

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 22 April 2024

MIN-LANG (2024) PR 4

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Sixth periodical report

presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter

ARMENIA

THE SIXTH REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

According to Article 16 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, Armenia submits the Sixth Report on the course of measures aimed at implementation of the principles of the Charter and its provisions, on results of the fifth round of observations of the Committee of Experts on application of the Charter in Armenia, as well as on practical steps implemented at national level within the framework of the Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

CHAPTER 1

CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENTS OF NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

General Provisions

1. According to Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, discrimination based on sex, race, skin colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion, world view, political or other views, belonging to national minority, property status, birth, disability, age, or other personal or social circumstances shall be prohibited. According to Article 56 of the Constitution, Everyone has the right to preserve their national and ethnic identity. Persons belonging to national minorities have the right to preserve and develop their traditions, religion, language and culture.
2. The Republic of Armenia signed the European Charter for Regional Languages (hereinafter referred to as “Charter”) on May 11, 2001 and deposited the instrument of ratification, on January 25, 2002. The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages was ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia in 2001. It came into force on May 1, 2002.
3. According to Article 3, Point 1 of the Charter, the Republic of Armenia declares that within the meaning of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the minority languages in the Republic of Armenia are Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish.

4. According to Article 2, Point 2 of the "European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages", the Republic of Armenia declares that the Republic of Armenia undertakes to apply the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish.
5. According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On language", the Republic of Armenia guarantees the free use of languages of national minorities within its territory.
6. In Armenia, the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On the Human Rights Defender" was adopted in 2003 (amended in 2016, becoming a Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia), and the Staff to the Human Rights Defender has been established on the basis of the Law.
7. The annual report for 2023 ¹ was published on the activities of the RA human rights defender, the state of protection of human rights and freedoms. Within the framework of the report, the problems related to the right to preserve the language of persons belonging to national minorities were also highlighted and relevant proposals were presented in relation to their overcoming.

Article 7 of the Charter

Objectives and Principles

Point 1.

- a) The recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth

The overall picture of national minorities in the RA

8. In accordance with the 2022 census, the total quantity of national minorities in Armenia amounted to 56,489 people (56,953 in 2011). The majority of them - 31,079 people, or 55% of the non-Armenian population, were Yezidis (35,308 people in 2011, or approximately 62% of the non-Armenian population). The national demographic profile of the Republic of Armenia, encompassing data on nationality, gender, age, native language, and regional distribution, as per the 2022 census is shown in Annex 1.
9. According to the Census Program (questionnaire), approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 1149-N of July 28, 2022, the questions concerning the nationality, proficiency in native and other languages of the members of the household, were questions of "open-ended nature",

¹ <https://www.ombuds.am/images/files/c21b3daa983465bea149c85cf9f2cec3.pdf>

i.e., the list of possible answers was provided in accordance with the list of nationalities downloaded onto the presentation (tablet) (Manual of Coding of Nationalities). To summarize responses regarding the proficiency in native and other languages, the list specified by the "Language Coding Manual" downloaded onto the tablet was used.

According to the results of the RA census in 2011, the national minorities made up 1.89% of the country's population, and in 2022, they made 1.93%. The questions regarding national composition and native language of the Republic of Armenia in both 2011 and 2022 were voluntary, allowing respondents the option to decline to answer these questions at their discretion. Thus, based on the results of the census in 2022 in the Republic of Armenia, 545 people refused to answer questions regarding their nationality, 2,129 – their native language, and 11,669- their proficiency in other languages (during the census in 2011 in the Republic of Armenia, 100 people refused to answer questions regarding nationality, and 29- regarding their native language).

10. In general, approximately 50 non-governmental organizations representing 11 ethnic communities operate in the Republic of Armenia, and part of their work is also directed towards the preservation and advancement of their native languages. Alongside the Assyrian, Yezidi, Russian, Greek, and Kurdish ethnic communities, non-governmental organizations of the Ukrainian, Jewish, Polish, Georgian, Belarusian, and German ethnic communities also actively operate. Unions of non-governmental organizations and associations representing national minorities operate in Armenia, with the purpose of uniting non-governmental organizations of different ethnic communities.
11. In 2017, within the Parliament of the previous convocation and the Parliament constituted according to the extraordinary parliamentary elections of 2021, a standing committee for the protection of human rights and public affairs of the National Assembly was established. Due to the activities undertaken within its mandate, the Committee, in collaboration with several non-governmental organizations operating in Armenia, as well as representatives of state and local self-government bodies, constantly and consistently carries out work on the issues of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia, raising their problems and solving them.
12. By the Decision No. 1674-L of September 28, 2023, "On Amendments and Additions to the Decision No. 1978-L of December 26, 2019" of the Government of the Republic of Armenia", the action plan for 2023-2025, arising from the National Strategy for the Protection of Human Rights, has been

approved, in which Article 4.8 envisions the adoption of the draft law "On National Minorities". The purpose of the latter is to regulate relations concerning the exercise of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, to define the issues faced by the state and local self-government bodies in relation to them, and to establish organizational and legal foundations for the formation and operation of the Chamber of National Minorities. Thus, to contribute to the realization of the rights of national minorities, discuss the situation and problems concerning their realization, prepare proposals for problem resolution, and express a position, the creation of a Chamber of National Minorities is planned. It is planned to empower the chamber, among other things, with the function of monitoring the implementation status of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities.

13. On the official website of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (<http://www.gov.am/am/staff-structure/info/74/>), documents related to the field are posted in order to inform interested bodies, organizations, and people involved in the sphere of rights, obligations, and their implementation as defined by the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages. These documents include international agreements ratified by the Republic of Armenia along with their related reports, legislation of the Republic of Armenia in Armenian and Russian, as well as opinions from the Committee of Experts of the Council of Europe and their corresponding comments. The document package is regularly updated.

b) the respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question

14. According to the statement attached to Decision by National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia No. 247-2 of December 28, 2001, "On Ratifying the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages (with attached statement)" the Republic of Armenia declares that within the meaning of "the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages" the minority languages of the Republic of Armenia are Assyrian, Yezidi, Greek, Russian and Kurdish. At the same time, the representations of other ethnic groups in Armenia implement various programs aimed at preservation of their ethnic groups and language development.

15. Administrative territorial reforms in the Republic of Armenia continued from 2020 to 2022. During

this period, the government remained committed to the policy adopted towards communities inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities.

16. According to Annex 1, the Marzes of Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir, and Kotayk in the Republic of Armenia are the most densely populated by national minorities.
17. In **Aragatsotn Marz**, within the framework of the plan for consolidation of communities upon the decision of the Government of Armenia and within the current administrative territorial division of the Marz, there are four communities densely populated by national minorities (Yezidis and Kurds), of which 3 are enlarged in *Ashtarak region*: Shamiram community (with Shamiram settlement), in *Aragats region*: Alagyaz community (Alagyaz , with Avshen, Sadunts, Charchakis, Mirak, Shenkani, Jamshlu, Rya-Taza, Kaniashir, Sipan and Mijnatun settlements), in *Tallinn region*: Metsadzor community (with Metsadzor and Otevan settlements) and Arevut community (Arevut, Ddmasar, Tlik, Kanch, Hako and Sorik settlements).
18. Assyrians, Russians, Yezidis, Greeks, Kurds reside in **Ararat Marz**. Assyrians are a large number in the Verin Dvin and Dimitrov settlements. The number of Yezidis is large in Aintap, Marmarashen, Mkhchyan, Ranchpar, Noramarg rural communities.
19. 80% of the population in the Verin Dvin community comprises Assyrians. The community has a functioning church and chapel. The Assyrian religious organization of Armenia "Holy Apostolic Church of Assyrian Catholicism of the East" operates within the community. "Atur" non-governmental organization and "Atur" Assyrian national song-dance ensemble operate within the community, which constantly participates in the events held in the region, as well as in the republic. On July 3rd, Assyrians commemorate the Assyrian Church Day, April 1st is designated as the Assyrian national holiday, celebrating the New Year, and June 14th is "Marez", as an Assyrian religious holiday. August 7 marked the day of the genocide committed by Ottoman Turkey against the Assyrians. Assyrian language and Assyrian history are taught at Verin Dvin High School. The school also takes an active part in the preservation of national traditions, as well as in the development of national culture.
20. 20% of the population in the Dimitrov settlement comprises Assyrians. The organization "Orthodox Community of St. Martyrs Kirik and Iulita Church of Dimitrov Village (Ararat Marz of the Republic of Armenia)" of the Russian Orthodox Church as well as the "Ninve" non- governmental organization operates within the settlement. Every year on July 28th, the religious holiday "Shara" is celebrated in

the settlement. The settlement actively engages in regional and national events. The preservation of national culture and traditions is of great importance.

21. Children of Yazidi nationality study their native language during the hours allocated to extracurricular groups. Over the past three years, approximately 83 Yazidi primers, 180 books of Yazidi literature for grades 2-11, 63 textbooks of the Yazidi language, as well as didactic materials related to the Yazidi language, have been provided to schools with Yazidi students.
22. The national minorities of **Armavir Marz** are predominantly settled in rural communities; however, Russians, Yezidis, and Ukrainians also reside in urban areas. A large number of representatives of the Yezidi nation make up the Armavir Marz of the Republic of Armenia. They are densely populated in the following communities: Ferik-254, Yeraskhahun-930, Artashar-511, Zartonk-980, Yeghegnut-663 and Nalbandyan-895. Both Yezidis and Assyrians live in the Nor Artagers community of the Marz. The issues related to national minorities in the respective communities are coordinated by the community officials responsible for educational and cultural affairs of the communities.
23. According to data from 2022, 495 representatives of national minorities reside in 57 communities within **Gegharkunik Marz**, among them are 134 Yezidis, 125 Russians, 18 Assyrians, 99 Kurds, 6 Greeks, 47 Ukrainians, and 66 people from other minority groups.
24. In Gegharkunik regional schools, 39 students representing national minorities are enrolled, including 16 Kurds, 14 Russians, 4 Yezidis, 2 Ukrainians, 2 Greeks, and 1 Georgian. In the communities where national minorities reside, except for Semyonovka community, preschool institutions and kindergartens have been established which are also attended by children from socially disadvantaged families who are representatives of the national minority, in particular, in the Chkalovka community, 2 children are of Kurdish nationality. Members of specific national minorities recognize Russian as their minority language and advocate for its continued use as the language of instruction for their children.
25. As of 2022, 2,155 representatives of national minorities live in **Shirak Marz**, among them 1,397 Russians, 667 Yezidis, 14 Greeks, 12 Kurds, 11 Assyrians, 54 Ukrainians, and others. Community enlargements and changes in the administrative boundaries of communities within the territory of the Marz did not hinder the development of the minority language. Employees who speak minority languages also work in local self-government bodies. National minorities living in Shirak Marz are

involved in the social, political and cultural life of the Marz, cooperate with state bodies and other organizations.

26. The Greek organization "Ellada," the Polish cooperation "Polonia," the Russian association "Rosia," and the Yezidi group "Union of Yezidis of the Northern Marzes" operate in the Marz. In the Azatan community of the Marz, 27 Yezidi families reside. The non-governmental organization "Union of Yezidis of the Northern Marzes" operates in this area, dealing with educational, cultural, social and rights protection issues of Yezidis of Shirak Marz, the Republic of Armenia and organizing various ethnographic events dedicated to national and religious holidays.
27. As of 2022, 4,635 representatives of national minorities live in **Kotayk Marz**, of which more than 3,000 are Yezidis.
28. As a result of the enlargement of the communities, the Arzni community inhabited by Assyrians was not united with any other community, because there are only Armenian-inhabited communities in its neighborhood and the union with those communities would change the structure of the Assyrian population in the newly created community. In the local self-government elections of 2023 in the Arzni community, Assyrian Felix Mirzoev was elected as the head of the community. Out of the 9 members of the Arzni village council, 6 are representatives of national minorities: 5 Assyrians, 1 Yezidi.
29. Among the national minorities of the Marz, Arsen Mikhaylov (Assistant to the Prime Minister, Arzni) is an Assyrian in the staff of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia.
30. Yezidi is taught at Jrvezh Secondary School, Zovuni Secondary School named after R. Baghdasaryan, Nor Geghi N1 Secondary School, and Kanakeravan Secondary School in Kotayk Marz. Assyrian is taught in the Assyrian group at Arzni Secondary School named after Sergey Sarkhoshev.
31. As of 2022, approximately 4,000 representatives of national minorities live in **Lori Marz**, among them - 2,384 Russians, 768 Yezidis, 125 Greeks, 11 Kurds, 33 Georgians, and 28 Ukrainians. The communities with the largest number of national minorities are Fioletovo and Lermontovo.
32. Russians and Yezidis living in Lermontovo make up 74% of the community's population - 808 residents, of which 776 - 70% are Russian- Molokans, 43 - 4% - Yezidis.
33. 99.5% of the population of Fioletovo community consists of 1,252 Russian-Molokans. There are signboards in Russian in the community. The community regularly has provided social assistance to the population of Molokan. Responses to applications and references are provided by the community

in both Armenian and Russian languages.

