship and the 100<sup>th</sup> commemoration of the Armenian Genocide); the whole area has been planted and improved.

95. The Constitution of the Republic of Armenia amended by 2005 clearly prescribes the principle of mutual non-interference in the affairs of authorities and religious organisations. Particularly, Article 8.1 of the Constitution states: "The Church is separate from the State in the Republic of Armenia". The Constitution provides for mutually beneficial co-operation between the state and various religious organisations, freedom of their activity stating that: "Freedom of activity of all religious organisations functioning as prescribed by law shall be guaranteed in the Republic of Armenia".

96. The draft law of the Republic of Armenia "On freedoms of conscience and religion" elaborated by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia has been put into circulation in 2011 the aim whereof is to bring the mentioned law in line with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia adopted in 2005, particularly, in line with Article 26 which reads as follows: "Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to change religion or beliefs, and freedom — either individually or in community with others — to manifest them in preaching, church ceremonies and other rites of worship. Manifestation of this right may be limited only by law, where it is necessary to protect the public safety, health, morals or the rights and freedoms of other".

97. Amidst the religions diversity, the majority of Armenians, both in Armenia and outside the borders thereof, are followers of the national, namely Armenian Apostolic Church. Despite its dominant position, the Armenian Apostolic Church treats other religious beliefs with understanding, particularly as regards national minorities and their national religions. Evidence to this is the informal meeting of the Catholicos of

All Armenians with leaders of non-governmental organisations of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia in Mother See of Holy Etchmiadzin held in 2009.

98. Over the past years following independence adequate legislative framework has been established in Armenia which provides for appropriate conditions to ensure religious diversity in the country. According to data as of 2014, 66 religious organisations are registered in the State Register of Legal Entities of the Republic of Armenia whereof 9 are the religious organisations of national minorities (including Russian, Assyrian, Jewish, Yezidi religious communities). Pursuant to Article 5 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On freedom of conscience and religious organisations” in force the terms established for registration of religious organisations are not compulsory for religious organisations of national minorities and the latter benefit from preferential and simplified terms prescribed by law when obtaining state registration.

99. There is also a Persian Blue Mosque in Yerevan operating without any constraints. Two Molokan communities located in Lori marz also operate in Fioletovo and Lermontovovillages without any state registration. They voluntarily refuse to get registered, and the state does not oblige them. In 2010, the religious organisation “Religious community of Russian Molokans of the town of Tsaghkadzor” was granted state registration by the State Register of Legal Entities of the Republic of Armenia. And in 2014, the religious organisation “St. AstvatsatsinHovani Monastery Complex of the Russian Orthodox Church” also obtained state registration. There also operates a Georgian church to which an area has been allocated by the Armenian Apostolic Church for holding worship rituals.

100. Relations between state institutions and religious organisations are co-ordinated by the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia— in the manner prescribed by the legislation— through the Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs. The Division provides professional expertise as regards draft legal acts submitted for consideration or opinion of the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, as well as specific issues concerning the scope of activities thereof; prepares information materials and statements about scopes of activities thereof; summarises and analyses information submitted by public administration bodies and local self-government authorities and submits them to the Minister, Chief of the Staff of the Government of the Republic of Armenia; ensures that the necessary information under the section “Division for National Minorities and Religious Affairs” of the [www.gov.am](http://www.gov.am) website is updated in a manner prescribed. The Division undertakes measures aimed at raising awareness about religious rights of persons and groups, addresses the issues being raised by religious organization, facilitates the resolution thereof and holds discussions.

101. In addition to historical monuments of the Armenian Apostolic Church, nowadays, in the territory of Armenia, there are historical and worship sites of religious and ethnic communities not existing any more. According to the data of the Historical and Cultural Heritage Protection Agency of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Armenia, the following monuments are under protection of the state:



- (1) Armenian Catholic church in Gyumri, built in 1848-1855 by Rev. Kanonikos Araratyan;
- (2) Russian church in Vanadzor, built in 1895, reconstructed in 1977;
- (3) Russian church in Gyumri (PlplanZham), built in 1904;
- (4) Russian church in Yerevan, built in 1913;
- (5) Blue Mosque (Göy Mosque) in Yerevan, built in 1766 (Reconstructed in 1992, it is currently open for visitors. A library, museum, cultural centre, and a Persian Language School function adjacent to the Mosque. The Blue Mosque of Yerevan is significant as an outstanding model of late Persian architecture in Trans-Caucasus);
- (6) Abbas Mirza's Mosque (Sardar's Mosque) in Yerevan, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century;
- (7) St. Kyril Church (Assyrian church), Dimitrov village, Ararat Marz of the Republic of Armenia, built in 1840;
- (8) St. Tovmas Church (Assyrian), VerinDvin village, Ararat marz of the Republic of Armenia, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century;
- (9) St. Sava Church (Greek church), Shamlugh village, Lori Marz of the Republic of Armenia, built in 1909. It is significant as a model of a Greek church preserved in Armenia.
- (10) Greek churches in Hankavan (Kotaykmarz) and Tsaghdan village (Lori marz);
- (11) Jewish cemetery, VayotsDzormarz of the Republic of Armenia;
- (12) Yeghegnadzor region, Yeghegis village, on the south-eastern edge;
- (13) On the left bank of river Yeghegis, 14<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> cc.;
- (14) Kurdish cemeteries, RiaTaza village, Aragats subarea, AragatsotnMarz of the Republic of Armenia, 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> cc.

