

**ARMENIA****Section I – Impact assessment**

I.1 Has an authority been assigned as responsible for the implementation of the Recommendation? If so, which? Yes  No

Since the implementation of Recommendation falls under the competences of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, its different departments, in accordance with their functions, implement duties related to implementation of the requirements of the Recommendation.

I.2 How would you assess the impact of the recommendation on the human rights of members of the armed forces in your country? Please explain your reply.

Fully satisfactory  Adequate  Insufficient  Absent

The Recommendation, which content is akin to the content of the educational material, advisory opinions and recommendations of other international organizations, the legislation of the Republic of Armenia in the fields of military service and defence, and which is taken into consideration in the process of developing the object (scope) of military law, contributes to the increase of awareness of the members of the armed forces.

I.3 Have specific measures for the promotion and protection of the human rights of members of armed forces been adopted after and pursuant to the adoption of the Recommendation? If so, please provide examples. Yes  No

The Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia periodically undertakes measures aimed at the development of mechanisms of human rights protection in the armed forces. The issues raised in the Recommendation are contained in the Handbook on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Armed Forces Personnel, which has been produced jointly by ODIHR and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of the Armed Forces. The mentioned Handbook has been translated into Armenian with the assistance of the OSCE Office in Yerevan. Based on that Handbook, seminars on human rights have been conducted in different units of Armenian armed forces. Additionally, the educational programs of the armed forces and military educational institutions, which currently are in the phase of elaboration, will take the Recommendation into consideration.

I.4 Which obstacles, if any, have been encountered in the implementation of the Recommendation?

No obstacle has been encountered.

**Section II – Dissemination of the Recommendation**

II.1 Has an authority been assigned as responsible for the dissemination of the Recommendation? If so, which? Yes  No

Every unit and authority, in the framework of its competences, implement dissemination and explanation of the Recommendation.

II.2 Have specific events been organised to ensure the dissemination of the Recommendation? If so, please provide examples. Yes  No

See the answer to question 1.3.

II.3 Which obstacles, if any, have been encountered in the dissemination of the Recommendation?

No obstacle has been encountered.

II.4 To which authorities has the Recommendation been distributed?

The Recommendation has been discussed and analyzed by the corresponding departments of the Ministry of Defence, which competences relate to the protection of human rights in armed forces, including but not being limited to the departments of Defence policy, Human Resources and Military Education and Legal Affairs, the Military Policy, the Investigation Service, the Department of works carried out with armed forces personnel, Military educational institutions, etc.

II.5 Has the Recommendation been distributed to members of the armed forces?

Yes  No

The Recommendation has not been directly distributed to members of the armed forces.

Based on the Recommendation, guiding rules, educational programs have been elaborated, by which members of the armed forces get acquainted with the content of the document. The Recommendation is discussed and analyzed by the departments, which competences relate to the protection of human rights in armed forces, e.g.: departments of Defence policy, Human Resources and Military Education and Legal Affairs, the Military Policy, the Investigation Service, etc.

II.6 Has the Recommendation been translated ?

Yes  No

The Defence Ministry has translated it for working purposes, not officially

II.7 If not, is this foreseen?

Yes  No

II.8 How would you assess the visibility of the Recommendation?

Fully satisfactory  Adequate  Insufficient  Absent

### Section III – Implementation of specific provisions

#### A - Right to life

A.1 Are there measures in place to ensure an independent and effective investigation into suspicious deaths or alleged violations of the right to life of a member of the armed forces?

Yes  No

According to the provisions of the Criminal Procedure and Criminal Codes of the Republic of Armenia, in case of suspicious deaths or alleged violations of the right to life a criminal case shall be instituted and examination shall be carried out, including pre-criminal proceedings and judicial examination. Additionally, the Law of the Republic of Armenia on Disciplinary Rules of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia states that in the case of suspicious deaths or alleged violations of the right to life of a member of the armed forces service examination shall be implemented.

A.2 Are there measures in place to encourage reporting of acts inconsistent with the right to life and to protect those reporting such acts against retaliation?