34. In the Lori Berd community of the Marz, national minorities make up 1.5% of the community's population - 85 residents, of which Greek - 0.74%, 42 residents, Russian - 0.4%, 23 residents, and Yezidi - 0.3%, 18 residents.
35. National minorities in Lernapat and Dzoraget villages of Pambak community make up 1.5% of the community's population - 39 residents, of which Russian - 0.8%, 16 residents, German - 0.4%, 8 residents, Yezidi - 0.5%, 12 residents and Greek 0.05%, 1 resident.
36. Among the population of Tumanyan community, national minorities make up 1.3% of the community's population: 76 residents, of which 6 are Greek, 42 are Yezidi, and 28 are Russian. There are trilingual panels in the state institutions of Tumanyan community. Representatives of the national minority have been regularly included in support programs.
37. In Tashir Community, national minorities make up 2.6% of the community's population: 738 residents, of which 497 Yezidis (1.7%), 200 Russians (0.7%), 25 Greeks (0.08%), 5 Georgians (0.02%), 4 Ukrainians: (0.01%), 3 Kurds: (0.01%), 2 Germans: (0.006%). Signboards in the Russian language are displayed in the community.
38. Social support was provided from the communal budget to the families of ethnic minorities in a difficult life situation.
39. National minorities in the Stepanavan community make up 6% of the community's population, 113 residents, of which 20 are Greeks (0.1%), 58-Russians (0.3%), and 35-Yezidis (0.2%).
40. In Spitak community, national minorities make up 0.06% of the community's population (25 residents), of which: Russians- 17 (0.03%), Yezidis- 5 (0.1%), Assyrians- 1 (0.01%), Georgians- 1 (0.01 %).
41. Several families of Greek origin live in Yaghdan village.
42. In **Tavush Marz**, there are no compact settlements inhabited by national minorities. As of 2022, 610 representatives of other nationalities reside non-compactly in various communities of the Marz, with the majority being Russians, 340 residents, whose main language of communication is Armenian. The distribution by nationalities in Marzes is presented in the following link:
<https://armstat.am/am/?module=publications&mid=6&id=2623>

c) The need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them

43. Due to the efforts undertaken by the Standing Committee on Human Rights Protection and Public Affairs of the National Assembly within its power in collaboration with several non-governmental organizations operating in Armenia, as well as representatives of state and local self-government bodies, constantly and consistently carries out work on the concerns of national minorities in the Republic of Armenia, raising their issues and solving them.
44. The most important laws of the Republic of Armenia have been translated and continue to be translated into Russian.
45. In addition to creating educational programs, publishing textbooks, and training pedagogical personnel in order to support the preservation of the languages of national minorities, financial resources are allocated from the state budget of the Republic of Armenia to non-governmental organizations of ethnic communities to promote the printing of the periodical press published by them. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia supports publications in the languages of 10 national minorities.
46. An amendment was made to the procedure for "Admission to state and non-state higher educational institutions of the Republic of Armenia (according to the bachelor's educational program and continuous and integrated educational programs)" approved by the Decision No. 597 of April 26, 2012 (11.05. 23 No. 720-H) of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, which enables the Higher Educational Institutions' Republican Admission Committee to distribute the tuition-free seats, allocated for the given level of admission to the bachelor's and continuous and integrated education programs, between the representatives of minorities who have received at least passing scores and a higher score in the exams for the paid system of the relevant profession.
47. By Decision No. 1902-L of November 18, 2021 of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, based on the activity list for the years 2021-2026, approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, it is planned to allocate up to 7 tuition-free places each year for the bachelor's degree of higher education (including continuous and integrated educational programs) to the admission of applicants representing national minorities.
48. The development of the languages of national minorities, as well as the establishment and reinforcement of cultural ties, is constantly promoted at Brusov State University. The Greek Language and Culture Center, the Franz Werfel Hebrew Studies Center, the Russian Language and Culture

Center, as well as the Georgian Language Center, where Brusov State University ensures the direct participation of representatives of the given language and professors of the given language in the cultural activities, demonstrating a constructive approach to the regional or national minority languages to ensure recognition as an expression of cultural wealth. The university also regularly organizes events, lectures and seminars dedicated to the history, literature, culture, national holidays and other significant events of the national minorities.

49. 1 Greek, 3 Yezidi and 5 Assyrian students study at the State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan. Education at the university is carried out exclusively in Armenian, and the above-mentioned students also participate classes in Armenian.

50. 4 Yezidi, 1 Assyrian, 1 Belarusian, 4 Russian students study at the National Polytechnic University of Armenia. Considering their small number, language policy of national minorities is not implemented.

d) The facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life

51. The Public Radio of Armenia broadcasts on daily basis in regional minority languages: Yezidi, Kurdish, Russian, Assyrian, and Greek. Besides the main news broadcasts, there are also programs in the national minority languages on historical and cultural, and ethnographic topics. The program "Our home is Armenia" is broadcast in Russian, which covers the events and joint activities of all national minorities living in the Republic of Armenia.

52. In accordance with Article 18, Part 1, Point 22 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Local Self-Government" and Article 12, Part 1, Point 23 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Local Self-Government in the City of Yerevan", the Council of Elders decide on the names of streets, avenues, squares, parks, educational, cultural and other organizations.

53. In this regard, certain actions have been taken in Lori Marz, in particular in Fioletovo, Lermontovo, Privolnoye communities. The signboards of the settlement names are both in Armenian and in Russian. Greeks living in Koghes and Yaghdan communities, who are married to Armenians, have sufficient knowledge of Armenian. The head of the community has been offered to install Greek signboards as well, but considering the above stated, he found it needless.

54. There is a separate section for national minorities on the official websites of the regional

administrations of the of the Republic of Armenia Marzes, where issues related to them are covered. News, relevant legal acts, annual reports, congratulatory messages dedicated to national holidays are posted here.

55. In 2022, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia awarded certificates of appreciation to 12 Yezidi teachers of the schools in Aragatsotn, Ararat, Armavir and Kotayk Marzes of the Republic of Armenia for their contribution to the field of education and upbringing.

e) The maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages

56. The protection of the language rights of national minorities is also guaranteed by a number of articles of the Law "On the Basics of Cultural Legislation" of the Republic of Armenia.

57. Pursuant to Article 8 of the above-mentioned law, "The Republic of Armenia supports the preservation and development of the cultural identity of national minorities living in its territory, through implementation of state programs, it ensures conditions for the preservation, dissemination and development of their religion, traditions, language, cultural heritage, and culture". Article 9 of the same Law guarantees everyone to participate in the cultural life and carry out cultural activities in the Republic of Armenia, regardless of nationality, race, gender, language, religion, beliefs, social origin, property or other status. According to Article 6, languages, national traditions and customs, geographical locations are also regarded as cultural values.

58. In 2023 the government also approved the 2023-2027 strategy as well as the action plan of implementation for the preservation, development and popularization of the culture of the Republic of Armenia. In the strategy, special attention is allocated to the cultural heritage of national minorities in the Republic of Armenia and preservation of static monuments.

f) the provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages

59. Point 23 of the model charter of the preschool educational institutions stipulates that the preschool education of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia can be organized in their native or national language, with mandatory teaching of Armenian.

60. Pursuant to Article 4, "On State Policy in the Field of Public Education", Part 10 of the Law "On Public Education" of the Republic of Armenia, public education of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia can be organized in their native or national language, with compulsory instruction of Armenian.

61. Aragatsotn Marz

There are 18 schools in the settlements of national minorities with 603 students: 496 Yezidis and 107 Kurds (388 boys and 215 girl). 196 students, 81 of which are girls, study at public educational institutions of the Marz's other settlements. The Kurdish language is taught at Alagyazi, Charchakis and Sipan secondary schools, and the Yezidi language is studied in group classes. In the basic schools of Avshen, Jamshlu, at the expense of school components, Yezidi and Kurdish are simultaneously taught. In Sadunts, Kaniyashir, Mirak, Shenkani, Mijnatun primary and Rya-Taza secondary schools, some components of the school syllabus have been allocated to the Yezidi language. In the primary school of Arteni, where 7 Yezidi students study, their native language is taught in the group sessions.

62. Armavir Marz

In a number of schools of the Marz (in the Tandzut, Yeraskhahun rural communities and secondary schools No.10 of Armavir city) the Yezidi language is taught as a subject in the grades 1-12 within extracurricular groups, in accordance with the requirements of the Order No. 05-Ղ of February 18, 2022 by the Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports.

The primary school of Ferik community was named after the Yezidi writer Rzalie Rashidi Ozmanyanyan, the former headmaster of Yezidi nationality.

63. Gegharkunik Marz

51 students study in 25 public educational institutions of the Marz, of which 22 are girls and 29 are boys. 39 Russians, 1 Greek, 11 Kurds study at the community schools of Martuni, Vardenis and Gavar.

64. Lori Marz

429 students of national minorities study at 4 public educational institutions of Lori Marz, 210 of which are girls and 219 are boys. 334 Russians, 77 Assyrians, 15 Greeks, 3 Kurds study in the schools of Stepanavan, Alaverdi, Gugark, Tashir, Spitak, Vanadzor cities of the Marz.

65. Shirak Marz

86 students study in 31 public educational institutions in Shirak Marz, 36 of them are girls and 50 are boys. 46 Russians and 40 Yezidis study at the schools of Gyumri, Akhuryan, Amasia, Artik, Ani communities. Advanced Russian language instruction is carried out in Gyumri schools No. 1, 6, 7, 23 of the Marz. The Russian Science and Culture Center operates in Gyumri, which cooperates with the Consulate General of the Russian Federation.

In the city of Gyumri a Sunday school of the Greek community operates, and Greek is taught three times a week, which is attended by 50 students from other Marzes also.

66. Syunik Marz

14 students study at 8 public educational institutions of the Marz, 5 of them are girls, 9 are boys. 13 Russians and 1 Yezidi study at the community schools of Kapan, Goris, Meghri, Kajaran.

67. Vayots Dzor Marz

5 Russian students study at 3 public educational institutions of the Marz, 3 of them are girls, and 2 are boys.

68. Tavush Marz

26 students study at 10 public educational institutions of the Marz, 16 of them are girls and 10 are boys. 22 Russians, 1 Yezidi, 2 Greeks study at the schools of Ijevan, Noyemberyan, Tavush, Ijevan, Dilijan communities.

29 children getting education in Russian attend Dilijan Primary School No. 2. Their number according to grades is: 2 in the 1st grade, 5 in the 2nd grade, 2 in the 3rd grade, 3 in the 4th grade, 2 children in the 5th grade, 4 in 7th grade, 3 in 8th grade and 4 in 9th grade. In order to organize Russian language teaching in the mentioned school, books have been borrowed from the Lermontov school of Lori Marz.

There are classes with advanced teaching of the Russian language in Ijevan primary school No. 5.

The residents of the national minorities living in the region know the Armenian language, so the aforementioned population has no problem when applying to state bodies.

Point 2.

69. Pursuant to Point 2, Article 7 of the Law "On Preschool Education" of the Republic of Armenia, the child belonging to a national minority can be admitted to an institution with the child's native language instruction or to an institution with a course in that language, and in the case of the absence of these conditions, the choice of the language of instruction can be made by the parent (legal representative).
70. Point 23 of the model Charter of the preschool educational institutions stipulates that the preschool education of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia can be organized in their native or national language, with compulsory instruction of Armenian.
71. According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Language", "The Republic of Armenia guarantees the free use of the languages of national minorities on its territory." Article 2 of the same Law stipulates that general education and upbringing in the communities of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia can be organized in their native language, under the state program and sponsorship, with compulsory instruction of Armenian.

Point 3.