102. The Law of the Republic of Armenia "On alternative service" is granting the nationals subject to drafting for compulsory military service a right to switch to an alternative labour service where a citizen's religious beliefs or convictions are in conflict with undergoing compulsory military service in military units, as well as with bearing, keeping, maintaining and using weapons. Bills on making amendments and supplements in the above-mentioned law and in the Law "On bringing into effect of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia" were adopted in 2013 as a result whereof the term of the alternative military service was reduced to 30 months, and the term of the alternative labour service- to 36 months which is proportionate from the perspective of human rights and is in line with the international standards, which state that the term of the alternative service may not exceed the term of the military service for more than

one and a half times. Since 2014, one hundred and twenty-eight applicants—who are followers of the religious community Jehovah's Witnesses— have undergone service in accordance with this law.

## **Article 9**

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that the right to freedom of expression of every person belonging to a national minority includes freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas in the minority language, without interference by public authorities and regardless of frontiers. The Parties shall ensure, within the framework of their legal systems that persons belonging to a national minority are not discriminated against in their access to the media.*

*2. Paragraph 1 shall not prevent Parties from requiring the licensing, without discrimination and based on objective criteria, of sound radio and television broadcasting, or cinema enterprises.*

*3. The Parties shall not hinder the creation and the use of printed media by persons belonging to national minorities. In the legal framework of sound radio and television broadcasting, they shall ensure, as far as possible, and taking into account the provisions of paragraph 1, that persons belonging to national minorities are granted the possibility of creating and using their own media.*

*4. In the framework of their legal systems, the Parties shall adopt adequate measures in order to facilitate access to the media for persons belonging to national minorities and in order to promote tolerance and permit cultural pluralism.*

103. Pursuant to Article 26 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On television and radio”, the Public Television and Radio Company shall be obliged to provide series and types of programmes to the television and radio audience, in which the interests of national minorities of Armenia, different strata and social groups of the society shall be taken into account.

104. The issues concerning national minorities are always in the spotlight of the Public Television. Issues, as well as historical and cultural events of the national minorities are regularly covered by the news service of the Public Television Company. The Public Radio Company broadcasts programmes in the national minority languages, particularly, in Kurdish, Yezidi, Assyrian, Russian, Greek, etc. The Radio broadcasts specific programmes (e.g. “Armenia is our home”), which — also in national minority languages — present events held by national minorities, the organisations thereof, as well as the current challenges.

105. Besides general news broadcasts in Kurdish, Yezidi, Assyrian, Georgian and Russian languages, there are also programmes covering the topics of culture and history, as well as folklore in national minority

languages. Besides being broadcasted through public radio transmitters, the mentioned programmes are also available at [www.armradio.am](http://www.armradio.am).

106. In 2012, a 12-episode movie “A part of the whole”— dedicated to 11 national minority communities in the Republic of Armenia — was shot and showed in December by the request of the Public Television Company in 2012.

107. In 2012, an exhibition and sale of the literature published in native languages of national minorities residing in Armenia was held in the park near Miasnikyan’s monument within the framework of events carried out by Yerevan Municipality on the occasion when Yerevan was named as the “World Book Capital 2012” by UNESCO.

108. Pursuant to the Annual Report of the international organisation “Reporters without Borders” the Republic of Armenia was recognised as the leading in the region in 2013. The report examined the level of freedom of speech in press (television, radio, and media) worldwide.

See also point 80 of this Annex.

## **Article 10**

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use freely and without interference his or her minority language, in private and in public, orally and in writing.*

*2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if those persons so request and where such a request corresponds to a real need, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible, the conditions which would make it possible to use the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities.*

*3. The Parties undertake to guarantee the right of every person belonging to a national minority to be informed promptly, in a language which he or she understands, of the reasons for his or her arrest, and of the nature and cause of any accusation against him or her, and to defend himself or herself in this language, if necessary with the free assistance of an interpreter.*

109. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia: “Everyone shall have the right to preserve his or her national and ethnic identity. Persons belonging to national minorities shall have the right to preserve and develop their traditions, religion, language and culture”.

110. State care of national minority languages of utmost importance for further steps towards democratisation and development of civil society in the Republic of Armenia. The languages of national minorities are under state protection and have special recognition in Armenia. The linguistic rights of national minorities are enshrined in Article 41 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia. The Republic of Armenia guarantees free application of the languages of national minorities in its territory by Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On language”, and Article 4(c)(2) prescribes: “The organisations of national minorities living in the territory of the Republic of Armenia shall design their documents, forms, seals in Armenian along with a translation into their language”.

111. Pursuant to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On language”, the Republic of Armenia guarantees the free use of national minority languages in its territory.

112. The Law “On language” (Article 4) obliges to keep the records in Armenian within the territory of the Republic of Armenia, whereas for organisations of national minorities residing in the territory of the Republic of Armenia an opportunity is provided— in parallel to this obligation— to design their documents, forms, seals also along with a translation into their native language.