Yes  No

The law of the Republic of Armenia on Disciplinary Rules of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia entitles the members of the armed forces to report superior commanders on the illegal and

unlawful activities of other members of the armed forces. The law also prescribes liability for commanders, who have hindered reporting or have carried out other illegal action or inaction. The decree Number 154 of the Defence Minister of the Republic of Armenia, dated 21.02.2012, regulates the ensuring of protection of members of the armed forces, who are victims or witnesses in instituted criminal cases.

A.3 Please provide information about the legal framework of such measures and examples of the measures in place. If the reply to one or more of the questions above is “NO”, please explain why such measures are not in place and whether any measure is in preparation.

See answers to questions A.1 and A.2.

*B – Torture and other forms of ill-treatment*

B.1 Are there measures in place to protect members of the armed forces from torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment? Yes  No

In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the Criminal Procedure Code prescribes criminal liability and the law of the Republic of Armenia on Disciplinary Rules of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia stipulates disciplinary liability for torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, other unlawful treatment towards members of the armed forces, as well as for subjecting them to unfounded punishment

B.2 Are there specific measures in place for more vulnerable categories, such as conscripts? Yes  No

All the members of the armed forces are equal before the law

B.3 Are there measures in place to ensure an independent and effective investigation into alleged acts of torture or other ill-treatment, or when the authorities have reasonable grounds to suspect that such acts have occurred? Yes  No

See the answer to question A.2.

B.4 Are there measures in place to encourage reporting of acts of torture or other ill-treatment and to protect those reporting such acts against retaliation? Yes  No

See the answer to question B1

B.5 Please provide information about the legal framework of such measures and examples of the measures in place. If the reply to one or more of the questions above is “NO”, please explain why such measures are not in place and whether any measure is in preparation.

Information on legal framework is provided in the answer to question B.1.

*C – Forced or compulsory labour*

C.1 Is military service compulsory? If so, please indicate whether it is possible to exact an alternative service instead of compulsory military service, and which are the differences in nature and duration of such Yes  No

service?

According to the laws of the Republic of Armenia on Military Serving and on Conscription, males of 18-27 years old shall be subject to compulsory military service for a duration of 24 months. The Law of the Republic of Armenia on Alternative Service provides that any citizen of the Republic of Armenia may join alternative service, where undergoing military service in military subdivision, as well as carrying, keeping, maintaining and using weapons are contrary to his religious beliefs and convictions. The types of alternative service are:  
(a) alternative military service — military service not related to combat duty and to carrying, keeping, maintaining and using of weapons in Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia (duration of 36 months),  
b) alternative labour service — labour service performed outside the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia (duration of 42 months).

D – Military Discipline

D.1 Is there a clear legal framework in place governing military discipline in accordance with paragraphs 19-21 of the Appendix to the Recommendation? If so, please indicate a reference to the relevant legal framework. If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation. Yes  No

The relations connected with military discipline are regulated by the law of the Republic of Armenia on Disciplinary rules of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia.

E- Right to liberty and security

E.1 Is there a procedure prescribed by law dealing with the deprivation of liberty of members of the armed forces? Yes  No

The provisions of the Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code on deprivation of liberty extend to the members of the armed forces.

E.2 Is it lawful to detain members of armed forces under the age of 18? Yes  No

The provisions of the Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Code related to deprivation of liberty of persons under the age of 18 extend to the members of the armed forces under the age of 18 (see subchapter T).

E.2.1 If so, do detention conditions comply with the conditions set out in Paragraph 23 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

According to the Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Criminal Code and the Judicial Code everyone has right to personal freedom and immunity, a person may be deprived of freedom only in the cases and in the order prescribed by law. Yes  No

E.2.2 If the reply to question E.2.1 is “NO”, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

E.3 Are there any limitations or exceptions to the guarantees set out in Paragraphs 24 to 27 of the Appendix to the Recommendation possible? If so, please specify. Yes  No

F- Right to a fair trial

F.1 In matters that qualify as criminal under the European Convention on Human Rights, do members of the armed forces enjoy procedural rights and safeguards to the same extent as in criminal proceedings against civilians, in accordance with Paragraphs 28, 30 and 31 of the Appendix to the Recommendation? If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation in this area.