72. The relevant information about national minorities is posted on the websites of the Marzpetarans (regional administrations) of Republic of Armenia and is linked to the website of the Government of the Republic of Armenia. In addition, the Marzpets (Governors) were instructed and the Mayor of Yerevan was suggested by the Minister of Territorial Management and Development to single out a "National Minorities" sub-section in the "General Information" section on the websites of the Marzpetarans and Yerevan Municipality, inserting there the necessary information about national minorities, including their number, history, monuments, and cultural events, as well as the progress made. Issues related to them, news, relevant legal acts, annual reports, congratulatory messages dedicated to national holidays are posted.

Point 4.

73. The Division for Ethnic Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia established in 2003:

1) carries out the study of the drafts of legal acts related to national minorities, freedom of religion and conscience submitted for discussion or opinion of the Government and the Prime Minister, as well as the compliance of specific issues with the governmental program and main policy directions, upon the instructions of the Head of the Office, gives conclusions on the draft legal acts concerning the development of the relevant sector, and improvement of the efficiency of activities,

2) prepares informational materials and references about the spheres of its activity and presents them to the Head of the Office,

3) carries out control over the implementation of the governmental program of activities for the given year and priority tasks related to its spheres of activity.

74. The Department of National Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Republic of Armenia Prime Minister's Office continues to follow the course of actions arising from the European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages. They are: the process of awareness of the rights of national minorities in local self-government bodies, the practical realization of the rights of national minorities, the organization of consultations and taking measures in case of problems.

75. Employees of the Division for Ethnic Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia regularly organize visits and meetings in order to be updated on the rights and opportunities of the representatives of national minorities, to familiarize themselves with the existing problems and to find solutions.

76. Employees of the Division for Ethnic Minorities and Religious Affairs of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia hold regular meetings with the heads of non-governmental organizations of national minorities, intellectuals representing national minorities, religious leaders, as well as regularly visit settlements of national minorities, where they have meetings with heads of communities, schools and with headmasters of pre-school institutions. The purpose of these meetings is to increase the level of awareness of the stakeholders and to monitor the fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the State.

77. During the meetings, the issues raised by the national minorities are thoroughly studied and analyzed; the Republic of Armenia Prime Minister's Office regularly gives appropriate instructions to the state bodies and departments in order to effectively settle the issues national minorities face.

78. "On May 3, 2019 the Decision No. 486-L "On Establishing the Council on National Minorities and Confirming the Members of the Council" by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia came into force. By the Decision No. 1297-L of December 29, 2023 of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, changes were made to the Decision No. 486-L of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia, as a result of which the National Minorities Affairs Council (hereinafter referred to as the Council) also included the deputy ministers of the Ministries of Education, Science, Culture and Sports, Territorial Administration and Infrastructures, Justice, and the head of the Prime Minister's Office became the Chairman of the Council. As a result, the status of the Council and the efficiency of its work have increased. According to the decision, the Chairman of the Council is the Chief of the Staff of the Prime Minister. On March 5, 2024 the board meeting was convened and now the issue of adopting the new work order is being discussed.
79. The composition of the Council is appointed for a period of two years. A non-governmental organization with at least five years of state registration and representing the given national minority has the right to submit a candidate for a member of the Council. Each national minority can have no more than two members on the board. If the total number of candidates presented by non-governmental organizations representing any national minority is more than two, the selection of the two members is made by the Chairman of the Council. Non-governmental organizations nominate candidates two months before the end of the mandate of the current council. Three months before the end of the powers of the current Council, an announcement about the formation of the new composition of the Council is issued on the website of the Government of the Republic of Armenia (gov.am) in the "Announcements" section. The composition of members representing national minorities in the Council will be changed in May this year."
80. Representatives of organizations representing the interests of national minorities, as well as other persons invited by the chairman of the council, may participate in the meetings of the council.
81. The discussion of the problems of national minorities in the Council is carried out with the direct participation of the leadership of the state administration bodies, who, if necessary, will transfer the solution of the problems to the relevant administration bodies in order to solve them. As a result, it is planned to increase the effectiveness and practicality of the Council's work.

82. "The Council is chaired by the Chief of Staff of the Prime Minister of RA, and the organizational and technical support of the Council's activities is carried out by the staff of the Prime Minister through the relevant department."

Point 5.

83. See the previous point.

84. Aiming to unite efforts in the direction of protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, a public council on protection and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to national minorities was established under the Human Rights Defender of the Republic of Armenia. The main objective of the Council is to create an environment conducive to the preservation and promotion of the main elements of the identity of national minorities, such as religion, language, cultural heritage, traditions, and the continuous improvement of the state of rights of persons belonging to national minorities, including research, studies or facilitating analysis, highlighting systemic problems.

85. The provision of financial support from the state budget of the Republic of Armenia to the educational and cultural activities of non-governmental organizations of national minorities continued, which has doubled since 2012, reaching 20 million drams. The mentioned amount was also planned for 2019-2023 with the state budget. "At the "05.03.24 meeting of the National Minorities Affairs Council, it was decided to approve the project on the Council's agenda on distribution of 20 million drams of state support allocated to non-governmental organizations of national minorities under the state budget of the Republic of Armenia, and to discuss the need to provide additional funding in the 3rd quarter of the current year. "According to the decision of the Council on National Minorities, 8,998,000 Armenian Drams from the 20 million drams annually allocated to national minorities by the state budget are equally distributed to organizations representing 11 national minority communities in the council. The other 10 million Armenian Drams are distributed according to the most important initiatives and programs presented in advance by organizations representing national minorities (also not members of the Council) and approved by the Council, primarily satisfying the needs of the organizations without national-state structures and/or representing large communities (Yezidi, Assyrian, Kurdish). And the 1,002,000 Armenian Drams is transferred to one of the member

organizations of the Council suggested by the Council - the "Union of Greek Communities" NGO, for the purpose of implementing joint programs of the Council.

Part 3

The measures taken and the programs implemented after the 5th report submitted by the Republic of Armenia in the direction of the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. Actions taken according to Articles

Article 8 of the Charter

Education

1. a)

86. Primary education in national languages is available and accessible to the communities of national minorities who speak the languages which are under the protection of the Republic of Armenia. A curriculum of the general education school (class) of national minorities has been developed, according to which for the teaching of the subject "Native language and literature" of national minorities included in the list of educational subjects of the state component, the native language and literature of national minorities is allocated weekly in the elementary school in grades 1-12, 4 lessons a week in primary school and 3 lessons a week in middle and high schools, in accordance with the existing curricula. In addition, in mixed settlements, where the number of ethnic minorities is small, there is also the possibility of language group sessions.
87. According to the Law of November 22, 2022 on "Approving the State Program for the Development of Education of the Republic of Armenia until 2030" and the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of March 16, 2023 on Approving the Plan of Actions Derived from the Law "On Approving the State Program for the Development of Education of the Republic of Armenia until 2030", the provision and expansion of pre-school education continuity in compact settlements of national minorities is regulated.
88. In the school buildings of a number of rural communities of Armenia, centers of pre-school education have been established, where classes for 4-5 year old children of national minorities operate in the first

half of the day. Such preschools operate in a number of public schools in Shirak, Aragatsotn, Armavir and Ararat Marzes of the Republic of Armenia.

89. The issue of preschool education for Yezidi and Kurdish children residing in Armenia is frequently deliberated with the pertinent local self-governing entities of the corresponding locales. However, the populace of preschool-aged children in certain communities is notably diminutive, rendering the provision of preschool education a formidable challenge.
90. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia has announced an annual grant program for communities to establish alternative cost-effective preschools to provide preschool education services in sparsely populated areas. In 2021, only the Ferik (Yezdi-dwelling) community of Armavir region responded to the announcement of the grant awarding competition and applied for participation. Despite the fact that the program has been implemented since 2021 and has a continuous nature, until now only the Ferik community has submitted an application to become a beneficiary of Yezidi communities.
91. In "Alyonushka Kindergarten" of Arzni, Kotayk Marz, Republic of Armenia, there is a Russian-language instructio group for various age groups, where representatives of the national minorities, Assyrians, receive education. The instruction is carried out based on the complex pre-school educational programs in the Russian language with the compulsory instruction of Armenian, as they do not have a suitable pre-school educational program for the intended group. The teacher, who is an Assyrian by nationality, does not have an appropriate professional education, that is why the teaching is carried out in Russian. During the years 2019-2023, the kindergarten had 23 students of Assyrian nationality. Every year, various activities, open classes are held in Assyrian language in the kindergarten, with the participation of an Assyrian teacher. Holding an event dedicated to the Assyrian New Year (Hab Nisan, which was approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, from April 1, 2008) has become a tradition, in which parents also participate, with the aim of preserving national culture and traditions.
92. On the recommendation of the Governor's office in the Aragatsotn Marz of the Republic of Armenia, by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia, a nursery school for 144 students is being built in the Alagyaz settlement of the Alagyaz community, where the children of preschool age from 11 settlements of the community will have the opportunity to attend. The kindergarten will be

commissioned in 2024. 24 Yezidi children, 9 girls and 15 boys, attend preschool educational institutions in Ashtarak (3 students), Talin (12 students), Aparan (1 student) and Aragats (8 students) of the region, whose education is organized in the Armenian language, because both their number is insufficient to organize instruction in the native language, and there are no specialists with appropriate qualifications. The children speak the Armenian language. 3 boys and 4 girls of Yazidi nationality attend Shamiram school-age preschool.

93. Pre-school education in the Russian language is carried out in "Skazka" preschool educational institution of Lermontovo community of Lori Marz.. Out of the 20 students in attendance, 12 (60%) are Molokans. In Stepanavan, Tashir, Vanadzor and Tumanyan communities, 17 children of the national minority attend Armenian-language pre-school educational institutions.

94. As of 2024, it was not possible to ensure the organization of education in preschool educational institutions in the languages of national minorities in the Marzes of the Republic of Armenia, due to the insufficient number of children in preschool educational institutions, as well as the lack of initiative by the communities of national minorities, regardless of the existence of legislative regulation.

1. b)

95. On February 4, 2021, the Government of the Republic of Armenia approved Decision No. 136-N "On Amendments to Resolution No. 439-N of the Government of the Republic of Armenia of April 8, 2010", which established the new standard of General Education. According to Point 9 of Annex 2, approved by the Decision, stipulates that as an **expected end result of the learning process, the graduate of the general education program** must: communicate freely in written and oral Armenian, read, understand, reproduce simple fiction and informative texts, formulate the gist of the text (in the case of national minorities, it can also be in their native language, and in the case of need for special conditions of education, through appropriate alternative communication).

96. Point 10 of Annex 2 approved by the same Decision stipulates that as the expected end result **expected end result of the learning process the graduate of the general education program** must:

- 1) analyze and understand literary Armenian texts of different nature and understand their main idea (in the case of schools of national minorities, it can also be in one's native language, and in the case of special conditions of education, through appropriate alternative communication);

2) talk freely in Armenian about topics of interest to him, build competent oral and written speech appropriate to the chosen goal, problems and audience, including public speech, use various means of non-verbal communication (in the case of schools of national minorities, it can also be in their native language, and in the case of need for special conditions of education, through appropriate alternative communication).

3) in at least two foreign languages (at least one in the case of schools of national minorities) understand the main meaning of oral and written speech on familiar, regularly encountered topics, be able to navigate and communicate in simple communicative situations in language-speaking countries.

97. Point 11 of Annex 2 approved by the same Decision stipulates that as an **expected end result of a graduate of a secondary school program, a graduate of the program must:** 1) create written and spoken speech of various styles and genres in literary Armenian, using various means of expression and adapting them to situations (in the case of schools of national minorities, it can also be in their native language, and in the case of special conditions of education, through appropriate alternative communication).
98. According to the sub-point 4 of paragraph 33 of Annex 2 approved by the Decision, as **the main principle of forming the curriculum of the program of general state education**, it was established that the field of "Foreign languages" in the 2nd grade of the program of the general state education is presented in one foreign language, which is Russian, and in grades 3-12, in addition to Russian, at least one other foreign language is presented. In the classes of national minorities, the field "Foreign languages" is presented in one foreign language in grades 2-12 of the program of general state education. In grades 1-12, the field may be represented by the language and literature of a national minority.
99. As of 2023, in the schools of the Marzes of the Republic of Armenia, the subjects "Yezidi", "Kurdish" and "Assyrian" are taught for the students of national minorities (see Annex 2, Table 1). The subject "Russian language" is taught in all schools of Armenia as the first foreign language.
100. As of November, 2023, 3027 Yezidi, 80 Kurdish, 277 Assyrian, 1387 Russian, and 38 Greek students study in schools of the Republic of Armenia.