113. The Law of the Republic of Armenia “On fundamentals of administrative action and administrative proceedings” envisages that persons having command of national minority languages in the Republic of Armenia may submit, with the view of conducting the administrative proceedings, the application and documents attached to it in the language thereof. Meanwhile, in such cases the administrative body may require to submit Armenian translation of the documents, as long as the whole records related to the conduct of administrative proceedings are kept in Armenian (Article 27.2).

114. Pursuant to the Judicial Code of the Republic of Armenia (Article 19) Armenian is prescribed as the language of trials. Meanwhile, it is provided that persons participate in the case shall have the right to appear in court in the language of their preference, as long as they provide interpretation into Armenian. The court shall provide the persons participating in a criminal case and having no command of Armenian with interpreter’s services at the expense of the state. The court shall ensure the provision of services of an interpreter to natural persons participating in administrative cases and civil cases prescribed by law — at the expense of the state — if they do not have command of Armenian and prove that they do not have sufficient means to afford paid interpretation services.

115. Pursuant to the Administrative Offences Code of the Republic of Armenia (Article 267), a person subject to administrative liability shall, inter alia, have the right to make a speech in the native language thereof and avail themselves of interpreter’s services if they have no command of Armenian.

## Article 11

*1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to use his or her surname (patronymic) and first names in the minority language and the right to official recognition of them, according to modalities provided for in their legal system.*

*2. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to display in his or her minority language signs, inscriptions and other information of a private nature visible to the public.*

*3. In areas traditionally inhabited by substantial numbers of persons belonging to a national minority, the Parties shall endeavour, in the framework of their legal system, including, where appropriate, agreements with other States, and taking into account their specific conditions, to display traditional local names, street names and other topographical indications intended for the public also in the minority language when there is a sufficient demand for such indications.*

116. Article 15 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes that everyone — including any national minority representative — has the right to use— in the course of criminal proceedings— the language he or she has command of. The participant of the criminal proceedings, except for the body conducting the criminal proceedings, who does not have command of the Armenian — the language of the criminal proceedings — may act in the language he or she has command of; during that period he is provided with an interpreter, and in cases provided for by the law, such service is provided free of charge. Meanwhile, persons who lack sufficient command of the language of criminal proceedings shall — in cases provided for by law — receive verified copies of documents to be delivered in the language they have command of. The referred requirement of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia shall apply to any person not having command of the language of the criminal proceedings, including national minorities of the Republic of Armenia.

117. In 2007, an amendment was made to the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia pursuant to which proceedings in the Republic of Armenia shall be conducted in Armenian. Persons participating in a case shall have the right to appear in court in the language of their preference, as long as they provide interpretation into Armenian (Article 7).

118. Where there is a need to display street names, as well as other topographical indications intended for the public, posters in national minority languages, it shall be regulated by the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On language” which prescribes that state enterprises, institutions and organisations of the Republic of Armenia are obliged: “to design the sign boards, forms, stamps, seals, international postal envelopes and all means of advertising in Armenian along with other languages, where necessary”(Article 4(c)).

119. In 2010-2014, no violations of the right of representatives of national minorities to appear in their native language or any language they have command of were committed by subdivisions of the Police of the Republic of Armenia; no criminal cases were returned from courts or the Prosecutor's Office for additional preliminary investigation on grounds referred.

## **Articles 12 and 14**

### **Article 12**

- 1. The Parties shall, where appropriate, take measures in the fields of education and research to foster knowledge of the culture, history, language and religion of their national minorities and of the majority.*
- 2. In this context the Parties shall inter alia provide adequate opportunities for teacher training and access to textbooks, and facilitate contacts among students and teachers of different communities.*
- 3. The Parties undertake to promote equal opportunities for access to education at all levels for persons belonging to national minorities.*

### **Article 14**

- 1. The Parties undertake to recognise that every person belonging to a national minority has the right to learn his or her minority language.*
- 2. In areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities traditionally or in substantial numbers, if there is sufficient demand, the Parties shall endeavour to ensure, as far as possible and within the framework of their education systems, that persons belonging to those minorities have adequate opportunities for being taught the minority language or for receiving instruction in this language.*
- 3. Paragraph 2 of this article shall be implemented without prejudice to the learning of the official language or the teaching in this language.*

120. Article 39 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia lays down: "Everyone shall have the right to education. Basic general education shall be compulsory, except for cases provided for by law". A higher level of compulsory education may be prescribed by law.

121. In 2008, the “Strategic programme for 2008-2015 reforms in pre-school education in the Republic of Armenia” was approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia. Special attention is paid to the expansion of kindergarten network in the areas inhabited by the representatives of national minorities. Within the framework of the “Increased access to pre-school education” programme included in the list of priorities for 2010 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, pre-school education micro-programmes have been introduced, as well as renovation, fitting and furnishing activities have been carried out in the general education establishments in the communities of Ararat marz of the Republic of Armenia, including in the kindergarten of Dimitrov community and in the school of VerinDvin community.