Yes  No

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia all people are equal before the law.

F.2 Is there a clear legal framework setting out limitations or exclusions to the right to have access to a tribunal for the determination of members of the armed forces' civil rights and obligations? If any, please provide examples of such limitations or exclusions.

Yes  No

There are no such limitations, all people are equal before the law.

F.3 Does your country have military courts?

Yes  No

F.3.1 If so, are they separate from the chain of command?

Yes  No

F.3.2 If the reply to question F.3 is "yes", are there differences in the organisation and operation of military courts, in comparison with civil courts, in particular as regards the procedural safeguards set out in Paragraphs 33 and 34 of the Appendix to the Recommendation?

Yes  No

G – Right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence

G.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that conscripts are posted near their family and home, and that posting of professional members far from their family and home is not used as a disciplinary punishment?

Yes  No

The law on Conscription states the bases, which fulfilment allows the citizens conscripted for military service to have the right to be posted no farther than 150km from their home place. The citizens serving in the armed forces on contractual basis (Professional members of the armed forces) may not be posted outside the administrative zone of their residence for disciplinary punishment purposes. The professional members of the armed forces may move with their families near the place, where they have been posted.

G.2 Are there measures in place to ensure that members of the armed forces posted abroad are able to maintain private contacts?

Yes  No

The members of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia serving abroad are free to maintain personal contacts. Additionally, the legislation of the Republic of Armenia permits their families to accompany them abroad.

G.3 Are there assistance programmes in place for those accompanying the members of the armed forces posted abroad?

Yes  No

By decree N 778 of the Government of Armenia, dated 27 November, 2000, adequate compensation is provided for transportation expenses, including, freighting and other expenses incurred by the families of the members of the armed forces serving abroad.

G.4 Can members of the armed forces enjoy parental leave, childcare benefits, access to nursery schools and adequate children's health and educational systems? If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

Yes

No

The right of parental leave, childcare benefits and of access to nursery schools and adequate children's health and educational systems provided by the legislation of the Republic of Armenia extend to members of the armed forces, as stated by the law of the Republic of Armenia on military serving.

G.5 Where appropriate, please provide examples of good practices regarding the right of members of armed forces to respect for their private and family life, home and correspondence, in accordance with section "G" of the Appendix to the Recommendation.

#### H – Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

H.1 Are there measures in place to allow all members of armed forces to comply, as much as possible, with their religious obligations? If so, please provide examples. If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

Yes

No

The members of the armed forces are free to have religious belief. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change the religion or belief and freedom to, either alone or in community with others manifest the religion or belief, through preaching, church ceremonies and other religious rites. The only requirement on member of the armed forces is not to join a religious organization, nor establish a religious association. The Constitution provides that the exercise of this right may be restricted only by law in the interests of the public security. The law on military serving prescribes that the members of the armed forces, *inter alia* may not join a religious association (political parties neither) and they may not use their official position to advance the interests of those organizations.

H.2 Do conscripts have the rights to be granted conscientious objector status?

While professional members of the armed forces are free to withdraw from the armed forces by their request, conscripts may reject compulsory military service and opt for alternative military service before starting their service.

Yes

No

H.2.1 If so, is an alternative service of a civilian nature available

Yes

No

The alternative military service is only available to conscripts, who apply for it. Information on alternative service is provided in the answer to the

question C.1.

H.2.2 If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

H.3 Are conscientious objectors exposed to sanctions, disciplinary measures or judicial prosecutions?

Yes

No

Sanctions are imposed to citizens, who, out of religious belief, reject both compulsory military service and alternative service. Based on the decision of the European Court of Human Rights in the case Bayatyan v. Armenia, Courts of the Republic of Armenia, subjects are held criminally liable when they have refused from not only military service, but also alternative one. This practice will be formalized soon, as amendments to the Criminal Code and to the law on Alternative Service are being drafted and they are planned to come into force in 2013.