101. The publication of textbooks intended for classes of elementary, middle and high schools of national minorities is carried out with the financing of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports. Electronic versions of textbooks and subject programs have been placed on the "Resources Repository" sub-site of the "Armenian Educational Environment" portal (<http://lib.armedu.am>).
102. Within in the context of transition to universal inclusive education by the Republic of Armenia, the engagement of children, belonging to national minorities, in education is also implemented. According to Decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 1265 of 11 August, 2022, a financing model has been introduced in general education institutions, which enables the provision of reasonable adaptations and accessible environments to enhance the participation level of children, facilitating their more active engagement in the educational process if necessary. According to the data recorded in 2023, 164 children from national minorities, involved in public education in the Republic of Armenia, require special educational conditions and receive appropriate pedagogical and psychological support.
103. Schools located in national minority settlements, like other schools, are equipped with the Internet and are included in the Education Management Information System. Besides, they maintain school websites accessible through the schools.am platform.
104. On November 29th, 2021, the Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia adopted Order No. 81 "On approving the Procedure for providing textbooks to public educational institutions of the Republic of Armenia and repealing Order No. 752 of the Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Armenia, 21 August 2009", which also establishes the procedure for the annual publication of textbooks on the language, history and culture of national minorities.
105. Systematic educational programs in the languages of most national minorities are impossible due to the limited number of native speakers, their scattered geographical distribution across Armenia, and the low demand, or absence of demand, for some languages.

YEZIDI

106. In 2020, the following textbooks were purchased and disseminated by the funds of the State Budget of the Republic of Armenia: "The Primer of the Yezidi language" (720 copies), "Yezidi Literature"

for 5th grade (644 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for 8th grade (635 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for 9th grade (638 copies), "Yezidi Language" for grades 3-5 (1614 copies), and "Yezidi Language" for grades 6-8 (1625 copies).

107. In 2021, the following textbooks were purchased: "The Primer of the Yezidi Language" (257 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for the 6th grade (248 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for the 7th grade (240 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for the 10th grade (138 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for the 11th grade (128 copies), and "Yezidi Language" for grades 9-10 (169 copies).

108. In 2022, the following textbooks were purchased: "The Primer of the Yezidi Language" (400 copies), "Yezidi" for the 2nd grade (400 copies), "Yezidi" for the 3rd grade (400 copies), "Yezidi" for the 4th grade (400 copies), "Yezidi Literature" for the 12th grade (400 copies), and "Yezidi" for the 11th-12th grades (400 copies).

109. In 2023, the following textbooks were published for national minority students: "The Primer of the Yezidi Language" authored by two different writers (198 copies); "Yezidi" (315 copies) textbooks designed for grades 3-5; "Yezidi Literature" (84 copies) for the 5th grade; "Yezidi" (132 copies) for grades 6-8; and "Yezidi Literature" (37 copies) for grades 8-9.

110. 986 Yezidi children are enrolled in public educational institutions operating under *Armavir Marz*. There are Yezidi language clubs in 10 out of 111 public educational institutions operating in the Marz.

111. At Primary School of the Ferik community, the Yezidi language is taught from grades 1 to 9 as a scheduled class hour, approved by the curriculum during the first half of the 2023-2024 academic year.

112. According to the data provided by educational institutions in the Marz, the main issue regarding the teaching of national minority languages is the shortage of an adequately qualified specialist.

113. Educational institutions, where Yezidi children are enrolled, have held diverse events dedicated to the holidays of national minorities, alongside have arranged visits by Yezidi students to the Lalish sanctuary, opened in the village of Aknalich.

114. In the national minority settlements of the *Aragatsotn Marz* there are 18 schools attended by 496 Yezidi students. At Shamiram Basic School, the "National Song and Dance" course was introduced which is conducted in group sessions. Group sessions for the Yezidi language instruction are offered at secondary schools in Alagyaz, Charchakis, and Sipan. At Avshen and Jamshlu Basic Schools,

Yezidi and Kurdish languages are simultaneously instructed due to school components. Moreover, at Sadunts, Kaniashir, Mirak, Shenkani, Midnatun Basic Schools, and Riataza Secondary School, lessons within the school component are dedicated to the Yezidi language. At Arteni Basic School, where 7 Yezidi students are enrolled, native language instruction is delivered through group sessions. Across these schools, 45 teachers from national minorities are employed, comprising 36 men and 9 women, among whom 31 teachers (including 3 women) possess higher education qualifications. 19 teachers participated in the voluntary certification program, with 8 of them successfully meeting the required standards. Among the principals of these minority schools, 9 are of Yazidi nationality (8 men, 1 woman).

115. National minority students enrolled in public educational institutions actively participate in a variety of academic, cultural, and sporting events, including subject Olympiads for schoolchildren, regional ceremonies such as the "Golden Seeds" 4th award ceremony and "We are in Our House" cultural event, as well as republican events and regional festivities like "Alda Tausi Malak" and "Aida Yezdid". Moreover, they partake in community and school ceremonies commemorating national holidays, along with engaging in sports events.

In the Aragatsotn Marz of the Republic of Armenia, comprehensive measures have been implemented to ensure the preservation of the culture and traditions of national minorities. Within educational institutions, textbooks in the national language, which are guaranteed and published by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture, and Sports of the Republic of Armenia, are used. Instruction in the respective languages is facilitated through state funding, regardless of the number of students.

At Shamiram Basic School, students are provided with subscriptions to children's magazines such as "Areg" and "Shams", and in local communities, with subscriptions to newspapers "Rya Taza" and "Zagros". Active collaboration is fostered both within the Marz and with representatives of national minorities residing abroad.

With the endorsement of the President of the Union of Yezidis, Khdr Hajoyan, twenty high school students from Riaz Secondary School were afforded the opportunity to visit the Public Television Company. During this visit, they were given tours of the facilities and familiarized themselves with the work of journalists. The objective was to stimulate students' interest in pursuing careers as

broadcast journalists, particularly in producing programs related to the Yezidi community, and to provide guidance towards prospective professions.

116. Tehmine Feroyan, an 8th-grade student at Rya-Taza Secondary School, has been appointed as a member of the Student Council affiliated with the Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia.
117. In Ararat Marz, a total of 340 Yezidi students are enrolled across 69 public educational institutions. Yezidi children receive instruction in their native language during designated hours allocated to extracurricular groups. Schools are equipped with relevant textbooks and teaching materials to support this endeavor.
118. The Yezidi language is included in the curriculum of secondary schools located in the settlements of Jrvezh, Zovuni, Nor Geghi, and Kanakeravan within the Kotayk Marz.
119. In Jrvezh Secondary School, the Yezidi language is taught through a language club due to the relatively small number of Yezidi students. Across the grades 1-12, the total weekly hours dedicated to Yezidi language instruction do not exceed 11 hours. Within Jrvezh Secondary School, efforts to enhance educational skills for Yezidi students have been prioritized. Specifically, Yezidi textbooks, including "Primer" and "Yezidi Language," are procured for each academic year. The Yezidi language teacher at Jrvezh Secondary School consistently engages in professional development activities, regularly attending training courses. Furthermore, in 2022, the teacher voluntarily underwent certification examinations, achieving a perfect score of 100%. Jrvezh Secondary School organizes various events regularly, actively involving Yezidi students. Notably, in 2019, an event commemorating the "Khdrnavi" national holiday was held. In 2023, an event honoring the memory of the fallen soldier Shavo Samsonian was organized. Additionally, during Independence Day celebrations, the children visited Nansen Park and participated in activities near the Jangir Agha monument. Yezidi students from Jrvezh Secondary School frequently visit the Military Institute named after V. Sargsyan, where the strategic auditorium dedicated to the national hero Jangir Agha is located. These students consistently demonstrate active participation in various school events.
120. At Zovuni Secondary School, named after R. Baghdasaryan, during the period spanning from 2019 to 2024, approximately 50 Yezidi students were enrolled each academic year. Their academic pursuits were conducted within the framework of a group program focused on their native

language, Yezidi. These group sessions adhere to the program endorsed by the Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. The school is equipped with Yezidi textbooks to support the curriculum. Group sessions are conducted according to the following schedule: two hours per week for elementary school students and two hours per week for middle school students. In 2023, the Yezidi language teacher voluntarily participated in the certification program for teachers, achieving a result of 70%. Yezidi students play an active role in the activities organized by the school's student council. In 2023, Anna Avdalyan, a 10th-grade Yezidi student, was elected as the president of the student council. The school hosted an event focusing on "National Rituals," aimed at acquainting students with their cultural rituals and traditions, where a presentation highlighting their New Year celebrations was also showcased.

121. From 2019 to 2024, Nor Geghi N1 Secondary School accommodated approximately 50 to 70 Yezidi students. The teaching of the Yezidi language within the school has been conducted through group sessions since 1995. There was a brief interruption in teaching due to a shortage of teachers; however, since 2016, the program has been reinforced under the guidance of a qualified Yezidi teacher with higher education. In 2023, a Yezidi teacher participated in voluntary certification and achieved an 85% result. The school regularly organizes events to showcase the language, culture, and national traditions of the Yezidi community. Yezidi students enrolled at the school demonstrate notable academic achievements, with many of them actively participating in subject Olympiads. During the academic year of 2023-2024, Yezidi student Edgar Avdoyan was elected as the president of the student council. He actively engages in the events organized within the community.

122. Efforts to uphold the national identity, traditions, religion, language, and culture of the Yezidi minority are diligently pursued at Kanakeravan Secondary School, where activities such as a reading competition and a matinee themed "National Holidays" were organized within the school premises, garnering active participation from Yezidi students. Regular parents' meetings are convened with the active participation of Yezidi parents. During these gatherings, pertinent issues are raised, discussed, and steps are taken to address them. Both parental and student councils incorporate Yezidi parents and students, who play an active role in resolving diverse issues pertaining to national minorities. Yezidi language groups have been established within the school to accommodate students in grades 1-4 and 5-12. Yezidi textbooks have been provided; the classroom

and the computer cabinet are furnished. Methodical and pedagogical manuals have been supplied to teachers to enhance the efficiency of their instructional practices.

KURDISH

123. In 2022, the following educational materials were procured: 50 copies of the "Kurdish Primer," 50 copies of "Kurdish" for the 4th grade, 50 copies of "Kurdish" for the 5th grade, 50 copies of "Kurdish" for the 6th grade.
124. In 2023, 22 textbooks were published in "Kurdish" for the 7th grade, along with 17 for the 8th grade, and 18 textbooks for the 9th grade. Additionally, 26 copies of the "Kurdish Primer", 25 copies of "Kurdish" for the 2nd grade, and 30 textbooks for students in grades 3rd to 5th were acquired.
- 125.1 Kurdish student is enrolled in the public educational institution of *Ararat Marz*, Republic of Armenia.
- 126.107 Kurdish students are enrolled in 18 schools located within settlements of national minorities in *Aragatsotn Marz*. The Kurdish language is included in the curriculum of secondary schools situated in Alagyaz, Charchakis, and Sipan. Additionally, in schools such as Avshen and Jamshlu, Kurdish is also offered as a subject, supported by school components.
127. Students of public educational institutions representing national minorities demonstrate active participation in subject Olympiads for schoolchildren, regional "We are at Home" cultural events, as well as republican, regional, community, and school events dedicated to national holidays. Within educational institutions, textbooks in the national language, guaranteed and published by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Armenia are used. The teaching of the relevant language is ensured, funded by state allocations, regardless of the number of the students. Moreover, communities maintain subscriptions to the "Zagros" newspaper.
128. In 2023, Yerevan State University published a Kurdish language textbook authored by Tereza Amryan and Vardan Oskanyan. The first volume of the textbook comprises sixty lessons, covering several parts of speech, past tense of the indicative mood, as well as texts and exercises essential for the course. This textbook is designed for orientalists, linguists, and specialists with an interest in Iranian languages who are studying Kurdish at Faculty of Oriental Studies of Yerevan State University, as well as in other educational institutions and scientific centers.

