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Master's thesis:

"Acquisition of citizenship in the Republic of Armenia after the dissolution of USSR"

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Abstract

The dissolution of former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resulted in formation of new States, including the Republic of Armenia (RA) which declared its independence in 1991. Right after that Armenia was in a position to adopt and promulgate its internal legislation on nationality establishing the scope of individuals entitled to it at the moment of declaration of independence. As sovereign State – member of the UN, Armenia ratified almost all Human Rights instruments[1] and undertook an international obligation to ensure the right to nationality and to adopt measures to avoid statelessness. The ability to exercise an effective policy of nationality and the prevention and reduction of statelessness by the RA should serve as a contribution to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, to the security of peoples, and to stability in international relations.

In this vein, this paper intends to review the nationality law and its implementation by the competent authorities with the purpose to evaluate whether the right to an effective nationality was guaranteed for citizens of former Armenian SSR and other former republics of USSR.

1. Introduction

1.1. The current paper is intended to analyze the issue of citizenship/nationality[2] from the viewpoint of defining the *initial body* of the citizenship[3] of the RA after the dissolution of USSR[4]. The right to nationality as one of basic Human Rights is declared in article 15 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)[5]. The concept of nationality and the promotion of prevention of statelessness are further explored in a number of international instruments[6] and documents.

[1] The RA is a State member of Human Rights Bill, CRC, CAT, 1951 Refugee Convention, 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Convention etc.
[2] For the purposes of this paper terms "citizenship" and "nationality" are synonymous. See also the Commentary on the articles of the European Convention on Nationality http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Reports/Html/166.htm#FN2
[3] For the purpose of current paper ***"initial body of citizenship/citizens***" means the group of individuals entitled to the automatic recognition as citizens of the country concerned based on the former citizenship, continuous residency and genuine and effective link with that country.
[4] As a result of dissolution of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics new States were created, including RA.
[5] UDHR Article 15 (1) "Every one has the right to a nationality"
[6] 1954 Convention relating to Status of Stateless person, 1961 Convention on Reduction of Statelessness etc.

Specifically, the International Court of Justice in the *Nottebohm* case defined nationality as "*a legal bond having as its basis a social fact of attachment, a genuine connection of existence, interests and sentiments, together with the existence of reciprocal rights and duties*"[7]. The term "Nationality" is also defined in Article 2 of the European Convention on Nationality as "*the legal bond between a person and a State and does not indicate the person's ethnic origin*". Citizenship, thus, refers to a specific legal relationship between an individual and a State which is recognized by that State[8]. Hence, the institution of citizenship in terms of public policy and social value is the element of legal status of a person within the territory of a State which implies the status of freedom with accompanying rights and responsibilities that are denied or only partially extended to aliens. Against this background the institution of citizenship is one of basic elements of the state sovereignty[9]. In the context of state succession, the possession of effective nationality in one of the fundamental elements enabling all citizens of the former state to fully integrate and participate in the civil society of the newly emerged states[10]. Therefore, the States which emerged after the dissolution of USSR, in order to defend and effectively maintain their sovereignty, should have defined the categories of individuals entitled to their citizenship.

1.2. The public policy behind defining the *initial body* of citizenship of a newly emerged State is based on the need to know which groups of citizens of former State are under its protection with the purpose to accord these groups with specific political rights in order to efficiently implement its policies and monitor the political developments within its jurisdiction as well as to avoid *de jure* and *de facto* statelessness.

2. Private interests

2.1. The process of acquisition of citizenship includes State from one side and an individual from another. Both parties in their turn consist of several subsets. In the context of the current paper

[7] *Nottebohm* case, ICJ Reports 1955, p. 23
[8] See also definition of citizenship provided by "BRITANNICA" online encyclopedia which states that: "*Citizenship is a relationship between and individual and a State in which an individual owes to that State and in turn is entitled to its protection*". http://www.britannica.com/eb/article-9082718/citizenship.
[9] Article 1 of the CIS Legal Act on "Agreed principles regulating citizenship"
[10] "Nationality and State succession" (UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Europe, "*Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness linked with the disintegration of the SFRY*" European Series, vol. 3, No 1, June 1997) part 1, p.1.

the category of "individuals" includes those who are recognised as the RA citizens as a result of dissolution of USSR i.e. (1) Citizens of the former Armenian SSR permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Armenia, 2) Stateless persons or citizens of other Republics of the former USSR who were permanently residing on the territory of the RA 3) Former citizens of the Armenian SSR, who live outside the Republic of Armenia and have not acquire the citizenship of another country[11]. The category of a "State" in its turn includes the State of citizenship i.e. the RA and other newly established States- former Republics of USSR[12].

2.2. While the States established were interested to define their citizens to further independently exercise their sovereignty, the citizens were interested to be under the protection of one of the States in order not to appear in a legal limbo. Recognizing that the attribution of nationality belongs to the sovereign competence of states, particular obligations exists in the international law with regards to the successor states towards persons who have residence on the territory at the time of succession and who have a genuine and effective link to the emerged state[13]. These interests, however, conflicted when the States were deciding on who should be under their jurisdiction and protection and automatically granted citizenship to individuals who appeared in the territory of an independent State[14]. These groups were not granted the right of option[15] in obtaining the citizenship of the country concerned which should have been considered in the process of

[11] Apart from this categorization which is defined mainly for the RA, there could be also other categories of individuals depending on the domestic policies and laws, for example national minorities, women in general or married women, children etc.

[12] For example in the case of refugees States involved are: the RA - country of refugee and the State country of origin/former citizenship.

[13] 1997 European Convention on Nationality, Article 18 para 2: In deciding on the granting or the retention of nationality in cases of State succession, each State Party concerned shall take account..(a) a the genuine and effective link of the person concerned with the State;

[14] USSR had one common citizenship institution established by 23 May 1990 USSR Law on Citizenship", Article 1: "USSR establishes common Union citizenship. Citizens of Union Republics are simultaneously citizens of USSR". Irrespective of strict registration (*propiska)* system people had the right to move within the territory of USSR. The movement was of different character, including the professional deployment, for example for militaries, refugee outflows, for example refugees from Azerbaijan who as a result of conflict over the Nagorno-Karabakh were forced to flee from Azerbaijan and find refugee in other countries of former Soviet Union prior to the collapse of Soviet Union from 1988 to 1992 etc.

[15] **Draft Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in relation to the Succession of States with commentaries 1999**, Article 11. ***Respect for the will of persons concerned:*** *"1. States concerned shall give consideration to the will of persons concerned whenever those persons are qualified to acquire the nationality of two or more States concerned"* and Article 23 *Granting of the right of option by the successor States 1. Successor States shall grant a right of option to persons concerned covered by the provisions of article 22 who are qualified to acquire the nationality of two or more successor States.* Adopted by the International Law Commission at its fifty-first session, in 1999, and submitted to the General Assembly as a part of the Commission's report covering the work of that session (at para. 48). The report, which also contains commentaries on the draft articles, appears in *Yearbook of the International Law Commission, 1999*, vol. II, Part Two.

deciding on citizenship policies of the newly emerged States[16]. However, these interests were balanced through common citizenship policies applied in the territories of former USSR in order to ensure smooth transition after the collapse of USSR.

3. Armenian Legal Framework

3.1. The Armenian legal framework regulating the institution of citizenship starts with the RA Constitution which in articles 11.3 and 30.1 stipulates basic principles of acquisition of citizenship[17]. However, prior to adoption of the RA Constitution and subsequently the Citizenship Law (hereinafter: the Law) in 1995, Armenia as member State of CIS[18] adopted CIS Legal Act on "Agreed Principles Regulating Citizenship Issues"[19] and accepted the basic principles to be applied to the institution of citizenship such as non-discrimination based on social group, race etc; reduction of statelessness; acquisition of citizenship by a child; permanent residence requirement; etc.

3.2. The Law in its Article 9 identifies various means of acquiring the RA citizenship including by *recognition as citizen*, by birth and through naturalization[20]. Article 10 of the Law defines the *initial body* of the RA citizenship i.e. those individuals who are recognized as citizens by the operation of the Law including (1) citizens of the former Armenian SSR[21], (2) citizens of

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[16] *"Numerous treaties regulating questions of nationality in connection with the succession of States as well as relevant national laws have provided for the right of option or for a similar procedure enabling individuals concerned to establish their nationality by choosing either between the nationality of the predecessor and that of the successor States or between the nationalities of two or more successor States. This was, for example, the case of the 1848 Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between Mexico and the United States of America, or the 1882 Treaty between Mexico and Guatemala for fixing the Boundaries between the respective States. The peace treaties adopted after the end of the First World War provided for a right of option mainly as a means to correct the effects of their other provisions on the automatic acquisition of the nationality of the successor State and loss of the nationality of the predecessor State by persons habitually resident in the territories involved in the succession of States. A right of option was also granted in article 19 of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, of 1947*." **Draft Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in relation to the Succession of States with commentaries 1999, page 33.**

[17] The RA Constitution, Article 11.3 states that: "The citizens of the Republic of Armenia shall be under the protection of Armenia within the territory of the RA and beyond its borders. Armenians by birth shall acquire citizenship of the Republic of Armenia through simplified procedure. The rights and responsibilities of citizens with dual citizenship shall be defined by law.", Article 30.1 states that: "A child born of citizens of the Republic of Armenia, shall be a citizen of the Republic of Armenia. Every child whose one parent a citizen of the Republic of Armenia, shall have the right to citizenship of the Republic of Armenia. The procedure for being granted or terminating the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia shall be defined by the law….The rights and responsibilities of the persons having dual citizenship shall be defined by Law".

[18] The **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** is an international organization created by the agreement of 8 December 1991, consisting of 11 former Soviet Republics: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The creation of CIS signalled the dissolution of the Soviet Union and, according to leaders of Russia, its purpose was to "allow a civilized divorce" between the Soviet Republics. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Independent_States

[19] Recommendation adopted by CIS States on 29 December 1992.

[20] See Article 9 of the Law for full list of basis for acquisition of the RA citizenship.

[21] Abbreviation of Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. Based on the article 1 and 5 of the USSR Law on Citizenship" dated 23 May 1990 the citizens of Soviet Republics are simultaneously citizens of USSR. Although the ArmSSR did not adopt separate Law on citizenship as it was required by the a/m Law, according to the Head of Citizenship Department of the Passport and Visas Department of the RA Police, Mr. Edward Mnatsakanyan: "A decision of the Council of Ministers dated 1974, however,

former USSR Republics or stateless persons who at the moment of adoption of the Law did not acquire citizenship of any other country and permanently resided in the RA and (3) citizens of former Armenian SSR residing abroad who and at the moment of adoption of the Law had not acquired citizenship of other countries. In addition, article 13 of the Law defines a range of regular foreigners who can be granted the RA citizenship through naturalization[22]. The Law differentiates between the groups under article 10 and 13 because the members of the group falling under article 10 are recognised as the RA citizen "automatically" through facilitated procedures for acquisition of the RA citizenship[23], while those in the group of Article 13 shall undergo more complicated long-term naturalization procedure in which the decision on grating citizenship is made by the RA President as provided by RA Constitution and the Law[24].