H.4 Can professional members of the armed forces leave the armed forces for reasons of conscience? If so, please explain the conditions and the procedure, and in particular whether the requests can be reviewed by an independent and impartial authority. If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

Yes

No

Professional members of the armed forces may leave the armed forces by their own free will, including for religious belief purposes. The law of the Republic of Armenia on military serving provides that they may refuse from military service by presenting a petition.

H.5 Are there measures in place to ensure that conscripts and members of the armed forces are informed, respectively, of the right to be granted conscientious objector status and to leave the armed forces for reasons of conscience and of the procedures available to exercise these rights?

Yes

No

See the answer to question H.2.

H.6 Where appropriate, please provide examples of good practices regarding the right of members of armed forces to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, in accordance with section "H" of the Appendix to the Recommendation.

I – Freedom of expression

I.1 Is there a clear legal framework setting out formalities, conditions and restrictions to the right to freedom of expression for the members of armed forces?

Yes

No

According to the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia everyone has the right to freedom of expression. It is forbidden to constrain a person to refuse from his opinion or to change it. Everyone has the right to freedom of speech, including freedom of searching, receiving, imparting information and ideas by any means of information, regardless of state frontiers. Moreover, everyone shall have the right to freely express his/her opinion. No one shall be forced to recede or change his/her opinion. Therefore, this general provisions extend to members of the armed forces, for whom no restriction is provided.

I.2 If so, please briefly present it, by providing in particular examples of restrictions to the right to freedom of expression.

At the present moment, reasonable restrictions of freedom of speech relate to state or service secrets or confidential information. But, there is a common understanding that the given domain needs to be regulated more in detail and specific framework shall be set, as so requires the nature of the service.

J – Right to access to relevant information

J.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that full and detailed information about recruitment in the armed forces and commitments resulting there from are provided to potential recruits? Yes  No

Information on enlistment for professional military service is provided in the website of the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Armenia, as well as by other means of mass communication.

J.2 Can former and current members of armed forces have access to their own personal data, including medical records and information regarding exposure to situations potentially hazardous to their health? Yes  No

According to the Constitution and the law on Freedom of Information everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression including freedom to search for, receive and impart information and ideas by any means of information regardless of the state frontiers. Moreover, the law on personal data prescribes that any person has the right to have access to his/her personal data.

J.3 If so, are there restrictions to this right of access? Please provide examples, if any. Yes  No

The law on personal data prescribes that the data subject's request to submit information may be rejected in the cases prescribed by law.

K – Freedom of peaceful assembly and association

K.1 Can members of the armed forces join lawfully established military associations or trade unions? If so, please indicate the conditions and eventual restrictions to this right. If not, please explain why and whether any measure to review or lift the existing restrictions or prohibitions is in preparation.

Further to the requirements of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, the rights to form parties and trade unions and join them may be restricted in a manner prescribed by law for the employees in the armed forces, police, national security, prosecutor's office, as well as judges and members of the Constitutional Court. The law on military serving states that members of the armed forces may not join any political party, religious or trade union, form political parties.

Yes  No

K.2 Can members of the armed forces join political parties? If so, please indicate the conditions and eventual restrictions to this right. If not, please explain why and whether any measure to review or lift the existing restrictions or prohibitions is in preparation. Yes  No

See answer to question K.1.

L – Right to vote and to stand for election

L.1 Are there any restrictions on the electoral rights of members of the armed forces and on membership in the armed forces during a member's candidacy or term of office? If so, please provide examples. Yes  No

The Electoral Code of the Republic of Armenia states that the members of the armed forces have the right to vote. Members of the armed forces are not entitled to become a deputy of the National Assembly, occupy an elected or other post in state or self-governance bodies. The Elections Code of the Republic of Armenia states that the member of the armed forces has not the right to apply for National Assembly deputy candidacy if he continues holding the status of member of the armed forces.