ASSYRIAN

129. The subject of Assyrian language and literature, during the years of 2019-2023, was allotted 34 lessons per week across grades 1-12, as stipulated by the sample plans endorsed by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. The allocation of class hours across different grades was determined in alignment with their respective curricula.
130. In 2022, the following textbooks were procured: "Speak Assyrian" for the 1st grade, 60 copies; "Write and Speak Assyrian" for the 1st grade, 60 copies; "Write and Speak Assyrian" for the 2nd grade, 60 copies; "Allap-bit" for the 1st grade, 60 textbooks.
131. Assyrian is taught as a primary subject at Yerevan Basic School No. 8 named after A. Pushkin, and at Yerevan High School No. 29 named after A. Margaryan.
132. A total of 198 Assyrian students are enrolled in public educational institutions within *Ararat Marz*. Furthermore, within the Assyrian communities of Dimitrov and Verin Dvin in Marz, there are public secondary schools available. Children of Assyrian nationality receive their education within Russian-language classes at these schools, supplemented with compulsory Assyrian language instruction. The instruction of the Assyrian language is integrated into the curriculum as a core subject, ensuring comprehensive coverage. All Assyrian children receive access to textbooks and requisite educational literature.
- 133.11 Assyrian children are enrolled in public educational institutions under the jurisdiction of *Armavir Marz*. Among the 111 public educational institutions within the Marz, one hosts an Assyrian language group. The Assyrian language is taught in the form of an extracurricular group at "Nor Artagers Secondary School" located in Nor Artagers settlement of Metsamor community, Armavir Marz.
134. Assyrian language education is administered through a designated instructional group at the Arzni Secondary School after Sergey Sarkhoshev, situated within the *Kotayk Marz*. Within this educational framework, classes are conducted in Russian, and Assyrian language studies (grades 1 to 12) are included, facilitating the education of members of the national minority, particularly, Assyrians. In accordance with Decision N78-A dated 04.03.2020 issued by the Governor of Kotayk Marz, the Arzni secondary school has been officially renamed after Sergei Abrahami Sarkhoshev,

who was a resident of the village of Arzni, a distinguished hero of the USSR and a recipient of the Order of the Patriotic War 1st Class. In September 2023, the Assyrian community contributed textbooks for the 5th and 7th grades of the school. Education within classes offering instruction in the Russian language and Assyrian studies is conducted as an integral component of the curriculum, and this educational provision is implemented even in cases of limited student enrollment. During the years 2019-2023, the school had ten graduates of Assyrian nationality, eight of whom were admitted to higher educational institutions. In accordance with the formation procedure outlined for the student council affiliated with the Minister of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia, one student from the Marzes, where schools or classes catering to national minorities are located, is nominated to represent the respective minority group. The student of Assyrian nationality, Zoya Avdyshoeva, a 10th-grade student at the Arzni Secondary School named after Sergey Sarkhoshev, situated within the Kotayk Marz, Republic of Armenia, has been appointed to the 2023 student council affiliated with the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia.

Throughout the years 2019 to 2023, the school regularly held various events, open classes, seminars with the participation of Assyrian students in the Assyrian language, in particular, events dedicated to the International Day of Native Language, the Assyrian New Year (Hab-Nisan, which was approved by the Government of the Republic of Armenia from April 1, 2008). The involvement of Assyrian students in the school's transitional activities is notable, and reflects their commitment to preserving their national culture and traditions.

The non-governmental organizations "Atur" and "Gabbara," operating within the Arzni community, are committed to advocating for the educational, cultural, and social rights of Assyrians. They regularly organize diverse ethnographic events dedicated to national and religious holidays, actively involving kindergarten students in these initiatives.

RUSSIAN

135. According to the curriculum outlined for general education of basic schools in the Republic of Armenia, the subject "Russian Language" is integrated into the list of subjects within the state component for grades 2-9. Instruction is conducted using textbooks published in Armenia, tailored to

accommodate the nuances of teaching Russian within the national educational framework. In 1999, through an Order issued by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, specialized classrooms focusing on advanced Russian language were established in several schools across the country. Specific programs, textbooks, and educational resources were meticulously developed, sanctioned, and disseminated for implementation within these designated educational institutions.

136. Supported by the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Armenia, various events, competitions, and festivals are periodically organized in public schools. Moreover, the Russian language is included in the subject list of the annual Olympiads for schoolchildren held across the Republic, encompassing four stages: school, municipal, regional, and republican levels.
137. On 24 January, 2023, at the Armenian State Pedagogical University named after Kh. Abovyan, the outcomes of the republican school project were assessed. This project revolved around the production of the film "I am the Director," initiated by the "National Center for Education Development and Innovation" foundation under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. Notably, representatives from the Molokan and Greek communities also took part in this event.
138. On 20 May, 2023, the second final event of the student workshop "Explore and Discover the World" was held in the Great Hall of Yerevan State University. Within this workshop, the Molokan community actively participated, presenting research on the topic of "Climate Changes."
139. On 31 May, 2023 the results of the nationwide student project "The Planet Needs Your and My Help" in the framework of the program "Let's Transform the World", were summarized at Armenian State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan. Representatives of the Molokan community participated in it with the social video "Problems of the Planet".
140. 27 Russian students attend public schools of Ararat, Artashat, Masis communities of *Ararat Marz*. Schools are provided with appropriate textbooks and teacher support materials.
141. In *Gegharkunik Marz* many people belonging to national minorities have a command of Armenian, too. Taking into account the number of Russian people residing in the towns of Sevan and Gavar, classes with advanced education in the Russian language operate at Gavar basic schools No. 1 and No. 4, and classes with Russian as a medium of instruction operate at Sevan High school and Basic school No. 3. Many representatives of other national minorities, such as Jews, Poles, Belarusians,

Moldovans, Ukrainians, etc., communicate in Russian, too. Russian is included in the curriculum of the annual subject Olympiads for schoolchildren held across the Republic, encompassing four stages: school, municipal, regional, and republican levels, in which representatives of the national minorities from public schools of Gegharkunik Marz of the Republic of Armenia also take part.

142. In *Kotayk Marz* there are classes with advanced education in the Russian language at **Abovyan basic school No. 5 named after N. Vanyan** and at Hrazdan basic school No. 12 after H. Paronyan, as well as at Arzni secondary school named after Sergey Sarkhoshev. These schools have a special curriculum, textbooks and methodological manuals.

Abovyan basic school No. 5 after N. Vanyan has classes with Russian as a medium of instruction for foreign citizens and representatives of national minorities, and in Armenian classes advanced Russian language instruction is carried out.

- In the field of education, various activities are carried out to effectively organize the education and upbringing of national minorities and foreign citizens. During the academic year, open lessons, events, integrated lessons and projects are structured in classes with Russian as a medium of instruction.
- In 2022-2023 academic year, a class teacher's "hour-event" was organized in the 5th grade, with Russian as a medium of instruction; the students displayed the New Year celebrations in other countries. The lifestyle, the culture of national minorities were focused on. In the 2nd grade with Russian as a medium of instruction, debates and discussions on wildlife conservation and an event dedicated to the International Women's Day were held in Russian.
- Excursions to the Abovyan Museum of Armenian and Russian Peoples Friendship were arranged.
- Fascinating events entitled "A Farewell to ABC", "A. Pushkin", "To Love Armenia in Russian", are organized.
- The Russian Science and Culture Center donated textbooks and workbooks for all grades of the school upon the school directorate's request.
- The defense of the project "The French Language in Russian Literature" by the students of 7th grade with Russian as a medium of instruction was held in the Abovyan Museum of Armenian and Russian Peoples Friendship.

- The branch of Lomonosov Moscow State University and the Yeritsian College organized an International Conference "Platform of Opportunities" for schoolchildren, and the 7th grade students of the school with Russian as a medium of instruction participated in it with the research paper entitled "The French Language in Russian Literature".
- To mark the International Dance Day, besides national dances, students presented dances of other nations such as Ukrainian, Russian, Georgian, etc. The aim of the event was to present dance as a unified art form that does not set any political, ethnic, or cultural boundaries.
- A memorandum of cooperation was signed between the school and Abovyan Museum of Armenian and Russian Peoples Friendship.
- Professional orientation events were carried out, in particular, the representatives of Russian Science and Culture Center held a course for the students of 7th-9th grades with Russian as a medium of instruction on continuing their education in the Russian Federation and in the Republic of Tatarstan.
- Such cooperation is beneficial for strengthening Armenian-Russian collaboration in scientific, cultural and educational spheres.
- Russian language teachers regularly participate in teacher training courses, as well as in competitions. Tatevik Hakobyan, a teacher of Russian language and literature, became a laureate of the XXIII Pushkin International Competition.
- A subject classroom of the Russian language was opened at the school.

No. 12 Primary school after H. Paronyan of Hrazdan has classes with Russian instruction for foreign citizens and representatives of national minorities. In the classes with Armenian as a medium of instruction, Russian is taught as an integral part of the curriculum.

- During the academic year, open lessons, events, integrated lessons and projects are structured in classes with Russian as a medium of instruction.
- In 2022-2023 academic year, an event dedicated to national holidays and traditions was organized in the 1-4th, 5-7th, 8-9th, and 8th-9th grades with Russian as a medium of instruction. The students presented their preparation for Maslenitsa and for other national holidays, emphasizing the lifestyle and culture of national minorities.
- Debates and discussions were held in Russian, which were particularly dedicated to the May

victories and the Great Patriotic War.

- In the 5-7th grades with Russian as a medium of instruction, an integrated lesson-event was organized on the topic of friendship of Armenian-Russian-Kazakh peoples.
- The student council organized a film screening event devoted to the national minorities residing in Armenia.
- The Russian Science and Culture Center donated textbooks to the school upon the school directorate's request.
- Attending a performance at Russian drama theatre named after K. Stanislavsky was organised for the 5th-7th, 8th-9th grade students.
- Guidance towards prospective professions was carried out for the students of 8th-9th grades with Russian as a medium of instruction.
- Students from classes with Russian as a medium of instruction take part in all school events in Russian (International holidays: Knowledge Day, Teacher's Day, World Day of Kindness, Happy New Year, etc., Festivals: "Three apples fell from the sky", "The book I read", etc., Armenian national holidays, traditions, festivals: St. Sarkis Day, Barekendan, etc, as well as tree planting and environmental activities).

143. In Alaverdi community of **Lori Marz** national minorities make up 1.1% of the community's population: 450 Russian residents.

4 state public schools under the regional subordinations of Lori Marz of the Republic of Armenia also provide education in Russian as a medium of instruction. There are 2 schools in Vanadzor, 1 school in Lermontovo community and 1 school in Fioletovo community that have classes in Russian as a medium of instruction.

The Fioletovo High School currently has 155 students, all of whom are Molokan. 10 students are in preschool. The instruction at school teaching is carried out in Russian. It is a unique school where the students are all ethnic Russians - Molokans. Textbooks are in Russian, and the textbooks that are not published in the Russian language, are translated into Russian. Correspondence with students and their parents is carried out in Russian, and if necessary, contracts for the provision of tuition-free educational services are translated. For students,

participating in the final and joint exams, the tests on natural sciences and mathematics are translated into Russian. Didactic materials that are required during study are also available in Russian. 127 of the students of "Lermontovo Secondary School after E. Udaltsov of Lori Marz, Republic of Armenia" SNCO are Russians, whose education is also conducted in Russian.

144. To expand the language policy, the Chair of Foreign Languages and Literature of Vanadzor State University after H. Tumanyan is planning to form scientific expedition groups in order to study the existence of the traditional culture of the Russian-Molocans living in the villages of Fioletovo and Lermontovo in Lori Marz of the Republic of Armenia. The folklore, ethnographic and dialectological scientific expeditions will aim at preserving the traditional folk culture, customs and traditions. The initiative will be carried out by traditional culture researchers and members of the scientific expedition groups.

GREEK

145. Greek is taught in the Greek communities of 6 settlements of Armenia (Yerevan, Gyumri, Stepanavan, Yaghdan, Noyemberyan, Alaverdi), in children's camps organized by the Greek communities of Armenia. Teaching Greek is free, the teachers are paid by the Greek government, and the camps are paid by the government of the Republic of Armenia.
146. Greek is taught in the school of Yaghdan village of Lori Marz. Started from 2024 Greek language and Greek songs are taught in Yaghdan school on Saturdays. Teachers attend the village from Alaverdi town. The teaching process is under the attention of the school management and the Union of Greek Communities of Armenia.
147. The development of the language of national minorities, as well as the establishment and strengthening of cultural ties, is constantly promoted at *Brusov State University*. In the University there is a Greek Language and Culture Center, where University promotes the direct participation of native speakers and native language professors in cultural activities, demonstrating a constructive approach to ensure the recognition of regional or national minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth. Moreover, the University regularly organizes events, lectures and seminars devoted to the history, literature, culture, national holidays and other significant events of national minorities.

148. The Research Center of Greek Studies of Yerevan State University organizes eight-month courses of the Greek language instruction for beginners. Anyone interested can participate in the courses.
149. The Union of Greek Communities of Armenia as well as various other organizations in the Republic of Armenia offer Greek language courses for everyone interested.