3.3. The adoption of the Law was followed by the Governmental Decision # 192 dated 25 June 1996 "*On Measures for Implementation of the Law on Citizenship*" (hereinafter: the GD # 192)[25]. This decision stipulates the procedure for acquisition, restoration and termination of the citizenship both inside and outside of the RA. It defines the forms and list of required documents, as well as the bodies in charge of processing the citizenship applications. According to paragraph 5 of the GD # 192 "*actions prescribed by articles 10, 13….shall be implemented by the Ministry of Internal Affairs[26] inside Armenia and Ministry of Foreign Affairs outside of Armenia*". Although the GD # 192 makes reference to the main bodies in charge of implementation of the Law and stipulates procedures to be applied, it does not differentiate between two groups falling under articles 10 and 13 and provides only for one basic procedure applicable for the general

systematized the regime based on internal Soviet passport ("passportisation"), which contributed to the de facto recognition of ArmSSR citizenship."

[22] Article 13 of the RA Law on Citizenship "Acceptance into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia".

[23] For the purpose of this paper "***facilitated procedure for acquisition of the RA citizenship***" means processing citizenship applications without undue delay through simple, rapid and inexpensive procedures. See also UNHCR and CoE "Principles on Citizenship Legislation Concerning the parties to the Peace agreements on Bosnia and Herzegovina" articles 4 and 5, and Draft Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in relation to the Succession of States, article 17.

[24] Article 55 (15) of the RA Constitution: "The President of the Republic: …shall, by the procedure defined by law, resolve issues related to granting citizenship of the Republic of Armenia …." Article 13 of the RA Citizenship Law: "The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is accepted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia of the granting of the citizenship."

[25] Equivalent to the term "Regulation" meaning rules and administrative procedures issued by Government. See also article 14 of the RA Law on Legal Acts: "*The Government of Armenia adopts decisions only within the scope of authority reserved to it by the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and the laws of the RA*".

[26] After the structural changes in 2002, the Ministry of Interior was renamed as the RA Police.

naturalization of foreigners. However, the procedure for RA citizens under the *initial body* should differ from the one applicable for the group acquiring citizenship through naturalization since the first group should not go through the one-year screening and approval process for naturalization stipulated by the Law and GD # 192. Instead it should be issued with the RA passport through an administrative, mechanical procedure and the sole act of applying should suffice for this group to be a citizen of Armenia.

3.4. In the view of this as well as proceeding from the fact that any person who is recognized or granted the RA citizenship shall be issued with the RA passport, the Governmental decision # 821 dated 25 December 1998 "*On the charter of the RA passport system and description of the passport of the RA citizen*" should be also considered as a part of national legal framework for citizenship. This decision in its turn makes no reference to the procedure regulating the issuance of the RA passport in exchange of the former USSR passport but provides basic requirements for issuance of the RA passport to any citizen of the RA.

4. Case studies

4.1. The disputes arising out of acquisition of citizenship, in particular for the caseload falling under the *initial body* of citizens, are mainly of administrative nature. There is no report on the Court case involving the problems of concern. The logic of defining the *initial body* in the Law is based on the need to clearly identify those individuals who form the State at the moment of its establishment ensuring that these persons follow facilitated procedure for becoming citizens. In Armenia's context this procedure has been based on two main components: (1) permanent residency in Armenia and (2) USSR passport issued by the Armenian SSR authorities[27]. These criteria have been not defined by any legal act and because of lack of clarity of the GD # 192 it is fully left to the discretion of the relevant authorities to decide how to proceed with every individual case.

[27] The USSR passport issued by the Armenian SSR authorities was seen as a prove of Armenian SSR citizenship.

4.2. In case of citizens of former Armenian SSR the Government of Armenia (GoA) applied procedure to receive the RA passports[28] in exchange of the USSR passport. Following the logic of article 10 of the Law, the same approach should have applied to the stateless persons and citizens of former republics of USSR. In fact, this has been done in the case of refugees from Azerbaijan who apart from the refugee status are also considered as former citizens of the Azerbaijan SSR and the GoA's policy for this group is to promote their local integration through facilitated procedure of acquiring the RA citizenship[29]. This procedure was established under the *initial body* of citizens (article 10.2 of the Law) and takes 10 days for processing of applications and issuance of the RA passport.

4.3. The procedure is, however, not facilitated for former citizens of other Soviet Republics. Due to the absence of any regulation for this particular group it is fully on the discretion of the authorities to decide through which procedure a person shall acquire the RA citizenship. In the course of drafting of this paper no particular case was found to be sited. However, in order to have clear picture on the procedures currently applied in the filed of granting citizenship several Presidential decrees (PD) on granting citizenship through naturalization[30] were also analyzed. As a result it turned out that these decrees contain information on granting citizenship to persons born during the period of USSR in the countries which were Republics of USSR, including Armenia. Fore example, Mariam Badishyan (born in 1958 in Georgia, residing in Armenia), Takun Danielyan (born in 1968 in Georgia residing in Armenia), Julietta Harutjunyan (born in 1956 in the Republic of Kazakhstan)[31], Lidia Tumanyan (born in 1959 in Russian Federation and residing in Armenia) etc. In order to clarify the situation UNHCR office in the RA inquired[32] with the PVD on the procedures applied for such individuals. In its reply[33] PVD explains that these individuals prior to applying for the RA citizenship acquired citizenship of newly emerged States and because of that

[28] See ANNEX 2 "Note for the file on the telephone discussion with the Head of Regional Passport and Visa Department".
[29] UNHCR 2006 Country Operations Plan – Armenia, Part I, paragraph 8, see: http://www.unhcr.org/home/RSDCOI/434138e32.pdf
[30] PDs "On Granting Citizenship of the RA" # NH-51-A, NH-147-A, NH-101-A, NH-265-A etc.
[31] Note: in the period of birth of the concerned persons there was no Republic of Kazakhstan but was Soviet Socialist Republic of Kazakhstan.
[32] UNHCR office in Armenia inquiry # 024/2007 dated 22 March 2007 # 024/2007
[33] PVD reply to UNHCR inquiry # 25/01-6319 dated 16 April 2007

their new citizenship applications were processed through the regular naturalization procedure (Article 13 of the Law). However, it was rather challenging to get in touch with the respective bodies in charge of processing citizenship applications[34] in order to verify all cases of interests as the PDs concerned do not clearly stipulate the information necessary for verification. Moreover, the PVD's reply does not clarify the status of all such individuals providing information on only two former Georgian citizens. Considering the general policy of automatic recognition of the citizenship applied by all States of former USSR which was based on previous citizenship of one of the republics, we can assume that the concerned individuals did not take any action to be considered as citizens of one of the former USSR republics. At the same time they were not given any right of option[35] i.e. right to choose the citizenship of which State they want or it is easy for them to acquire. Thus instead of passing through the facilitated procedure those individuals were required to (1) denounce the citizenship of the State which they never opt to (2) proceed through complicated naturalization procedure in the RA. As a result, these individuals appeared in the same list with other foreigners from Iraq, Iran and Lebanon. This opinion was also confirmed by the Head of one of the RPVD of the RA Police[36].

4.4. The same above mentioned PDs grant citizenship to persons born "in the republic of Armenia [in the period of USSR] and residing in Armenia", for example, Albert Galstyan (born in 1974)[37], Melsik Araqelyan (born in 1940)[38], Ermonia Tarzyan (born in 1930)[39]. It should be pointed out that these individuals were ***granted*** the RA citizenship based on Article 13 of the Law, while, if these persons were born in Armenia they should have held the Armenian SSR citizenship. If they lost or denounced their Armenian SSR or RA citizenship because of acquiring citizenship of any

[34] Passport and Visa Department of Police and Presidential Commission on Citizenship
[35] Ibid 14
[36] See ANNEX 2.
[37] PD # NH-51-A, 19 February 2007
[38] PD # NH-174-A, 27 June 2006
[39] PD # NH-265-A, 28 December 200

ther country they should go through the procedure for restoration of citizenship provided by article 14 of the Law[40] and done through separate PDs[41].

4.5. Assuming that the individuals mentioned in the paragraph 4.4. were considered as stateless [42] and because of that their citizenship applications were processed through the regular procedure, it would again be incorrect application of the Law as they should have fallen under application article 10 (2) i.e. under the *initial body* of citizens and thus should have passed through the facilitated procedure. While the end result is positive as those individuals have been granted citizenship, it is evident that there is a gap and confusion in processing citizenship applications of persons subject to this paper.

5. Step by step description of the transaction

5.1. The procedure for acquisition of RA citizenship by the group recognised as citizens should be divided into three categories because the procedure for each is different: (1) Former citizens of the Armenia SSR, (2) Stateless persons and citizens of former Soviet Republics, and (3) Former citizens of Armenian SSR residing outside of Armenia. As there is no promulgated legal regulations concerning all three groups, the following step by step description of the transaction is based on available practical information relating to the above mentioned transaction:

(1) In order to receive the RA passport, former citizens of the Armenian SSR shall apply to the regional passport and visa department (hereinafter: RPVD) of the Police at the place of residential registration and submit two photos with their former USSR passport issued by the Armenian authorities[43] along with 1000 AMD state duty for the passport[44]. Within several days a person receives the RA passport from the RPVD.