122. Pre-school education centres have been established in school buildings in a number of rural communities of Armenia, where there are classes for children of national minorities aged 4-5 in the first half of the day. Such pre-school education centres function in a number of general education schools in Shirak, Aragatsotn, Armavir and Ararat marzes of the Republic of Armenia.

123. “Secondary education in state education institutions shall be free of charge. Principles of autonomy of higher education institutions shall be determined by law. Procedure for the establishment and functioning of educational institutions shall be prescribed by law. Every citizen shall have the right to free education on competitive basis in state higher and other vocational education institutions, as prescribed by law. The state shall — in cases and as provided for by law — provide financial and other assistance to educational institutions implementing higher and other vocational education programmes and to students thereof”.

124. Pursuant to the laws of the Republic of Armenia “On general education” and “On language”: “The general education and upbringing in the communities of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia may be organised in their native language in compliance with the state programme and under state sponsorship, by compulsory teaching of the Armenian language”. At the same time by the relevant decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of 2012 in specific cases (in schools located in mountainous, highly mountainous, borderline rural areas, in urban and rural schools having classes in national minority languages and in other cases) classes with less capacity may be opened by the authorisation of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia (RA MES). This decision provides an opportunity to open classes consisting of only Yezidi children in communities with Yezidi population.

125. Pursuant to point 2 of the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No 399-N of 4 April 2013 “On approving the slots according to professions under MA education programme for on-site education with complete compensation of the tuition fee (free of charge) provided by the state as student scholarships, one of the reserve slots under MA education programme for on-site education with complete compensation of the tuition fee in the form of scholarship was provided to Christine Hasoyan (patronymic - Kiaram), a representative of Yezidi community of national minorities by the order of the Minister of

Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia enabling her to continue her education in the profession of Oriental Studies (Iranian studies) of the MA programme of the Yerevan State University.

126. Textbooks “Yezidi language and literature” for 1-11 grades have been published and republished since 2005 with funding provided by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia.

127. In 2009, the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia proposed the standard and curriculum for Assyrian language for the grades 1-12, which were approved after undergoing expert examination. The Ministry of Education and Science funded the publication and republication of 1<sup>st</sup> grade textbook “Speak in Assyrian” and 2<sup>nd</sup> grade textbook-copybook “Write and read in Assyrian”.

128. An order was issued by the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia on 21 December 2007, pursuant to which amendments were made in the Order of the Minister of Science and Education of the Republic of Armenia of 25 August 2003 “On approving the procedure for admission of students to general education and special general education establishments of the Republic of Armenia”, and it was prescribed that children of citizens belonging to a national minority are admitted to a school where the language of instruction is their national (native) language or to a school (class) where there is a course in such language, and, where not available, the choice of the language of instruction shall be made by the parents of children (learners).

129. There are classes with instruction of Russian language functioning in 42 general education schools for the population of Russian and Slavic origin, where the instruction of general education subjects is carried out in Russian, with the exception of subjects “Armenian language and literature” and “History of Armenia”. Concurrently, there are a number of 60 general education schools in the Republic with intensified instruction in Russian.

130. The Yezidis and Assyrians living in Armenia have established an educational and methodological base in the system of general education with the support of state institutions. Subject committees for “Iranian studies” and “Semitology” function in the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia (NIE MES RA), which carry out expert examination of the curricula, textbooks, manuals in Yezidi, Kurdish and Assyrian languages.

131. See points 162-165 of the third report for the list of general education schools in the Republic of Armenia with instruction of Yezidi, Kurdish and Assyrian languages. See points 47-60 of the third report for information on education in Russian language.

132. The following steps were taken in the field of education of national minorities in Armenia:



- (1) a programme for the development of education of the national minorities and its time-frame were elaborated according to which each year textbooks are published to enable the study of the language, literature and culture of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia;
- (2) “Model curriculum of a general education school (class) of national minorities” was approved, according to which 41 class hours per week were allocated for teaching of the native language and literature of national minorities in the 1<sup>st</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades. The standard and programme of Kurdish and Assyrian languages for the 1<sup>st</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades were approved;
- (3) based on the initial applications submitted by the communities of the national minorities residing in Armenia, funds are allocated in the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia for publication of textbooks. Due to the allocated funds, textbooks in the Assyrian language for the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> grades, the ABC book of the Kurdish language and the textbooks for the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> grades were published;
- (4) textbooks of Yezidi language for the 1<sup>st</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> grades have been developed and published. The Yezidi community also actively participated in the development of these textbooks with involvement of Yezidi specialists of the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Education and Science (NIE MES) of the Republic of Armenia;
- (5) textbooks of “Native studies-5” and Mathematics for upper grades have been translated from Armenian into Russian and were provided to the students of the schools of national minorities by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia;
- (6) the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia regularly conducts trainings for Yezidi teachers, as well as organises courses of Armenian language for the representatives of national minorities;
- (7) among other languages, Russian is also included in the list of subjects of contests for schoolchildren held annually in the Republic. Competitions and festivals of Russian language are held for schoolchildren. The schoolchildren of Armenia take part in the distant contest of Russian language. There are permanent training courses, as well as seminar-consultations for Russian language teachers at the National Institute of Education of the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Armenia and Russian Language Development Armenian Centre. Within the framework of co-operation with this Centre issues related to textbooks, teaching materials and training of teachers are discussed;
- (8) based on the “Memorandum of Mutual Understanding signed at the Session of Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Co-operation

between the Republic of Armenia and the Hellenic Republic” the Yerevan State Armenian-Greek College of Tourism, Service and Food Industry were established. The College incorporates Greek experience in the field of tourism and provides professional qualification in “Tourism” and “Service management in hotels and tourism complexes”. Taking into account the above-mentioned fact, subjects “Greek Language” and “History of Greek Culture” were also included in the curricula. Moreover, Greek language is also included in the list of preferred subjects of the curriculum of all professions of the College, the instruction of which is at student’s option.