M- Right to marry

M.1 Do members of the armed forces enjoy the right to marry and to form civil partnership in the same terms as civilians? If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation. Yes  No

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not stipulate any limitation.

N – Right to protection of property

N.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that the property of members of armed forces, including conscripts, if retained upon joining the armed forces, is returned at the end of military service? Yes  No

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not provide any restriction of the right to property during military service or after it.

O – Accommodation

O.1 Are there measures in place to ensure adequate accommodation for members of armed forces and their families, both on the national territory and abroad?

The law of the Republic of Armenia on social security of members of the armed forces and members of their families and decree N 778 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia prescribe that accommodation shall be granted to members of the armed forces and to members of their families during their service. Additionally, Government may even grant title to immovable property to members of the armed forces. Moreover, if the member of the armed forces leases an apartment located in the place of service, including abroad, the amount of payment for the lease is compensated by the state.

Yes  No

O.2 Where accommodation is provided in barracks, are there separate dormitories for women and men? Yes  No

P – Remuneration and pension

P.1 Do professional members of the armed forces receive remuneration giving them a decent standard of living and an adequate retirement pension? Yes  No

The law on social security of members of the armed forces and their family members states that the members of the armed forces retired from military service in compliance with the law receive a leave compensation equivalent to the duration of their service, as well as military pension, in case of

fulfillment of necessary record (working years).

P.2 Are there measures in place to ensure that men and women in the armed forces are entitled to equal pay for equal work or work of equal value? If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation. Yes  No

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not stipulate discrimination on pay between males and females.

Q – Right to dignity, health protection and security at work

Q1. Are there specific measures in place to protect the dignity at work of members of armed forces, in particular as regards the prevention of sexual harassment? If so, please indicate the relevant legal framework and provide examples. If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

Yes  No

Q2. Is medical care provided during and as a result of military operations free of charge for the service persons?

Yes  No

The law of the Republic of Armenia on social security of members of the armed forces and their family members provides that in case of having problems related to health, both in peaceful conditions and during military actions, the member of the armed forces is entitled to free and high quality medical care and service.

Q.3 Are there allowances or compensation schemes available for members of the armed forces obliged to leave the armed forces because of an injury resulting from the exercise of military duties, or in case of death in service?

Yes  No

The law of the Republic of Armenia on social security of members of the armed forces and their family members states that in case of an injury resulting from the exercise of military duties, or in case of death, the latter's family members receive state insurance compensation. Additionally, the families of members of the armed forces, who have deceased, receive compensation of funeral expenses and financial means for the restoration of cemetery.

Q.4. Where appropriate, please provide examples of good practices regarding the right of members of armed forces to dignity, health protection and security at work, in accordance with section "Q" of the Appendix to the Recommendation.

R- Nutrition

R.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that members of the armed forces enjoy the right to decent and sufficient nutrition in accordance with section "R" of the Appendix to the Recommendation? Where appropriate, please provide examples of good practices. Yes  No

By decree of the Government of Armenia special standards were defined, which fulfillment ensures that nutrition is of appropriate quality and provides required calories.

S – Non-discrimination

S.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that members of armed Yes  No

forces enjoy their rights and freedoms without any discrimination, in accordance with section "S" of the Appendix to the Recommendation? Where appropriate, please provide examples of good practices.

The process of ensuring rights and freedoms for members of the armed forces is implemented by excluding any type of discrimination in conformity with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, other laws and legal acts, which relate to the domain of military service.

S.2 Are there any limitations to the access of women to the armed forces, or to particular types of occupational activities within the armed forces? If so, please provide examples. Yes  No

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not stipulate such limitations.

S.3 Can sexual orientation constitute a ground to prevent access to the armed forces, or for discharge? Yes  No

The legislation of the Republic of Armenia does not stipulate such restriction.