[40] The RA Citizenship Law Article 14 "Restoration of the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia": "The person who has lost the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia may, upon his/her request, have it restored, if there are no conditions prescribed by the point 4 of the Article 13 of this Law and if he was not deprived from the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia".
[41] For example PD # NH-227 –A, 3 October 2006 which stipulates: "Proceeding from the requirements of article 55 (15) of the RA Constitution and articles 14 and 26 of the RA Law on Citizenship to satisfy the applications of the following persons to restore the citizenship of the TA…..Samvel Jaladyan, born in 1963 in the Republic of Armenia, residing in the RA".
[42] RA Law on Citizenship, article 18: "The person with no citizenship of the Republic of Armenia that resides in the territory of the Republic of Armenia and possesses no proof of the citizenship of another State is considered Stateless person".
[43] Note that every formation of Soviet Union had a special sign in a form of two Russian letters which was stated in the USSR passport and by that sign the designated officials and bodies can identify which republic of former USSR issued the USSR passport. For example Armenia's sign was SL, Georgia – TE, Azerbaijan- ZHG etc.
[44] Law on State Duty, article 14 paragraph 1: "for issuance of the RA passport – the size of basic duty (1000 AMD)"

(2) The regulation for this group is complex and not clear cut. In summary the person who holds a USSR passport issued by any of the former Soviet Republics, and requests RA citizenship, shall submit a reference letter proving his/her permanent, temporary or factual residence[45] in the RA together with the USSR passport, receipt of payment of State duty and two photos. The RPVD collects the documents and submits them to the PVD of the Police which in turn prepares the file of a person, verifies whether the person acquired citizenship of the new State established as a result of dissolution of USSR[46] and based on that determination gives approval for the "passportisation"[47] of the concerned person. There is no defined timeframe for this procedure, but it should not take more than one to three months depending on how long the verification takes. Persons falling under this category must apply before 31 December 2009[48]. This procedure, however, is unusual because the legislation covering this group is unclear and in some cases the PVD of the Police may process the application of such individuals through the naturalisation procedure established for regular foreigners, such as preparing the file in accordance with the requirements of the GD # 192[49] Such application requires:

* Petition (self-written application)
* Application form 1 defined by the GD # 192
* Applicant's biographic information
* Passport and notarized copies of certificate of birth and marriage (if applicable and available)
* Six photos of size 35 x 45 mm
* Document on the employment background
* Health certificate[50]
* Criminal Record Clearance/Certificate(s) reporting no convictions in any country of permanent residence or previous residence during the last 10 years

[45] These types of letters are usually provided by the local authorities – formerly "ZHEKs" which are local administrative bodies covering several residential buildings and houses within a particular district in cities and are under the supervision of local self-governmental bodies. ZHEKs should have been liquidated and the new Condominium Associations should have been established after adoption of the Law on Condominiums in 1996, which was invalidated by the new Law in 2002. However the system of ZHEKs still exists in some regions including the districts of Yerevan. It should be pointed out that a post coordinating the relations between the citizens and Passport and Visa department of Police exists in every ZHEK or the replaced condominium association.
[46] Prior to adoption of changes in the Citizenship Law on dual citizenship a person should have submitted a document certifying that a person had not acquired citizenship of any other country. However, although there is no new regulation on implementation of changes in the Law this requirement is not valid any longer.
[47] The term "passportization" is used by the RA Government and means procedure for issuance of passports to the RA citizens
[48] Since the adoption of the Citizenship Law the deadline for applications under the article 10(2) was changed six times. The change was mainly made to extend the deadline for application to allow refugees from Azerbaijan to acquire the RA citizenship through facilitated procedure.
[49] See para 3.3., page 6
[50] Certificate issued by the health institutions such as policlinics providing information on the general state of health of individual

* Document certifying the Armenian origin of the applicant (if applicable)

These documents are collected by the PVD of the Police and submitted to the commission on Citizenship Issues of the RA President. In this case the citizenship application of the person concerned shall be processed within a one year period and the citizenship is granted by Presidential Decree[51].

In addition, it should be pointed out that there is a group of ethnic Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan who acquire RA citizenship through a facilitated procedure established by the Government of Armenia on the basis of article 10 (2) of the Law. This procedure, however, not regulated and is fully depending on the good will of the Government. Apart from application, two photos and a reference letter from the place of residence and refugee ID card shall be submitted to the RPVD[52]. Based on these documents the PVD verifies the person's refugee status with the Migration Agency of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and, after verification, proceeds with "passportisation" of the person. This procedure takes not more than 10 days.

(3) The third group are former citizens of Armenian SSR residing outside of the RA. The procedure for this group is regulated by internal communication between the PVD of the Police and Ministry of Internal Affairs. In order to receive the RA passport a person shall apply to the nearest Embassy or consular department of the RA in the country of permanent residence and submit the USSR passport, documents providing information on the legal basis for residence in that country[53], any related documents such as birth certificate and marriage certificate, if relevant, photos and receipt of payment of State duty. The diplomatic mission of the RA collects the documents and sends them to the MFA which forwards them to PVD of the Police for verification of information about the person and for "passportisation" approval.

5.2. In conclusion, it should be pointed out that the procedure for acquisition of citizenship by the person subject to this paper is not complete and needs further institutionalisation in order to

[51] Ibid, footnote 49
[52] Located at the Police station and different from the one located in ZHEKs. The latter is under the supervision of the first one.
[53] For example the type of resident permit issued in the country of residence.

more clearly provide basic steps to be taken by an individual in the course of receiving his/her passport under the *initial body* of citizenship.

6. International Best Practices

6.1. The aim of this chapter is to provide an overview of international best practices (IBP) reflecting the establishment of *initial body* of citizens by states emerged as a result of dissolution of another State. The issue of nationality of natural persons in relation to the succession of States became of particular concern to the international community after the dissolution of Central and Eastern European States[54]. Subsequently, the UN General Assembly in its Resolution A/51/160 requested the International Law Commission (ILC) to undertake a substantive study of the topic "Nationality in relation to the succession of States", based on which the ILC came up with the "Draft Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in relation to the Succession of States" (Articles)[55]. This document shows that the situation in newly emerged countries existing prior to drafting the Articles required interference of international community. In particular, this chapter provides for some examples of citizenship legislation regulating the *initial body* of citizens of States of former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [56] (SFRY)[57] and Czechoslovakia[58].

6.2. With the disintegration of the SFRY and in the absence of the succession treaty, all States stemming from the SFRY have enacted citizenship laws to determine their *initial body* of citizens as well as to establish conditions to acquire and loose citizenship[59]. It should be pointed out that the former citizenship regime of SFRY, like the one in USSR, stipulated possession of both

[54] The problem of concern was also observed after decolonization of colonial States.
[55] Adopted by the General Assembly Resolution No. 55/153 in a form of declaration.
[56] Socialist Federal state comprised of Socialist Republics covering the current area of the present-day independent states of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yougoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia. See also http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SFRY.
[57] SFRY was comprised of internal "republics", Ibid *footnote 56*. "Each of these republics had its own record of nationality and everyone who was national of the SFRY was also to be registered in the nationality book of one of the republics. This registration had no legal impact for the person concerned …It was of so little significance to people that they moved freely back and forth between the republics and rarely made an effort to change their republican nationality." See "Nationality and State succession" (UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Europe, "*Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness linked with the disintegration of the SFRY*" European Series, vol. 3, No 1, June 1997) part 1, p.3
[58] Czechoslovakia was a country in Central Europe that existed from October 1918, when it declared its independence from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, until 1992. On January 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia peacefully split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czechoslovakia
[59] "Nationality and State succession" (UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Europe, "*Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness linked with the disintegration of the SFRY*" European Series, vol. 3, No 1, June 1997) part 1, p.2

federal citizenship and citizenship of republics within the federation (republican citizenship)[60]. However, as in the former USSR, republican citizenship was of no significance at the international level. Whatever the republican citizenship was, in respect of international law, in relations between the States, and by the individuals themselves, all citizens were considered to have common nationality and the republican citizenship was not explicitly recorded in the passport[61]. The common trend in the citizenship legislation of the newly created States was application of the principle of the legal continuity of the citizenship of the former federal republic[62]. For example, article 39 of the Slovene Citizenship Act[63]: *"Any person who held citizenship of the* [former Yugoslav] *Republic of Slovenia and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia according to existing valid regulations is considered to be a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia"*[64].

6.3. Similarly, the Act on Croatian Citizenship[65] in its article 30 defines its *initial body* of citizens based on citizenship of former Socialist Republic of Croatia. However, it does not provide automatic recognition of the Croatian citizenship of citizens of other former republics of SFRY. In addition, the Citizenship Law of Macedonia (article 26), apart from recognising the citizens of former Socialist Republic of Macedonia makes reference to the citizens of other republics of the former SFRY but stipulates strict requirements for this group[66].

6.4. In a view of the above, although *de jure* statelessness has generally been avoided in these countries through the application of the continuation of republican citizenship, no clear and reasonable solution was provided by some successor States for former SFRY citizens who were living in other internal Republics than that of their republican citizenship. Moreover, no right of option was accorded to gain the citizenship of the successor state with which the individual has a

[60] Ibid, *footnote 57*
[61] "Survey on Nationality Laws and practices" (UNHCR, Regional Bureau for Europe, "*Citizenship and Prevention of Statelessness linked with the disintegration of the SFRY*" European Series, vol. 3, No 1, June 1997) part 2, p.7 - 8.
[62] *Ibid* p. 9
[63] See Annex 4: Extract from Citizenship Act of the Republic of Slovenia.
[64] Furthermore, in article 39a the Law stipulates more requirements for automatic acquisition of the Slovene citizens such as registered permanent and continuous residency in the Republic of Slovenia, possession of the citizenship of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, or possession of citizenship of any other republic of the former Yugoslavia acquired until 21 December 1950.
[65] See Annex 3: Extract from the Citizenship Act of the Republic of Croatia
[66] See Annex 5: Extract from the Citizenship Law of the FYR of Macedonia

genuine and effective link, in particular the link of habitual residence. In addition, the groups concerned were not granted the right to facilitated procedure of acquisition of nationality under the *initial body*.

6.5. Against this background the Council of Europe in cooperation with UNHCR[67] being conscious of the need to avoid statelessness and bearing in mind the importance of facilitated procedures, initiated adoption of the "Principles on Citizenship Legislation concerning the Parties to the Peace Agreements on Bosnia and Herzegovina"[68] in 1996. These Principles defined specific rules to be applied with regards to the continuity of citizenship, genuine and effective link as well as facilitated acquisition of citizenship[69].

6.7. The situation was different with the States of Czechoslovakia where questions of nationality were resolved solely through the national legislation of the emerged States of Czech and Slovak Republics by providing the possibility of choice in their legislation. Thus, the Law on State Citizenship on the Slovak Republic[70] contained a liberal provision based on which every individual who was on 31 December 1992 a citizen of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and did not acquire the citizenship of Slovakia *ipso facto*, had the right to opt for the citizenship of Slovakia. No other requirement, such as permanent residence in the territory of Slovakia, was imposed for the optional acquisition of the citizenship of Slovakia by former Czechoslovak citizens.

6.8. Having examined the practices used by States similar situated to Armenia, it can be concluded that Armenia's approach and policy in defining its *initial body* of citizens after the dissolution of USSR has been liberal towards both citizens of Armenian SSR and citizens of former Soviet Republics and in line with the general international regulation of the issue of concern.