### **Article 13**

*1. Within the framework of their education systems, the Parties shall recognise that persons belonging to a national minority have the right to set up and to manage their own private educational and training establishments.*

*2. The exercise of this right shall not entail any financial obligation for the Parties.*

133. Non-governmental organisations of national minorities in the Republic of Armenia have established and operate Sunday schools in their languages. As of 2014, there are Polish, Greek, Georgian, Jewish, German, Belarusian, and Ukrainian Sunday schools currently functioning. The courses are held in the Cultural Centre allocated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia for educational and cultural activities of national minorities.

### **Article 15**

*The Parties shall create the conditions necessary for the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in cultural, social and economic life and in public affairs, in particular those affecting them.*

134. In 2010, the Republic of Armenia signed the Additional Protocol of the European Charter of Local Self-Government on the right to participate in the affairs of a local authority at Utrecht, Holland (it entered into force on 1 September 2013). Pursuant to this document, the state must introduce in the legislation such provisions that will create opportunities and will oblige the local self-government bodies to attract the participation of different entities in the decision-making process and to discuss with them alternative solutions to the problems and to their implementation.

135. The National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia adopted on 19 June 2013 the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On making supplements to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On local self-

government””, the implementation of which is anticipated to result in capacity building of local self-government bodies through strengthening relationships between these bodies and different population groups (including national minorities), development of community-based participatory institutions, establishment of democratic government culture as a separate level of public administration. One of the key innovations of this Law is that residents of the community may initiate introducing an issue in the meeting agenda of the Council of Elders (according to the law in force, only the Head of the Community and the Council of Elders enjoyed this right). Naturally, residents representing national minorities also enjoy this right.

136. Article 30 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia prescribes that citizens of the Republic of Armenia — who have attained the age of eighteen — shall have the right to vote and to take part in referenda, as well as to take part in the public administration and local self-government directly and through their representatives elected by free expression of their will. Pursuant to Article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, anyone having attained the age of twenty-five, having been a citizen of the Republic of Armenia for the preceding five years, having been permanently residing in the Republic in the preceding five years and having the right of suffrage may be elected as a deputy.

137. Article 3 of the Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia prescribes: “Electors shall — irrespective of national origin, race, gender, language, religion, political or other views, social origin, property or other status — have the right to vote and to be elected. Any restriction of the right of suffrage on these grounds shall be prosecuted by law”.

138. Article 143 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia also prescribes that direct or indirect violation of human and citizen's rights and freedoms based on nationality, race, sex, language, belief, political or other opinions, social origin, property or other status, which has harmed a person's lawful interests shall be punished by fine or imprisonment.

139. The representatives of national minorities are fully integrated to the social and economic life of the Republic. Assyrian, Greek, Kurd and Yezidi physicians work in the health sector. In 2013, a representative of Yezidi community became a member of Council of Elders of Yerevan. The Vice President of the National Assembly is Greek by nationality, etc.

140. In February 2013, the auditorium of “Tactics” was named after Jahangir Agha, the national hero of Yezidis, in the Military Institute after V. Sargsyan of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia.

## **Article 16**

*The Parties shall refrain from measures which alter the proportions of the population in areas inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities and are aimed at restricting the rights and freedoms flowing from the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention.*

141. The Government of the Republic of Armenia does not implement a policy or measures aimed at altering the proportions of the population. The concern about alterations have been in the focus of attention of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, and the Government of the Republic of Armenia stipulated in the main document describing the above-mentioned reforms — “Concept on community enlargement and establishment of intercommunity unions” (which was approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia on 10 November 2010 session) —that the main criteria for enlargement of communities is the following: “The communities inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities may be enlarged only with the communities predominantly inhabited by the representatives of the same nation”.

#### **Article 17**

*1. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish and maintain free and peaceful contacts across frontiers with persons lawfully staying in other States, in particular those with whom they share an ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious identity, or a common cultural heritage.*

*2. The Parties undertake not to interfere with the right of persons belonging to national minorities to participate in the activities of non-governmental organisations, both at the national and international levels.*

142. The Republic of Armenia fosters co-operation of national minorities with their mother countries.

Particularly, in case of Georgia and Iran — two bordering states of Armenia – contacts are maintained freely and without constraints, as has always been the case in the past. With regard to the third neighbour - Azerbaijan, direct contacts with the minorities living in that country have become impossible since 1988, when the policy of ethnic cleansing implemented by the Azerbaijani authorities turned into apparent aggression and massive military actions against the population of Nagorno-Karabakh. This has resulted not only in the continuing closure of the border with this country, but also into a large-scale xenophobic and racial-hatred propaganda by Azerbaijan on the state level which directly affects the minorities and undoubtedly fails to contribute to the settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

As opposed to Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia attaches particular importance to peaceful settlement of Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, which will create an opportunity for strengthening the regional stability and

security and guaranteeing exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the national minorities.