*T – Persons under the age of 18 enlisted in the armed forces*

T.1 Does your legislation allow the voluntary recruitment into the armed forces of persons under the age of 18? Yes  No

According to the law on military serving, the citizens of 16-18 years old may apply to be admitted in military educational institutions, take part in the admission proceedings and in case of getting the required grades, they will become students of those institutions, which grants the status of member of the armed forces.

Yes  No

T.2 If so, are there measures in place to ensure the full information about the duties involved and the informed consent of these persons and of their parents or legal guardians?

According to the law on military serving, the citizens of 16-18 years old, who have been admitted to military educational institutions, shall sign a contract on serving in the armed forces with the consent of their parents or tutors, who also shall sign the contract.

Yes  No

T.3 Are there special measures in place to protect the physical and psychological welfare of these persons?

See the answer to question Q.1.

T.4 Can these persons take an active part in the hostilities? Yes  No

The students of military educational establishments are not involved in hostilities.

*U – Training*

U.1 Are training activities aimed at increasing the knowledge of human rights by members of armed forces in place? If so, please indicate by whom are such training activities carried out. Yes  No

The process of education of members of the armed forces, includes ideological-educational and social-public preparation, in which framework the Handbook on human rights and fundamental

freedoms of the armed forces personnel prepared with the assistance of the OSCE Office in Yerevan, and the Handbook on international humanitarian law are used to teach about human rights and the basics of their legislative protection.

U.1.1. If the reply to question U.1 is "YES":

U.1.1.1 Is international human rights law part of the training programme? Yes  No

U.1.1.2 Are the human rights of the members of armed forces themselves part of the training programme? Yes  No

U.1.1.3 Are prevention of ill-treatment and discrimination part of the training programme? Yes  No

U.1.1.4 Is international humanitarian law, including the duties mentioned in paragraph 84 of the Appendix to the Recommendation, part of the training programme? Yes  No

U.1.2 If the reply to question U.1 is "NO", please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation.

#### V – Allegations of human rights violations

V.1 Are there measures in place to ensure that members of the armed forces have the right to bring allegations of human rights violations, in particular of discrimination, harassment and bullying, before an independent body? If so, please indicate to which authorities can such allegations be brought and which is the procedure. If not, please explain why and whether any measure is in preparation. Yes  No

See answer to question Q1. The articles 359 and 360 of the Criminal Code prescribe criminal liability for such cases, when the mentioned actions have originated grave consequences. Particularly, punishment relates to up to two years of stay at disciplinary isolators or up to ten years of deprivation of liberty. If those actions have not originated grave consequences, then disciplinary liability is applied.

### **Section IV - Follow-up**

IV.1 Which measures would you recommend to ensure that the principles set out in the Recommendation and in its Appendix are complied with in national legislation and practice?

The scope of the Recommendation is wide and comprehensive. Therefore, the level of implementation in different directions may differ. When evaluating implementation, various aspects should be taken into account, such as states' security situation, legal systems, structure of armed forces. Compliance with the Recommendation in some cases requires major changes, while in others minor patterns of practice should change. An effective manner of complying is integration of the requirements in domestic legislation. Additionally, making information available is one of the key factors of effective implementation. Particularly, members of the armed forces shall be informed about the legislation in a simplified manner via handbooks, booklets and other educational material distributed to them. Furthermore, conducting activities aimed at raising level of awareness of the members of the armed forces, such as seminars, workshops; help to make the recommendations less abstract and more palpable for them.

IV.2 Should the Council of Europe continue examining periodically the implementation of this Recommendation? If so, should such examination in future concentrate on specific issues, and which specific issues would you recommend examining in that case?

The progress achieved in different directions may differ considering that required changes require time, since they imply not only formal amendments (e.g: legislative), but also changing patterns of practice. The continuous monitoring of Recommendations' implementation by the Council of Europe is necessary. By this, not only evaluation of results is meant, but also granting the possibility to consult, and exchange experience on implementation. Therefore, the possibility of holding consultations with expertise groups, would help to better pave the way towards implementation.

IV.3 Are there any issues on which the Recommendation and its Appendix should be revised or completed? If so, please indicate them.

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