[67] United National High Commissioner for Refugees
[68] These principles have been adopted by the Experts meeting on citizenship legislation, convened on the basis of the decisions of the Ministers' Deputies of the CoE at their 573rd meeting.
[69] Article 3 of the "***Principles on Citizenship Legislation concerning the Parties to the Peace Agreements on Bosnia and Herzegovina***".
[70] Law "on State Citizenship on the Slovak Republic" 19 January 1993, article 3 (1)

7. Procedure evaluation

7.1. Once deciding on composition of *initial body* of citizens the RA adopted a relatively liberal approach in an attempt to include all possible groups of individuals[71] who could be considered *de jure* or *de facto* stateless after the dissolution of USSR. This approach which aimed at reducing the cases of statelessness is in line with the RA international obligations under the Statelessness Conventions[72] and was properly reflected in the 1995 Citizenship Law of the RA. However, the only succeeding GD # 192 which aimed at providing effective and fair implementation of the Law was adopted with numerous shortcomings and gaps which made implementation of the Law ineffective and unclear in relation to the groups falling under the *initial body* of citizens.

7.2. Specifically, although the GD # 192 makes a reference to Article 10 of the Law, the procedure stipulated by it does not differentiate between ordinary foreigners who acquire RA citizenship through general naturalisation procedure: and, the groups under the *initial body* of citizens. In addition, the GD # 192 is lacking of any reference to the facilitated procedure to be applied towards them, thus, allowing for application of double approaches based on discretion of relevant governmental bodies involved in transaction.

7.3. Following the logic of the Law, the GD # 192 should have defined two separate procedures: on recognition as citizens under the *initial body* (article 10 of the Law) and naturalisation of foreign citizens (article 13 of the Law). Furthermore, the procedure for those under article 10 should have also specified all groups included in the *initial body* defining the facilitated procedure for each group concerned separately. Apart from that, the GD # 192 should have also divide the groups of individuals falling under the paragraph 2 of article 10 i.e. former citizens of other USSR republics and stateless persons, providing for separate regulation for both groups. This is also based on the fact that not all stateless persons residing in the RA are former USSR citizens and irrespective of ethnic origin or former nationality stateless persons should have been also

[71] See chapter 2 of the current paper.
[72] 1954 UN Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on Reduction of Statelessness: both ratified by the RA on 16 March 1994, prior to adoption of 1995 Citizenship Law.

entitled to facilitated procedure as the Law requires. In this regard the procedure for stateless persons should have defined specific requirements for being recognised as the RA citizen such as continuous residency, effective and genuine link with the RA. According to the information from the National Statistic Services, the 2001 Census in Armenia revealed 13 951 stateless persons, the majority of whom are ethnic Armenian refugees from Azerbaijan. During the census these persons declared that they are neither citizens of Republic of Azerbaijan nor citizens of Armenia[73]. While the *de jure* statelessness status of this group is questionable and is subject to another paper[74], there is also a small group of individuals[75] mainly from African and Asian countries who are also within the group defined as stateless during the census and are of non-Armenian ethnicity. Thus, if for the refugees from Azerbaijan a policy decision was made by the Government of Armenia and the non-codified facilitated procedure is applied up to present[76], citizens of former USSR republics as well as stateless persons remain in a legal limbo as their situation is not regulated by the GD # 192. Thus, it is obvious that the last two groups in spite of being entitled to facilitated procedure as per the logic of the article 10 of the Law, were in a position to pass through regular naturalisation procedure, which apart from being time consuming (takes one-year period) may also involve abuse of power on the part of relevant bodies including unduly burdensome and subject to corruption. Moreover, in such a case if a person is a permanent resident of the RA but is not resident of Yerevan, s/he is supposed to travel to Yerevan in order to proceed directly with the PVD of the Police instead of dealing with the RPVD at the place of residence. Thus, this situation has also financial impact on a person.

7.4. The above mentioned conclusion can be proved by analysing the relevant presidential decrees on granting citizenship to the individuals who ideally shall fall under Article 13 of the Law. As described in the part 4 of this paper[77] the decrees do not provide correct information on the

[73] "***The Results of 2001 Census of the Republic of Armenia",*** National Statistical Services of the RA, Yerevan 2003, Table 6.2., page 373. Clarification is provided by the Head on Polpulation Census Department of the NSS, Ms. Karine Kujumjyan in the meetring with UNHCR and UNFPA on 18 April 2007, UNHCR premises.
[74] "Refugees from Azerbaijan in Armenia: citizenship status -- a discussion paper", 21 December 2001, UNHCR BO Yerevan
[75] The number is not disclosed due to the confidentiality reason
[76] See part 5.1. (2)
[77] See para 4.3. and 4.4.

status of persons concerned such as former citizenship, statelessness, permanent residency etc. Specifically, the RA citizenship was granted to individuals who based on date of birth and permanent residence criteria could fall under the *initial body* but were granted citizenship under the regular naturalisation procedure for foreigners. This gap is also emerging from the absence of specific regulation as the GD # 192 does not stipulate details clarifying the procedures for processing the citizenship applications by the respective governmental bodies such as PVD and Presidential Administration.

7.5. Finally, the respective bodies are not open to the public and it is rather difficult for an ordinary person to reach those bodies to get any information relating his/her application.

8. Recommendations for reforms

8.1. As stated in part 7 above, it is obvious that there is a need for improvement of procedural regulations to ensure effective implementation of the Law. However, the improvement of regulations is not the only way to improve the current situation. Apart from the concrete actions on changes of the regulations recommended below, more focus should be made on the overall attitude and behaviour of state officials involved in the process. The process of inquiring information for drafting of this paper revealed that it is a real challenge to get information on the internal procedures from the relevant authorities. Moreover, there is unjustified intention from the side of middle management officials to "protect" information relating to their internal functions. There is a general feeling that these officials fear to disclose information which in fact should be public. This attitude creates a public impression that these agencies are either corrupt or lack qualified staff.

8.2. Against this background and in order to close the identified gaps it is necessary to significantly change/amend the GD # 192 by incorporating the following:

- To differentiate the groups falling under the *initial body* of citizens (article 10);
- To establish facilitated procedure for acquisition of the RA citizenship by those groups;

- To define clear requirements/prerequisites entitling to facilitated procedure for every group;
- To clearly define the responsibilities of state/governmental bodies in charge of implementation of facilitated procedure;
- To regulate the situations when a person entitled to facilitated procedure would need to proceed through the regular naturalization procedure;

8.3. In order to guarantee the fair and effective implementation of the Law and GD # 192 correspondingly, there is a need for improvement of internal procedures applied by the respective governmental structures, such as PVD (including regional offices), MFA, Presidential administration and any other body to be involved, for example, Migration Agency of the Ministry of Territorial Administration for the refugee caseload, through adoption of internal acts, with the purpose of:

- Clarification of the roles of the respective bodies and their interaction;
- Improvement of the format of internal acts (decrees, instructions) adopted by those bodies so that to make them lucid and in line with the requirement of the Law avoiding the possibility for misinterpretations;
- Ensuring the transparency of the internal procedure for interested parties;
- Minimizing the possibility of abuses of power by officials of the administrative bodies involved;
- Excluding the option of application of double approaches based on the discretion of the officials involved in implementation of the procedures.

9. Reform implementation

9.1. The implementation of the reforms proposed in this paper is solely within the responsibility of the RA Government, as the main body in charge of implementation of the Citizenship Law and fulfilment of Armenia's international obligations in the field of reduction of statelessness. However, as there was a general reluctance from the side of key governmental players

to provide information in the course of identification of gaps it is rather unlikely that the it will proceed with reforms without any political pressure. In order to start the process of reforms, it is recommended to present the gaps identified in this paper to the main international organisation mandated to promote the prevention and reduction of statelessness such as United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)[78] and Council of Europe[79] (CoE). Therefore, these organisations should take the central role to influence the reforms to persuade the government to proceed with those reforms. The active involvement of these organisations is also important considering the fact that, the implementation of the reform provided below would have financial implication and the international organisation could be of considerable support to proceed with reforms.

9.2. In the light of the above the following actions are recommended to be taken to proceed with the reforms:

1. Advocacy campaign:

The advocacy campaign among decision makers would allow conveying those gaps to the decision makers in order to achieve common understanding on the need for changes and to establish an environment conducive to those changes. The main objectives of an advocacy campaign are:

* To introduce the gaps to the decision makers and public;

* To determine the magnitude of the problem caused by the gaps to have a baseline for future intervention;

* To guarantee that there is political will from the side of the RA Government in both: proceeding with reforms and acting towards changing the attitude of the relevant governmental structures towards the reforms.

[78] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has been designated by the UN General Assembly, pursuant to article 11 and 20 of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, as a body to which a person may apply for assistance to resolve his or her situation of statelessness. UNGA Resolutions A/RES/3274 (1974), A/50/12/ADD.1 (1995).

[79] *"The member States of the Council of Europe and the other States signatory to this Convention…Desiring to promote the progressive development of legal principles concerning nationality, as well as their adoption in internal law and desiring to avoid, as far as possible, cases of statelessness…have agreed…".* 1997 European Convention on Nationality, Preamble.

The campaign implementation can be organised through the international organisations[80] and civil society involving academies and political parties (including those not represented in the parliament). It should include, but not limited, to organising of round table discussions and public information activities such as TV discussions, media researches and surveys to raise the awareness on the problem among all key players, including potential beneficiaries.

2. Improvement of the procedural regulations:

Considering that the main gaps are identified in the procedural regulations (specifically, GD # 192), it is recommended that after the advocacy campaign, the Government is encouraged to establish a working group with the mandate to review the gaps identified in this paper and come up with proposals aimed at closing those gaps. The working group should include the RA Police as the government body in charge of implementation of the Law, Ministry of Justice, Citizenship Commission of the Presidential Administration and other relevant governmental bodies as well as the key international organisations and NGOs specialised in the field of promotion of Human Rights in Armenia, protection of refugees and stateless persons. This would ensure the openness and transparency of the reform's process.

Conclusion

The analysis of the overall implementation of the Law including the procedural regulations and the practical execution by the competent authorities shows that in general *de jur*e statelessness has not occurred in the RA. Nevertheless, it is revealed that the procedures for acquisition of citizenship by the persons of concern are not complete and need further institutionalisation Having examined the practices used by States similar situated to Armenia, it can be concluded that Armenia's approach and policy in defining its *initial body* of citizens after the dissolution of USSR has been liberal towards both citizens of Armenian SSR and citizens of former Soviet Republics and in line with the general international regulation of the issue of concern. However, a number of gaps have been identified and the relevant recommendations for reforms were made in this paper,

[80] Mainly UNHCR and CoE, who could be of help in identifying resources for implementation of advocacy campaign.

and the precise implementation of the reforms would ensure the improvement of the current situation in the filed of implementation of the Citizenship Law.

ANNEX 1

Extract from the Note for the File on
The Meeting with Mr. Edward Mnatsakanyan, Head of Citizenship Section,
Of the Passport and Visa Department of the RA Police
with UNHCR Armenia Protection staff

On 06 August 2002, the undersigned met with Mr. Mnatsakanyan, the Head of Citizenship Section of the RA Police. The purpose of the meeting was to re-visit a number of questions with regard to citizenship legislation.