The Republic of Armenia supports contacts of non-governmental organisations among different countries as an important means for building confidence, whereas Azerbaijan persecutes any NGOs that wish to co-operate with the Armenian organisations.

In May 1994, Nagorno-Karabakh, Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a ceasefire agreement, which is effective up to date.

143. Representatives of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia participate in international conferences, workshops and other events every year. Particularly, with the financial support of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, “Elpida” Greek Community of the Union of Greek NGOs arranged a visit of a dance and song group to participate, from 10-18 May 2014, in a festival in Greece. Representatives of “Iberia” Georgian Charitable Community of Armenia visit the Republic of Georgia to participate in different events every year. With the financial support of the OSCE, the head of “Ashour” Assyrian Youth Centre of “Khayadta” Federation of Assyrian Organisations of Armenia spent a week in Austria to participate in a conference. Representatives of “Polonia” Alliance of the Poles Charitable NGO frequently visit Poland. In May 2014, representatives of Polish community in Gyumri participated in cultural events in Poland. With the support of the Government of the Russian Federation, representatives of Russian community often visit the Russian Federation, in particular, Moscow, Saint Petersburg, to participate in conferences and cultural festivals.

### **Article 18**

*1. The Parties shall endeavour to conclude, where necessary, bilateral and multilateral agreements with other States, in particular neighbouring States, in order to ensure the protection of persons belonging to the national minorities concerned.*

*2. Where relevant, the Parties shall take measures to encourage trans-frontier co-operation.*

Specified in the third report of the Republic of Armenia.

144. On 13 May 2013, the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the Republic of Belarus signed an agreement of co-operation in guaranteeing the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

### **Article 19**

*The Parties undertake to respect and implement the principles enshrined in the present framework Convention making, where necessary, only those limitations, restrictions or derogations which are provided for in international legal instruments, in particular the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, in so far as they are relevant to the rights and freedoms flowing from the said principles.*

145. In April 2014, the draft Law of the Republic of Armenia “On making amendments and supplements to the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On refugees and asylum” submitted by the Government of the Republic of Armenia upon a legislative initiative, was forwarded to the National Assembly; it will be brought in line with the requirements of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 January 1951.

146. The Law of the Republic of Armenia “On refugees and asylum” defines the concept of “refugee”, pursuant to which:

(1) a foreign national, who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his or her former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it;

(2) a foreign national who was forced to leave his or her country of nationality and in case of stateless persons —the country of his or her former habitual residence, owing to generalised violence, external aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other serious circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.

147. Article 27 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia “On refugees and asylum” stipulates that refugees granted asylum in the Republic of Armenia, asylum seekers and members of their families shall enjoy the same rights as accorded to the citizens of the Republic of Armenia with respect to the right to choose their place of residence and to move freely in the territory of the state.

## Annex 2

to the Protocol Decision of the sitting of the Government  
of the Republic of Armenia No 45 of 30 October 2014

**Distribution of the permanent population of the Republic of Armenia by Yerevan city and marzes of the Republic of Armenia, as per  
urban/rural population**  
*/based on the findings of the 2011 Census/*

(person)

	Republic of Armenia	Yerevan	Aragatsotn	Ararat	Armavir	Gegharkunik	Lori	Kotayk	Shirak	Syunik	Vayots Dzor	Tavush
<b>Total</b>												
<b>Republic of Armenia</b>	<b>3018854</b>	<b>1060138</b>	<b>132925</b>	<b>260367</b>	<b>265770</b>	<b>235075</b>	<b>235537</b>	<b>254397</b>	<b>3E+05</b>	<b>141771</b>	<b>52324</b>	<b>128609</b>
Armenian	2961801	1048940	125552	253125	247853	234474	231066	249508	249742	141353	52187	128001
Yezidi	35308	3268	5474	4975	16906	57	652	3211	727	21	8	9
Russian	11911	4940	180	436	426	328	3152	590	1100	259	77	423
Assyrian	2769	226	11	1625	178	15	10	676	6	8	5	9
Greek	900	300	13	16	22	15	360	70	50	10	3	41
Ukrainian	1176	603	20	63	82	43	91	93	113	26	20	22
Kurd	2162	93	1616	26	157	87	11	94	36	5	2	35
Polish*	124											
Belarusian	214	122	3	14	13	9	9	10	10	11	6	7
Georgian	617	264	26	42	59	16	100	32	39	13	3	23
Jewish*	127											
German*	67											
Persian*	476											
Other	1102	692	25	30	31	22	40	82	94	46	6	34
Refused to answer	100	54	0	9	9	1	12	2	6	4	3	0