Activities related to national minority languages in higher educational sphere

150. In order to ensure the teaching and learning of the languages of national minorities at all relevant stages, the Republic of Armenia implements ongoing programs that contribute to the process of effectively organizing the education of national minorities. However, the steps taken will be efficient only if the representatives of national minorities express a desire to make use of the initiated opportunities.

Article 9 of the Charter

Judicial Authorities

151. Pursuant to Point 1 of Article 56 of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, everyone shall have the right to preserve their national and ethnic identity. Point 2 of the Article states that persons belonging to national minorities shall have the right to preserve and develop their traditions, religion, language and culture.
152. The legislative regulations in force in the Republic of Armenia regarding the procedural language are presented by the 2nd part of Article 4 of the approved Annex No. 805-L, according to the Republic of Armenia Prime Minister's report "Fifth Periodical Report of the Republic of Armenia in Accordance with Point 1 of Article 15 of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages", 20 June, 2019. The aforementioned legal regulations have undergone certain changes, namely:
- Part 1 of Article 12 of Judicial Code Constitutional Law of the Republic of Armenia provides that the language of procedure in the Republic of Armenia shall be Armenian.
- Pursuant to part 2 of the same Article all the documents submitted to the court shall be in Armenian or properly translated into Armenian, except for cases provided for by law.
- Pursuant to part 3 of the same Article everyone shall have the right to act in the procedure in

the language they prefer if they provide proper interpretation into Armenian.

Part 4 of the same Article defines that state and local self-government bodies and officials must act in the procedure in Armenian.

Pursuant to Part 5 of the same Article a court shall provide services of an interpreter, at the expense of the state funds, to an accused in a criminal case who has no command of Armenian, unless the accused wishes to provide the interpretation at his or her own expense.

Part 6 of the same Article defines that a court shall provide services of an interpreter, at the expense of state funds, to participants of administrative procedure, to persons participating in civil cases and to victims in criminal cases where he or she is unable to communicate in Armenian and proves that he or she does not have sufficient means for providing paid interpretation services.

153. Pursuant to Part 1 of Article 9 of the Administrative Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, the language of administrative proceedings in the Republic of Armenia shall be Armenian.

Part 2 of the same Article defines that all the procedural documents shall be submitted in the Armenian language or in other language with proper Armenian translation. In case of failure to comply with the mentioned requirement, the court shall not consider or allow the procedural documents, and in cases provided for by this Code, shall return to the persons having submitted them.

Pursuant to part 3 of the same Article, the party, his or her representative, the expert assigned upon the initiative of the party, or the witness invited upon the motion of the party shall have the right to act in court in the language they prefer, if the party provides the interpretation into Armenian. The judge, parties, witnesses, experts and representatives shall not have the right to assume the obligations of an interpreter, even if they have knowledge of the language required for the interpretation.

Part 6 of the same Article states that an interpreter shall be warned about the criminal liability provided for making an apparently incorrect interpretation whereon the court shall take a signature of the interpreter.

154. Pursuant to part 1 of Article 16 of the Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia, the

language of the civil procedure in the Republic of Armenia shall be Armenian.

Part 2 of the same Article states that persons participating in a case shall submit all the procedural documents in the Armenian language or in other language with proper Armenian translation. In case of failure to comply with the mentioned requirement, the court shall not consider or allow the procedural documents, and in cases provided for by this Code, shall return to the persons having submitted them.

Pursuant to part 3 of the same Article, the persons participating in the case shall have the right to act in court in the language they prefer as long as they ensure provision of interpretation into Armenian.

And finally, part 4 of the same Article provides that the court shall provide services of an interpreter, at the expense of the state funds, to persons participating in a case, experts appointed upon its initiative, specialists or witnesses invited upon its motion, where if the respective person has no command of Armenian and the person participating in the case proves that he or she does not have sufficient means for providing paid interpretation services.

155. Part 1 of Article 27 of the new Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia which came into force in 2020, provides that persons participating in criminal procedure, except for the body conducting criminal proceedings and public participants of the proceedings, shall have the right to act in the court in the language they prefer. It should be noted that, unlike the previous code, the person speaking in his preferred language during the proceedings is not obliged to provide interpretation into Armenian.

Pursuant to part 2 of the same Article, by the decision of the body conducting the proceedings, the accused is given an opportunity, with the help of an interpreter, to present his or her rights, prescribed by the Code, in the language he or she has a command of.

It is worth noting that pursuant to part 3 of the same Article, prescribed by the Code, the copies of the procedural documents to be delivered shall also be given to the person in the language he is proficient at and is lacking command of the language of proceedings.

At the same time, it should be mentioned that part 1 of Article 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Armenia provides that in the territory of the Republic of Armenia, irrespective of the crime scene, criminal proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the

provisions of this Code, unless otherwise provided for by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia. Consequently, the certified copies of documents to be delivered to the person belonging to a national minority and lacking command of the language of proceedings (the Armenian language) may, upon the desire of the person, be provided in the respective language as in that case it will be necessary to be guided by the requirements of the Charter. Based on this principle, persons belonging to national minorities and lacking command of the language of proceedings may also demand that the documents to be delivered be provided them with certified copies in the respective language.

156. Pursuant to Article 27 of the Law of Armenia "*On fundamentals of administrative action and administrative proceedings*" (hereinafter referred to as "the Law") provide that:

1. Administrative proceedings shall be conducted and administrative act shall be adopted in Armenian.
2. Persons who have a command of languages of national minorities in the Republic of Armenia may, as prescribed by law or in accordance with the international treaties of the Republic of Armenia, submit the application and documents attached to it in the language of such national minority for conducting the administrative proceedings. In that case the administrative body shall require to submit Armenian translation of the documents.
3. The documents related to the conduct of the administrative proceedings shall be drawn up and the records relating to the proceedings shall be performed in the Armenian language. Where participants of the proceedings submit documents in another language, they shall, upon the request of the administrative body, submit also the Armenian translations, as prescribed by law.
4. In the course of administrative proceedings, participants may use foreign languages. However, these persons shall ensure Armenian translation through their own translator, if the administrative body is unable to provide for such translation.

157. Pursuant to Point 4 of Article 59 of the Law of the Republic of Armenia "On Fundamentals of Administrative action and administrative proceedings", the administrative body having adopted the administrative act may, upon the written request of the addressee of the administrative act, provide him or her with the copy of the administrative act translated into a

foreign language, which should be endorsed with the official seal of the relevant administrative body.

158. Part 2 of Article 93 of the same Law prescribes: “Payments to witnesses, experts and translators shall be made from the budget of the Republic of Armenia or from the budget of the respective community, depending on which administrative body (state or local self-government body) has invited those persons. If the expert or the translator has been invited by a participant of the administrative proceedings, the relevant expenses shall be incurred by that participant.

Pursuant to part 3 of the same Article, relevant payments to persons provided for by the same Article shall be made under the procedure and in the amount prescribed by the Government of the Republic of Armenia, while in case of being invited by any of the participants of the administrative proceedings-under the procedure and in the amount specified in the agreement between the inviting and invited persons.”

Article 10 of the Charter

Administrative authorities and public services

159. Four of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia are also represented in the National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia: Knyaz Hasanov (Kurdish), Aleksey Sandikov (Russian), Rouslan Bakoyan (Yezidi), Zemfira Mirzoyeva (Assyrian) and Irina Gasparyan (Assyrian).

160. In 2020 the Staff of the Human Rights Defender published a guideline on the “Human rights in the state of the new coronavirus and emergency situations.” The guideline, with the support of the program on the “Promotion and protection of human rights” funded by the EU and conducted by the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund and the UNICEF, has been translated into the languages of national minorities residing in the country- Russian, Yezidi, Kurdish, Assyrian, Indian, with the objective of raising awareness through the native languages of the given minorities.

161. In all Marzes of Armenia, representatives of national minorities may submit applications in their languages, whereas the replies are provided to them in the state language, except for the

cases when the applicant indicates that he or she expects to receive the reply in the language specified thereby.

162. Representatives of national minorities living in Marzes, have broad opportunities and rights to submit written or oral applications to local and regional authorities in these languages, but it should be stated that representatives of national minorities, mostly having no command of their ethnic written languages, prefer to use the state language in their communication with the mentioned circles.

a. In the rural communities of Aragatsotn Marz with a national majority, representatives of national minorities also hold positions of members of the Council of Elders and community heads, whereas the local self-government in the compact settlements of national minorities is exercised by Alagyaz enlarged regional administration and the elected Council of Elders.

b. The heads of Verin Dvin and Dimitrov communities of Ararat Marz are Assyrians who use their native language if they so desire.

c. In Armavir Marz the languages of the national minorities are spoken in the communities of these national minorities.

d. In Fioletovo and Lermontovo communities of Lori Marz the Russian language is used during meetings (discussions) in cases prescribed by law.

e. In Shirak Marz the Russian language is used during meetings (discussions) in cases prescribed by law. In Shirak Marz the state officials have sufficient knowledge of Russian. There are also people who know the Yezidi and Greek languages to some extent. Employees with the knowledge of the languages of the national minorities are involved in the local self-government bodies - in the Councils of Elders of the urban and rural communities.

There are no compact settlements of national minorities in the other Marzes of Armenia.

In the other Marzes, applications have not so far been received in the languages of the national minorities, but in case of being received, they will be replied in the corresponding languages where needed.

Article 11 of the Charter

The Media

163. In 2020 the Law on “Audiovisual Media” came into force. Since the Law on “Audiovisual Media” came into force, the Law on the “Television and Radio” has been declared defunct.
164. Subsection “e” of point 3 of part 6 of Article 22 of the Law on “Audiovisual Media” defines:
Public broadcasters are obliged to cultivate and implement a program policy with the objective of broadcasting non-nighttime programs for the national minorities about the culture and life of national minorities of the Republic of Armenia, ensuring a weekly airtime of 30 minutes on the Public audiovisual broadcasters and 2 hours on the Public audio broadcaster.
165. Analytical or informational programs, programs on the awareness of rights, primarily in Armenian or Russian, with the participation or initiative of national minorities, are regularly broadcast by Public broadcasters and other broadcasters.
At the request of TV journalists, while highlighting events and celebrations of national minorities, the representatives of national minorities use their native language. The broadcasters operating in the Marzes of the Republic regularly highlight problems introduced by the national minorities.
166. The Public audio broadcasters of Armenia conduct daily broadcasts in the languages of national minorities, specifically, 15 minutes in Assyrian, 30 minutes in Kurdish, 75 minutes in Yezidi, 15 minutes in Greek. On working days, a 15-minute analytical news program is broadcast daily for Russian-speaking national minorities.
167. Corresponding sections in all the languages mentioned above are available on the website of Public Audio broadcasters, by means of which representatives of national minorities are able to follow the news feed in text form in their native language.
168. Yezidi and Assyrian editorial offices, upon necessity, also release video materials dedicated to the life of the country and their communities. The content is spread through the official social webpages of the editorial offices.
169. An around the clock online radio-station dedicated to Yezidi folk music operates on the website of the Public audio broadcasters.

170. The Public audio broadcasters have digitized and restored approximately 1000 items of Yezidi and Kurdish folk music samples stored in its archives. This music is available on the website of the radio archive and through the mobile application.
171. In 2020, 2021 and 2023, by the Armenian public audiovisual broadcasts, within the audiovisual program “First News Channel”, 3 program series dedicated to the national minorities in Armenia, specifically, “Side by side”, “National flavors’ and “Ethno-colors” were filmed and broadcast. The “Ethno-colors” program series has been translated and broadcast in the languages of national minorities.
172. On Public broadcasters, the program series “Aravot Luso” regularly highlights the social and cultural life of the national minorities of Armenia.
173. Every Saturday, on Public broadcasters a program series “News in Yezidi” is broadcast, while the “First News Channel” audiovisual program regularly highlights the main cultural events of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia.
174. The Commission of Television and Radio is an independent state body guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, which ensures the freedom, the independence and the diversity of the broadcast news media, as well as, supervises the operation of the broadcasters and audio broadcasters.
175. The principles of operation of the Commission of Television and Radio are the following: legitimacy, democracy, equality, impartiality, independence, collegiality and publicity. The right of free selection, production and dissemination of audio and audiovisual programs is guaranteed by the Law. The censorship of broadcasts and audiovisual programs is prohibited.
176. Anyone has the right to freely receive audiovisual and audio programs and additional information, including through satellite and cable networks, whether free or paid, both by decoding means and by open audiovisual and audio broadcasting networks. The Commission of Television and Radio is not entitled to interwene in the activities of private broadcasters.
177. Pursuant to the Law, the public broadcasters and the public audio broadcasters develop and implement a program policy themselves, and, pursuant to the Law, are obliged to provide the audio and audiovisual audience with such programs and program series that introduce the interests of

various regions, national minorities, various layers of society and social groups of the Republic of Armenia.

178. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia provides yearly funding in support of the printing press of the national minorities. Within the framework of the “State Support to the Non-State Press” budgetary programme, between 2019 and 2023 the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia provided support to 10 press publications in the languages of the national minorities. The majority of the national minorities continue to print press in Armenian or Russian (bilingual or, in certain cases, trilingual). See Annex 3 Table 1.

Article 12 of the Charter

Cultural activities and facilities

179. With the objective of promoting the educational-cultural life of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia, between 2019 and 2023 AMD 20 million was annually allocated to 11 national communities representing member organizations of the Council on National Minorities under Armenia’s Prime Minister’s purview. See points 80-82.

180. In 2019-2022, literature in national minority languages is available in the National Library of Armenia- approximately 1800 Russian books including fiction, religious, linguistic, philosophical books, as well as books dedicated to history, art and natural sciences, 158 books in Kurdish, 40 books in Greek, 7 books in Yezidi, 5 books in Persian, 8 books in Georgian, 3 course books in Ukrainian. The books read are mostly in Russian (text books, fiction and religious literature, linguistic, philosophical books as well as books on art, history and natural sciences).

181. Measures are being taken to ensure the continuity of the digitization of periodicals in the languages of national minorities published with the support of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia. All the periodicals published by the national minorities are recorded in the repository “Armenian Press” along with the digital versions of most of them being installed.

182. At the Typography Museum of the National Library of Armenia, national minority press is on display, specifically, the periodicals of Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, Kurdish, Yezidi communities of Armenia.
183. 251 Indian, 179 Russian, 141 Persian, 23 Kurd, 21 Arab, 21 American, 15 Yezidi, 2 Filipino, 1 Chinese, 1 German, 1 Polish readers are registered in the National Library of Armenia.
184. The Cultural Center of the national minorities, provided and equipped by the Government of the Republic of Armenia with the objective of developing the cultures of the national minorities, enables the teaching, usage and development of the languages of the minorities. All ethnic communities of Armenia have access to the premises. Various programs and events are organized in the respective languages to facilitate the command of oral speech in the native languages of the national minorities and with the purpose of spreading and maintaining the culture of minorities.
185. The program “Classical Vocal Music Concert” has been conducted at the National Centre of Chamber Music after Komitas in cooperation with “Arvest” (Art) NGO, with the participation of Yezidi and Kurdish soloists from Germany.
186. The festival “Under One Roof: Armenia” has been held at Arno Babajanyan Concert Hall, with the participation of all the 11 national minorities residing in the Republic of Armenia.
187. For the purpose of inclusion and participation of the national minorities in the educational, cultural and social life of the Republic of Armenia, training programs on painting have been organized in Tashir community of Lori Marz.
188. Continuous efforts aimed at recording the items of intangible cultural heritage of the national minorities and including them in the state list of intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia are being carried out.
- In 2021 the “Yezidi National Union” non-governmental organization and the Assyrian community residing in the Republic of Armenia participated in the inventory of intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia, in the framework of which and pursuant to the RA Government Decision No. 599 of April 15, 2021, on “Making Amendments to the RA Government Decision No. 310-A of March 11, 2010”, the list of intangible cultural heritage of the Republic of Armenia has been updated to include the elements of “Yezidi wedding ritual” and “The New Year celebration of Assyrians”. The process is ongoing.

- In 2021 the “The Greek Communities of Armenia” non-governmental organization participated in the inventory of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding of the Republic of Armenia, as a result of which and pursuant to the RA Government Decision No. 1825-N of November 4, 2021, on “Making Amendments to the RA Government Decision No. 36-N of January 20,2011, the list of intangible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding of the Republic of Armenia has been updated to include the element of “The Pontic Dialect of the Greek Population of Armenia”.
189. Within the framework of the competition for cultural grants programs conducted by the order of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia the “Yezidi National Union” non-governmental organization has received financial support (700.000 AMD) for the purpose of implementing cultural programs to preserve and disseminate the Yezidi intangible cultural heritage.
190. Between 2019 and 2020, in the framework of the program “A Meeting with Mountain Men”, meetings with the mountain men of Aragatsotn Marz of the Republic of Armenia have taken place, during which celebrations, performances of national music, songs, dances, donations of books and newspapers were organized. Between 60 to 70 individuals of different age groups and genders have annually participated in similar events, the objective of which is to ensure the vitality and continuity of Yezidi traditional holidays, to preserve national customs and traditions, songs and dances, traditional food culture, to value the importance of passing them down from generation to generation as well as the reinforcement of respect and appreciation among the new generation for the national customs inherited from the ancestors.
191. In 2022, within the framework of the Year of Folk Art and Cultural Heritage declared by the CIS cooperation countries, “Gyumri: the City of Masters” festival took place in the city of Gyumri of Shirak Marz, with the objective of uniting modern era folk crafts under one platform, raising the awareness on those crafts and promoting the creative progress of the individuals who bear and pass down the given heritage. The festival also involved the creative groups of the national minorities of Armenia, including the presentation of art works, songs and dances of the Russian and Belarus communities.

192. At the Pan-Armenian Festival of Arts and Crafts “Cultural Renaissance,” held in September of 2022 in Dilijan community of Tavush Marz, the Yezidi and Assyrian communities of Arzni were introduced through their stalls displaying traditional dishes, national songs and dances as well as various branches of culture.
193. Within the framework of the annual program of cultural events of Kotayk Marz, on July 16 of 2023 on the premises of “Garni” Historical-Cultural Museum Reservation of Garni Community, folk celebration “Vardavar” was held with the participation of the Assyrian community of Arzni through dance acts.
194. In the community park of Byureghavan of Kotayk Marz on August 14 of 2023, a concert dedicated to the 78th anniversary of Byureghavan was held. The Assyrian “ATOUR” dance ensemble of the Arzni Community was the guest of “BYURATON” this year.
195. The **Pledge of the Assyrian Community** is celebrated annually with great fanfare in Arzni Community of Kotayk Marz. The celebration starts on August 27 and lasts for two days. The greatest moral of the festival is in the oblation of the day. Despite being an Assyrian festival, it has become a unique symbol of solidarity uniting each and everyone, including the Armenians and the Molokans residing in Arzni.
196. Every year on April 1, the Assyrian New Year “Khab-Nissan”, which is considered to be a holiday of spring, love, joy and happiness, is celebrated in Arzni Community.
197. Between 2020 and 2021 many cultural events were cancelled or held in small numbers due to the coronavirus and the 44-Day War in the Republic of Armenia.
198. Regular exhibitions of fine art and decorative-applied arts as well as music festivals sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia, with the participation of all the national minority communities are held in Yerevan and in the Marzes. Between 2020 and 2023 respectively, music festivals of the national minorities of the Republic of Armenia, concerts, exhibitions and training programs of painting for children were held.
199. In the budget of the Republic of Armenia, the amount of the financial aid to support the cultural programs of the national minorities is defined in accordance with the petitions presented by the communities. To provide a platform for the submission of petitions, the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia posts an announcement on the introduction

of grants on its official website www.escs.am, which is open and allows all the national minorities to introduce their programs.

200. In 2021, the RA Law "On Cinematography" was adopted. According to Article 16 of the law, the distribution of the film in the territory of the Republic of Armenia is carried out on the basis of a rental certificate. The requirement of issuing a rental certificate, dubbing a foreign language film into Armenian and/or having visible and clear subtitling does not apply to national minorities living in the territory of the Republic of Armenia and films intended for screening within the framework of film festivals and other film art events.

Article 13 of the Charter

Economic and social life

201. 28 individuals, among them 5 children, representing national minorities are being cared for at the care centers under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia. The mentioned individuals have the knowledge of the Armenian language and communicate with ease. Not a single case connected with difficulties in communication or appropriate use of services due to language related reasons among representatives of national minorities at the care centers has been registered so far. Additionally, individuals who represent national minorities and are capable of solving the language related problems, if need be, are employed at the care centers under the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Republic of Armenia.

Population of the Republic of Armenia by Ethnicity, Sex and Age

(Source: 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia)

Ethnicity,sex (urban, rural)	Total	Age							People
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 +	
ՀՀ	2 932 731	361 688	360 425	337 562	458 656	372 818	346 767	694 815	
Armenian	2 875 697	354 168	353 129	327 922	449 244	365 865	340 799	684 570	
Yezidi	31 079	5 011	4 882	3 914	4 539	3 918	3 838	4 977	
Russian	14 076	1 134	1 104	3 713	3 019	1 498	956	2 652	
Assyrian	2 755	348	395	267	455	307	239	744	
Kurd	1 663	310	263	205	194	259	157	275	
Ukrainian	1 005	23	52	333	140	117	119	221	
Indian	593	23	35	331	117	47	34	6	
Persian	434	22	35	102	95	123	43	14	
Greek	364	11	49	22	71	62	28	121	
Georgian	222	0	10	0	52	52	16	92	
Other	4298	475	430	702	661	527	472	1031	
Refused to answer	545	163	41	51	69	43	66	112	
Male	1 384 481	190 006	188 365	168 613	222 073	174 201	155 972	285 251	
Armenian	1 356 297	185 945	184 358	163 318	216 985	170 855	153 172	281 664	
Yezidi	15 895	2 727	2 768	2 039	2 365	1 835	1 921	2 240	
Russian	6 515	582	590	2 129	1 762	708	330	414	
Assyrian	1 396	193	204	155	271	155	124	294	
Kurd	931	202	159	128	105	139	75	123	
Ukrainian	312	11	13	149	36	54	39	10	
Indian	340	8	22	163	86	33	22	6	
Persian	310	8	19	88	42	107	32	14	
Greek	134	11	9	17	33	23	6	35	
Georgian	45	0	0	0	22	8	5	10	
Other	2 072	233	209	409	323	268	218	412	
Refused to answer	234	86	14	18	43	16	28	29	

<i>Ethnicity,sex (urban, rural)</i>	Total	Age						
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 +
Female	1 548 250	171 682	172 060	168 949	236 583	198 617	190 795	409 564
	1 519 4							402
Armenian	00	168 223	168 771	164 604	232 259	195 010	187 627	906
Yezidi	15 184	2 284	2 114	1 875	2 174	2 083	1 917	2 737
Russian	7 561	552	514	1 584	1 257	790	626	2 238
Assyrian	1 359	155	191	112	184	152	115	450
Kurd	732	108	104	77	89	120	82	152
Ukrainian	693	12	39	184	104	63	80	211
Indian	253	15	13	168	31	14	12	0
Persian	124	14	16	14	53	16	11	0
Greek	230	0	40	5	38	39	22	86
Georgian	177	0	10	0	30	44	11	82
Other	2 226	242	221	293	338	259	254	619
Refused to answer	311	77	27	33	26	27	38	83
Urban	1 871 913	211 819	223 377	210 342	292 776	250 343	207 925	475 331
								471
Armenian	1 849 062	209 835	221 456	204 808	288 121	247 535	206 140	167
Yezidi	6 622	727	881	805	1 051	950	765	1 443
Russian	11 268	854	702	3 428	2 709	1 159	563	1 853
Assyrian	347	30	34	44	69	40	15	115
Kurd	229	24	14	45	27	34	31	54
Ukrainian	901	18	41	327	130	112	100	173
Indian	593	23	35	331	117	47	34	6
Persian	428	22	35	96	95	123	43	14
Greek	252	11	31	22	46	54	19	69
Georgian	205	0	10	0	52	46	16	81
Other	1 630	191	107	401	305	210	155	261
Refused to answer	376	84	31	35	54	33	44	95
Rural	1 060 818	149 869	137 048	127 220	165 880	122 475	138 842	219 484
								213
Armenian	1 026 635	144 333	131 673	123 114	161 123	118 330	134 659	403
Yezidi	24 457	4 284	4 001	3 109	3 488	2 968	3 073	3 534

<i>Ethnicity, sex (urban, rural)</i>	Total	Age						
		0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 +
Russian	2 808	280	402	285	310	339	393	799
Assyrian	2 408	318	361	223	386	267	224	629
Kurd	1 434	286	249	160	167	225	126	221
Ukrainian	104	5	11	6	10	5	19	48
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persian	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Greek	112	0	18	0	25	8	9	52
Georgian	17	0	0	0	0	6	0	11
Other	2 668	284	323	301	356	317	317	770
Refused to answer	169	79	10	16	15	10	22	17