Q: What was the legal framework on citizenship prior to the 1995 Law on Citizenship?
This question concerns legal status of citizens prior to the entry into force of the 1995 Law on Citizenship. The 1995 law provides for the initial body of citizens as "citizens of the former Arm. SSR permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Armenia" (Article 10 (1)). However, it has not been clear whether there had existed a legal framework for citizenship between the time of independence in 1991 and the entry into force of the 1995 Law.
A: *There was no legal framework regulating citizenship between independence in 1991 and the entry into force of the 1995 Law on Citizenship. Nor did it exist an "Armenian SSR citizenship law" per se regulating the internal republican citizenship within the USSR. A decision of the Council of Ministers in 1974, however, systematised the regime based on internal Soviet passport ("passportisation"), which contributed to the de facto recognition of Armenian SSR citizenship.*

Q: What determined/determines whether the person was a citizen of the Armenian SSR?
Given the definition of the initial body of citizens in accordance with Article 10 (1) of the 1995 Law on Citizenship, the authorities should be able to discern former Armenian SSR citizens from others.
A: Proof of Armenian SSR citizenship was Soviet internal passports issued by the Armenian SSR authorities.

Q: Are there any *de jure* legal instruments existing for the facilitated procedure for so called "passportization" applied for the citizens of former USSR republics?
A: There is no official procedure apart from the established practice for facilitated procedure for refugees from Azerbaijan. It may be a good idea to have a clear legal framework with the quality of a normative act in order to ensure consistency of the approach.

Q: Can "displaced persons" from Abkhazia and other parts of CIS go through the facilitated naturalisation procedure as refugees from Azerbaijan?
A: Most of them possess former USSR passports. The Armenian authorities first verify with the Georgian authorities if the applicants are their citizens. Only after the negative replies from the Georgian authorities they are given the opportunity to go through the same facilitated procedure as for refugees by applying Article 10 (2) of the 1995 Law on Citizenship.

Armine Karakhanyan
2nd year LLM student, AUA

ANNEX 2

Note for the file

On 28 March 2007, the undersigned had a telephone conversation with the Head of Regional passport and Visas department (the official)[81] on the issue of existence of any legal act or internal procedural guidelines regulating the issue of issuance of the RA passport to the persons holding USSR citizenship including both: citizens of Armenian SSR and citizens of other republics of former Soviet Union. The a/m official informed that their department does not have any document based on which the passports are issued to the above mentioned groups. The general procedure is based on the GoA decision # 821 dated 25 December 1998 "*On the charter of the RA passport system and description of the passport of the RA citizen*" which is providing mainly the basis of issuance of the RA passports to the persons who are already citizens of the RA and does not make reference to the groups of concern. Moreover, the official stated that no order or any other decree was received from the Passport and Visa Department of Police but everything was processed based on verbal instructions.

The official stated that although the facilitated procedure is applied for the former Armenian SSR citizens who just receive passport in exchange of the USSR passports through the focal points in ZHEKs, there is no such regulation for citizens of former USSR republics. In general this group is in a position to prove permanent residence in Armenia and the fact of non-acquisition of citizenship of any other Soviet Republic. There were cases of citizens of former USSR republics who applied to our department and the procedure for them was that they should have submitted reference letter on the fact of permanent residence in the RA. Based on this letter an inquiry was sent to the respective country (Georgia, Russia etc) and the filled application form was than forwarded to the PVD of the Police which was giving just an approval for passportisation of the mentioned person. However, the procedure for them is made more and more restrictive from year to year for the reasons not known to him.

The official was asked whether it is possible that former citizens of the USSR republic might go through the procedure established for regular foreigner i.e. through more complicated procedure where the citizenship is granted by the Presidential decree within one-year period. Specifically, the question was based on several Presidential decrees. The fact of being born in Georgia, for example, in the period of Soviet Union means that the person should have received passport issued by Georgian authorities at that time and if a person is currently residing in the RA s/he either could have managed to change passport before and get the one issued by Armenian authorities, s/he could go through facilitated procedure under article 10 (1) of the Citizenship Law or as former citizen of the Georgian SSR holding the passport by Georgian authorities could again get passport under article 10 (2) of the same Law.

The same decrees also grant the RA citizenship to the person who were born in Armenia and resides in Armenia. The most ridiculous thing is that the decrees stipulate that the person is born in the RA while at the time he was born there was no State – Republic of Armenia. The official stated that in fact there is a mistake in the above mentioned acts as those persons were eligible to go through the facilitated procedure, however he could not state any reasons behind that because has had never followed such cases. Given this the official advised to discuss the issue with the Head of Passport and Visa Department of Police.

26 March 2007
Armine Karakhanyan
2nd year LLM student, AUA

[81] The official requested to keep his name confidential.

ANNEX 3

EXTRACT from the Act on Croatian Citizenship (last amended 1992)

Chapter V - TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 30

A person is considered to be a Croatian citizen, if he has acquired this status pursuant to regulations which were effective until this Act has come into force.

A person who belongs to the Croatian nation who, at the time of effectiveness of this Act, does not have Croatian citizenship is considered to be a Croatian citizen if on that day has a registered domicile in the Republic of Croatia, and if he gives a written statement that he considers himself a Croatian citizen.

The written statement referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Article is submitted to the police authority i.e. to a police station of the municipality where the person has a domicile.

The police authority i.e. a police station ascertains whether the requirements of Paragraph 2 of this Article are fulfilled. If it ascertains that all the requirements are fulfilled, it shall order the registration in a record of citizenship, without issuing a written decision therein. If it ascertains that all the requirements are not fulfilled, it will decline the request by a written decision.

ANNEX 4

EXTRACT from the Citizenship Act of the Republic of Slovenia

VI. TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 39

Any person who held citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia according to existing valid regulations is considered to be a citizen of the Republic of Slovenia.

Article 39a

A citizen of the Republic of Slovenia is considered to be the person who had a registered permanent residence on December 23 1990 in the Republic of Slovenia and has permanently and actually lived here since that date, provided that person acquired the citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia according to Article 37 of Citizenship Act of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (Official Gazette of the Democratic Federal Yugoslavia No. 64/65 and Official Gazette of the federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia Nos. 54/46, 104/47, 88/48 and 105/48), provided that the person acquired citizenship of any other republic of the former Yugoslavia until December 21, 1950, although the person did not make a statement according to the second paragraph of Article 37 of the Citizenship Act of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia dated July 1 1946 (Official Gazette of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia No. 90/46).

The person who applies for the recognition of the citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia according to the preceding paragraph shall present the evidence of the legal basis on which the entry to the register of citizenship was made in any other republic of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Article 40

A citizen of another republic that had permanent residence in the Republic of Slovenia on the day of the Plebiscite of the independence and autonomy of the Republic of Slovenia on December 23, 1990 and actually lives here, can acquire citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia on condition that such a person files an application with the administrative agency competent for internal affairs of the community where they reside.

Regardless of whether the person fulfils the conditions from the preceding paragraph a petition for citizenship of the Republic of Slovenia is turned down if the person has since June 26, 1991 committed a criminal offence from Chapter 15 or 16 of the Penal Code of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Official Gazette of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, nos. 44/76, 34/84, 74/87, 57/89, 3/90 and 38/90) directed against the Republic of Slovenia or other values which in accordance with the provision of the first paragraph of Article 4 of the Constitutional Law on the Implementation of the Fundamental Constitutional Deed on Independence of the Republic of Slovenia are protected by the penal legislation of the Republic of Slovenia irrespective of where the offence was committed. If criminal proceedings were instigated for the offence, the procedure for the acquisition of citizenship is suspended until the criminal proceedings are finished.

Regardless of whether the person fulfils the conditions from the first paragraph of this Article the petition may be turned down if the reasons from item 8 of the first paragraph of Article 10 of this Act apply to the petitioner.

ANNEX 5

EXTRACT from the Law on citizenship of the republic of Macedonia

[Published Official Gazette on 3rd November 1992]

V. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 26

The person who according to the former regulations has held citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia, is considered a national of the Republic of Macedonia pursuant to this law. The procedures for acquisition or cessation of citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia which have been initiated before the entry into force of this Law, shall be finalized according to the provisions of this law.

The nationals of the other republics of the former SFRY and the nationals of the former SFRY with registered place of domicile in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia may acquire citizenship of the Republic of Macedonia if within one year from the entry into force of this law they submit an application provided that they have a permanent source of means, are of major age, and have been lawfully residing in the territory of the Republic of Macedonia at least 15 years until the submission of the application.

ANNEX 6

EXTRACT from the 1995 Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Armenia (last amended in 2007)

Article 10: recognition of the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

The following persons are recognised as the citizens of the Republic of Armenia:

1) Citizens of the former Arm. SSR permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Armenia, who until the enactment of the Constitution has not acquired the citizenship of the another State or has rejected that citizenship within one year from the day of the enactment of this Law;

2) Stateless persons or former citizens of other USSR republics who are not foreign citizens permanently residing in the RA and before 31 December 2009 have applied for the acquisition of the RA citizenship *(amended as per the amendments of 26.02.07)*

3) Ethnic Armenian citizens of the former Arm. SSR, who live out side the Republic of Armenia and have not acquired the citizenship of another country (*amended on 12 April 2001*).

Article 13: acceptance into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia.

1. Any person 18 years of age that holds no citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can apply to be accepted into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia, if

   a. he/she has resided on the territory of the Republic of Armenia in a manner prescribed by Law for the last 3 years,
   b. is proficient in the Armenian language
   c. is familiar with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia.

2. A person not holding Armenian citizenship can be granted Armenian citizenship without fulfilling the requirements of pints a. and b. of section 1 of this article if

a. is married to a citizen of the Republic of Armenia or has a child who is an Armenian citizen.
b. has parents or at least one parent that had held citizenship of the Republic of Armenia in the past or had been born on the territory of the Republic of Armenia and had applied for the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia within 3 years from becoming 18 years of age;
c. is Armenian by his origin, in the meaning of having Armenian ancestors.
d. has given up Armenian citizenship after January 1st 1995.

3. The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be granted without the keeping the provisions points a. b. and c. of section 1 as well as section 2 of this article to the persons who have provided exceptional services to the Republic of Armenia.
4. The person requesting Armenian citizenship shall present the application in person to the relevant body designated by the Government of the republic of Armenia.
5. The citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is accepted by the decree of the President of the Republic of Armenia of the granting of the citizenship.
6. The petition to be accepted into the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia can be rejected, if the applicant violates by his/her activities state and social security, public order, protection of the public health and traditions or rights, freedoms, dignity and good reputation of the others. The rejection decision need not be justified.
7. The person accepting the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia administers the following oath: " I, (name, surname) becoming the citizen of the Republic of Armenia, swear to be loyal to the Republic of Armenia, to comply with the Constitution and the legislation of the Republic of Armenia, to defend the independence and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia. I am

obliged to respect the State language, the national culture and the traditions of the Republic of Armenia."
8. The person accepting the citizenship of the Republic of Armenia is to sign the text of the oath.