**Urban**

<b>Total</b>	<b>2028203</b>	<b>1060138</b>	<b>30595</b>	<b>74103</b>	<b>85050</b>	<b>71423</b>	<b>137784</b>	<b>254397</b>	<b>1E+05</b>	<b>95170</b>	<b>18449</b>	<b>54186</b>
Armenian	2006156	1048940	30408	73553	84004	71133	136129	249508	145512	94854	18369	53746
Yezidi	8243	3268	74	227	744	9	517	3211	171	14	5	3
Russian	8301	4940	51	179	181	197	654	590	938	198	40	333
Assyrian	1048	226	5	83	24	6	9	676	6	5	3	5
Greek	742	300	6	7	11	8	264	70	46	5	2	23
Ukrainian	999	603	11	19	43	17	71	93	91	18	18	15
Kurd	318	93	10	9	13	34	9	94	18	3	0	35
Polish*	102											
Belarusian	176	122	1	4	7	5	6	10	6	8	5	2
Georgian	445	264	11	13	9	5	68	32	27	10	1	5
Jewish*	104											
German*	49											
Persian*	473											
Other	970	692	17	7	6	6	26	82	77	37	3	17
Refused to answer	77	54	0	0	0	0	9	2	6	4	2	0

**Rural**

<b>Total</b>	<b>1092141</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102330</b>	<b>186264</b>	<b>180720</b>	<b>163652</b>	<b>97753</b>	<b>116916</b>	<b>1E+05</b>	<b>46601</b>	<b>18449</b>	<b>74423</b>
Armenian	1053361		95144	179572	163849	163341	94937	113165	104230	46499	18369	74255
Yezidi	29867		5400	4748	16162	48	135	2800	556	7	5	6
Russian	3819		129	257	245	131	2498	206	162	61	40	90
Assyrian	2289		6	1542	154	9	1	567	0	3	3	4
Greek	201		7	9	11	7	96	42	4	5	2	18
Ukrainian	235		9	44	39	26	20	42	22	8	18	7
Kurd	1896		1606	17	144	53	2	54	18	2	0	0
Polish*	24											
Belarusian	46		2	10	6	4	3	4	4	3	5	5
Georgian	180		15	29	50	11	32	9	12	3	1	18
Jewish*	27											
German*	25											
Persian*	3											



				3							
Other	143	8	23	25	16	14	11	17	9	3	17
Refused to answer	25	0	9	9	1	3	1	0	0	2	0

*\*) Distribution of figures for Yerevan city and marzes of the Republic of Armenia is not included for reasons of confidentiality of personal data.*

to the Protocol Decision of the sitting of  
the Government of the Republic of  
Armenia No 45 of 30 October 2014

### MIGRATION DYNAMICS BASED ON BELONGING TO A NATIONALITY, FROM 2002 TO 2011

(According to the data provided by the regional Passport Divisions of the Police adjunct to the Government of the Republic of Armenia) <sup>1</sup>

(person  
)

	Arrived <sup>2</sup>							Departed								
	Assyria n	Yezi di	Armeni an	Gree k	Russia n	Ukrainia n	Othe r	Total	Assyria n	Yezidi	Armeni an	Greek	Russi an	Ukraini an	Other	Tota l
<b>Total in the Republic of Armenia</b>																
<b>2002</b>	11	95	9155	10	87	6	18	<b>9382</b>	22	247	10286	2	293	33	44	<b>10927</b>
<b>2003</b>	8	84	9605	2	100	10	18	<b>9827</b>	16	276	9003	1	194	27	31	<b>9548</b>
<b>2004</b>	8	68	9503	0	57	12	14	<b>9662</b>	12	263	8719	2	176	26	29	<b>9227</b>
<b>2005</b>	8	76	10291	0	55	6	5	<b>10441</b>	10	223	8903	3	127	8	29	<b>9303</b>
<b>2006</b>	7	71	8986	0	48	8	6	<b>9126</b>	5	126	7787	1	102	15	17	<b>8053</b>
<b>2007</b>	7	71	8986	0	48	8	6	<b>9126</b>	5	126	7787	1	102	15	17	<b>8053</b>
<b>2008</b>	6	141	10217	0	28	3	4	<b>10399</b>	3	75	6603	0	53	5	8	<b>6747</b>
<b>2009</b>	4	110	7802	0	45	0	0	<b>7961</b>	1	56	4704	2	24	3	7	<b>4797</b>
<b>2010</b>	8	78	7811	0	23	0	0	<b>7920</b>	5	31	3199	0	37	1	0	<b>3273</b>
<b>2011</b>	2	204	26400	0	29	0	0	<b>26635</b>	1	15	2609	0	10	1	1	<b>2637</b>
<b>Urban areas</b>																
<b>2002</b>	3	14	5372	4	60	2	8	<b>5463</b>	6	80	7519	2	228	29	39	<b>7903</b>