TABLE 1-2

Distribution of Permanent population of the Republic of Armenia

By Ethnicity, by Yerevan and marzes of the Republic of Armenia

(Source: 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia)

people

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Republic of Armenia</i>	<i>Yerevan</i>	<i>Aragatso tn</i>	<i>Ararat</i>	<i>Armavir</i>	<i>Gegharku nik</i>	<i>Lori</i>	<i>Kotayq</i>	<i>Shirak</i>	<i>Syunik</i>	<i>Vayots Dzor</i>	<i>Tavush</i>
Total	2 932 731	1 086 677	128 941	248 982	253 493	209 669	222805	269 883	235 484	114 488	47 369	114940
Armenian	2 875 697	1 070 090	120 878	242 824	240 488	209 101	218744	265 237	232 917	113 882	47 216	114320
Yezidi	31 079	4 078	5 723	3 984	12 441	134	768	3 079	667	117	42	46
Russian	14 076	8 712	82	290	305	125	2384	439	1 397	62	40	240
Assyrian	2 755	162	6	1 526	161	18	6	847	11	4	4	10
Kurd	1 663	143	1 262	26	5	99	11	77	12	17	0	11
Ukrainian	1 005	722	8	47	23	47	28	35	54	13	11	17
Indian	593	588	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persian	434	397	0	0	8	0	6	23	0	0	0	0
Greek	364	136	5	8	4	6	125	19	14	20	0	27
Georgian	222	149	0	16	4	0	33	5	4	6	0	5
Other	4 298	1 226	921	207	38	66	682	113	376	363	52	254

Refused to answer	545	274	51	54	16	73	18	9	32	4	4	10
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TABLE 1- 3

Population of the Republic of Armenia by Ethnicity, Sex and Mother tongue
(Source: 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia)

People

Ethnicity, sex	Total	Mother tongue		Refused to answer
		The language of his nationality	Other language	
RA	2 932 731	2 883 756	46 846	2 129
Armenian	2 875 697	2 840 631	33 172	1 894
Yezidi	31 079	25 430	5 635	14
Russian	14 076	13 146	911	19
Assyrian	2 755	2 213	542	0
Kurd	1 663	529	1 129	5
Ukrainian	1 005	673	332	0
Indian	593	527	36	30
Persian	434	390	37	7
Greek	364	88	276	0
Georgian	222	129	93	0
Other	4 298	0	4 298	0
Refused to answer	545	0	385	160
Male	1 384 481	1 362 775	20 726	980
Armenian	1 356 297	1 341 330	14 089	878
Yezidi	15 895	13 066	2 824	5
Russian	6 515	6 136	374	5
Assyrian	1 396	1 098	298	0
Kurds	931	285	641	5
Ukrainian	312	222	90	0
Indian	340	296	22	22
Persian	310	272	31	7
Greek	134	37	97	0
Georgian	45	33	12	0
Other	2 072	0	2 072	0
Refused to answer	234	0	176	58
Female	1 548 250	1 520 981	26 120	1 149
Armenian	1 519 400	1 499 301	19 083	1 016

Ethnicity, sex	Total	Mother tongue		Refused to answer
		The language of his nationality	Other language	
Yezidi	15 184	12 364	2 811	9
Russian	7 561	7 010	537	14
Assyrian	1 359	1 115	244	0
Kurd	732	244	488	0
Ukrainian	693	451	242	0
Indian	253	231	14	8
Persian	124	118	6	0
Greek	230	51	179	0
Georgian	177	96	81	0
Other	2 226	0	2 226	0
Refused to answer	311	0	209	102

TABLE 1- 4

Population of the Republic of Armenia by Ethnicity and Fluency in Other Language
(Source: 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia)

Ազգությունը, սեռը	Ընդամենը	Fluent in other language																	Refused to answer		
		Armenian	Yezidi	Russian	Assyrian	Greek	Ukrainian	Kurd	Polish	Belarusian	Georgian	English	French	German	Spanish	Persian	Turkish	Indian		Other	Not fluent
RA	2 932 731	63 889	3 450	1 893 181	2 872	777	1 276	561	283	59	4 327	143 939	4 638	3 940	678	2 239	669	34	10 964	783 286	11 669
Armenian	2 875 697	29	1 236	1 887	2 631	594	821	499	275	32	4 182	128	4 565	3 897	670	2 239	663	34	8 434	778	34
Yezidi	31 079	24	2 088	2 515	9	0	0	18	0	0	4	241	0	19	0	0	0	0	6	1 426	30
Russian	14 076	5	23	784	24	81	346	0	8	14	116	4 517	12	18	0	0	0	0	71	2 758	16
Assyrian	2 755	1	808	606	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0
Ukrainian	1 663	1	313	137	6	0	0	36	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	43	0
Kurd	1 005	259	0	413	8	15	109	0	0	0	0	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	51	0
Indian	593	213	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	51	0
Persian	434	214	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	36	20
Greek	364	79	0	150	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	0
Georgian	222	88	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Other	4 298	598	0	559	7	31	0	8	0	13	0	368	61	6	8	0	0	0	2 428	204	7

Refused to answer	545	196	0	80	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	7	140	103
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TABLE 1-5

The distribution of the permanent population according to other languages spoken fluently

(Source: 2022 Population Census of the Republic of Armenia)

People

Languages	RA	Yerevan	Aragatsotn	Ararat	Armavir	Gegharkunik	Lori	Kotayk	Shirak	Syunik	Vayots Dzor	Tavush
Total	2 932 731	1 086 677	128 941	248 982	253 493	209 669	222 805	269 883	235 484	114 488	47 369	114 940
<i>Of which fluent in any other language</i>												
Armenian	63 889	21 945	7 589	7 609	13 272	1 426	3 407	4 409	2 324	976	375	557
Yezidi	3 450	856	672	346	1 049	32	51	275	156	13	0	0
Russian	1 893 181	796 991	67 401	144 793	137 204	112 509	140 310	166 921	160 819	73 864	22 724	69 645
Assyrian	2 872	1 381	93	460	164	102	130	223	164	45	27	83
Greek	777	499	23	33	26	0	118	46	19	0	0	13
Ukrainian	1 276	839	28	27	22	109	12	29	149	8	19	34
Kurd	561	187	46	164	28	59	30	32	11	4	0	0
Polish	283	189	0	11	10	0	0	63	2	8	0	0
Belarusian	59	50	0	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Georgian	4 327	2 443	100	168	291	39	434	317	418	13	9	95
English	143 939	85 821	3 483	7 341	7 602	4 227	7 508	11 965	6 535	4 857	1 246	3 354
French	4 638	2 796	89	185	106	121	177	379	314	89	21	361
German	3 940	1 397	89	392	203	463	444	333	238	124	101	156
Spanish	678	431	17	52	46	15	11	78	9	4	9	6
Persian	2 239	1 518	36	132	97	11	57	253	55	50	15	15
Turkish	669	374	9	35	27	20	41	76	19	19	8	41
Indian	34	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other	10 964	4861	1 201	632	485	831	1 001	478	450	524	129	372
<i>Not fluent in any language</i>	<i>783 286</i>	<i>160 061</i>	<i>47 340</i>	<i>85 277</i>	<i>91 932</i>	<i>88 628</i>	<i>68 525</i>	<i>82 758</i>	<i>62 142</i>	<i>33 782</i>	<i>22 657</i>	<i>40 184</i>
<i>Refused to answer</i>	<i>11 669</i>	<i>4 008</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>1 321</i>	<i>925</i>	<i>1 077</i>	<i>549</i>	<i>1 248</i>	<i>1 659</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>20</i>

TABLE 2-1

List of schools in the RA marzes and the city of Yerevan where Assyrian, Yezidi and Kurdish languages are taught

N	Marz	School	Language teaching method: main subject, group		
			Yezidi	Kurdish	Assyrian
1.	Aragatsotn	v. Arevut p/s ²	subject		
2.	Aragatsotn	v. Kanch p/s	subject		
3.	Aragatsotn	v. Tlik p/s	subject		
4.	Aragatsotn	v. Hako p/s	subject		
5.	Aragatsotn	v. Ddmasar p/s	subject		
6.	Aragatsotn	v. Sorik p/s	subject		
7.	Aragatsotn	v. Alagyaz s/s ³	group	subject	
8.	Aragatsotn	v. Sadunc p/s named after S. Muradov	subject		
9.	Aragatsotn	v. Avshen p/s named after Maxim Khamoyan	subject	subject	
10.	Aragatsotn	v. Charchakis s/s	group	subject	
11.	Aragatsotn	v. Mirak p/s	subject		
12.	Aragatsotn	v. Shenkani p/s	subject		
13.	Aragatsotn	v. Jamshlu p/s	subject	subject	
14.	Aragatsotn	v. Rya Taza ւ/դ	subject		
15.	Aragatsotn	v.Kaniashir p/s	subject		
16.	Aragatsotn	v. Sipan ւ/դ	խմբակ	subject	
17.	Aragatsotn	v. Mijnatunp/s	subject		

² p/s -primary school /school that has 1-9 grades

³ s/s secondary school/school that has 1-12 grades

18.	Aragatsotn	v. Shamiram p/s named after Usub-Bek	subject		
19.	Ararat	v. Dimitrov s/s			subject
20.	Ararat	v. Verin Dvin s/s			subject
21.	Armavir	v. Lukashin s/s	group		
22.	Armavir	v. Ferik p/s named after Rzalie Rashid Ozmanyanyan	subject		
23.	Armavir	v. Yeraskhahun s/s	group		
24.	Armavir	v. Arshaluys s/s	group		
25.	Armavir	v. Karakerti p/s N1	group		
26.	Armavir	v. Dalarik s/s	group		
27.	Armavir	v. Zartonk s/s	group		
28.	Armavir	v. Artashar s/s	group		
29.	Armavir	v. Nalbandyan s/s	group		
30.	Երևան	No 8 p/s named after A. Pushkin			subject
31.	Երևան	No 29 high school named after A. Margaryan			subject
32.	Վոսաթք	v. Arzni s/s			subject
<i>Total</i>			16 subject	5 subject	5 subject
			11 group		

Distribution of allocations envisaged by the "Non-state press publication" programme of state budget in 2019-2023, by individual publications (Press published in the languages of national minorities)

Հ/Հ	Names of entities acting as legal persons receiving state support	Name of the newspaper	Amount by years (thousand AMD)				
			2019 թ.	2020 թ.	2021 թ.	2022 թ.	2023 թ.
1	"Rya Taza" Newspaper Editorial Office" LLC "Rya Taza"	"Rya Taza"	1200.0	1200.0	0	1000,0	1200,0
2	"Ukraine" Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia" NGO	"Dnipro-Slavutich" <i>(Armenian, Ukrainian)</i>	1200.0	1200.0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0
3	"Newspaper of Jewish Community of Armenia" NGO	"Magen David"	1200.0	1200.0	0	1000,0	1200,0
4	"Yezidi National Committee" NGO	"Lalysh"	-	1200.0	0	1000,0	1200,0
5	"Belarus" Belarusian Community of Yerevan" NGO	"Belarus" <i>(Russian, Belarusian)</i>	1200.0	1200.0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0
6	"Khayadta" Federation of Assyrian Organisations of Armenia" Union of Legal Persons	"Assyriskie Novosti" <i>(Russian, Assyrian)</i>	1200,0	1200,0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0
7	"Voice of Yezidis" Editorial Office" LLC	"Ezdikhana" <i>(Yezidi, Armenian, Russian)</i>	1200,0	1200,0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0

8	“Kurdish National Council of Armenia” NGO	“Zagros” (Kurdish, Armenian)	1200,0	1200,0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0
9	“Ilios” Greek Community of Yerevan” NGO	“Ilios” (Russian, Armenian, Greek)	1200,0	1200,0	1000,0	1000,0	1200,0
10	“Iveria” Georgian Charitable Community” NGO	“Iveria”	1200,0	-	-	-	-
	Total		10,800.0	10,800.0	6,000.0	9,000.0	10,800.0

TABLE 3-2

Allocations of the RA Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports for cultural activities of national minorities from state budget for 2019-2023

Year	2019 թ.	2020 թ.	2021թ.	2022 թ.	2023 թ.
The amount allocated to cultural events, (thousand AMD)	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,936.0	14,273.6	11,996.6