9. The person accepting the Armenian citizenship receives the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia and information manual on specificities of legislation of the Republic of Armenia compiled by the body designated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia.

13.1. Dual citizenship

1. A person holding more than one citizenship is considered a dual citizen.

2. A person having a citizenship of another state (countries) beside the Armenian citizenship is considered dual citizen of the Republic of Armenia.

3. The dual citizen of the Republic of Armenia is recognized only as a citizen of the republic of Armenia for the Republic of Armenia. This norm also covers those Armenian citizens who after January 1st 1995 have accepted or have been granted the citizenship of another state without denouncing Armenian citizenship according to the regulations as well as those who have denounced their Armenian citizenship one sidedely.

4. The dual citizen of the Republic of Armenia has all the rights prescribed to the citizens of the Republic of Armenia and carries all the duties and responsibilities prescribed for the citizens of the Republic of Armenia with the exception of the cases provided by international treaties of the Republic of Armenia or by the law.

5. A citizen of the Republic of Armenia in case acquires a citizenship of another state shall inform the body designated by the Government of the Republic of Armenia about it in a manner prescribed by the Government of the Republic of Armenia in a one month period.

6. Violation of the requirements of this article will lead to consequences prescribed by the law.

ANNEX 7

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²ä²ÐàìàÔ ØÆæàò²èàôØÜºðÆ Ø²UÆÜ

"Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ ÏÇñ³ñÏáõÙÝ ³å³Ñáí»Éáõ Ýå³ï³Ïáí Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ á ñ á ß á õ Ù ¿.

1. Ð³uï³ï»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý »õ ¹³¹³ñ»óÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ÝÛáõÃ»ñÁ Ý³Ë³å³ïñ³uï»Éáõ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáõ Ï³ñ·Á (ÏóíáõÙ ¿):

2. Ð³uï³ï»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÁ Ñ³uï³ïáÕ íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ Ó»õÁ (ÏóíáõÙ ¿):

3. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Å³ÙÏ»ïÁ Ñ³uï³ïáÕ ï»Õ»Ï³Ýù ï³ÉÇu ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ` Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óáõ ·ñ³íáñ ¹ÇÙáõÙÇ Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ:

4. "Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ 11 »õ 12 Ñá¹í³ÍÝ»ñáí u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í ÑÇÙù»ñáí Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÁ Ó»õ³Ï»ñåíáõÙ »Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇ³Ï³Ý Ï³óáõÃÛ³Ý ³Ïï»ñÇ ·ñ³Ýóáõ ÙÝ ÇÑ³Ï³Ý³óÝáÕ Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÁ` Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñ¹³ñ³¹³ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý u³ÑÙ³Ý³Í Ï³ñ·áí:

5. "Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 »õ 24 Ñá¹í³ÍÝ»ñáí u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í ÑÇÙù»ñáí ·áñÍáÕáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ Ï³ï³ñáõÙ »Ý Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý³µ³ñ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛáõÝáõÙ` Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ, ÇuÏ oï³ñ»ñÏñÛ³ å»ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñáõÙ` Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

6. "Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ 24 Ñá¹í³ÍÇ »ñÏñáñ¹ Ù³uÇ 1-ÇÝ, 2-ñ¹ »õ 4-ñ¹ Ï»ï»ñáí u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í å³Ñ³ÝçÝ»ñÇ Ï³ï³ñÙ³Ý ³å³ÑáíáõÙÁ` Ï³åí³Í Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇó, í³ñãáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇó, ·»ñ³ï»uãáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇó, å»ï³Ï³Ý Ï³é³í³ñÙ³Ý ï³ñ³Íù³ÛÇÝ »õ ï»Õ³Ï³Ý ÇÝùÝ³Ï³é³í³ñÙ³Ý Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÇó, ¹³ï³Ï³Ý »õ ¹³ï³Ë³½áõÃÛ³Ý Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÇó, Ó»éÝ³ñÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇó, ÑÇÙÝ³ñÏÝ»ñÇó, Ï³½Ù³Ï»ñåáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇó »õ ù³Õ³ù³óÇÝ»ñÇó Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý ï»Õ»ÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ uï³óÙ³Ý Ñ»ï, Çñ³Ï³Ý³óÝáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

7. "Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ 16, 18 »õ 20 Ñá¹í³ÍÝ»ñáí Ý³Ë³ï»uí³Í ¹»åù»ñáõÙ Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý ³ÝÓ³Ýó ïñíáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÁ Ñ³uï³ïáÕ u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í Ó»õÇ íÏ³Û³Ï³Ý:

8. "Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ" Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ

Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý oñ»ÝùÇ 13 Ñá¹í³Íáí Ý³Ë³ï»uí³Í` Ñ³Ûáó É»½íÇ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý U³ÑÙ³Ý³¹ñáõÃÛ³Ý ÇÙ³óáõÃÛ³Ý uïáõ·Ù³Ý Ï³ñ·Ý áõ »ñ¹Ù³Ý ³ñ³ñáÕ³Ï³ñ·Á u³ÑÙ³ÝáõÙ »õ Çñ³Ï³Ý³óÝáõÙ »Ý Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý³µ³ñ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý

Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

9. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÝ áõ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÁ` 10-oñÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»É ³é³ç³ñÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇÝ»ñÇ Ñ³ßí³éÙ³Ý Ï³ñ·Ç í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É:

10. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³éáÕç³å³ÑáõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÁ` 10-oñÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»É ³é³ç³ñÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ Ñ³Ù³ñ ¹ÇÙ³Í ³ÝÓ³Ýó ³éáÕç³Ï³Ý íÇ×³ÏÇ uïáõ·Ù³Ý, ¹ñ³ ³ñ¹ÛáõÝùÝ»ñÇ ³ñÓ³Ý³·ñÙ³Ý »õ ßñç³å³ïÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ íï³Ý· Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáÕ ÑÇí³Ý¹áõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ ó³ÝÏÇ í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É:

11. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÝ ³éÁÝÃ»ñ É»½íÇ å»ï³Ï³Ý ï»uãáõÃÛ³ÝÁ` 10-oñÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»É ³ÝÓÇ` Ñ³Ûáó É»½íáí µ³ó³ïñí»Éáõ ÑÝ³ñ³íáñáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ uïáõ·Ù³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏ-Ã»uïÁ:

12. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ýÇÝ³ÝuÝ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÁ` Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ ß³Ñ³·ñ·Çé Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ »õ ·»ñ³ï»uãáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ûï»ñÇ, Ù»Ï³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»É ³é³ç³ñÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñ uáõÛÝ áñáßáõÙÇó µÉáÕ ³ßË³ï³ÝùÝ»ñÇ Ï³½Ù³Ï»ñåÙ³Ý Ñ»ï Ï³åí³Í Í³Ëu»ñÇ ýÇÝ³Ýu³íáñÙ³Ý Í³í³ÉÝ»ñÇ »õ ³ÕµÛáõñÝ»ñÇ í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É:

13. UáõÛÝ áñáßáõÙÝ áõÅÇ Ù»ç ¿ ÙïÝáõÙ 1996 Ãí³Ï³ÝÇ ÑáõÝÇuÇ 25-Çó:

Ð³uï³ïí³Í ¿
ÐÐ Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛ³Ý 1996 Ãí³Ï³ÝÇ
ÑáõÝÇuÇ 25-Ç ÃÇí 192 áñáßÙ³Ùµ

Î²ð¶
Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü ø²Ô²ø²òÆàôÂÚàôÜ Uî²Ü²Èàô"
ìºð²Î²Ü¶ÜºÈàô, Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü ø²Ô²ø²òÆàôÂÚ²Ü
ÊØ´²ÚÆÜ ÒºèØ´ðØ²Ü ºì ¸²¸²ðºòØ²Ü ìºð²´ºðÚ²È ÜÚàôÂºðÀ
Ü²Ê²ä²îð²UîºÈàô ºì Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü Ü²Ê²¶²ÐÆÜ
ÜºðÎ²Ú²òÜºÈàô

1. Oï³ñ»ñÏñÛ³ å»ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý Ï³Ù ¹³¹³ñ»óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ¹ÇÙ³Í ³ÝÓÇó (³ÝÓ³ÝóÇó) Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ¹Çí³Ý³·Çï³Ï³Ý Ý»ñÏ³Û³óáõóãáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÝ áõ ÑÛáõå³ïáu³Ï³Ý ÑÇÙÝ³ñÏÝ»ñÝ ÁÝ¹áõÝáõÙ »Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ¹ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏ` Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ uáõÛÝ Ï³ñ·Ç ÃÇí 1 Ï³Ù ÃÇí 2 Ó»õÇ, »õ ³ÝÑñ³Å»ßï ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñ` Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ uáõÛÝ Ï³ñ·Ç ÃÇí 1 ó³ÝÏÇ, uïáõ·áõÙ ¹ñ³Ýó ÇuÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ áõ ÑÇÙÝ³íáñí³ÍáõÃÛáõÝÁ, ³ÛÝáõÑ»ï»õ áõÕ³ñÏáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ` ÏÇó Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáí ¹ñ³Ýó í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Çñ»Ýó »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ¹ÇÙáõÙÝ»ñÁ, ÙÇçÝáñ¹áõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ »õ ÙÛáõu ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÁ ÁÝ¹áõÝÙ³Ý å³ÑÇó »ñÏ³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ áõÕ³ñÏáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ` ÏÇó Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáí ¹ñ³Ýó í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Çñ »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ

Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý áõÕ³ñÏ³Í ÝÛáõÃ»ñÇ å³ï×»ÝÝ»ñÁ

³ÝÑ³å³Õ áõÕ³ñÏáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³½·³ÛÇÝ ³Ýíï³Ý·áõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ, áñÁ »ñÏ³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ ¿ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáõÙ ¹ñ³Ýó í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Çñ»½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ uï³óí³Í ÝÛáõÃ»ñÁ, ¹ñ³Ýó í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ, ïíÛ³É ·áñÍÇ í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É å»ï³Ï³Ý »õ ³ÛÉ Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÇó, ù³Õ³ù³óÇÝ»ñÇó uï³óí³Í ³ÝÑñ³Å»ßï ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÁ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ù³ñïáõÕ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ÙÇçáóáí u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í Ï³ñ·áí Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ` ÏÇó Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáí Çñ »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

2. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ï³ñ³ÍùáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý Ï³Ù ¹³¹³ñ»óÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ¹ÇÙ³Í ³ÝÓÇó (³ÝÓ³ÝóÇó) Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ ÁÝ¹áõÝáõÙ ¿ ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ¹ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇï` Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ uáõÛÝ Ï³ñ·Ç ÃÇí 1 Ï³Ù ÃÇí 2 Ó»õÇ, »õ ³ÝÑñ³Å»ßï ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÁ` Ñ³Ù³Ó³ÛÝ uáõÛÝ Ï³ñ·Ç ÃÇí 2 ó³ÝÏÇ, uïáõ·áõÙ ¹ñ³Ýó ÇuÏáõÃÛáõÝÁ »õ ÑÇÙÝ³íáñí³ÍáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ÁÝ¹áõÝ³Í ÝÛáõÃ»ñÇ å³ï×»ÝÝ»ñÝ ³ÝÑ³å³Õ áõÕ³ñÏáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³½·³ÛÇÝ ³Ýíï³Ý·áõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ, áñáÝù »ñÏ³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ »Ý Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáõÙ ¹ñ³Ýó í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Çñ»Ýó »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ: Uï³óí³Í »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ, å»ï³Ï³Ý »õ ³ÛÉ Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÇó, ù³Õ³ù³óÇÝ»ñÇó uï³ó³Í ³ÝÑñ³Å»ßï ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÇ Ñ»ï ÙÇ³uÇÝ, ÁÝ¹áõÝÙ³Ý å³ÑÇó »ñÏ³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³ñïáõÕ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ÙÇçáóáí u³ÑÙ³Ýí³Í Ï³ñ·áí Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ` ÏÇó Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáí Çñ »½ñ³Ï³óáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

3. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ` Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÇó ½ñÏ»Éáõ Ù³uÇÝ ³é³ç³ñÏáõÃÛáõÝ »Ý Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝáõÙ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÝ áõ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³½·³ÛÇÝ ³Ýíï³Ý·áõÃÛ³Ý Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ:

4. ØÇÝã»õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇ ÏáÕÙÇó Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Ññ³Ù³Ý³·ñÇ uïáñ³·ñáõÙÝ ³Û¹ Ññ³Ù³Ý³·ñÇÝ ³éÝãíáÕ ÝÛáõÃ»ñáõÙ Ï³ï³ñí³Í áñ»õ¿ ÷á÷áËáõÃÛ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý å»ï³Ï³Ý Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñÁ å³ñï³íáñ »Ý ³Û¹ Ù³uÇÝ ³ÝÙÇç³å»u ·ñ³íáñ ï»Õ»Ï³óÝ»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ:

5. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ Ï³Ù Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý Ñ³Ù³ñ ¹ÇÙ³Í oï³ñ»ñÏñÛ³ ù³Õ³ù³óÇÝ»ñÁ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³Ù Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ÙÇçáóáí Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇ ³ßË³ï³Ï³½ÙÇó Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý Í³Ýáõó³·Çñ uï³Ý³Éáõó Ñ»ïá »é³ÙuÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ å³ñï³íáñ »Ý Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³ñï³ùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ï³Ù Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»É ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ` oï³ñ»ñÏñÛ³ å»ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÇó ¹áõñu ·³Éáõ í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É:

6. Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ý»ñùÇÝ ·áñÍ»ñÇ Ý³Ë³ñ³ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇ

Ññ³Ù³Ý³·ñÇ Ññ³å³ñ³ÏáõÙÇó Ñ»ïá Ñ³Ù³å³ï³uË³Ý ÙÇçáó³éáõÙÝ»ñÇ Çñ³Ï³Ý³óÙ³Ý ³ñ¹ÛáõÝùÝ»ñÇ Ù³uÇÝ »ñÏß³µ³ÃÛ³ Å³ÙÏ»ïáõÙ ·ñ³íáñ ï»Õ»Ï³óÝáõÙ ¿ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³é³í³ñáõÃÛ³Ý ù³ñïáõÕ³ñáõÃÛ³ÝÁ:

ÒºÌ ÃÇí 1

Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü Ü²Ê²¶²ÐÆÜ

35 x 45 ÙÙ

¸ÆØàôØ-Ð²ðò²ÂºðÂÆÎ

¸ÆØàôØ-Ð²ðò²ÂºðÂÆÎ

ÊÝ¹ñáõÙ »Ù ÇÝÓ ßÝáñÑ»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ: ÆÙ Ù³uÇÝ Ñ³ÛïÝáõÙ »Ù Ñ»ï»õÛ³É ïíÛ³ÉÝ»ñÁ, ÇÝãå»u Ý³»õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý
ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý ¹ñ¹³å³ï×³éÝ»ñÁ.

1.	²ÝáõÝÁ, Ñ³Ûñ³ÝáõÝÁ, ³½·³ÝáõÝÁ (»Ã» ÷áË»É »ù Ò»ñ ³ÝáõÝÁ, Ñ³Ûñ³ÝáõÝÁ Ï³Ù ³½·³ÝáõÝÁ, Ýß»ù Ò»ñ µáÉáñ ³ÝáõÝÝ»ñÁ, Ñ³Ûñ³ÝáõÝÝ»ñÁ, ³½·³ÝáõÝÝ»ñÁ »õ ÷áË»Éáõ å³ï×³éÝ»ñÁ)	
2.	ÌÝÝ¹Û³Ý oñÁ, ³ÙÇuÁ »õ ï³ñ»ÃÇíÁ	
3.	ÌÝÝ¹Û³Ý í³ÛñÁ (³ÙµáÕçáõÃÛ³Ùµ)	
4.	²½·áõÃÛáõÝÁ (»Ã» ÷áË»É »ù` »ñµ »õ å³ï×³éÝ»ñÁ)	
5.	ø³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÁ (Ñå³ï³ÏáõÃÛáõÝÁ)	
6.	ºÃ» áõÝ»ó»É »ù ³ÛÉ å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ, Ýß»ù, Ã» áñ å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇ »ù »Õ»É, ÇÝã å³ï×³éÝ»ñáí »ù ¹áõñu »Ï»É ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÇó	
7.	´Ý³Ïí»±É »ù ³ÛÉ å»ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñáõÙ (»±ñµ »õ áñï»±Õ)	
8.	ÀÝï³Ý»Ï³Ý ¹ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ (³ÙáõuÝ³ó³Í, ³ÙáõuÝ³ÉáõÍí³Í, ã³ÙáõuÝ³ó³Í)	
9.	ÎñÃáõÃÛáõÝÁ »õ Ù³uÝ³·ÇïáõÃÛáõÝÁ (»±ñµ »õ á±ñ áõuáõÙÝ³Ï³Ý Ñ³uï³ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ »ù ³í³ñï»É)	
10	¶Çï³Ï³Ý ³uïÇ×³ÝÁ »õ ·Çï³Ï³Ý ÏáãáõÙÁ	

11	àõÝ»±ù, ³ñ¹Ûáù ·Çï³Ï³Ý ³ßË³ï³ÝùÝ»ñ »õ Ñ³ÛïÝ³·áñÍáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñ	
12	ÀÝïñí»±É »ù Ý»ñÏ³Û³óáõóã³Ï³Ý Ù³ñÙÇÝÝ»ñáõÙ (»±ñµ »õ áñï»±Õ)	
13	ºÝÃ³ñÏí»±É »ù, ³ñ¹Ûáù, ùñ»³Ï³Ý Ï³Ù í³ñã³Ï³Ý å³ï³uË³Ý³ïíáõÃÛ³Ý (»±ñµ »õ ÇÝãÇ± Ñ³Ù³ñ)	
14	´Ý³Ïí»Éáí ³ñï³u³ÑÙ³ÝáõÙ Ò»ñ ù³Õ³ù³Ï³Ý Ï³Ù ÏñáÝ³Ï³Ý Ñ³Ùá½ÙáõÝùÝ»ñÇ Ñ³Ù³ñ »ÝÃ³ñÏí»±É »ù, ³ñ¹Ûáù Ñ»ï³åÝ¹Ù³Ý	
15	àõÝ»ó»±É »ù, ³ñ¹Ûáù Ù³uÝ³ÏóáõÃÛáõÝ é³½Ù³Ï³Ý Ï³Ù å³ï»ñ³½Ù³Ï³Ý ¹áñÍáÕáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ, »Ã» ³Ûá` Ýß»ù Ù³uÝ³ÏóáõÃÛ³Ý »ñÏÇñÁ, ·áñÍáÕáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÇ Å³Ù³Ý³ÏÁ, ½µ³Õ»óñ³Í å³ßïáÝÁ: ¶ïÝí»±É »ù, ³ñ¹Ûáù, ·»ñáõÃÛ³Ý Ù»ç:	
16	º±ñµ »ù Å³Ù³Ý»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛáõÝ	
17	Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛáõÝ ·³Éáõ Ýå³ï³ÏÁ	
18	Ü³ËÏÇÝáõÙ »Õ»±É »ù Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³-å»ïáõÃÛáõÝáõÙ (»±ñµ »õ Ç±Ýã Ýå³ï³Ïáí)	

19. Ò»ñ Ù»ñÓ³íáñ ³½·³Ï³ÝÝ»ñÁ (Ñ³Ûñ, Ù³Ûñ, ùáõÛñ, »Õµ³Ûñ, ³ÙáõuÇÝ, ÏÇÝ, »ñ»Ë³Ý»ñ): ºÃ» ÝßÍ³Í ³ÝÓ³ÝóÇó áñ»õ¿ Ù»ÏÁ ÷áË»É ¿ Çñ ³ÝáõÝÁ, Ñ³Ûñ³ÝáõÝÁ, ³½·³ÝáõÝÁ Ï³Ù ³½·áõÃÛáõÝÁ, ÝßÙ»ù ³ÙµáÕçáõÃÛ³Ùµ:

Ð³ñ³½³-ïáõÃÛ³Ý ³uïÇ×³ÝÁ	²½·³ÝáõÝÁ, ³ÝáõÝÁ, Ñ³Ûñ³ÝáõÝÁ	ÌÝÝ¹Û³Ý oñÁ,³ÙÇuÁ ï³ñ»ÃÇíÁ	²½·áõ-ÃÛáõÝÁ	ø³Õ³-ù³óÇ-áõÃÛáõ-ÝÁ	²ßË³-ï³ÝùÇ í³ÛñÁ »õ å³ß-ïáÝÁ	ØßÏ³ Ï³Ý µÝ³-Ïáõ-ÃÛ³Ý Ñ³u-ó»Ý

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
._____.