<b>2003</b>	0	17	5606	2	64	3	18	<b>5710</b>	5	100	6557	1	158	24	24	<b>6869</b>
<b>2004</b>	4	9	5552	0	36	8	11	<b>5620</b>	3	92	6160	2	145	21	21	<b>6444</b>
<b>2005</b>	1	7	5729	0	24	6	2	<b>5769</b>	2	87	6266	3	101	8	25	<b>6492</b>
<b>2006</b>	3	10	5081	0	28	4	2	<b>5128</b>	2	44	5585	1	86	14	14	<b>5746</b>
<b>2007</b>	0	20	5334	1	25	2	4	<b>5386</b>	4	32	5070	0	78	7	15	<b>5206</b>
<b>2008</b>	2	17	5052	0	14	3	2	<b>5090</b>	1	17	4517	0	41	4	5	<b>4585</b>
<b>2009</b>	1	19	4463	0	31	0	0	<b>4514</b>	0	14	3159	2	18	3	6	<b>3202</b>
<b>2010</b>	3	6	4375	0	19	0	0	<b>4403</b>	0	13	2067	0	26	1	0	<b>2107</b>
<b>2011</b>	0	33	14026	0	18	0	0	<b>14077</b>	0	3	1637	0	8	1	1	<b>1650</b>

**Rural areas**

<b>2002</b>	8	81	3783	6	27	4	10	<b>3919</b>	16	167	2767	0	65	4	5	<b>3024</b>
<b>2003</b>	8	67	3999	0	36	7	0	<b>4117</b>	11	176	2446	0	36	3	7	<b>2679</b>
<b>2004</b>	4	59	3951	0	21	4	3	<b>4042</b>	9	171	2559	0	31	5	8	<b>2783</b>
<b>2005</b>	7	69	4562	0	31	0	3	<b>4672</b>	8	136	2637	0	26	0	4	<b>2811</b>
<b>2006</b>	4	61	3905	0	20	4	4	<b>3998</b>	3	82	2202	0	16	1	3	<b>2307</b>
<b>2007</b>	2	84	4311	1	9	1	1	<b>4409</b>	4	94	2136	0	14	0	7	<b>2255</b>
<b>2008</b>	4	124	5165	0	14	0	2	<b>5309</b>	2	58	2086	0	12	1	3	<b>2162</b>
<b>2009</b>	3	91	3339	0	14	0	0	<b>3447</b>	1	42	1545	0	6	0	1	<b>1595</b>
<b>2010</b>	5	72	3436	0	4	0	0	<b>3517</b>	5	18	1132	0	11	0	0	<b>1166</b>
<b>2011</b>	2	171	12374	0	11	0	0	<b>12558</b>	1	12	972	0	2	0	0	<b>987</b>

(1) Based on statistical development of the tickets of statistical registration of the arrived and the departed (they were

*prepared during the registration of population according to the place of residence and during the removal from the registration)*

*(2) Including the data of administrative registration of migration dynamics within the Republic.*

## Annex N 4

to the Protocol Decision of the sitting of the  
Government of the Republic of Armenia of No 45 of  
30 October 2014

**PERSONS BORN ALIVE, BY NATIONALITIES, 2002-2012 \***  
(based on the mother's nationality)

Year	Assyrian	Belarusian	Yezidi	Armenian	Jewish	Greek	Russian	Georgian	Ukrainian	Kurd	Other	Not mentioned	Total
2002	36	2	375	31670	6	5	101	3	12	5	14	0	32229
2003	32	0	324	35288	1	11	97	6	14	3	17	0	35793
2004	31	0	362	36967	2	10	100	2	19	7	20	0	37520
2005	31	1	435	36882	3	6	101	5	9	4	22	0	37499
2006	30	0	497	36993	0	10	75	3	6	4	7	14	37639
2007	23	3	605	39336	1	6	86	4	5	3	8	25	40105
2008	30	1	635	40366	3	9	97	1	4	8	9	22	41185
2009	15	2	660	43549	2	10	100	4	9	6	16	40	44413
2010	41	2	771	43816	0	6	100	2	8	5	24	50	44825
2011	24	0	660	42482	5	5	61	6	4	2	32	59	43340
2012	21	0	582	41710	5	4	59	8	9	4	13	65	42480

\*) According to the information provided by territorial Civil Status Acts Registration Divisions under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia

**THE DECEASED BY NATIONALITIES, 2002-2012\***

Year	Assyrian	Belarusian	Yezidi	Armenian	Jewish	Greek	Russian	Georgian	Ukrainian	Kurd	German	Other	Not mentioned	Total
2002	19	8	162	24923	5	26	311	9	48	20	4	19	0	25554

2003	18	2	166	25581	1	27	179	6	16	2	4	12	0	26014
2004	27	2	149	25269	1	25	161	5	20	6	3	11	0	25679
2005	13	2	73	26174	1	12	82	3	11	2	1	5	0	26379
2006	7	0	52	27043	0	7	64	5	6	4	0	6	8	27202
2007	4	0	67	26658	0	14	64	2	4	5	0	3	9	26830
2008	12	1	116	27163	0	7	88	2	1	3	0	8	11	27412
2009	12	1	127	27317	0	11	59	3	10	4	0	7	9	27560
2010	13	1	105	27685	0	4	74	2	5	4	0	4	24	27921
2011	12	1	97	27755	0	10	66	1	8	1	1	3	8	27963
2012	21	1	102	27293	0	8	70	0	7	4	0	5	88	27599