20. Ò»ñ Ï³ï³ñ³Í ³ßË³ï³ÝùÁ` uÏu³Í ³ßË³ï³Ýù³ÛÇÝ ·áñÍáõÝ»áõÃÛ³Ý uÏ½µÇó (Ý»ñ³éÛ³É áõuáõÙÁ µ³ñÓñ³·áõÛÝ »õ ÙÇçÝ³Ï³ñ· Ù³uÝ³·Çï³Ï³Ý áõuáõÙÝ³Ï³Ý Ñ³uï³ïáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñáõÙ, ½ÇÝíáñ³Ï³Ý Í³é³ÛáõÃÛáõÝÁ): ÜßÍ³Í Ù³uÁ Éñ³óÝ»ÉÇu ³ÝÑñ³Å»ßï ¿ Ýß»É ³ßË³ï³ÝùÇ í³ÛñÇ ³ÛÝ ³Ýí³ÝáõÙÁ, áñÁ »Õ»É ¿ Ò»ñ ³ßË³ï»Éáõ Å³Ù³Ý³Ï: ¼ÇÝíáñ³Ï³Ý Í³é³ÛáõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ ï»Õ»ÏáõÃÛáõÝÝ»ñÁ ï³É Áuï ½ÇÝíáñ³Ï³Ý
·ñùáõÛÏÇ` Ýß»Éáí å³ßïáÝÁ:

._____.
²ÙÇuÁ »õ ³Ùu³ÃÇíÁ	ä³ßïáÝÁ, ÑÇÙÝ³ñÏÇ	ÐÇÙÝ³ñÏÇ,
	Ó»éÝ³ñÏáõÃÛ³Ý ³Ýí³ÝáõÙÁ	Ó»éÝ³ñÏáõÃÛ³Ý Ñ³uó»Ý
_____	_____	_____
ÀÝ¹áõÝí»Éáõ	²½³ïí»Éáõ	
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
._____.

21.	ä³ñ·»õ³ïñí»±É »ù å»ï³Ï³Ý å³ñ·»õÝ»ñáí	
22.	²éÝãáõÃÛáõÝÁ ½ÇÝíáñ³Ï³Ý Í³é³ÛáõÃÛ³Ý Ñ»ï, ½ÇÝíáñ³Ï³Ý ÏáãáõÙÁ	
23.	ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ ¹ñ¹³å³ï×³éÝ»ñÁ	
24.	ØßÏ³Ï³Ý µÝ³ÏáõÃÛ³Ý Ñ³uó»Ý (Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛáõÝáõÙ »õ ³ñï³u³ÑÙ³ÝáõÙ)	

25. Æ±Ýã Ïó³ÝÏ³Ý³ÛÇù Ñ³Õáñ¹»É Ò»ñ »õ Ò»ñ Ñ³ñ³½³ïÝ»ñÇ Ù³uÇÝ, µ»ñí³Í ïíÛ³ÉÝ»ñÇó µ³óÇ _____
_____

26. Üß»ù µáÉáñ ³ÛÝ ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÇ ó³ÝÏÁ, áñáÝù Ïóí»É »Ý ¹ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏÇÝ

_____
_____
_____
_____

27. Æñ³Ï³ÝáõÃÛ³ÝÁ ãÑ³Ù³å³ï³uË³ÝáÕ Ï»Ýu³·ñ³Ï³Ý ïíÛ³ÉÝ»ñ Ñ³ÛïÝ»ÉÁ Ï³ñáÕ ¿ Ñ³Ý·»óÝ»É Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ ßÝáñÑ»Éáõ Ù»ñÅÙ³ÝÁ:

"____"_____199___Ã. _____
(uïáñ³·ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ)

28. Ì³é³ÛáÕ³Ï³Ý ÝßáõÙÝ»ñ.
ù³Õ³ù³óÇ
_____áõÝÇ`

³) ³ÝÓÝ³·Çñ
_____
(³ÝÓÝ³·Çñ ïíáÕ Ï³½Ù³Ï»ñåáõÃÛ³Ý ³Ýí³ÝáõÙÁ)

ïñí³Í "_____"_____199 Ã. ÙÇÝã»õ "____"_____199 Ã.
Å³ÙÏ»ïáí.

µ) oï³ñ»ñÏñÛ³ ù³Õ³ù³óáõÝ Ï³óáõÃÛ³Ý_____Ï³ñ·³íÇ×³Ï

_____,ïñí³Í_____ÏáÕÙÇó`
(Ñ³ïáõÏ ³ÝÓÝ³·ñÇ íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ u»ñÇ³Ý »õ Ñ³Ù³ñÁ)

"____"_____199 Ã. ÙÇÝã»õ "_____"_____199 Ã.
Å³ÙÏ»ïáí.

·) ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ ãáõÝ»óáÕ ³ÝÓÇ Ï³óáõÃÛ³Ý Ï³ñ·³íÇ×³Ï
_____
(u»ñÇ³Ý »õ
_____.
Ñ³Ù³ñÁ)

ïñí³Í _____ ÏáÕÙÇó` "____"_____199 Ã. ÙÇÝã»õ

"_____"_____199 Ã.

29. ¸ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏÁ, ¹ñ³ÝáõÙ Ýßí³Í ÷³uï³ÃÕÃ»ñÁ »õ Éñ³óÙ³Ý ×ßïáõÃÛáõÝÁ

uïáõ·»ó_____
(ÁÝ¹áõÝáÕ ³ßË³ï³ÏóÇ ³½·³ÝáõÝÁ, å³ßïáÝÁ »õ uïáñ³·ñáõÃÛáõÝÁ)

"_____"_____199 Ã.
(ÁÝ¹áõÝÙ³Ý ³Ùu³ÃÇíÁ)

Ð³í»Éí³Í

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý »õ ¹³¹³ñ»óÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ÝÛáõÃ»ñÁ Ý³Ë³å³ïñ³uï»Éáõ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáõ Ï³ñ·Ç

ò²ÜÎ ÃÇí 1

Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü ²ðî²øÆÜ ¶àðÌºðÆ Ü²Ê²ð²ðàôÂÚàôÜ
Üºð Î²Ú²òìàÔ ²ÜÐð²Äº Þî ö²Uî²ÂÔÂºðÆ

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ`

1. ¸ÇÙáõÙ
2. ¸ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏ
3. ÆÝùÝ³Ï»Ýu³·ñáõÃÛáõÝ
4. ²ÝÓÝ³·Çñ, ÍÝÝ¹Û³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ »õ ³ÙáõuÝáõÃÛ³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ (³éÏ³ÛáõÃÛ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ) Ýáï³ñ³Ï³Ý Ï³ñ·áí í³í»ñ³óí³Í å³ï×»ÝÝ»ñÁ
5. Èáõu³ÝÏ³ñ` 6 Ñ³ï, 35 x 45 ÙÙ ã³÷uÇ
6. ²ßË³ï³Ýù³ÛÇÝ ·áñÍáõÝ»áõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ
7. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù ³éáÕç³Ï³Ý íÇ×³ÏÇ Ù³uÇÝ
8. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù, áñ ¹³ï³å³ñïí³Í ãÇ »Õ»É ³ÛÝ »ñÏñáõÙ, áñï»Õ í»ñçÇÝ 10 ï³ñáõÙ ÙßÏ³å»u Ï³Ù ³é³í»É³å»u µÝ³Ïí»É ¿
9. Ð³ÛÏ³Ï³Ý Í³·áõÙÁ Ñ³uï³ïáÕ ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝÇó ¹áõñu ·³Éáõ ¹»åùáõÙ`

1. ¸ÇÙáõÙ
2. ¸ÇÙáõÙ-Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏ
3. ÆÝùÝ³Ï»Ýu³·ñáõÃÛáõÝ
4. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù µÝ³Ï³í³ÛñÇó
5. ²ÝÓÝ³·Çñ, ÍÝÝ¹Û³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ »õ ³ÙáõuÝáõÃÛ³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ (³éÏ³ÛáõÃÛ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ) Ýáï³ñ³Ï³Ý Ï³ñ·áí í³í»ñ³óí³Í å³ï×»ÝÝ»ñÁ
6. Èáõu³ÝÏ³ñ 6 Ñ³ï, 35 x 45 ÙÙ ã³÷uÇ
7. ²ßË³ï³Ýù³ÛÇÝ ·áñÍáõÝ»áõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ

Ð³í»Éí³Í

Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ, í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý »õ ¹³¹³ñ»óÙ³Ý í»ñ³µ»ñÛ³É ÝÛáõÃ»ñÁ Ý³Ë³å³ïñ³uï»Éáõ »õ Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý Ü³Ë³·³ÑÇÝ Ý»ñÏ³Û³óÝ»Éáõ Ï³ñ·Ç

ò²ÜÎ ÂÆì 2

Ð²Ú²Uî²ÜÆ Ð²Üð²äºîàôÂÚ²Ü ÜºðøÆÜ ¶àðÌºðÆ Ü²Ê²ð²ðàôÂÚàôÜ
Üºð Î²Ú²òìàÔ ²ÜÐð²ÄºÞî ö²Uî²ÂÔÂºðÆ
Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛáõÝ uï³Ý³Éáõ,
í»ñ³Ï³Ý·Ý»Éáõ, Ð³Û³uï³ÝÇ Ð³Ýñ³å»ïáõÃÛ³Ý ù³Õ³ù³óÇáõÃÛ³Ý
ËÙµ³ÛÇÝ Ó»éùµ»ñÙ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ`

1. ¸ÇÙáõÙ

2. ¸ÇÙáõÙ - Ñ³ñó³Ã»ñÃÇÏ

3. ÆÝùÝ³Ï»Ýu³·ñáõÃÛáõÝ

4. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù µÝ³Ï³í³ÛñÇó

5. ²ÝÓÝ³·Çñ, ÍÝÝ¹Û³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ »õ ³ÙáõuÝáõÃÛ³Ý íÏ³Û³Ï³ÝÇ (³éÏ³ÛáõÃÛ³Ý ¹»åùáõÙ) Ýáï³ñ³Ï³Ý Ï³ñ·áí í³í»ñ³óí³Í å³ï×»ÝÝ»ñÁ

6. Èáõu³ÝÏ³ñ` 6 Ñ³ï, 35 x 45 ÙÙ ã³÷uÇ

7. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù ³éáÕç³Ï³Ý íÇ×³ÏÇ Ù³uÇÝ

8. î»Õ»Ï³Ýù, áñ ¹³ï³å³ñïí³Í ãÇ »Õ»É ³ÛÝ »ñÏñáõÙ, áñï»Õ í»ñçÇÝ 10 ï³ñáõÙ ÙßÏ³å»u Ï³Ù ³é³í»É³å»u µÝ³Ïí»É ¿

9. Ð³ÛÏ³Ï³Ý Í³·áõÙÁ Ñ³uï³ïáÕ ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ

10. ²ßË³ï³Ýù³ÛÇÝ ·áñÍáõÝ»áõÃÛ³Ý Ù³uÇÝ ÷³uï³ÃáõÕÃ

(ó³ÝÏ 2-Á ÷á÷. 26.09.02 ÃÇí 1623-Ü áñáßáõÙ)